

Chinese develop strategy for 'new world disorder'

by Mary McCourt Burdman

China's Communist Party is once again plunged into a big faction fight; this time not only about who in the party is going to rule China, but also how the party itself is going to stay in power. To that end, the factional brawl is being played out both internally and on the international stage. The reemergence of 87-year-old Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, from two years of retirement, preaching "reform" and attacking "leftism," shows that the fight is serious. But there is no question that all warring factions within the party are determined to hold on to power by any means available. They only disagree on the means for doing so.

The clearest picture yet to emerge of Chinese policy was published in France's *Le Figaro* March 10. A document being circulated among China's hierarchy to explain the mission of Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Europe March 8-14, states that China must seek its way in the "new world disorder." The purpose of Qian's visit to Britain, Germany, and the European Commission headquarters in Brussels, is to attempt to influence the new world situation. "One cold war has been finished; two cold wars are beginning"—between the U.S. and Europe, and within Europe—the document states. It is necessary to return to a "multipolar world," instead of a world dominated "by the United States, as a sole superpower. . . . It is necessary to exploit the contradictions, especially those which exist among the western nations, in order to reinforce China."

China must act "calmly and intelligently to maintain its position, to conceal our capacities, to win time, and to avoid conflicts," the document states. Europe is a place for activity, because it is "in competition with the United States to become the dominant power in the world." Each country is "struggling with the United States to establish spheres of influence in the former communist nations." Qian is going to Germany, because, like Japan, it "defies American supremacy," and, at the same time, "Germany's ambitions are causing disquiet in Europe."

At the turn of last year, the Chinese CP put out a document calling for a "pragmatic foreign policy" centered on an economic "greater China," Hong Kong's *The Tide* monthly reported. This policy has three main elements, the document states: 1) establish a cultural and economic "greater China," focused on the overseas Chinese community in Southeast Asia; 2) expand trade and economic ties with the republics

of the former U.S.S.R., and attempt to use these ties to influence the republics bordering China; and 3) take advantage of the conflicts between the U.S. and Europe, and between the U.S. and Japan, to further divide them and prevent a united front against China.

The document notes the development of economic blocs in North America and Europe, and the calls for various economic plans in Asia, but China's best interests, it says, would be based on an economic "greater China" of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, centered around the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.). This "greater China" would be built with the capital and technology of the three small countries and the mainland's industrial network, scientists, technicians, and cheap labor. With the Japanese and U.S. markets "problematic," China must create a market in Asian countries "deeply influenced by Chinese culture," the document states. In addition, the South China Sea region is the only undeveloped source of resources that will be left when those of the Xinjiang region in Chinese Central Asia are gone.

With the world entering a "multipolar warring states period," the document claims that Asia will be the only region to enjoy "relative stability," which China must exploit until the international order changes to China's advantage.

Making deals

In this context, Beijing has recently made a series of deals with the West, including recognizing Israel. Especially interesting have been its deals with Britain. It was on his visit to London on March 10 that Qian Qichen finally handed the articles of China's accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to Prime Minister John Major. China is the last of the "Permanent Five" U.N. Security Council powers to sign the treaty. Qian called the move a "major step," and Major called it "an immensely important step."

During his visit, Qian also addressed the Royal Institute of International Affairs, where he made the "concession" on human rights that the issue could be discussed internationally as long as consultations were held on "an equal footing." When a Chinese from Taiwan asked Qian, after sounding so moderate, what he would do if the Kuomintang wanted to come to China to organize, Qian responded that the KMT would now be welcome on the mainland. *EIR* has also learned that China has privately given its assurances to the United

States and Britain that it would back a new military strike against Iraq.

On the same day in Beijing, the P.R.C. invested its chosen 40-member "transition team" of Hong Kong citizens for an advisory panel for 1997, when the colony is to be returned to China. The list includes prominent members of the Chinese-British "Dope, Inc." connection, including Li Ka-shing, Henry Fok Ying-tung, Sir Run Run Shaw, and Sir Y.K. Pao's son-in-law Peter Woo.

But the Chinese relationship with Britain is two-edged. At the same time that deals are being made in Hong Kong and London, century-old British-Chinese tensions are heating up. Beijing is extremely nervous about the situation in Central Asia, especially in the "autonomous regions" of Tibet and Xinjiang, which it considers vital to Chinese military and economic security. It is here, where Britain played the "Great Game" for the control of the Eurasian landmass against the Russian Empire in the last century, that Anglo-American-controlled assets are again being played, especially in Kashmir and Turkey.

China moved rapidly to establish relations with the newly independent Central Asian republics of the former U.S.S.R., motivated particularly by the close ethnic and linguistic ties between the Uighur populations of Xinjiang and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, and Uzbekistan. One Muslim revolt in Xinjiang was bloodily crushed in April 1990, and Beijing fears more unrest. On Feb. 5, bombings in the capital city of Urumqi killed 6 people and wounded 26. On March 2, Uighur nationalists based in Alma Ata, the capital of the republic of Kazakhstan, vowed to start a guerrilla war to force the Chinese out of Xinjiang. A spokesman for the Front for Liberation of Uighurstan from Alma Ata denied responsibility for the bombs, calling them a "Chinese provocation." The Chinese CP head in Xinjiang, Tumol, on March 8 accused "hostile forces at home and abroad" of trying to separate the oil-rich Xinjiang region from China, and said that "the police, Army, and militia" were all mobilized to deal with the situation. Tumol also said that the "changeable international situation" had affected and was still affecting Xinjiang's stability.

An even more dangerous "poker game" is going on between China and Britain on the population issue. China will use any and all capabilities to survive, including Beijing's unique "ultimate weapon": deploying its 1.2 billion people as a strategic threat against the other nations of Asia. Deng Xiaoping once again threatened to use this weapon, Hong Kong's *Wen Wei Bao* reported Feb. 22. "If China falls into chaos, if the Chinese people do not have enough to eat . . . they might flee all over the world. Should 200,000 people flee to Hong Kong, the territory will not be able to stand it. Should 1 million flee there, Hong Kong will be crushed," Deng said.

Britain has its own answer to this Chinese threat. There is lots of discussion of China's billion-plus people as the "ultimate marketplace," but the fact is that senior British

policymakers are considering the possibility of nuclear warfare between China and India. They consider this the ultimate malthusian "solution" to what they consider the great problem of the 2 billion people inhabiting these two countries.

Knives are out

This is the background of the Chinese internal power fight. China's CP is the world's biggest mafia secret society, and "ideology is nothing but a cover for the struggle for power," France's *Libération* quoted a Chinese journalist March 7. The power struggle, the "biggest since 1989," is being fought "with drawn knives." The CP will hold its 14th Party Congress in the autumn, and this will be the "last time for the old guard to impose its successors. The Congress will decide the succession to Deng."

Deng emerged from two years of retirement to visit five Chinese provinces between December and January, and at the end of January he appeared on a public visit to the special economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai on China's southeast coast near Hong Kong. Deng also visited Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city and the financial hub of Asia before World War II, and several military units.

The visit and Deng's calls for speeding up free market reform in China were first heralded in the pro-Beijing Hong Kong press. His speeches, calling for adopting "capitalist methods," have since gotten more and more coverage inside China. On Feb. 15, the *People's Daily* gave front-page coverage to a speech by Chinese President and military strongman Yang Shangkun, 85, in Shanghai, endorsing Deng's reform call. Yang also said that there was a need for China to adopt capitalist methods, according to the official Xinhua news agency release. Over Feb. 22-23, the *People's Daily* published a front-page editorial and commentary calling reform China's "only choice." Until this point, the media had been the bastion of Deng's opponents. Deng is now attempting to force the resignations of a newly designated "Gang of Four," including acting Minister of Culture He Jingzhi, who was appointed after the June 4, 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre.

A speech by Deng is being circulated in the party, portions of which were published in Hong Kong's *Ming Pao* newspaper. Deng reportedly assured the hardline faction that he would not hesitate to crush any new political dissent, but that the continued support from the West depended on continued "reform," i.e., offering up the desperate Chinese peasantry as cheap labor for labor-intensive investments in the free trade zones. Said Deng: "It was only because we had reform and the open-door policy that we were able to withstand June 4."

Acknowledging the resistance from the more industrialized North of China, which is suffering from the nearly total emphasis on the free trade zones in the South, Deng also said: "I had to go south to speak, because in the North many people won't listen to me."