

fate of Mao Zedong's chosen successor Hua Guofeng, who had been quickly deposed after Mao's death. Much is made of the fact that the Zhou family of Shougang Steel was close to Deng, and that one of Deng's children is part of the Shougang corporate structure in Hongkong. Such media deceit not only covers up the scope of the anti-corruption actions, but also feeds into the primary British operation in the Asia theater today—the intention to break up China in the period following Deng's death, through economic warfare and provoked civil or regional war. This is an exact replay of the British policy during and after World War II, as documented in the May 12 *EIR Special Report*, "Britain's Pacific Warfare against the United States."

For example, the May 11 issue of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* from Hongkong reports on the measures taken against Li Kashing's allies under the title "Palace Purge," calling the arrest of Beijing party chief Chen Xitong "the first public shot fired in the struggle to succeed ailing patriarch Deng Xiaoping," ignoring the now generally recognized fact that that "struggle" has been going on for years and is now quite firmly settled. Most revealing is the fact that the cover story of that issue was entitled "Fragile China," a report on the supposedly "futile battle" to hold China together. Britain's preeminent China specialist, Gerald Segal of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, is quoted saying: "The bottom line is that if you want to run a modern, market economy you cannot do so in a country of this size without federalism—full stop. . . . So something has to give. The party can give way, accept decentralization and learn to live with this new world. Or it can fight, in which case it will face economic problems, or political ones, or both. There is no going back."

Similarly, the May 20 issue of the *Economist* covers the arrests as nothing more than Jiang Zemin's "chance to purge a few political rivals and slightly improve the party's popularity." However, the same issue also carries an indirect response to the May 12 *EIR Special Report* on Britain's historic and continuing warfare with the United States. The *Economist* reviews a book by Chinese historian Lanxin Xiang, "Recasting the Imperial Far East," which was featured prominently in the *EIR Special Report* as a valuable documentation of Britain's efforts to sabotage President Roosevelt's policy of fostering a strong Chinese nation, preferring to keep China weak and divided. The *Economist* admits it all, and defends the policy! "Certainly, Britain's view of China was colored by its century-old dealings in a strife-torn country and its proven ability to extract profit from a chaotic economy," writes the *Economist*. But there is nothing wrong with that, since Britain was only trying to "make the best of a bad hand on protecting its commercial interests. Here, there was no hope of an understanding between Americans and British." British efforts to divide and weaken China have not changed, and the Beijing leadership is demonstrating an increasing ability to defend the country.

## Kissinger's China war comes to Congress

by Kathy Wolfe

Following Henry Kissinger's attack on China as a strategic threat in a March 29 speech in London, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's pet politician George Bush and friends have begun a preelection attack on President Clinton over China and Asia policy.

Despite Kissinger's past as an architect of the U.S. "China card" policy, the newly beknighted former secretary of state is now raising the alarm against Beijing. In a March 21 speech in Bombay, India, Kissinger said bluntly that it is China per se, with its "extraordinary economic progress," which threatens "especially Northeast Asia," because China "is on course to emerge as an extraordinary superpower within 20 years." In his March 29 speech to a conference of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in London, Kissinger demanded that the United States adopt British geopolitical policy, that China must not be allowed to grow strong. "It is against the American interest that any major region of the world, either Europe or Asia, be dominated by any country," he said, also predicting an outbreak of wars in Asia.

The Kissinger theme has now been picked up by Bush networks in the United States. Their promotion of the June 8-11 visit to the United States of Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui is but one move in a plan to demonize the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) "as if it were some sort of 'evil empire,'" Dr. Lawrence Niksch, Asia director for the Congressional Research Service, warned a Capitol Hill seminar on Taiwan on June 1. He noted that the Bush group is mounting an attack on China, as a "lightning rod" to attack President Clinton, for bettering U.S. relations to Beijing.

The major promoters of Lee's U.S. trip were the British-linked Heritage Foundation; Bush's ambassador to Taiwan and Beijing, James Lilley; and George Bush himself, Heritage Foundation Asia expert Brett Lippencott told *EIR*. They are working in Congress with Sens. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), and Reps. Douglas Bereuter (R-Neb.), and Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.).

This same group has inserted "over 20 pages of China-bashing" into the major U.S. foreign aid bills this year, both HR 1561, the "American Overseas Interests Act," and its Senate counterpart, the "Foreign Relations Revitalization Act of 1995," an aide to Representative Bereuter, head of the

House International Relations Asia subcommittee, revealed on June 7.

## Clinton-bashing

President Clinton, for his part, invited Chinese Ambassador Li Daoyu to the White House to say that the United States has a "one China policy, not a two China policy."

The British, however, want to remove President Clinton from office at all costs, to halt his programs for developing not only China and Korea, but for stabilizing the Middle East, Ireland, and other areas. London and the Bush faction have harshly criticized Clinton's plan for nuclear power development in North Korea, which has gone ahead despite their opposition in the U.S. Congress.

Now the Bush group is attacking Clinton on China. "The Lee [Teng-hui] visit will have been very useful for the Republicans," who plan to use China as the centerpiece of a major attack on Clinton's foreign policy, Lippencott told *EIR* in an interview on May 26. "They will go after Clinton for backing down in face of P.R.C. pressure and for economic expediency. They'll attack Clinton as someone who fell for the myth of the Chinese market, the myth that says this is 1.2 billion people, you have to be deferential to Beijing. . . .

"The Republicans will say: 'The U.S. was deferential, and we got nothing for it. They'll question how much China's helped us in North Korea. They'll question how much China is aiming to scale back democracy in Hongkong. They'll question why China remains hostile to Taiwan. They'll question China's nuclear development. . . .

"The Republicans will put it in a big foreign policy picture of, 'Look, we have Castro making a mockery of us, China is a big problem,' they'll point to the Mideast or say India is a problem with repression in Kashmir. It all adds up—and China will play a big part in it."

Conservative Revolution leaders such as House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) will say, "Be tougher on China," Lippencott predicted. "They'll use China, saying, 'We didn't get what we wanted out of China, Clinton could not make China live up to their promises of a market.'"

## China-bashing

Since the 1820s Opium Wars, Britain has promoted the idea that China is a strategic threat to the West, as an excuse for colonizing and looting China and for programs to reduce its vast population. Britain's most recent articulation of this was a March 1994 report, "China Changes Shape: Regionalism and Foreign Policy," by the London Institute for International and Strategic Studies. "The reality in China is tending increasingly toward developed power," the IISS study said.

The IISS report called for China to be broken up like Yugoslavia into regions, by dividing off Tibet, Taiwan, Mongolia, the western Muslim provinces, and the southern areas nearby Hongkong. "It may be that the only way to

ensure that China does not become more dangerous as it grows richer and stronger, is to ensure that in practice, there is more than one China to deal with," IISS wrote.

The Bush-fostered foreign aid bills are intended to paint China as the new strategic threat, Nicksch told *EIR* in a June 7 interview. He noted that Bush's Ambassador Lilley had told a June 1 forum on Taiwan on Capitol Hill that "the U.S. intends to 'encircle' China." The anti-China bills now before Congress are "part of the plan to encircle China," he said.

## Contents of the foreign aid bills

Provisions in the foreign aid bills include:

- A legal requirement as law that the United States admit the President of Taiwan in the future for informal visits;
- A sharp expansion of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan;
- Wording on Tibet attacking the national sovereignty of China. Both require the United States establish a special envoy to Tibet, to foster direct relations with Tibet's break-away religious guru, the Dalai Lama, treating the rebel province of Tibet as a sovereign nation.

The Senate version states: "Tibet is an occupied sovereign country under international law and its true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Government in Exile. . . . Because of the involuntary loss of their sovereignty, the Tibetan people are entitled to the right of self-determination," i.e., to secede from China;

- Both bills require a "much tougher U.S. policy on Chinese human rights violation," Bereuter's office said, including a provision that would forbid President Clinton from making a much-wanted visit to China, unless there is specific "progress" acceptable to the Republican Congress;

- Both bills condemn China's occupation of Mischief Reef Island in the South China Sea (also claimed by the Philippines) and call on the United States "to support our democratic friends" against "aggression" from China.

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), Gilman, and other Clinton critics "put tremendous pressure on the State Department to issue its recent warning against aggression in the South China Sea," Nicksch told *EIR*. "McCain's May 21 *Washington Post* commentary made the very, very significant statement on the South China Sea that the U.S. must normalize relations with Vietnam immediately—specifically to contain China";

- Requirements that Chinese-made imports into the United States be certified that they were not made by forced labor;

- Establishment of a new Cold War program, Radio Free Asia, to broadcast into China against the government.

The House bill passed the full House on June 9. The Senate version, sponsored by Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Helms, has been reported out of committee, and Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) says he wants the Senate to pass it by the July 4 recess. President Clinton has said he would veto the bill; whether votes exist to override a veto is unclear.