

# Eurasian Development Or Obama's War

by Mike Billington

May 23—In stark contrast to the summit between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping May 20-21, which set an historic course for cooperation in energy, rail, nuclear, space, and other crucial areas for peace and development (see article, p.18), the British Empire and its puppet President Barack Obama have pulled every available string to create chaos in Asia, aimed at disrupting the strategic and economic alliance of these great Eurasian powers. Just in the past weeks, at least six crisis points have been activated on the Chinese periphery, each aimed at disrupting Eurasian cooperation for development, and several serving as potential sparks for war against China and Russia, while direct attacks on China were activated by both Washington and London, involving terrorist operations and economic warfare.

The terrorist attacks came in the form of a deadly dual car bomb assault on a civilian market in Urumqi, the capital of the western Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, on May 22. As *EIR* documented in its April 18 issue (“Xinjiang’s Uighur Jihadists and the Wahhabi Empire of al-Qaeda”), the British-Saudi al-Qaeda terrorist apparatus has taken over the Uighur separatist movement over the past five years, and over the past year has launched terrorist assaults both in Xinjiang and in other cities around China. The recent suicide car bombing in Urumqi, killing 43 and injuring over 90, was the most brutal and sophisticated attack thus far.

The legal-economic warfare came directly from the Obama Administration, as U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder (who has protected Obama from his multiple crimes against the Constitution and against humanity) on May 19 announced criminal indictments against five officers of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, for hacking into U.S. corporations on behalf of Chinese companies. The ludicrous nature of the U.S. issuing cyber warfare charges against China, after Edward Snowden’s exposure of massive U.S. cyberwar against

governments, businesses, and private citizens all over the world by the National Security Agency, has not been lost on even the most hardened Obama supporters in the United States, and the backfire is exposing Obama to even more hatred and rage across the nation, including increasingly from Democrats. Nonetheless, the Obama Administration has threatened to impose economic sanctions on China over the alleged cyber attacks.

A survey of the six most immediate crisis spots around China’s periphery demonstrates the serious, but desperate nature of the British Empire’s efforts to destabilize the entire region (**Figure 1**).

## Thailand

The Thai military declared a coup on May 22, detaining the leaders of both sides of the decade-long conflict between the elected governments, which have supported major development projects in collaboration with China and others, and the royalist mobs, committed to ending representational government in favor of a return to a feudal absolute monarchy and political dictatorship. The royalists are celebrating the coup, since their intention all along has been to force the military to take over and eliminate constitutional government altogether.

Although the official U.S. response has been to condemn the coup as an attack on democracy, the operation has clearly been run by Obama’s controllers in the British monarchy. Not only does the British Queen treasure the Thai monarchy as a junior partner to the British Empire, but the political party representing the royalists, the Democrats, is run by a British-born, -bred and -educated leader, Abhisit Vejjajiva, whose party has sabotaged every effort to hold new elections, since it was sure to lose. The situation is in no way resolved by the coup, and is moving ever closer to civil war—the intention of the British Queen and her Privy Councils, both in London and in Bangkok.

Thailand is the crucial hub of continental Southeast Asia, which has coordinated relations between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China, and used its economic strength to uplift its poorer neighbors. All of that is now in great jeopardy.

## Vietnam

On May 1, the Vietnamese government responded militarily to the Chinese deployment of an oil rig in the area of the Paracel Islands, which lie midway between Vietnam and China’s Hainan Island. The move was ap-

parently encouraged by the Obama Administration's overt promotion of provocative actions by Japan and the Philippines in their territorial disputes with China during Obama's recent tour of Asia (see "Obama's Failed Asia Trip: Nothing Left But War," *EIR*, May 2, 2014). Although the territory is contested between the two nations, China has full administrative authority over the islands and has long been developing the region economically. The deployment of multiple Vietnamese warships to attempt to disrupt the oil rig operations resulted in the use of Chinese water cannons and the reported ramming of ships by both sides.

The more rational leaders in Vietnam are now deeply regretting the military deployment, and the riling up of anti-China sentiment within Vietnam, encouraged by Obama, since it is leading rapidly to a serious crisis of the Vietnamese economy. Mass demonstrations against China, encouraged by the government, were taken over by provocateurs (their origin is not clear at this point), who sparked violent riots against foreign-owned industries, not only Chinese, but also Taiwanese, South Korean, and others. Over 400 businesses and industries were destroyed or seriously damaged, and 20 mostly Chinese workers were killed. Thousands of Chinese are now leaving the country, while Taiwan is warning that it will discontinue major projects—including the largest steel mill, port, and energy project in Asia, where the killings took place—if the situation is not resolved.

## Taiwan

It is well known that any attempt to pursue the independence of Taiwan would be seen as a justification for the use of military force by Beijing. Peace has been maintained due to the so-called One China policy—both sides agree that Taiwan is part of China, but they agree to disagree over who should rule this united China, leaving the solution to the future.

The relations between Taipei and Beijing have improved under Taiwan's current Guomindang government of Ma Ying-Jeou, but in March a student movement backed by the greenie opposition Democratic Progressive Party and the U.S. NGO-controller and re-



*A new escalation against China from the Obama Administration: the indictment of five Chinese military officers on "cyber-warfare" charges. Beijing did not miss the irony, given the NSA's history of worldwide cyber-espionage.*

gime-change experts at the National Endowment for Democracy, launched a series of anarchist operations, occupying the Parliament for several weeks demanding a "people's tribunal" to rule on any trade agreements with Beijing.

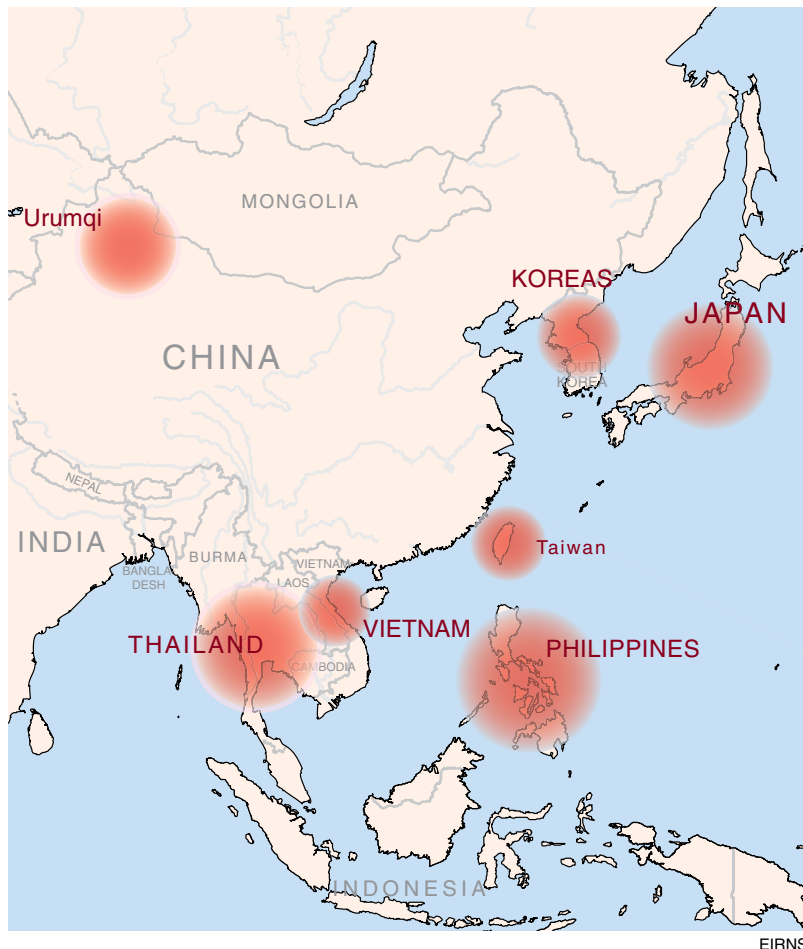
Other demonstrations and a hunger strike soon thereafter demanded the cancellation of the nearly completed fourth nuclear power plant in Taiwan. The government capitulated to both demands. The situation remains unstable.

## Philippines

The Philippines is essentially once again a colony of the United States—or, perhaps it is more accurate to say of the British Empire, with the U.S. playing the part of the dumb giant to the Empire. During Obama's Asia trip in April, Philippine President Noynoy Aquino agreed to an unconstitutional deal with Obama to allow nearly unlimited deployment of U.S. military forces—land, sea and air—across the entire scope of the Philippines islands. This is despite the fact that the Philippines Constitution, since the early 1990s, has forbidden any foreign military bases on its soil. The subterfuge that the U.S. forces are merely "guests" of the Philippines Armed Forces fools no one.

Some foolish Filipinos believe that this deployment is intended to defend the Philippines against "Chinese aggression" over contested islands in the South China Sea, but it is clear to all but the willfully blind that this has only one purpose—to prepare for war with China, a war driven not by squabbles over territory, but by the

FIGURE 1



collapse of the Western financial system. The Philippines, which was turned into the economic basket case of Southeast Asia when the United States orchestrated a coup against its nationalist leader, President Ferdinand Marcos, in 1986, is now set up to be cannon fodder for the British Empire's global thermonuclear war.

## Japan

Over the past week, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced his intention to proceed with the "reinterpretation" of the Japanese Constitution, adopted in 1947 under the U.S. occupation forces led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This "Peace Constitution" renounced the use of war, and was strongly supported by a Japanese nation which had been devastated by the Japanese militarists' war.

Abe's move would have been impossible without the overt support of the Obama Administration. During Obama's visit last month, Obama rejected standing U.S.

policy not to take sides in territorial disputes, and instead pledged the U.S. nuclear umbrella to Japan in the case of any military incident (which could be provoked by any side) over the contested rocks in the East China Sea. He and one of his controllers, National Security Advisor Susan Rice (who earned her doctorate in regime change at Oxford), strongly encouraged Abe to throw out the Peace Constitution and prepare to join the U.S. assault on China, which Abe has now agreed to do.

## Korea

Shells were exchanged between North and South Korea on May 21. The actions were largely symbolic on both sides, landing in open waters. Obama failed in his effort to corral South Korea into a U.S.-Japan-South Korea alliance against China and North Korea during his April visit. Not only does South Korea want nothing to do with a confrontation with China, but its leaders also recognize that the only hope for a peaceful solution to the North Korean problem lies not in Obama's threats of war if North Korea doesn't unilaterally give up its nuclear weapons program, but in the joint efforts of Russia, China, and South Korea to give North Korea a stake in peace

by developing rail and pipeline connections from China and Russia, through North Korea, to South Korea.

Sources in Seoul told *EIR* that the historic agreements between Russia and China this past week have encouraged North Korea to come to an accommodation with the South, involving precisely these development policies as a basis for peace. Nonetheless, a crisis in North Korea is still possible at any time, and remains a potential spark for a larger war.

History is leaning toward peace through development, as the China-Russia agreements demonstrate, as does Obama's rapid decline. The British Empire's desperation to force Russia and China to back down to both economic and military threats in Europe and in Asia has failed. The Empire's ability to carry out the threat of war depends on the U.S. military might, deployed by the now rapidly collapsing Obama Administration. Forcing Obama out of office would end that threat, and is both possible and urgent.