

'River of blood' divides LaRouche, Kissinger policies on China

The following statement was issued by former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche on June 5, 1989:

"Yesterday, world television screens witnessed Bloody Sunday, the earthshaking China revolution, 1989. Today from that scene, the blood of ten thousand martyrs flows eternally, a surging, impassable river dividing the peoples within all nations of our planet into two camps.

"On yesterday's television screens, this division of the world was made clear. The world was separated between those appeasers of Moscow who, like Henry A. Kissinger, propose we condone the massacre without emotion, and those who receive the blood of ten thousand martyrs as a sacred trust.

"So that river of martyrs' blood flows today from yesterday through the lands of the subjugated nations of Moscow's vast growing empire to Western Europe and the Americas. So it divides the people of these nations into two camps.

"Another branch of that living river flows through the nations of Asia. It flows along the course of the Asiatic Island Rim through the nearly half billion people of Southeast Asia and among the billion souls of the Asian subcontinent. Along the banks where the Asia branch of the river flows south, dwell more than half the people of our planet. To them, the blood of China's martyrs bathes the souls of nations with new hopes. So, let the blood of those martyrs live forever in our dedication to a new world order based on those principles of universal economic and spiritual justice held in common with our Abraham Lincoln and China's Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

What LaRouche and associates have said

Linda de Hoyos, in *EIR* Vol. 15 No. 24, June 10, 1988, wrote, "In the not-so-long run, China's attempt to become an imperial power will doom it. Given the economic timebomb in China today, the chances of the Red Dynasty's lasting are less than any of its predecessors. China's survival will depend upon a reversal of the current strategic catastrophe along with new policies emerging from especially Japan and the United States, which seek to reverse China's potential economic holocaust while blocking its geopolitical ambitions with a rim of economic and republican cooperation stretching from Islamabad to Seoul."

Webster Tarpley, in *EIR* Vol. 15, No. 45, Nov. 11, 1988, wrote: "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."

Tarpley added in *EIR*, Vol. 16, No. 2, Jan. 6, 1989: "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."

Lyndon LaRouche, in a dialogue with legislators and other leaders of the People's Republic of China (Taiwan) Sept. 4, 1988 (*EIR*, Vol. 15, No. 47, Nov. 25, 1988, p. 52 ff.)

the United States, we have wealthy families like the Harrimans. . . . Then, you have the powerful insurance companies of Venice, the British royal family, which has said in public that it is pro-socialist. Then you have Moscow and Beijing. These are the three forces that are now negotiating on the fate of Asia. There is supposed to be an agreement of Moscow and Beijing on Southeast Asia by next spring.

"But there is a problem among these four forces. The Anglo-Americans want the white race to rule the empire they are creating, as Henry Kissinger explained at Georgetown recently. . . . Moscow intends that the Great Russian race will rule the world. The communists in Beijing naturally have different ideas. There is an inherent conflict about who is going to become Satan. . . .

"I have a slogan which shocks people: Kill Satan. . . . The period we are entering makes it possible for us to win. Some here in China remember the 1921-27-33 period. We are now in a period like 1927-33, but worse. . . .

“What is required is the creation, perhaps of a party, but certainly of a unified force among nations, with each member a patriot of their nation and also a world-citizen.”

What Kissinger has said

Kissinger is of course the author of the “China card” policy by which the United States stabbed its longtime allies in Taiwan in the back and extended full recognition to the Beijing regime of first Mao and then Deng. As recently as *May 18, 1989*, Kissinger advised a group of 250 Swedish business and banking leaders whom he addressed in Stockholm to invest in the People’s Republic of China. According to participants who reported what occurred to *EIR*, “Kissinger was astonishingly pessimistic about Gorbachov. . . . Kissinger sees more hope in the future of investment in Red China, as it goes to a ‘free economy.’ ”

The financial operations of the America-China Society that Kissinger set up in 1987 out of the office of his consulting firm, Kissinger Associates, could be one motive for his statements that “vital interests” preclude U.S. intervention on behalf of republican revolutionaries in mainland China. It is said to be highly influential with the Bush administration on China policy.

On June 4, as the massacres were being carried out in Beijing, Kissinger was all over the Western print and electronic media. On ABC-TV’s “This Week with David Brinkley,” he said that “Deng has done this very reluctantly, very reluctantly,” and panicked when the question of sanctions against the regime of Deng Xiao-ping was brought up. He said that, although he agrees with the Bush administration that the bloodbath in Beijing is undemocratic, nonetheless the United States must be extremely careful not to give the Russians any pretext to regain ground with China. In an interview with BBC Kissinger said, “China is too important a country for us to drive it back into isolation or maybe towards the Soviet Union,” by applying sanctions.

In a full page column appearing in the Sunday *New York Post*, Henry Kissinger kept plugging Deng Xiao-ping. “I have been following events in China with the pain of a spectator at a quarrel in a family to which one has a special attachment,” Kissinger began. He called Deng “courageous,” “the symbol as well as engine of China’s reform,” a man who “sought to transcend the process of periodic purges by which communist countries typically settle their leadership problems.” He depicted the students as merely a “chaotic” disruption of the Chinese society. A similar Kissinger commentary appeared in *Welt am Sonntag* in West Germany.

Kissinger made it clear that his position has nothing whatsoever to do with morality: “For Americans it is important to keep in mind that the opening of China. . . took place during Mao’s China, for which morally and politically we felt no affinity whatsoever. But it has remained the view of four U.S. administrations of both parties that a close relationship between China and the United States serves the interests of both. . . .”

Interview: Beijing Students

‘Let the world know the truth’

The following phone interview with students at Beijing University was conducted at 11:30 a.m. (Pacific time) on June 3. Since then, phone calls into Beijing University are now no longer technically possible. The interview was conducted by students in Los Angeles, with the assistance of several CBS correspondents.

Q: How is the situation in Beijing?

Beijing: The bloody massacre at Tiananmen Square is finished; they are now moving into the schools.

Q: The army is moving into schools?

Beijing: Yes, can you pass this news out? The dead and wounded are impossible to count.

Q: The dead and wounded are impossible to count, you said?

Beijing: Yes.

Q: We now have two CBS correspondents here with us; you may talk to them too. You may talk in Chinese. I’ll translate. You may talk now.

Beijing: At about 10:40 at Muxidi [three miles west of Tiananmen Square], the army trucks headed with armed police kep sweeping the crowd on the street with heavy machine gun shooting while they were moving towards Tiananmen Square. They used real bullets. At the beginning they may have used rubber bullets. They even shot at the residence buildings along the street. Many residents were injured in their homes and were sent to the hospital. Up to 2:45 a.m., in Fuxing Hospital only, 26 people died, most of them were students. The army and the armed police even shot at the ambulance that tried to rescue the wounded. Some medical staff wearing white garments and Red Cross were injured and were sent to Fuxing Hospital. Now the shooting at Tiananmen Square has ceased. A telephone from the southeast corner a moment ago said that, most of them are [unintelligible], those not dead have been arrested. Information from Beijing University says the army will enter the university at 4:00 o’clock. The dead are impossible to count.

Q: What do you want to say to the American public? What do you want us and the American public to do?