

China Tries To 'Encircle' USSR

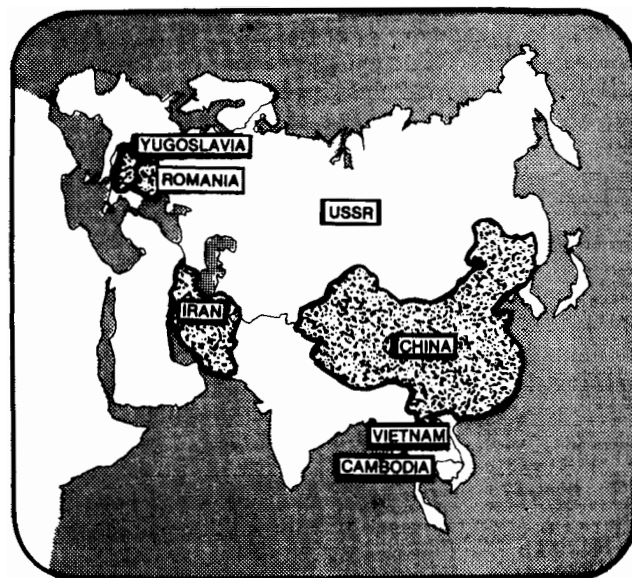
Premier Hua is taking his cues from Britain's geopoliticians

The visit of Chinese Premier and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Romania, Yugoslavia, and Iran this week is the centerpiece of Peking's reckless policy — in full collaboration with Great Britain — to destabilize a belt of nations from Romania to Vietnam and create a cordon of anti-Soviet regimes to "encircle" the Soviet Union. This policy follows a century-old "geopolitical" orientation by the British to maintain their empire which China is following for its own chauvinistic reasons. If it succeeds, it will lower the threshold for World War III.

The geopolitical strategy which determined Hua's itinerary is a British-conceived scheme to create a second front against the Soviet Union in the eastern Mediterranean and Asia Minor, built around Iran and the psychotic regime in Israel, to which Peking would extend its backing. Committee on the Present Danger spokesman and U.S. Zionist Lobby leader Eugene Rostow did the advance work for this option with trips to both China and Iran last month.

Rostow, who helped form the CPD in late 1976 and who has been that Cold War committee's principal liaison with Peking since then, traveled to China in July. There, it is reported, he briefed the Chinese leadership in detail on Israel, and was informed of China's intense interest in pursuing relations with the Israeli government.

Leaving China, Rostow went to Iran where he advised certain circles to create strong ties with Peking. Rostow's contacts in Iran reportedly responded positively to his advice, seeing the "China card" as a means to move away from the Soviet Union. Rostow may have also helped to pave the way for Hua's trip.



In Romania this week, Hua delivered a speech widely billed as "mild" but which in fact contained in only thin disguise the full panoply of charges that China customarily raises against the Soviet Union. In his welcoming remarks, Romanian President Ceausescu was effusive in his praise for China and in his protestations of Romania's friendship for China—despite the fact that China is totally opposed to the policies of detente and world peace expounded in other sections of Ceausescu's speech. One British paper, attempting to portray the Chinese as moderate while in Romania, even reported that the Chinese were amazed that anyone thought Hua was being at all anti-Soviet.

On Aug. 21, Hua moved on to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he delivered more explicit anti-Soviet remarks, saying that "They (the Soviets) are trying at all costs to disrupt the unity of the nonaligned movement, to divert it and subordinate it to their own hegemonistic objectives." ("Hegemony" is the Chinese code word for the Soviet Union.) However, he failed to draw Yugoslav President Tito into a provocative anti-Soviet interchange. Tito instead explicitly reminded Hua that on some very important issues there is a wide gulf between the views of China and Yugoslavia.

Iran and Further East

Early next week, Hua will travel to Iran, where the British press has been working overtime to fan the destabilization of the Shah currently in progress, and to create the myth of a Soviet-backed Afghan threat to Iran. The intent of the press campaign is to push Iran into China's arms as protection against Moscow and Afghanistan.

Further east in Asia, incidents along India's eastern and western borders this week may augment efforts to destabilize the dissension-ridden Indian government. In both cases, Chinese influence behind the scenes is probable, and if the incidents escalate to confrontations, China will play a major role in both.

Along the Indian-Pakistani border in Kashmir as of the night of Aug. 21, troops of both countries were on full alert following the reported infiltration of an undetermined number of Pakistanis across the border. Kashmir is the perennial flashpoint for Indo-Pakistani conflict. In the east, along Bangladesh's northern border with India, army antiguerrilla activities have forced upwards of 20,000 refugees into India. Reports that China is arming the guerrillas in Bangladesh are given credibility by known Chinese arming and training for anti-Indian guerrilla groups just across the border. Any Bangladesh-Indian clashes would pit India against China, which strongly backs Bangladesh.

In Vietnam, China, after feigning a settlement with Vietnam over the issue of ethnic Chinese seeking to emigrate from Vietnam to China on Aug. 19, has now begun demanding that Vietnam accept back refugees already admitted to China. Vietnam recently issued a strong statement on Chinese intentions to control the Southeast Asian region and exercise wider hegemony throughout the world.

—Peter Rush

1. Greetings Between Hua And Ceausescu

Excerpts from speech given at welcoming banquet by Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng in Bucharest, Romania, Aug. 16:

... The Romanian people have a long tradition of waging revolutionary struggles. For centuries, they have put up unyielding struggles to resist foreign aggression, safeguard their national independence and existence....

In international affairs, Romania firmly defends national independence and state sovereignty and opposes any form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries as well as imperialist power politics and the policy of diktat, thus making a positive contribution to just causes of the people of all countries....

The Romanian people need peace in building their country. And the Chinese people need a peaceful international environment in which to carry out the historic task of achieving the four modernizations. The people of all countries wish to live in peace. But contrary to the people's desire, the stark reality is that imperialism and hegemonism, reaching out everywhere in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, have kept carrying out infiltration,

subversion, aggression and expansion against other countries.

The developments in some parts of the Middle East and Africa in recent months offer new evidence to this reality.... Now Europe has again become the focus of a rivalry between the big powers whose wild dream is to dominate the entire globe. The people of all countries are awakening to this new danger of war and have risen to combat the forces of war in diverse ways. We are firmly opposed to their unleashing a war. However, if they insist on forcing a war on the people, we are not frightened by that prospect, either....

Excerpts from speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu welcoming Hua Kuo-feng, Aug. 16:

The warm and friendly welcome accorded to you by the people of the Romanian capital today, as well as the unforgettable activities arranged for us by the Chinese people during our visit to your beautiful capital and land, once again threw into sharp relief the profound friendly relations of close cooperation and unity which have been established and are developing between the socialist republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Communist Party of Romania and the Communist Party of China and between the two peoples on the basis of mutual respect and esteem and on the basis of the principles and ideals of socialism and peace....

We are also aware of and appreciate the ever important role of the People's Republic of China in the world arena and in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist rule and policy of oppression and for victory in the cause of peace and of the people's freedom and independence.

The communists and all the people of Romania heartily rejoice over this and sincerely congratulate you on your great successes in every field of activity.... The successes of people's China are an important contribution to elevating the prestige of socialism in the world and strengthening the revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist forces now fighting for freedom and independence, social progress and peace....

We are most concerned about creating an atmosphere of security and peace in Europe, which was the hotbed of two world wars.... We advocate and are actively working for the settlement of all international tensions and disputes through negotiations and the avoidance of any armed conflicts between states.... We attach great importance to the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order which, we hold, is the direct continuation of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We deem it necessary to support the efforts of the developing countries for speeding up their economic and social progress through worldwide just economic cooperation and the guarantee of free use of the achievements of modern science and technology.

2. What London's Press Had To Say

Daily Telegraph, Aug. 14: China's Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrives in Bucharest this week at the opening of three spectacular and historic visits to Romania, Yugoslavia, and Persia.... Peking's interest in the Balkans and Persia is basically inspired by a global strategic requirement to prevent what they see as their gradual encirclement by the Soviet Union. Romania and Yugoslavia are good starting points for the new Chairman to open his carefully controlled campaign designed gradually to limit the political and military strength of the countries of the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Yugoslavia, both in the Danube Valley, could contain the Russians in Central Europe and cut them off from the Mediterranean as well as Bulgaria with its easy "tank trap" from its border to Istanbul and the Bosphorus.

London Guardian, Aug. 18: "Hua's Speech Cheers His Nervous Hosts": Sino-Romanian relations are brimming with cordiality.... On the Romanian side there is relief and pleasure that Chairman Hua was so careful in his first major speech here to avoid adding new problems to Romania's delicate relationship with the Soviet Union.... Thus it was easy for President Ceausescu to welcome the "increasingly important role which China is playing in the world" when he toasted his guests at a State banquet....

London Times, Aug. 20: "How They Made Sure That Nothing Went Wrong For Hua": Foreign tours by world leaders are always carefully stagemanaged. But there were times last week when the launching in Romania of the Chinese leader, Hua Kuo-feng, as a world statesman and international media star strained the limits of credibility. The highlight of five days of festivities came on Thursday evening at a 'gala spectacular.' It soon became apparent that the entire concert had been prerecorded on tape and that the 100-man choir and two 50-man orchestras assembled on the flag-bedecked stage were miming the rousing music booming from the loudspeakers.... For their own reasons, both Chinese and Romanian officials paid meticulous attention to every detail in the packaging and selling of Hua to the world public.

Daily Telegraph, Aug. 21: Chinese and Romanian officials have been surprised by the unexpected violence of the attacks launched by the Soviet Union against Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his host, President Ceausescu, during the Chinese leader's visit to Romania.... The sudden change in the Russian attitude is, according to neutral members of the diplomatic corps, partially inspired by Chairman Hua's unexpected personal success.

3. The Soviet View Of Hua's Trip

Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's hopes of drawing Romania and Yugoslavia into an anti-Soviet sphere of influence through his current visits there have drawn sharp criticism in the Soviet press. British and American devotees of the "China card" hope to use Hua's maneuverings to goad Moscow into a paranoid hard line — including even military action against Romania — as a way to wreck the emergence of a Grand Design for East-West cooperation.

The basis for such a Grand Design was laid during the May negotiations in Bonn between Soviet President Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Schmidt, and subsequently developed into the provisions of the Bremen summit of the European Economic Community in July, establishing a new European Monetary System. If Soviet cooperation in implementing the Bremen accords is blocked through a combination of the Hua deployment and the threat of a Mideast war, the Grand Design will receive a deadly setback.

A conspiracy including Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Black Guelph oligarchy in Britain and West Germany, and their left-anarchist counterparts implemented the same strategy successfully in 1968. The result was the provoked Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, coupled with the toppling of the government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in France. This sabotaged the potential that existed at that time for a Grand Design — based on de Gaulle's notion of "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" and the Soviet Union's push for a European Conference on Security and Cooperation, in which the U.S. would participate.

In the Soviet Union today, there is a strong British-sponsored political faction arguing against Brezhnev's support for the Grand Design. The British would like to see this faction turn the justified apprehensions of the Soviet leadership concerning China's activities into a coup against Brezhnev's policies.

"Policy of Hegemonism," by A. Petrov, Pravda, Aug 13:

The other day a letter from the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor and the Albanian Council of Ministers to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was published in the Albanian paper *Zeri i popullit*. The letter describes the cut-off of Chinese aid to Albania and the withdrawal of Chinese specialists from the country as a method of pressure on Albania, as characterizing the proimperialist position of the Peking leadership. This letter is noteworthy also because it reveals a proposal

by the Chinese leadership to the leadership of Albania in 1968 to "conclude a military alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania" under the pretext that Albania "will never be able to defend itself from foreign aggression with its own forces." Albania, the letter remarks, "rejected this anti-Albanian and counterrevolutionary proposal of the Chinese leadership."...

The statement of the Albanian leaders once again slightly lifts the veil from Peking's long-term goals in the Balkans... It is evident from all of this how the Chinese leadership has in fact tried to realize its policy of Great Power chauvinism and expansionism towards small Balkan states.

Joint statement issued after Aug. 14 meeting between Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, published in Pravda Aug. 15:

...T. Zhivkov discussed Bulgaria's aspirations to strengthen peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation on the Balkan peninsula. The leaders of the two parties and states expressed the hope that the people of the Balkan countries will not permit this important region to become the object of intrigues and machinations by forces hostile to detente and peace.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov pointed to China's hegemonistic course, profoundly hostile to the interests of peace and socialism. They confirmed the hearty solidarity of their countries with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is being subjected to gross pressure by the Peoples Republic of China.

"The Peking Press on Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Romania," Pravda, Aug. 19:

Peking papers are broadly publicizing Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania and presenting his line in the Bucharest talks as having primarily an anti-Soviet direction.

Under large headlines, *Zhenmin zhibao (People's Daily* — ed.) summarizes Hua Kuo-feng's speech at his reception in the Romanian capital, containing various anti-Soviet attacks, covered slightly by the usual Maoist phraseology. Particularly singled out is Hua Kuo-feng's dictum "on the struggle against hegemonism," which, as is known, signifies struggle against the Soviet Union in China's interpretation.

There is nothing more alien and more distant from reality than to accuse the Soviet Union of hegemonism. Deliberately slanderous assertions of this type are constantly made by the Chinese leaders, who themselves are in fact carrying out a policy of hegemonism, attributing it to the Soviet Union without the slightest justification.

Hua Kuo-feng said not a word in his speech on the relaxation of tensions, against which, as is known, the Peking leaders are waging a struggle. However, doing homage to the sentiments of the European people, he

said that the PRC supposedly "is conducting a many-sided struggle against the forces of war" and "resolutely opposes attempts to unleash war." But in recent statements propagated in the Peking press and abroad, the Defense Minister of the PRC (Peoples Republic of China — ed.) said something quite different: "War is a completely normal phenomenon, hence it is inevitable."

Note also the fact that the very same day the Chinese press published an article about "Russo-Romanian relations," which the Chinese authors would like to call "historical research," but which in reality is a gross falsification, whose goal is to sow sentiments of hostility among the Romanian people toward the Soviet people.

4. Vietnam: China Seeking To Conquer Southeast Asia

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam released the following statement through its Hanoi International Press Service immediately after the early August signing of the peace treaty between China and Japan.

The statement is noteworthy because of the sophisticated understanding it reflects concerning Japan. Rather than attack Japan for signing the treaty, which contains a so-called "antihegemony" clause, Vietnam identified at some length China's game plan for gradually extending its own hegemony to Southeast Asia and worldwide. The release stated that leading forces in Japan have by no means capitulated to China's game, and indicates that Japan can still play an important stabilizing role in the region if it holds to its stated policy of peace and friendship with all nations.

According to Western reports, a treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan was signed on Saturday by Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, respectively, on behalf of their governments.

Although Article 2 of the treaty provides that neither of the signatories would seek hegemony in the Asian and Pacific regions or elsewhere in the world and that the two countries will oppose any attempt by other countries or groups of countries to establish such hegemony, this can in no way cover up the dangerous calculations of several figures of the present Chinese leadership.

For several decades now, under different labels and with different colors, some members of the Chinese leadership have nurtured only one ambition, that is, to successfully conquer Southeast Asia, advancing to realize their plot of world hegemony. To realize this frenzied dream while China's economic and military potentials are not strong enough, several members of the Chinese leadership have tried to set up alliances

and axes with forces which have strong economic and military potentials in the developed capitalist countries. Peking's aim is to capitalize on and woo these countries into a force rallied by them against the Soviet Union and the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world.

They feverishly collude with the United States, and in return for this alliance they support unconditionally all U.S. plans in the world. They woo the Federal Republic of Germany and other European Economic Community member countries. In the northeast Asian region they seek always to make use of Japan's economic potential, draw Japan into their orbit with a view to realizing their ambitions. They hope that with a big contingent of Chinese residents — about 25 million living in Southeast Asian countries — and making use of Japan's economic potential, they would be able to gradually eliminate the influence of the United States, Japan and other industrial capitalist countries, manipulate the political, economic and military situation of the Southeast Asian countries and

draw Southeast Asia into their zone of influence. Of late, they were carrying out a series of acts including wooing, coercing and threatening Japan, aimed at drawing Japan into their orbit.

The treaty of peace and friendship signed by China and Japan in Peking recently is further proof of this calculated move of several Chinese leaders. This is only a narrow calculation. In the current situation, especially with the hostile policy against Vietnam by some Peking leaders, the Southeast Asian people cannot but heighten their vigilance.

As far as Japan is concerned, many influential personalities in the government recently declared: Japan undertakes to adopt a policy of peace and friendship and hopes to contribute to establishing peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia and the world. People hold that in the face of Peking's great ambition, Japan can only do this if it persists in its policy of peace and friendship as it claimed. To do otherwise, willy-nilly, Japan would be criticized as contributing to the expansionist ambition and hegemony of a number of Chinese leaders.

Pushing Iran Into The 'China Option'

Brzezinski's 'human rights' destabilization paves road for Hua

Over 400 people perished this week in the worst act of terrorism in Iran since World War II when a fully occupied theatre was set ablaze in the oil-producing city of Abadan near the Iraqi border. This atrocity is the latest in a series of bloody actions against the Shah by rebel opposition groups in alliance with Shi'ite Islamic leaders known to be paid agents of British and Israeli intelligence services.

Over the past weeks, reactionary Shi'ite mobs have rioted in several cities attacking banks, clubs, and theatres which have been targeted as symbols of Iranian modernization. The Shi'ites are pressing for Iran to foresake the Shah's aggressive economic development program and return to the backwardness that British colonialism imposed on the country in the 19th century. The current crisis can be directly attributed to U.S. Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski's human rights campaign which was leveled at the Shah of Iran last year.

Under this pressure from within the Carter Administration, the Shah has acquiesced and agreed to "liberalize" his government by holding free elections in June 1979. Such a move has opened up the opportunity for a "left-right" scenario of chaos and confusion to be played out in Iran, producing serious unrest similar to the early 1960s when experimental elections were attempted.

Then, as now, anti-Shah leftist elements have begun to organize openly while ultraright-wing religious leaders have reacted violently to the liberalization in their campaign against modernization. Various factions on *both sides* are known to have direct connections to both British and Israeli intelligence services.

Iran is strategically central to both Brzezinski and London, who have a common goal, that is, to realign Southeast Asia and ultimately the Mideast into a pro-Chinese axis. This strategy is designed to undermine both superpowers' policy interests in the region. Such a dangerous plan is calculated necessary by the City of London and its monarchical allies to renew flagging financial domination over the world economy.

On August 18, Pars Newsservice in Tehran appraised the situation:

There are two forces responsible for the current outbreaks, a mass of common, naive and limited people who have been subjected to systematic brainwashing are being manipulated by both religious fanaticism and the landed classes. The first group of fanatics is fundamentally opposed to reform and modernization. The second lost many of its privileges and its power since the 1960s because of the revolution of the Shah and the people (referring to the 1962 White revolution when land reform took place — ed.).