

positioned to mediate.”

As Lyndon LaRouche put it on July 26, “The British are saying to China: ‘Clinton is finished. Our friends in the United States are coming into power. . . . The United States is against you. Forget Clinton, he’s a lame duck. What’s happening from the Senate, from Jesse Helms and company, is the real policy of the U.S. And we, of course, are more flexible and more friendly.’ ”

### London’s game of cat and mouse

David Howell, chairman of the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee, corroborated Britain’s double game, in an interview with *EIR* on June 21. Howell noted that Bush, and his China Ambassador James D. Lilley, had met Lee Teng-hui in Taipei to make the original U.S. invitation to Lee. But he averred that Kissinger’s real policy was that of his March 29 RIIA speech. Kissinger’s analysis “is certainly one that we share,” Howell said. “We’ve noted the Chinese are getting more strident, over Taiwan and over Tibet, and are getting more possessive about the Spratlys. . . . China’s path is toward being a more aggressive military power.”

Deteriorating U.S. relations with China will be helpful to Britain, which China will see as the lesser of two evils, Howell noted. “We try to do it differently in London,” he said. “We have our Hongkong play, as you know. . . . There

is no doubt that there is a limited amount of anger from Beijing, and it’s all being directed at the U.S. That diverts some of the heat and fire from Britain, and allows us to proceed undercover.”

“I’m afraid it sounds very devious,” Howell continued, “but we’ve learned—ever since the McCartney mission of 1793—that there are various ways, of handling the Chinese. . . . We politely bow, and say: ‘We quite understand. It’s *One China*, and Taiwan’s a rebel state’—and meanwhile develop our own ties with Taiwan.

“And that’s why our relations with China are in a different place, than yours in Washington,” he concluded.

Indeed, Britain is already reaping the benefit of the U.S.-China chill. During June 23-25, after years of stalled negotiations, China suddenly agreed to British plans for the huge boondoggle Hongkong Airport, for which China has agreed to assume the \$21 billion construction debt after 1997, when Hongkong reverts to Chinese sovereignty. Beijing also agreed that Britain-appointed Hongkong politicians may stay in office after 1997, and canceled a planned overhaul of Britain’s civil service.

In early July, Kissinger met with Prime Minister Li Peng in Beijing, and on July 11 it was announced that Kissinger’s business partner, AIG Insurance magnate Hank Greenberg, had been appointed to as an adviser to the Beijing City Council.

## The Harry Wu provocation

On June 19, Harry Wu, a naturalized U.S. citizen and human rights crusader, was detained trying to enter China. He has since been charged with stealing state secrets and other serious charges, relating to his earlier visits there. Since 1991, Wu has made several trips to China, often with the British Broadcasting Corporation, with the stated intent of exposing China’s prison system. In 1994, BBC and CBS’s “60 Minutes” released film footage made by Wu, where he tried to show that the Chinese use prison slave labor for producing goods for exports, and even sell the organs of prisoners.

Whatever the truth of such allegations, the coverage documents that Wu broke Chinese law. In Qinghai, he impersonated a policeman in order to gain access to a prison. His film footage of labor camps was taken with a hidden camera. He entered military and related areas declared off-limits to foreigners. In his broadcast, he claimed to have obtained secret “internal” government documents praising the quality of exports produced there.

Wu had been a prisoner in a Chinese labor camp during

1960-79. Since arriving in the United States, he has worked for several Republican Party-linked outfits, including the Heritage Foundation and the Hoover Institute, his current employer. Director of the Laogai Research Foundation, dedicated to exposing human rights violations in China’s prison system, Wu has often testified before Congress at the request of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). Funding for his operations in part comes from the International Division of the AFL-CIO. The coordinator of his trips to China has been Lord Avebury, of the British Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, among others.

Reaction to the arrest has been swift. Sen. Jesse Helms wrote Secretary of State Warren Christopher, insisting that “there will be severe implications for China in the U.S. Congress” if any harm comes to his “friend” Wu, he said. On July 14, Helms, Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), and House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) wrote Clinton demanding that the United States boycott the U.N. Conference on Women scheduled for Beijing this fall unless Wu is released. On July 20, Gingrich pushed through the China Policy Act in the House, on a vote of 416-10, demanding Wu’s unconditional release, and demanding China stop human rights abuses.