## Facts about Bush's sellout to China

by Ralph de Toledano

It is not only the Democrats who are referring to President Bush's sellout to Communist China and the murderers of Tiananmen Square as "a little Munich" and a "Pacific Yalta." Republicans are equally furious at this signal to Mikhail Gorbachov that, if he decides to stem the freedom tide, he can send tanks into Red Square, East Berlin, Warsaw, and Prague with no fear of trouble from the United States.

The question is why President Bush would jeopardize the future of his administration by so shabby a deal. Was it stupidity? Was his arm twisted? Or was he sold a bill of goods by those who have no business being in his administration? This is the background and the chronology. Let the interpretations fall where they may.

- 1) Henry Kissinger, by his own tacit admission in a speech made at Chatham House in London some years ago a British "agent of influence," has highly lucrative business dealings with the Chinese Communist government. Sanctions on dealings with Beijing, following the Tiananmen Square massacre, deeply hurt the Kissinger pocketbook.
- 2) Kissinger's former employees and operatives—National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger—were mobilized to undo President Bush's cruel sanctions against the gentle murderers of Tiananmen Square.
- 3) Richard Nixon, an "agent of influence" for Richard Nixon, was enlisted in the effort. This took no great effort since in their thinking and morality Kissinger and the former President are like two peas in a pod. Nixon was necessary because he is adored on the Chinese mainland for his success in cutting the throats of his friends on Taiwan and his generosity to his one-time enemies on the mainland.
- 4) Scowcroft and Eagleburger, in a joint State Department-National Security Council push, prevailed on President Bush to give covert okay to the Nixon mission to Communist China—in which he was dined and wined by bloody hosts. (And do not forget the muscle of the Red China lobby in the State Department which eviscerated Nationalist China after World War II.)
- 5) On his return from Beijing, Nixon reported to Bush that the Communist leaders were anxious to "normalize"

relations, but that since they were proud people, the United States would have to take the first step. That step taken, they would graciously extend a blood-stained hand. Bush was urged to "save face" for the Communist Chinese by pleading with them to accept such goodies as we have had to give as well as our tacit apologies for taking a dim view of Tiananmen Square and other atrocities.

6) The next step for the Kissinger-Scowcroft-Eagleburger apparatus—aided and abetted by the Chase bank and the Rockefeller interests—was to set up a mission (or submission) to Beijing, approved by the President after he'd had a long telephone consultation with Kissinger. This conversation has been admitted by the White House. That mission was scheduled for a time when Congress was not in session.

7) What President Bush hoped to accomplish by his obeisance to the Chinese Communists—other than to please Henry K. and Richard N.—is hard to understand. In one move, Bush cast aside what pretensions this country has had to defending human rights. A signal was also sent to the Soviet hardliners. That this came after Bush had given away the store in Malta raises even more questions.

With one move, benefiting a disgraced President and a money-grabbing former secretary of state, President Bush has delivered to the Democrats the tough-on-communism tough-on-terrorism issue. So he is left with one major accomplishment to date—bailing out his Texas and California banker friends by sticking the American taxpayer with a \$200 billion price tag. The Chinese students in the United States who will be shipped back to face the tender mercies of the Beijing government can carry that thought home with them.



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