

## SPECIAL REPORT

# Short march to World War

## *Carter-Teng pact against USSR propels world toward*

Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's heralded visit to the United States has moved the world to the brink of thermonuclear conflict as the talks concluded with a joint Carter-Teng communiqué denouncing "efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony" — the Chinese code phrase for the Soviet Union. The communiqué, a virtual Sino-U.S. pact against the Soviet Union, came in the midst of galloping Anglo-American provocations against the Soviets and the nations of the European Monetary System — the key to war avoidance — in Iran and the Middle East. It concluded a remarkable Teng visit in which the Chinese leader used the soil of his host nation as a forum to push for a U.S.-China-Japan alliance against the Soviets, threaten a military invasion of Vietnam, and intervene

in internal U.S. political affairs by denouncing President Carter's SALT II arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union — all without one whisper of protest by the Carter Administration.

Moreover, additional Sino-U.S. agreements will give the Chinese access to an advanced U.S. particle accelerator — which will vastly expand Chinese capabilities to conduct research and deploy thermonuclear weapons. And agreements for cooperation on satellites and satellite communications have obvious implications for Chinese missile research and deployments. And these are only the publicly announced accords.

The Teng tour of the United States following his talks with Carter is concentrating on centers of the U.S. aerospace/defense industry, currently reeling from the loss of large Iranian orders and ripe for overtures from the Chinese.

While the Soviet leadership, as of this writing, has given the U.S. an opening to disassociate itself from Teng's outrageous performance (see box), there can be little doubt that this latest example of U.S. political insanity, led on a leash by London, is forcing them to the conclusion that no American faction exists which is capable of restoring some semblance of rationality to U.S. policy — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's touted "even-handedness" toward the Soviet Union and China notwithstanding.

In this light, Teng's trip has thus far met, if not surpassed, the highest expectations of the inner circles of the British ruling elite and their counterparts in Peking, who share the common geopolitical strategy of manipulating the United States and the Soviet Union into a nuclear showdown — while Britain and China stand on the sidelines cheering.

The Tory London Daily Telegraph crowed in its Jan. 30 lead editorial, "Mr. Teng's visit to America is both epoch-making and hopeful... The Chinese are putting their shirts on developing their rapprochement with the West into a tacit balance-of-power equilibrium against the over-mighty Russia... The West cannot afford just to watch. It must do everything possible to help and influence."

Teng made no secret as to the fundamental purpose of his visit, spelling out in detail what he hoped to achieve in an interview with Hedley Donovan, editor in chief of Time, Inc., in Peking four days before leaving for the United States. In the in-

### The Teng-Carter communiqué

*Following are portions of the joint communiqué signed by President Carter and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the close of their meetings.*

The talks were cordial, constructive, and fruitful. The two sides reviewed the international situation and agreed that in many areas they have common interests and share similar points of view. They also discussed those areas in which they have differing perspectives. They reaffirm that they are opposed to efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or domination over others, and that they are determined to make a contribution to the maintenance of international peace, security and national independence. The two sides consider that the difference in their social systems should not constitute an obstacle to their strengthening friendly relations and cooperation. They are resolved to work toward this end and they firmly believe that such cooperation is in the interest of their two peoples and also that of peace and stability in the world and the Asia/Pacific region in particular....



## war

terview — run as the cover story in the Times Feb. 5 issue which hit the newsstands just hours after Teng's plane touched down in Washington — the Vice-Premier attempted to bait the United States by accusing it of being "on the strategic retreat" before Soviet "hegemonism" since the early 1970s — an unambiguous insult to Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter, as well as to the U.S. nation as a whole.

Labeling the Soviet Union as "the hotbed of war," Teng derided SALT II — Carter's purported number one foreign policy priority — as irrelevant to world peace. He proposed instead that the U.S. join with China and Japan in a strategic alliance against the Soviet Union on the grounds that "if we really want to be able to place curbs on the polar bear, the only realistic thing for us is to unite.... It is not only of interest to China but also of great significance to world peace, world security, world stability, that there be friendly relations between China and the U.S., Europe and Japan."

In the most egregious example of his utterly cynical manipulation of the Carter Administration, Teng went on to endorse an open letter signed by 170 generals and admirals — including a number of known collaborators of British-Israeli intelligence agencies such as former Air Force chief of intelligence General George Keegan — which appeared in the New York Times two weeks ago. The letter warns that a SALT II agreement would play into Soviet hands, and also calls for making Israel the main strategic ally of the U.S. in the Mideast.

Teng has been equally frank about how he thinks U.S. policy should be run since his arrival here. In a speech he delivered at a reception hosted by the National Gallery of Art in Washington Jan. 30, the Vice-Premier denounced Vietnam for its "massive armed aggression" against Cambodia which, he declared, had been carried out with Soviet backing

"would not hesitate even to shoulder the necessary sacrifices to uphold international justice" was bolstered by reports that the Chinese have massed 100,000 troops, artillery, armor and planes on the Vietnamese border, in what some analysts say are preparations for a military strike into Vietnam.

Teng had made similar statements earlier in the day to a group of House and Senate members (see excerpts below) with whom he met to discuss Taiwan and his objections to SALT II. Here, too, Teng scored a coup, apparently mesmerizing defen-

## What Teng said

*In an interview with Time magazine, in a meeting with members of Congress Jan. 30, and again in a Jan. 30 speech at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping reiterated his themes of anti-Soviet alliance and war. Following are excerpts:*

**In Time magazine:** I suppose that you have already read the letter of 170 retired American generals and admirals. I have read it myself, and I very much approve of that letter. Those generals have already retired, and they are concerned and that means that the situation is indeed not tranquil.... We've already been through two world wars, and both started from small incidents. Such things often develop independent of one's will, perhaps even independent of the will of the present Soviet leaders.... We must face reality. Now every day one talks about détente, about striving for détente and disarmament. But was there détente in 1977, or 1978, or will we see it in 1979? Let us look at the Mediterranean, at the Middle East, at northern Africa. Was not 1978 more tense than 1977? ... If we go farther east there is Afghanistan, and now there is Iran.... And Pakistan. And farther to the east, Vietnam controls Laos by military means, and the Vietnamese made a major invasion into Cambodia with more than ten divisions....

**(On SALT:)** We have constantly said not that we are opposed to such agreements, but that they are of no use, that they are not of much use....

**(On a new "triple alliance" with the U.S., China, and Japan:)** The question is: After setting up this relationship between China, Japan and the U.S., we must further develop the relationship in a deepening way. If we really want to be able to place curbs on the polar bear, the only realistic thing for us is to unite. If we only depend on the strength of the U.S., it is not enough. If we only depend on the strength of Europe, it is not enough. We are an insignificant, poor country, but if we unite, well, it will then carry weight.

**To members of Congress:** To oppose hegemony, China needs to react appropriately to secure her own boundaries. We must not allow hegemonists to run around unopposed. In the interests of world peace and stability we may need force to do something we do not want to do.... We need to act appropriately, we cannot allow Vietnam to run wild everywhere.

**At the National Gallery:** (China) will not hesitate even to shoulder the necessary sacrifices to uphold international justice and the long-term interests of peace and stability. (China emphasizes the danger of war) not because we like it, but because the danger is a fact.

ders of Taiwan with promises to maintain the free enterprise system there — but still refusing to rule on the use of force in reunifying Taiwan. Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va), the Senate Majority leader, told reporters after the meeting that his concern on the Taiwan question had been “considerably allayed,” while according to the Jan. 31 New York Times, at least two Republican senators, Schweiker of Pennsylvania and John Tower of Texas, said Teng had made a favorable impression. It was left to Maoist sympathizer Scoop Jackson (D-Wash.) to comment that the Chinese deserve most-favored-nation status since there is “no doubt” that its emigration policies — unlike the USSR’s — meet the requirements of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

Reports that Teng has said he would not object in principle to a proposed Senate resolution expressing concern over the potential use of force by China against Taiwan, and the Administration’s announcement Jan. 31 that it would not oppose such a resolution, indicate strongly that the Chinese leader has merely decided to make this unsubstantial concession in order to garner U.S. acquiescence to his much larger goals.

Thus far, the Carter Administration has given no sign of being disturbed by Teng’s antics, including his brazen support of the President’s opponents of SALT. While it is reliably reported that Teng told Carter during their private meetings that the U.S. is not being tough enough on the Soviets, both the President and his press secretary, Jody Powell, have been describing the talks as “harmonious” and Teng’s visit “as one of the most historic events in our nation’s history.”

Nor does anyone in the Administration seem to be in the least aware of how easily the United States is being pulled about like a marionette by the Chinese and British puppeteers. Despite Teng’s ominous hints of Chinese intervention into the Cambodia-Vietnam dispute, the Vice-Premier has also made it quite plain that China has no intention of getting itself involved in a military confrontation with the Soviets — preferring to leave that to the U.S. and whomever else it can bamboozle in similar fashion. “We are an insignificant, poor country,” Teng told Time magazine’s Hedley Donovan — much to Donovan’s consternation. “You have made a poor friend.” Teng played on this same theme in his National Gallery speech, asserting that China cannot afford to go to war because this would interfere with its modernization drive.

This fiasco, on top of the Administration’s Middle East debacle, its stupidity in handling the British-inspired destabilization of Iran, and its appalling economic performance, will put an additional strain on U.S. relations with its major European allies, as well as doing serious damage to U.S.-Soviet ties. At the Guadeloupe summit, French President Giscard and West German Chancellor Schmidt firmly squashed British Prime Minister Callaghan’s attempt to get approval for the sale of Britain’s Harrier jets to the Chinese. Instead, Giscard and Schmidt stressed to Carter the compelling urgency of putting the U.S.-Soviet relationship on a more positive footing and of getting a SALT II accord signed and ratified as soon as possible. Now, just three weeks later, Carter has bent over backwards to propitiate the Chinese, risking World War III in the process.

— Kathleen M. Murphy

## BRD warns U.S. on China card

Leaders of the West German government have issued stern warnings to the United States government that playing the “China card” would be a disaster. In an officially sanctioned interview with the Neue Ruhr/Rhein Zeitung on Jan. 31, Social Democratic Party parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner warned that he and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were concerned that East-West relations not “sink below minus degrees.” A possible alliance between the U.S. and China, he said, would in fact “be disastrous.” The Japanese, Wehner noted, have rejected similar offers from the Chinese for an anti-Soviet alliance.

Wehner made his statement in the context of discussing the necessity for detente, a Strategic Arms Limitation agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and maintaining the world’s strategic balance. Schmidt and I are worried, he said, about the maintainability of detente because “there is so little progress in disarmament negotiations.” He warned against a “lack of patience” at the disarmament talks and, in a direct attack on NATO for stalling detente, Wehner accused the West of

## Moscow demands clarification from U.S.

*Within hours of release of the U.S.-Chinese press communiqué which referred to “hegemony,” the Soviet Union replied in a sharply worded statement by the press agency TASS. The TASS dispatch left an open door for the U.S. Administration to disassociate itself from what it called Teng’s “incendiary” statements, but suggested that the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks might be put in jeopardy.*

*Soviet Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin was reportedly received by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Feb. 1, the same day the U.S.-Chinese statement was made public.*

*The TASS release said:*

Teng Hsiao-ping’s persistent attempts to lecture the American Government on how to conduct its foreign policy were noted in the United States. It was also noted that some of his statements were actually an attempt to undermine the positions of President Carter, who wants the conclusion of a new treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms.