

## Put the 'Butchers of Beijing' out of business

by Linda de Hoyos

Momentum is gathering for an international campaign for the free world to impose economic sanctions against the butcher regime now ruling in the People's Republic of China. The call for sanctions was first issued on July 11 by Chinese democracy leaders Wuer Kaixi, escaped leader of the Autonomous Students Association of Beijing, and Yan Jiaqi, formerly of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at a press conference in Paris, France.

"The Deng-Li-Yang dictatorship already has problems," stated Yan Jiaqi. "It is necessary that other governments suppress all cooperation—political as well as economic—which is to the advantage of the dictatorship, but not that which benefits the people. . . . The old guard are going to continue to sing their slogans about reform, to paste together their policy of 'opening' with spit and paste, all done to better welcome foreign businessmen. But foreign aid must not contribute to reinforcing the dictatorship of Deng. We hope that clear-thinking foreign statesmen will understand the game of Deng."

In the United States, the call was immediately forwarded by the National Democratic Policy Committee, representing the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, which has circulated 1 million leaflets demanding an immediate U.S. embargo of the P.R.C. in opposition to the do-nothing policy of the Bush administration.

The leaflet declared:

- "Don't buy products which originate inside Deng's charnel house.
- "Don't patronize financial or other concerns in your own country which do business with the People's Republic of China.
- "Join the international fight to force the governments of the world, starting with the United States, to ruthlessly

enforce the kind of financial and economic sanctions which can bring the butchers of Beijing to their knees and end the tyranny of China's Communist Party."

Only foodstuffs and medicines required by the Chinese people should be exempted from the embargo.

Total Chinese imports are in the vicinity of \$40 billion, with food grains accounting for only \$2 billion of the total.

### International debate

The call for sanctions has brought to the surface deep schisms in the industrialized countries on policy toward the Deng Xiaoping regime.

**In Great Britain:** Taking the lead of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, which has significant oversight of Henry Kissinger, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has publicly stated that the West should not seek to isolate the P.R.C. with further sanctions. This is in keeping with the Thatcher government's refusal to hold a referendum with the people of Hong Kong on Britain's planned ceding back to Beijing of its Hong Kong colony.

However, the British Labour Party, according to reports, is officially in favor of economic sanctions against the P.R.C. The party's immediate tactical focus will be to stop a trade mission from Britain's "48 Group" from going to China in October 1989 to conclude business deals.

**In West Germany,** outcries against business deals with Beijing are beginning to erupt from layers of the Christian Democratic Union, in contrast to the business-as-usual stance of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The idea of the Volkswagen Company increasing the production of its plant in Shanghai is "unbearable in light of the bloody events . . . and repression that we're currently witnessing in the People's Republic of China," Elmar Pieroth, chairman of the Associ-

ation of Medium-Sized Enterprises, told the press July 20.

Meanwhile in Bonn, the Christian Students Association is carrying out a permanent protest rally at the Chinese embassy. The permanent protest action centers on the call for select economic sanctions against Beijing.

**In France**, the government of François Mitterrand has frozen public credits to China, and the government was forced to deny a report from Beijing that Paris had authorized a loan of 830 million francs to the P.R.C. However, the government is at odds with the country's leading conglomerates. According to the French daily *Le Monde*, the Beijing lobby of corporations is expanding operations in the P.R.C. The China enthusiasts are organized around the "France-China Committee" which was founded in 1979 and has 162 business members, including such major firms as Peugeot, Citroën, Thomson, Alcatel, and Framatome.

**In the United States**, agitation against the Bush administration's kowtowing to Deng Xiaoping, has forced through *unanimous* votes in the House of Representatives and an 81-10 vote in the Senate for the imposition of greater economic sanctions against the butcher regime. "Clearly, President Bush has lost control of his China policy," stated Stephen Solarz (D-N. Y.), head of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. Bush is "out of touch with Congress and the American people," he said. In a July 15 interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Solarz admitted that the gerontocracy now ruling Beijing was "relatively immune" to outside pressure. However, the representative said, "If one assumes that there is likely to be a struggle for power after the current leadership dies, it is important to deprive the hardliners of the idea that they can afford to deepen repression because the West would not take retaliatory measures."

Beyond Washington, action is being taken to enforce sanctions. In California, state Assemblywoman Carol Bentley has introduced a bill into the legislature to force the state treasury and employee pension funds to sell billions of dollars worth of investments in banks and other firms doing business with China. At the Public Employees Retirement system, analysts estimate that China-inspired divestments would affect \$7 billion, or 13% of the pension funds portfolio. The *Los Angeles Times* reports that bankers and state's pension fund officers are "gearing up to fight the measure because it would be two to five times greater than the state-ordered divestment of South Africa-related holdings."

In Ohio, Gov. Richard Celeste has canceled Red Chinese participation in the Ohio State Fair, where previously China had made a big showing, and across the country, cities are moving to sever their links to a Chinese "sister city." Los Angeles City Councilmen Nate Holden and John Ferraro have introduced a motion into the City Council to end its sister city affiliation with Guangzhou (Canton) until the City of Guangzhou ". . . openly declare[s] opposition to the violent tactics which *are* being perpetrated on the pro-democracy demonstrators by the military . . . and [until] the rein-

stitution of human rights and a commitment to democracy in China." The Los Angeles branch of the International Human Rights Commission has been asked to prepare a motion on Los Angeles City divestiture of all China-related holdings.

The American Legion in Pennsylvania has also passed a resolution demanding economic sanctions against the P.R.C.

### **Kissinger's filthy lucre**

The international sanctions campaign in the United States hits at the heart of the Henry Kissinger financial nexus that has reaped its unjust financial rewards from Kissinger's strategically disastrous "China card" policy. According to sources at the U.S.-Asia Institute, the main firm promoting investment in China and seeking to counteract adverse "emotionalism," is Kissinger Associates and secondarily the U.S.-China Business Council, which was formed in 1973 at Kissinger's request.

Kissinger has announced that he is going to the P.R.C. in October, after which he will be followed by former President Richard Nixon. Already, since the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, over 50 senior U.S. businessmen have traveled to China with a nod from the U.S. State Department, according to British sources. "The floodgates were opened for business with China" when the Bush administration approved the sale of four Boeing 757s to Beijing after the massacre.

The four major corporations in the U.S. pushing trade with the P.R.C. are Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum, Boeing, Beatrice Foods, and Heinz Foods. The June 4 events barely disrupted coal production at Occidental's open pit in China. That \$475 million deal was based on funds from the Bank of America, Royal Bank of Canada, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of China, and Industrial Bank of Japan.

*EIR* has learned that the following banks have "correspondent status" with the P.R.C.: of Montreal, Manufacturer's Hanover, Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan, Bank of California, First Chicago, Bank of America, and Philadelphia International.

The following corporations, which all produce military-related products, such as computers, avionics, trucks, and planes, are known to maintain production facilities or sell their products in the P.R.C.:

tion Engineering, General Electric; Ford Motor, Hewlett Packard, Honeywell, IBM, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Rockwell, Westinghouse, and Unisys.

There is also a hidden component in the Kissinger-directed link to the P.R.C.:

principal producer of raw opium—a fact that has been buried by Kissinger's China card policy. The \$600 billion per annum in international dope money keeps the international banks behind Kissinger afloat. Banks associated with Kissinger and his cronies involved with China include:

Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong Bank of Canada, Midland Bank PLC, and S.G. Warburg.