

Cambridge malthusians run British China policy

by Mary Burdman and Mark Burdman

The visit of British Social Democratic Party leader and Member of Parliament Dr. David Owen to Beijing and Shanghai Feb. 5-11 marks a new level of propitiation by the so-called "Foreign Office mandarins" of the murderous regime in Beijing. Owen was himself Foreign Secretary from 1977-79 under James (now Lord) Callaghan, and thus is the highest-ranking British official to publicly visit Beijing since the June 4, 1989 massacre. Owen was invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, to visit Beijing and Shanghai. He also visited Hong Kong.

Dr. Owen spoke before the China People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Feb. 5, and his statements were most conciliatory. The Foreign Office knew of his visit; according to Whitehall sources, the visit was made from the standpoint that it is considered "impossible not to engage in a dialogue with China" at this time, given the Hong Kong situation. Translated into English, that means more British appeasement of Beijing on the Hong Kong issue.

Dr. Owen's speech made quite clear what the future holds not only for the 5.5 million people of Hong Kong, but for the people of all of China, should the "British concept" of China prevail. "Having been victimized by the Cultural Revolution and humiliated and abused by students, it is not hard to see why Deng Xiaoping is cautious in the extreme about political liberalization," Owen said. His purpose, according to the *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 6, was to convince the Chinese that the "peaceful revolutions" of Eastern Europe, which he focused on in his speech, are not for them. "It is of fundamental importance that when you in China examine, as you must, the events of 1989, not least what happened in Tiananmen Square, and the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, you never forget that your country has a very different history, development, and value system from that of Europe," Owen stated.

In a follow-up article in the London *Times*, Dr. Owen not only reiterated his support for communism—for the Chinese—but also repeated the most foolish illusions not only of the British establishment, but also of the U.S. George Bush-Henry Kissinger administration, that there is money to be made in China.

"It is tempting to believe that the Communist Party in China is about to suffer the same fate that is befalling Communist parties in Europe. But such a simplistic analogy overlooks the great differences between China and the Soviet Union or the East European countries. . . . Chinese communism is homespun, not imposed from the outside, the product of revolution and civil war," Owen wrote. China is "far more cohesive" than the Soviet Union, and "for 10 years China's leaders have been successfully applying market economics. . . . By contrast with China, the Soviet economy is in dire trouble.

"The best hope for China is that its next generation of leaders understand that political liberalization has lagged too far behind economic modernization. . . . In the meantime, it is strongly in our interests that the present leaders—even if they have the blood of Tiananmen Square on their hands—are held to their present course of keeping China open to the world and continuing with commercial communism."

It is the "freemasonry" of sinophiles at the Foreign Office, in direct alliance with the sinologues at Harvard and Yale in the United States, that was ultimately responsible for the promotion of the Communist victory in China, as well as for the current Foreign Office party-line "policy line" that one must remember the "differences" between China and Eastern Europe. One mouthpiece for this point of view is the degenerate commentator for the *Times* of London, Conor Cruise O'Brien, who has otherwise become notorious for his hysterical attacks on Germany in the past weeks. He wrote on Dec. 29: "The assumption that China and its communist regime must necessarily go the way of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe is fallacious. The Chinese variety of communism, unlike those others, is a native variety, not one imposed by outsiders, and it has a strong appeal to Chinese nationalism. Chinese villagers, who make up more than 80% of the population, may continue to be unresponsive to any further call from the cities for democracy."

This view of "native" communism was later echoed in a column by London's Gerald Segal, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, also known as Chatham House, which

is closely linked to the Foreign Office.

Why they love the communists

David Owen is a member of the Trilateral Commission and Inter-Action Council, and on the board of the Great Britain-Sasakawa Foundation, patronized by Japanese World War II criminal Ryoichi Sasakawa and former Prime Minister Lord (Harold) Wilson of Rievaulx, whose connections to the communist bloc are notorious. The board's chairman is media magnate Robert Maxwell, who has published so many books and articles praising every communist dictator from Erich Honecker to Todor Zhivkov, that there is now a motion in the British Parliament demanding he make reparations to the impoverished populations of Eastern Europe.

An insider in the Sasakawa-Maxwell circle commented recently that the Chinese communist government should get the highest credit from the West, for its zeal in taking action against the "great problem" that is causing the "greenhouse effect": people. The communists knew back in the 1960s that China was going to have 1 billion people by the end of the century, and took action with such "brilliant gestures" as the "barefoot doctors"—barely trained medical technicians equipped with more advanced medical equipment than Britain has, used to spy into the womb of every woman in China. After praising George Bush's propitiation of the Chinese government, he said, the West must convince China we will not attack them. "The Chinese have much to learn from the West, and they have much to teach us on birth control."

Such are the people preaching patience with communist dictators to the Chinese people, without whose great courage in May and June 1989, there would have been no peaceful revolutions in Europe. Many East German refugees have told *EIR* that it was the news of Tiananmen Square that caused them to act.

Selling out Hong Kong

The appeasers are guilty of the most venal acts in dealing with China. As British Establishment curmudgeon Sir Alfred Sherman wrote in the *Sunday Telegraph* Jan. 21, it was hope of getting back into Shanghai, the real center of British and other Western interests in China, that led to the 1984 Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong in the first place. There was—and is—no basis in law or anything else for the British surrender of Hong Kong, which was leased from China "in perpetuity," but the Hong Kong Cantonese population was considered dispensable by the Foreign Office and by the large British firms in Hong Kong, whose pre-war base was Shanghai.

The Foreign Office "sinophiles" do not consider the Beijing regime a "genuine" communist regime, Sir Alfred wrote. In addition, "The FO mandarins have greater empathy with their Peking counterparts than with Hong Kongers,



Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd during a Jan. 31 visit to Washington: a pivotal British "mandarin" in the propitiation of the butchers of Beijing.

whom they look down on as vulgar, money-grubbing Cantonese." British companies now located in Hong Kong teach their recruits Mandarin, the language of Beijing and northern China, rather than Cantonese Chinese.

Trinity College, Cambridge

Who are the sinophiles? For them, we must look primarily at one great British center: Trinity College of Cambridge University. Many of the British ambassadors to Beijing were trained at Trinity. (Britain was the earliest Western nation to formally recognize the communist Beijing government, and had diplomatic representation in Beijing from October 1949. By March 1972, before U.S. President Nixon made his first visit to China, but years before the United States recognized the Beijing government, the British mission was upgraded from "chargé d'affaires" to ambassador.)

Trinity College, Cambridge is an important center for controlling the direction of British foreign policy. It was out of the Cambridge Apostles, the most select secret society at the university which recruited from both Trinity and Kings, that the notorious Sir Anthony Blunt-Guy Burgess-Kim Philby Russian spy ring emerged. A key figure in the Trinity-Apostles circle was Lord Victor Rothschild, whose family patronized Blunt and Burgess in various ways, and who has himself been suspected of being the spy ring's "Fifth Man."

Burgess, interestingly enough, became a leading spokesman for the British Foreign Office on policy toward China in the late 1940s, up to the point soon before his defection to Russia in 1952.

Burgess himself was directly involved in shaping policy toward China. In a passage in their book *The Chinese Secret Service*, describing the Foreign Office's failure to heed the warnings of George Blake, their own diplomat in Seoul, about the imminent North Korean invasion in June 1950, authors Roger Faligor and Rémi Kauffer write: "The expert on Red China whose opinion was most valued by British diplomats at the time was none other than Guy Burgess, who had been fascinated by Chinese communism since his student days at Cambridge, and who, together with his friends Philby, Maclean, and Blunt, had been working since then for Stalin's secret services. In the summer of 1949, the Foreign Office asked him to deliver a series of lectures on the Far East and China to university students, but also to agents working for the Secret Intelligence Service."

One conceptual guru of the Apostles was Apostle Bertrand Russell, the most vicious malthusian of the 20th century, and the teacher of both Mao Zedong and Chou En-lai during his sojourn in China in 1923.

The key actors in the present group of Trinity College, Cambridge-trained sinophiles are current British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Prime Minister Thatcher's intelligence chief, Sir Percy Cradock, head of the powerful Joint Intelligence Committee. Hurd speaks fluent Mandarin.

Cradock made a secret trip to Beijing in early December 1989, as the British press belatedly revealed soon after New Year's Day 1990. Sir Percy's visit was nominally to help restore British-Chinese relations and get the Chinese to accept Britain's policy of giving passports to 50,000 selected Hong Kong families, but, like U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft's visit the same month, it was apparently a total failure, because China later denounced the British policy as a "gross violation" of the 1984 Sino-British accord on Hong Kong.

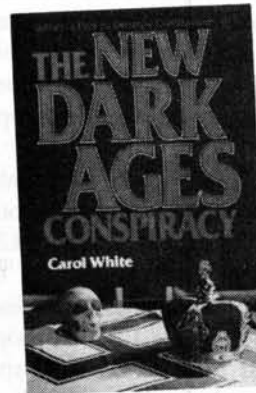
Sir Percy is a long-term China hand: he was in the British mission in Beijing in 1961-62, and was chargé d'affaires there from 1968-69, and led the British delegation which negotiated the handover of Hong Kong to China. He also served as British ambassador to East Germany.

Douglas Hurd has been, if possible, even more central to shaping recent British policy towards China. According to an article in the January issue of the Hong Kong *China Review*, Hurd "almost single-handedly steered [Prime Minister] Edward Heath towards a pro-China policy in the early part of the 1970s, when he was the then Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary." Exactly at that time (1971-74), Lord Victor Rothschild was the head of the Cabinet Think Tank, and wielded important policy influence over British policy. Sir Percy Cradock was Under-Secretary of the Cabinet Office from 1971 to 1975.

'If a black death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. The state of affairs might be unpleasant, but what of it?'

—Bertrand Russell

This evil is from the father of the peace movement—find out what the rest of them think.



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