

# The martyrs of Tiananmen detonated world revolution against tyranny

by Webster G. Tarpley

In one of the pre-Confucian Chinese classics, we find the story of the Duke of Chou, who lived in the 12th century B.C. At that time the long-reigning Shang dynasty had been conquered by warriors from western China led by a family known as the Chou. The Duke of Chou, who was acting as regent, realized that although the Chou forces had conquered the Shang population by force, they had to win their good will in order to create a stable government. The problem was that the Shang had ruled for more than six centuries, and that the new power seemed illegitimate, inviting frequent rebellions. The Duke of Chou created a new doctrine, according to which the principal Chinese deity, called Heaven, had brought the Shang regime to an end, because of the misdeeds of these rulers. The Duke of Chou argued that Heaven had transferred legitimacy from the Shang to the Chou: The Chou had thus received the Mandate of Heaven to rule China. The concept of the Mandate of Heaven has played a central role ever since in Chinese, and especially Confucian, political thought.

After the events of 1989, there can be no doubt that the Mandate of Heaven has been withdrawn from the Communist Chinese regime of Deng Xiaoping and his clique of butchers. No amount of bloody repression, and no amount of support from George Bush and Henry Kissinger, can change this basic fact. It is likely that urban mass strikes will begin in China during 1990, perhaps accompanied by peasant revolts in the countryside. The emergence of regional warlords, as in the 1920s, cannot be ruled out, especially if the death of Deng Xiaoping leads to splits in the ruling group of Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Jiang Zemin. No matter how monolithic the Beijing regime may appear on the surface, it is only a month or two away from total collapse at any given point in time when the mass strikes begin to break out. Therefore, the imperative task for Chinese revolutionaries is to prepare themselves to be competent rulers and builders of their great country, and thus worthy of receiving the Mandate of Heaven, perhaps during 1990.

While it is certain that the Communist regime is not long for this world, it is equally certain that the greatness of the Tiananmen student and worker martyrs will be immortal. Their sacrifice has imparted to our epoch, to the closing years of the 20th century, its character of being a time of nationalist revolutions to throw off Communist and other forms of tyranny. The invincible spirit of Tiananmen has already animated

Berlin, Prague, and the ancient cities of Europe. It will be felt in Ibero-America, and will begin to invigorate, within the next 12 months, these United States as well. The Tiananmen students have ushered in a new springtime of nations, and their memory will remain fragrant for the next ten thousand years. The students have given new honor to the name of China's great revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and to the tradition of the blue-clad working people of China.

## A cataclysmic economic crisis

This magazine has had the merit of predicting the crisis of Chinese communism. During summer 1988, Lyndon LaRouche warned that the Beijing government was contemplating the sacrifice of 200 million persons in the eventuality of severe famine. In our issue of Nov. 11, 1988, *EIR* stated: "The Beijing regime is even more desperate, even more crisis-ridden than the Soviet Empire itself. Deng's 10-year-old economic reform program has now reduced the Chinese economy to utter chaos, and this final failure of the Beijing regime has torn away its last shred of political legitimacy. The facts point to a cataclysmic political-economic crisis in mainland China during the years immediately ahead, with the potential of sweeping away the post-1949 order in the world's biggest country." In *EIR* of Jan. 6, 1989, after noting that some 20 million Chinese were starving to death during the winter of 1988-89, we stated: "Despite the recent flailing attempts of the Beijing leadership to avoid catastrophe, mainland China is now in the throes of a breakdown crisis so severe as to rend the very fabric of civilization, perhaps setting the stage for a breakdown in central authority and the emergence of a new warlord era similar to the 'Warring States' epoch of Chinese history between 403 and 221 B.C., or to the chaos that prevailed in the country during and after the First World War. . . . Mainland China is the country where the full fury of the world food crisis is being felt most."

It was this economic breakdown crisis which set the stage, following the funeral of Hu Yao-bang, for the occupation of Tiananmen Square during April, May, and June. The students chose Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Schiller's Ode to Joy, and the Statue of Liberty as their symbols. The red fascists Deng, Yang, and Li answered with martial law troops who killed many tens of thousands in all of Beijing during the first week of June. The full scope of the butchery was

revealed by Deng himself when he commented: "One million victims is a small price to pay in a country as large as China." This is the butchery endorsed by Bush, Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft, and Lawrence Eagleburger with the December 1989 visit of a high-level U. S. delegation.

Bush is now finding that his embrace of the mass murderer Deng is playing a key role in the withdrawal of the Mandate of Heaven from the current Washington regime. For Kissinger, his cynical press apologia for Deng was also a turning point, leading to a growing barrage of public criticism that will finally put him out of business. The racist Eastern Liberal Establishment that rules the United States does have the merit of consistency in its infamy: From Marshall and Truman who installed Mao in the first place, through Nixon and Kissinger, Carter and Brzezinski, to today's Bushmen, the Red Chinese have been the indispensable geopolitical ally.

The Deng regime has also provided the centerpiece of the reactionary Communist dictators' axis that comprehends Fidel Castro, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Kim Il Sung of North Korea, Hafez al-Assad of Syria, and the Rafsanjani terrorists of Iran. It was Deng who asserted this alliance in the weeks after Tiananmen. Egon Krenz of East Germany sought to join this club: He visited Deng in Beijing, and endorsed the crushing of the Chinese "counterrevolution"; this was later a cause for his downfall. These dictators repudiate the folly of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, although they want the U.S.S.R. on their side in a renewed attempt at world communist revolution. They will not enter the garbage can of history to join Erich Honecker, Willy Stoph, Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, and the rest without a bitter final struggle.

At the moment, Deng's line is providing the model for the post-*perestroika* military-industrial technocrats emerging in Moscow. In a secret meeting of the Chinese Communist Central Committee held in early November, the P. R. C. had decreed an all-out return to the Stalinist-Maoist central planning of the 1950s. One million rural enterprises have been shut down during 1988, and 2.1 million private or family unit enterprises have been closed during the first nine months of this year. This is clearly the model for the Zaikov-Ryzhkov-Ligachov dumping of *perestroika* on Dec. 13 (see article, page 00). Indeed, one sign that the Russian shift back toward centralism was imminent came through favorable reporting of the month-old Chinese decisions in the Moscow media.

The Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* reported from Beijing on Nov. 17 that the retrenchment measures have broken the back of the Chinese economy, with starkly negative economic growth reported for October, and with losses by firms in the public sector up by 120% during the first half of 1989. Plants are shutting down, and workers still employed are being denied bonuses formerly paid for exceeding production targets. Paychecks are looted by forced loans in the form of obligatory state bonds. Fired workers no longer

have the option of returning to farm in the countryside, since rural conditions are also abysmal. Debt service payments are increasingly falling due on \$42 billion in foreign debt, increasing austerity pressures. The resulting mixture, according to *Corriere*, points toward "urban insurrections" in the period ahead. The reaction of the regime has been indicated by Premier Li Peng, who told the West German daily *Die Welt* of Nov. 16, "The Chinese state power is founded on guns. You are right, power comes from guns. Therefore we call the Army the 'Iron Wall of China.'" This means bloody repression, but also a regime that will be vulnerable to a political challenge. Resistance to Beijing centralism is visible in Guangdong and Sichuan provinces.

## The tasks ahead

The revolutionary crisis is coming. Who will be able to seize power and keep power in post-Communist China? For that, as Gen. Teng Chieh of Taipei points out, China will require the "east wind"—a revolutionary political leadership. Former CIA operative Ray Cline, who was responsible for the wrecking operations against China Spring earlier this year, is well aware of the importance of this question of leadership. The U. S. administration and the CIA, as part of their support for Deng, are committed to corrupting and destroying Chinese students who show leadership potential. China will require patriots who have seriously prepared themselves to face the responsibilities of governing. Republic of China forces around General Teng and Gen. Wego Chiang, who may be elected to the R.O.C. vice presidency this coming spring, have a vital contribution to make. Demands for democracy and human rights, although essential, will not be enough. The ability to solve the economic collapse that is bringing on the revolutionary crisis will be required, and that means an alternative to the two bankrupt poles of Marxist collectivism and Anglo-American liberal free-market looting. It means an assimilation of the LaRouche method of economics, American System dirigism.

Among the tasks of 1990 will be:

1) A concentrated effort to lobby the U.S. Congress to override Bush's veto of visas for Chinese political refugees during late January, to prevent more Chinese students from being sent to their deaths.

2) The imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions in the military, high-technology, and financial areas against Beijing by the United States, the European Community, and Japan, with exceptions for food and medical supplies. This must proceed from the awareness that without the help of Trust financiers, communist regimes cannot survive. Another Bush veto will most probably have to be overridden here.

3) The completion of ongoing efforts to draw up a comprehensive program for the economic reconstruction and development of China, in the spirit of Dr. Sun's classic 1922 program, *The International Development of China*.