

China Retaliates Against Hostile US Legislation

By Stephen Lendman

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In late November, House and Senate members unanimously passed the so-called Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act (HKHRDA) of 2019.

Trump signed the measure into law, along with a companion bill, restricting exports of US crowd control devices to Hong Kong police.

The measures are all about US war on China by other means, wanting the country weakened, contained and isolated — politically, economically, financially and technologically. They're unrelated to supporting democracy and human rights.

On Monday, spokeswoman for China's Foreign Ministry, Hua Chunying, said Beijing will suspend US requests for its warships and aircraft to visit Hong Kong.

It's imposing sanctions on US organizations funded by Washington and/or by corporate and other donors — ones involved in supporting and otherwise manipulating months of Hong Kong violence, vandalism and chaos, in cahoots with the CIA.

Targeted groups include the National Endowment for Democracy that's mandated to combat it wherever it exists, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the International Republican Institute, Freedom House, and Human Rights Watch.

According to Sourcewatch, HRW earlier removed prominent international jurist/academic Richard Falk from one of its human rights committees for his vocal criticism of Israeli high crimes.

Along with Amnesty International, HRW is hostile to governments on the US target list for regime change — notably Russia, China, Iran, Syria, and Venezuela, among others.

Law Professor Francis Boyle earlier said

"if you are dealing with a human rights situation in a country that is at odds with the United States or Britain, it gets an awful lot of attention, resources (and) publicity" from these and similar organizations.

When it comes to US, UK, or other Western human rights abuses, "it's like pulling teeth to get them to do something on the situation — because Washington and its allies aren't on "the official enemies list."

According to China's Global Times, if the US "continues to provoke on Hong Kong, it is expected that (Beijing) will take follow-up actions."

Under China's "one country, two systems" policy, its authorities won't permit the US or other countries to try exerting a sphere of influence over the city.

Measures announced on Monday are a shot across the bow, the first time Beijing imposed sanctions on US organizations, a show of strength against Washington's dirty hands all over months of manipulated protests in Hong Kong.

The city is Chinese territory. Its authorities won't tolerate foreign efforts to undermine its sovereignty.

According to Beijing's official <u>Peop</u>le's Daily broadsheet, hostile US legislation "seriously violated the international law and the basic norm of international relations, and interferes with China's domestic affairs," adding:

Sanctions imposed show "the country's firm resolution on the Hong Kong issue."

Organizations like the ones sanctioned are involved in "grubby business in the name of justice. They offer capital and supplies for rioters, and control the protests behind the scene. Releasing malicious promotional materials, they are fanning confrontation, calling black white, and conducting political infiltration."

"(T)hey are...notorious for their misdeeds in (US) 'color revolutions' across the world."

"(A)ny attempt(s) against the Chinese, including (in) Hong Kong...will be countered resolutely."

A Final Comment

On Sunday, the South China Morning Post said a US trade deal with China "must include US tariff(s) rollback," along with scrapping Trump's vow to impose further tariffs on \$156 billion worth of Chinese imports if an agreement isn't reached by December 15, adding:

"Trade experts and people close to the White House said last month...that signing of a phase one agreement may not take place until the new year as China pressed for more extensive rollbacks of tariffs."

An unnamed US source said what both sides agreed on "was just the principle that the issues need to be solved through different stages," adding:

"But when they got to (phase one details (alone), and how to implement them, the two sides were again not able to reach a consensus."

In early November, both sides agreed on a limited phase one deal in principle, largely involving large-scale Chinese purchases of US agricultural products, the Trump regime reciprocating by rolling back unacceptable tariffs on Chinese imports.

Both countries are especially world's apart on major structural issues that won't likely be resolved no matter how many more rounds of talks are held.

The US wants China's economic, industrial and technological development undermined.

Washington wants all nations worldwide subordinating their sovereign rights to its interests — clearly what Chinese authorities won't tolerate.

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