

China in Asia: blind aggression

Throughout the postwar period it has been the policy of the British oligarchy and related policymaking circles in the U.S. to groom China as a "second front" force against the Soviet Union. That policy, now known as "playing the China card," has been a consistent policy starting from the installation of Mao's government in 1949, it was the reason that the British supported Mao's Party prior to that point, and in fact is only a slight revision of the same geopolitical doctrine which led the British to back Japan in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5.

China's own policy in the postwar period has been based on the "Great Han" vision of dominating Asia from Pakistan to Japan; it has also been Chinese policy to "play the Anglo-American" card — to provoke NATO and Warsaw nuclear annihilation. "Great Han Chauvinism" is no mere epithet in the mouths of China's neighbors; but an accurate description of Chinese policy.

The following grid summarily exhibits this Chinese policy during the period following World War II.

1950, Korea: The mass sacrifice of raw recruits in a "human wave" assault is first exhibited to the world by Chinese commander Yang Te-shih (current Vietnam invasion commander) in China's surprise attack on UN-Nations forces. British-advised President Truman denies General MacArthur permission to strike vulnerable invasion staging areas inside China. British triple-agent Kim Philby, then British Embassy first secretary in Washington, passes U.S. military secrets to the Chinese. **1951:** Chinese troops take over Tibet.

1954, Geneva Conference on Indochina: China, invited on the insistence of British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, is thus granted the same great-power stature as the U.S. and Soviet Union at a major international conference. Eden planned an Asia reduced to China's sphere of influence, freeing France and the U.S. to concentrate on NATO.

1957, November: Soviet Union concludes China should not be given nuclear in Moscow citing the "sputnik" as proof that "the East" could defeat "the West" in a nuclear war. Mao said that half of humanity would die, but the survivors would be "socialist."

1958, May-Sept.: After two months of military planning sessions, China threatens Nationalist-held islands (Quemoy, Matsu) in Taiwan straits. Campaign is post-

poned after Khrushchev visits Peking. In August, China begins bombardment of islands. U.S. 7th Fleet moves into Taiwan Straits. Soviets refuse to support China, reach accord with the U.S.

1959, Tibet: Several Chinese divisions move into Tibet to suppress revolt. India denounces action as threat to her security.

1962, Sino-Indian War: From illegally occupied Aksai-China (Kashmir), Chinese strike northeast India and Kashmir border region. As in Vietnam today, China complained of Indian "mistreatment" of overseas Chinese (opium financiers and wholesalers) prior to invasion.

1965, Indonesia: Britain plans to create Malaysia out of former colonies, as a Chinese puppet state (through expatriate financial power) neighboring Indonesia. Indonesian military denounces scheme. Pro-Chinese Communist Party attempts coup in Indonesia, resulting in a major bloodbath.

1965, Teng in Hanoi: During a state visit to Hanoi, Teng Hsiao-ping demands that the Vietnamese cut all ties with the Soviet Union, promising Chinese aid. Vietnam refuses.

1969, Sino-Soviet Border War: China launches surprise attack on Soviet territorial island in the Ussuri River. Soviets counterattack. Qualified observers agree Chinese attack was unprovoked.

1971: China backs and arms Pakistani military government in war of extermination against Bangladesh, and threatens India with retaliation for intervening.

1972, Paris peace talks: Talks to end the war in Vietnam are marred by what Japanese reports indicate is U.S. National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger's intent to have China take over Indochina. Japanese press said a Kissinger secret deal with Chou En-lai involved U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan in return for Chinese support of U.S. presence in Vietnam, and establishment of pro-Chinese governments in both South Vietnam and Cambodia.

1974, Paracell Islands: The Chinese army seizes the Paracell islands from Vietnam; the nearby U.S. 7th Fleet takes no action.

1975, Khmer Rouge takeover in Cambodia: Pol Pot-Chinese government begins immediate border incursions against Vietnam. Domestic policy results in death of 3,000,000 Cambodians by 1979; thousands of Chinese "advisors" and troops take up residence in Cambodia.

1978: Cambodia severs diplomatic relations with Vietnam, and escalates border attacks. In March, China cuts aid to Vietnam and escalates border attacks.

1979: Vietnam preempts China's "two-front" invasion plan by moving into Cambodia in force to back the Kampuchean liberation forces, toppling the Pol Pot regime, taking 10,000 Chinese troops prisoner.

Jan.-Feb. 1979: Teng Hsiao-ping pays 8-day state visit to United States, denouncing Soviet Union and Vietnam repeatedly. On February 17, China invades Vietnam.