

## U.S. CHINESE RELATIONS IN JEOPARDY AFTER TIANANMEN INCIDENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE.

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### INTRODUCTION:

The Sino-American relations got a great set back after the incident of Tiananmen square on June 14th 1989 and the violation of human rights since world war-II which has been viewed as a matter of great concern for the entire international community and have been more voiced by human rights groups and the International mass media.

The United States reaction was difficult to justify because of its consistency has not been hall mark of the American Policy on the human rights. American Government have turned a blind eye on human rights violation of its dependable allies as their were no ruffled feelings in Washington against Chiang Kai-Shek of Taiwan, Ferdinand Marcos of Philippines and Shah of Iran who were busy slaughtering their own people, even the bloody separation of the Palestinian struggle is not considered a seems matter to justify the imposition of sections against the perpetrator Israel.

Those who have chosen the path chastisement of China would do well only succeed in rousing hatred against foreigners in China if other countries follow suit it will isolate China from the international mainstream. A country with more than one billion population has managed to cope with such situation in the fifties and sixties. It is world politics which suffers from grave imbalance when a country with nearly a fifth of the world's population in the powerful international role is excluded from inter-state relations, *Washington should carefully observe Mr. Richard Nixon's* warning that sanctions would interrupt the process of détente in sino-American relations and push Beijing closer to Moscow.

### TIANANMEN INCIDENT:

The army crack down in Beijing which has left thousands of students dead in Tiananmen square shocked the world. The seven-week non-violent pro-democracy and demonstrations came in the result of blood shed. The sort of the army action was an unexpected development in China. "The Chinese government and the communist party has justified the action on the ground that the student protest had been infiltrated by counter-revolutionary and provocateurs who had to be suppressed. Irrespective of the validity or otherwise of this claim, these events had cast a dark shadow on the country's future".<sup>1</sup>

It is a pity that the China's crises for pro-democracy protest was in no way directed against the fundamental of the socialist ideology on which the countries system and institutions are founded. The demand of the students such as freedom of expression, press freedom, more democracy in political dispensation and accountability of government and party functionaries as the example of Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary demonstrate the loosening of political controls need not result in an overthrow of the socialist system. The basic issue is to liberalize the system and make it more responsive to the democratic aspirations of the younger generations and to the demands of greater efficiency in economic planning and management. Immediately after the Tiananmen square incident on June 4, United States announced the suspension of military sales to China and all high level exchanges with it.<sup>2</sup> United States also announced new sanctions to delay the consideration of 1.3 billion \$ loans by international agencies. The mode of expression of concerned for human right in a country has been viewed as a matter of grave concern for the entire international community which has been more voiced by human right groups.

Through U.S. Chinese relations little bit improved since January 1990 after the release of dissident write Fang-Lizhi and his wife which created steady warning in relations but many of the diplomats and scholars were of the view that the relations of these two will deteriorate further in the coming years. Beijing's conditions were quite stiff for the release of the couple and the

officials from both sides tried hard for the improvement of the relations.

"The then American President Bush avoid to criticize Beijing further but top Chinese officials, were of the view that if they make concession they could be prolonged as soft on "Bourgeois Liberalism".<sup>3</sup> But in the absence of progress on these issues there were some looming economic issues which could have contributed to a deterioration in the relationship. In the opinion of the some of the specialist cited these as several example of future economic issue that could sour relation further.<sup>4</sup>

1. Disagreements on China's mounting trade surplus with the United State, including accusations over reported Chinese export subsidies and other trade practices.
2. Delay in return to normal lending by the World Bank, of which the United States is a major shareholder.
3. Disagreement over national property rights, and in particular over U.S. demand that China respect copyrights, on books and computers, software. Such copyrights were ignored and even Mr. Bush's autobiography has been pirated by official publishing houses.
4. Chinese reaction with fury to the United States for helping Taiwan for joining the international body such as GATT. Their were other potential land mines for Mr. Bush to recommend China to enjoy as Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status in case of refusal from the congress Beijing will react violently.

#### U.S. REACTION:

The Bush administration though singled out China because of its abusive attitude towards its citizen and human right issue. Secondly, China's exports of arms, missiles and nuclear

technology of making atomic weapons to third world countries also worried USA President Bush allowed China to retain its present access to American market but with strict limit and high technical exports to China. But most of the members of the congress wanted to shut it out of Americans market altogether.

It is debatable question that why American attitude is exceptional with China, for example Iraq was enjoying most favoured nation status and was allowed to sale good to the USA with low tariffs before Iraq-American war of January 1992.

The U.S. France, Britain, Germany and large number of other countries selling their arms and high technology. What about Israel, which has violated a whole series of United-nation's resolutions, and denies two million population of their human right. What about half of the countries in Africa, starting with American's friend Zaire and Morocco which have deplorable records on human rights, or more than dozen countries, starting again, with the United States which makes good living out of the International arms trade.

China is not exceptionally an evil indeed there are plenty of countries in world that have more detestable regimes (witness the over through of one of them in Ethiopia), and plenty of others whose foreign policy is far more dangerous.

Former secretary of states James A. Baker's 3rd visit of China for ending the American sanctions imposed after the massacre of pro-democracy demonstration at Tiananmen square in 1989. "Mr. Baker while addressing a press conference at told the reporters that United States can not ignore the country like China with almost one quarter of the worlds people and ignoring them will not make the problems go away. More over he said China has nuclear weapon and great influence in the region, it has immense economical potential as well, Baker had indicated earlier that he wanted China to take steps to diminish trouble surplus in its bio-lateral trade with the United States and the sales of Ballistic missiles to the third world and stop exporting prison produce. United States was also concerned about China's technical assistance to an Iranian nuclear bomb program".<sup>5</sup>

Although an inspection team formed by U.S. authority found no evidence of nuclear weapons research. U.S. officials believe that Iran is engaged in a determined, long term effort to develop nuclear weapons with the help of Chinese technology. Over the last few years, China has provided Iran not only with technology similar to that used by Iraqi President Saddam Hussain in developing nuclear weapon, but also with a mini-reactor and other items useful for nuclear weapon research. Though Chinese officials denied that it was providing Iran with any nuclear technology.

China has taken very seriously the victory of President Bill Clinton as a bad news for them. Clinton during its campaign trail attacked Beijing's "Dictator". China has taken Clinton as a politician but he has to sound good.<sup>6</sup> Former President Ronald Regan also slammed China and threatened to resume relations with nationalist Taiwan during the election campaign of 1980, which never come to pass. Chinese counting on the same thing happening this year, but were confident being the permanent member of the United Nation's security council which will keep them prejudicial safe from partisan out bursts from Washington. During the President of George Bush the Sino-U.S. relations lurched from one dispute to the next with tensions heightened by memories of Beijing crack-down of 1989. Chinese irritated over U.S. criticism which turned into fury in September 1992 when Bush reversed a decade long ban and approved the sale of 150 advanced F-16 fighter Jets to Taiwan, which Beijing regarded as renegade province with no international standing.

Despite the political posturing on both sides, Bush a former U.S. envoy to Beijing has kept firmly to what he calls "constructive engagement" with China, saying it will not be good to push the world's most populous country further into isolation?

China has not figured prominently in Clinton's campaign attack on Bush. But when it has come up lie has given signs that he would take a harder line.

The major priority of Clinton's administration approach would be his policy towards China's MFN status which guarantees

favourable tariff treatment for billion of dollars of Chinese export each year.

The issue of MFN has been fought over in the American congress, with democrats urging Washington to link its annual renewal to proof of improvements in Beijing human right and arms sales policies.<sup>8</sup> Bush has repeatedly voted bills to conditions on China's MFN status.

While human rights have occupied the headlines, diplomat say the root problem underlying the MFN debate is China's huge U.S. trade surplus, which has been fore cast to rise to at least \$ 15 billion this year.<sup>9</sup>

China, while keeping a tough public stance, has shown its willingness to compromise, reaching last minute agreement with Washington on Intellectual Property Right Protection and market access, and sending buying mission to key U.S. industries such as car manufacturers. Diplomats and political analysts says China believes Clinton may support conditions of MFN renewal, but these would be tailored to have little impact on actual trading patterns between the two countries.

China's being a most favoured nation a side, the Clinton Administration promises other headaches for China's leaders, including what many assume would be his support for a new Radio Free Asia to beam uncensored news to China's 1.1 billion people.

But with China's recent leadership reshuffle, which put a group of younger, reform minded technocrats into the ruling communist party politburo, Beijing may be able to play smoother diplomatic game with Washington.

"Young people are more open minded", the Chinese Academician said "I like having younger people in power here, so may be younger person in the United States too".

**CONCLUSION:**

Whenever American have tended to romanticise one of the two Asian Countries is a close and loyal disciple, they have tended to cast the other as fiendish enemy.

From 1920 to 1940 the Nationalist China of Sun Yat-Sen and Chiang-Kai-Shek of China were the favourite for American perspective. After the communism of Mao Tse Tong, China was considered negatively and on the other side Japanese were used positively.

Now for the first time Americans are heading into an un-chartered era in Asia in which the United States has no warm friendship with their giants as it has been considered from recent events. Many Chinese leaders take dimmer view of Americans, accusing the United States of being a global bully, the main factor is certainly the breakup of the Soviet Union. The fear of Soviet military power in Asia helped to bond Japan and China, in different ways, to the United States.

Similarly U.S. eagerness for partners in combating Soviet power in Asia cause Washington to suppress its usual standards and judgement when there were trade frictions with Tokyo or Beijing. The growing frictions between United States and China also reflect broader differences in long range strategy. The United States is concerned about China's power within Asia and its ability, through arms exports to effect development in the Middle East.

The Beijing Government, for its part, worries that the United States is trying to undermine its authority both at home and abroad.

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