

“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?

Beijing: We hope to let the people all over the world know the truth about this massacre. Let them know that the darkest and bloodiest tragedy in human history is happening in China. But people in our country will not bend. They believe the final victory belongs to us. The final victory belongs to the people. We hope all the peace-loving people in the world will give a helping hand to the Chinese people who are struggling desperately under the machine gun fire. I want to express our thanks to them, on behalf of our miserable people. [Both sides cry.]

Now the situation is urgent. What will happen tomorrow is hard to predict. However, the brutality of this massacre is rarely seen in human history. I have a name list of those who died in Fuxing Hospital. It was sent to me by telephone a moment ago. I'll read several to you.

Q: Please read it.

Beijing: Zhaong Qing, male, Han nationality, student of Optical Instrument department, Tsinghau. Bullet hit on head. Brain injury. Died 1:30 a. m.

Wang Weiping, female, grade 83, Beijing Medical Science University. Bullet through chin; died midnight.

Huo Xiangping, age 54, female, retired worker from Beijing Communication Component factory. Bullet hit heart when walking home at Muxidi. Died 1:30.

Yin Jing, age 35. Engineer of the Metal Recycling Company of Beijing Metallurgical Industry Department, living in Muxidi 24th. Bullet hit through head on nose when he was in his kitchen; died instantly.

Wu Xiangdong, worker of Beijing Dongfeng TV Factory, now attending the employee university of Beijing Electronic Instrument Company, the employee university of Beijing Electronic Instrument Company. Bullet through main artery on the neck. Died one minute later. He is a handsome young man, only 21.

Tan Zhigiang, male, age 30. Carder of the 2nd City Construction Company, living in 7th Changchuen Street. Died at about 1:00 a. m.

Ge Chunming, male, age 21. Biology Teacher of Beijing 61st middle school. Bullet hit at back. Died.

Lin Keqing, age 22. Graduate student of grade 88, Journalism Department, Chinese People's University. Injured twice on the waist. He was injured when he was trying to rescue the wounded at the south gate of Yienjing Hotel.

So many are dead, including a 67-year-old lady living on the 13th floor of 22nd building at Muxidi.

When the medical staff send transfusion blood from the blood bank to the hospital, many medical staff wearing white garment and Red Cross [uniforms] were injured. The army shot at the ambulance.

Q: We will let American people and the people in the whole world know what really is happening in China.

Beijing: Thank you.

Q: What kind of troops?

Beijing: Not really know what they are. They should be the troops which has stationed in the vicinity of Beijing, since June 2, early in the morning, and from June 2 in the evening. They disguised themselves, brought with them kitchen knives and ropes as well as guns and daggers and sneaked in division into Tiananmen Square. They were discovered and held by the citizens.

During the night today, the Han Din District Committee courtyard which is next to Beijing University are stationed with troops and it is only 200 meters away from our school. Right now the students in Beijing University are broadcasting and urging students leave the university and go home; they also persuade the workers and civilians who are protecting the students both inside and outside the campus to leave, in order to avoid more bloodshed.

Q: Is the soldiers arresting people or the police?

Beijing: The soldiers, but the police also involved.

Q: Is Tiananmen Square being cleared out?

Beijing: The communication with Tiananmen Square has been totally cut off and the information I go by was telephone from Dong Dan Lu Kou.

Q: What was that?

Beijing: The story was that the massacre at Tiananmen Square was over and people's blood has become a river. Everyone alive has been arrested. Two hours ago, I heard on the phone that the gunfire was fierce over the Square. The demonstrators retreated to the Monument of the People's Hero, because they did not want to leave but ready to die at the Monument. As the Square had been blockaded we could not hear directly from the people who had witnessed the real situation, but only overheard on the phone.

Q: What else can you tell?

Beijing: That's about it.

Q: Now the students are going back home? What about the communication?

Beijing: You can call this number. I will be there.

Q: All of our students here will try by all means to fight the government.

Beijing: Thanks.

Q: We give you our full support. We salute you.

Beijing: You may call us by this telephone any time.

Q: You take good care of yourselves.

Beijing: Same to you.

Q: Thank you.