

Beijing: good at war, bad at development

The following lines were written in 1987 by Gen. T'eng Chieh, a member of the National Assembly of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and a longtime close collaborator in the Kuomintang party with the late Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in his most recent book, Turning Defeat into Total Victory: A Total War Strategy Against Peking. General T'eng knows more than perhaps anyone about the genesis of the present popular revolt against the bloody Beijing (Peking) regime, since for years he has been at the center of careful preparations to overthrow that regime and unify all China under the Three Principles of Sun Yat-sen, symbolized by the Statue of Liberty erected by the students in Tiananmen Square. In the fall of 1988, General T'eng met in Taiwan with former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche to discuss ways to expand and activate the worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance movement. For simplicity, EIR has edited the spellings of Chinese names to match the style used elsewhere in this publication.

The enemy are unlike us [in Taiwan] in that they are good at war and bad at development. This is because Marxism-Leninism is nothing more than a campaign for conquest on a world scale. It may be described as a military verity rather than a developmental one.

Since the Cultural Revolution, Marxism-Leninism has shown itself to be bankrupt and has lost its dominant ideological position. Currently, internal unity within Communist China does not rely on ideology but depends rather on political power. If the Chinese Communists lose political power the Chinese Communist Party will cease to exist. At present the Chinese Communist Party contains over 40 million members. All have vested interests and rely on their political power for their livelihood. In order to preserve these vested interests they must continue to uphold the political power of the Communist Party. Thus their one and only aim is to uphold their political power. The Chinese Communist Party is no longer held together by beliefs, it is held together by common interest. These interests are very easily changed, so it would be easy to destroy this party.

On the mainland, three decades of socialist construction have led to utter failure. The people are poverty stricken and

at odds with the government. In order to remedy the situation, Deng Xiaoping decided at the beginning of the 1980s to launch the Four Modernizations—of industry, agriculture, defense, and science and technology. At the same time, however, he also had to advocate four cardinal principles, namely: 1) the socialist road, 2) the dictatorship of the proletariat, 3) the leadership of the Communist Party, and 4) Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. There exists an inherent contradiction between the Four Modernizations and these four cardinal principles. It is a contradiction which cannot be resolved by “taking the planned economy as the main force and market forces as the subsidiary force,” as advocated by Chen Yun. Neither can it be resolved by Deng Xiaoping’s formula of “invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world.” What these four principles advocate is the system of public ownership, totalitarianism, the class system, and world domination coupled with internal control of the country. The system of public ownership destroys the incentives necessary for economic development, totalitarianism suppresses the vitality needed for political development, the class system breaks down the harmony necessary for social development, and the policy of world domination coupled with internal control of the country has meant that all development is incapable of keeping up with the times. The reason why mainland China remains poor and backward, why its people remain exploited and enslaved and why there are struggles without end, is simply that they have persisted with these bankrupt systems. The conditions necessary for the Four Modernizations to succeed are exactly the opposite. It is obvious that unless these four cardinal principles are renounced there is going to be no way this state of poverty and backwardness can be remedied, let alone the ideal attained of a “Chinese-style socialist society.”

These facts show how the Chinese Communist Party’s spiritual life has utterly collapsed, and without any hope for material development either, the future is black indeed. Their only hope is to make use of what they are good at, starting wars. Since their military organization is still very strong they can, in a limited period of time, achieve superiority. Therefore they have decided on a quick, decisive battle and have launched a campaign.

The aim of their attack is on the one hand to exploit the U.S.-Soviet conflict to carry out “anti-hegemonism” while attacking weak points in our defenses in Taiwan. The attack on Taiwan is their main objective. . . . Their motive in attacking Taiwan is to completely annihilate their one remaining enemy so that no force capable of resisting them will ever be able to form within China and their regime will be placed on a stable foundation forever.

Up to now, their campaign has been fairly successful. They have many serious internal weaknesses, but because there are no external forces attacking them these weak points have not been exploited and for the time being have not hindered their outward offensive. . . .