

Executive Intelligence Review

END THE MCCARTHYITE WITCH HUNT AGAINST CHINA & PRESIDENT TRUMP



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U.S.-China Good Relationship Is a Strategic Necessity

In a May 10, 1997 webcast, Lyndon LaRouche discussed the urgent need for a “Four Powers” alliance of sovereign nations to restore economic sanity—“against the greatest power on the planet, which is the British Empire, called the British Commonwealth. That’s the enemy.”

In that speech, delivered 22 years ago, LaRouche outlined a strategy for today’s crisis.

“And if on one bright day, say, a Sunday morning, after a weekend meeting, the President of the United States, the President of China, and a few other people, say, ‘We have determined this weekend, based on our advisors and the facts, that the international financial and monetary system is hopelessly bankrupt. And we, in our responsibility as heads of state, must put these bankrupt institutions into bankruptcy reorgani-

zation, in the public interest. And it is in our interest, to cooperate as nations in doing this, to avoid creating chaos on this planet.’ The result then, is that such an announcement . . . means that the entire system, as of that moment, has been put through the guillotine, and the head is rolling down the street. (Alan Greenspan’s head, perhaps.) That means, we have, at that point, the impetus for building, immediately, a new financial and monetary system.”

That new financial system is now more urgent than ever. This pamphlet is intended as an antidote to the campaign to poison the U.S.-China relationship and to sabotage a new system from coming into being. As LaRouche noted, only the combination of the United States, China, Russia, and India, working together, would have the clout to put a new system in place.

INTRODUCTION: LOOKING AT CHINA

The Secret of China’s Success Model

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Oct. 30—Rather than seeing the rise of China as a threat, we in the West should acknowledge the enormous benefits for mankind flowing from the unprecedented economic miracle that China has achieved in the past 40 years. Unfortunately, most people in the United States and Europe know very little about China and its 5,000-year-old culture, which makes it relatively easy for the geopolitically motivated mainstream media and exponents of the anti-China lobby to paint a completely distorted picture of the country.

In fact, China has opened a new, totally inspiring



Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the 2019 Euro-Asia Economic Forum Think-Tank Meeting in Xi'an, China on September 11, 2019.

chapter of universal history, by setting an irrefutable example, for all other developing countries, of a way to overcome poverty in a relatively short period of time and achieve a good standard of living for a growing segment of its population. Over the past 40 years, China has implemented the most massive anti-poverty program in human history, lifting 850 million of its own citizens out of poverty, and contributing 70% of the total global pov-

erty alleviation efforts. Its average economic growth from 1978 to 2018 was an impressive 9.5% per year, and even the decline this year to only 6% growth, due

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to various factors, still represents a level that European nations and the United States can only dream of.

According to World Bank statistics, China has been the second largest economy in the world, in terms of GDP, since 2018, but number one in terms of per capita purchasing power. Since 2015, China has had the largest middle class in the world, and President Xi Jinping has personally committed himself to freeing the approximately 4 million people still living in extreme poverty in China from that plight by the end of 2020. Neither Europe, with some 90 million people living in poverty, nor the United States, where 40 million are considered poor, has a comparable program.



Above: A picture taken by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in August 1971 outside Shanghai—at the peak of the Cultural Revolution—shows typical transportation.

Right: A Fuxing high-speed train, Model CR400BF, arriving in Shanghai.

It is hard to imagine how poor and underdeveloped China once was before its tremendous transformation when, in today's China, you can travel on one of the lines of China's 30,000 km of high-speed railways, serviced by trains running punctually and quietly over the countryside at 350 kph; see the modern, well-organized stations with clean marble floors; or perhaps visit the Shenzhen-Guangzhou-Macao region, the economic engine of the Belt and Road Initiative. But before Deng Xiaoping introduced the reform and opening up policy, people were very poor, often without enough to eat, and technologically backward. The streets were filled with hundreds of bicycles. Even the roads linking many cities were essentially dirt tracks, automobiles

were a scarcity, and farming was not mechanized.

The Chinese people had lived through more than a century of enormous hardships and privations, from the British Opium Wars and territorial occupations to civil war, from the enormous initial economic difficulties of the People's Republic of China (PRC) to the horrors of the domination by the Gang of Four during the Cultural Revolution.

Two Generations of Economic Miracles

Deng Xiaoping launched an economic miracle with his reforms following the Cultural Revolution, which allowed the entire population, including the two generations born since then, to experience a continuous upswing, with expanding sections of society experiencing higher living standards. A comparable upward trend took place in Germany during the post-war reconstruction, at the time of the German economic miracle in the 1950s and 1960s. But then it ended due to a series of factors, such as the emergence of the anti-technology Green movement. The opposite direction was taken, toward the deindustrialization that threatens Germany today. In China, on the contrary, the improved living standards, the social progress, and the growing respect for the country, in particular



CC/MNXANL



NASA

Deng Xiaoping, then Vice Premier of China's State Council, and his wife, Zhuo Lin, getting a briefing on NASA's manned space program from Dr. Christopher C. Kraft, Director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas in 1979.

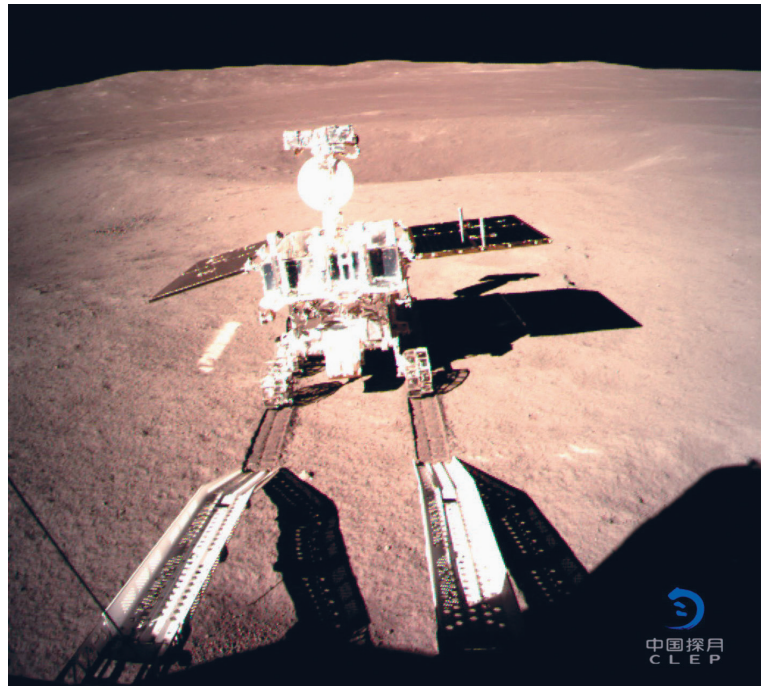
among the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Ibero-America, have generated a fundamental cultural optimism, such as that which was characteristic of the United States of America from the time of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and then continuing until the demise of the Apollo program.

During this time, China faced a series of problems. Deng Xiaoping describes how, in the early stages of his reforms, the world was still dominated by the notion of colonial rulers who attempted to suppress the development of China and other developing countries. Thus, China initially accepted foreign investment in areas of cheap production in the coastal special economic zones, which brought at least some capital into the country. China was in a certain sense the main target of the increasing deregulation and monetization of the transatlantic economic system, which outsourced the productive capacities formerly located in the U.S. and Western Europe to China and other developing countries. This was motivated by the greed for profit of the City of London, Wall Street, and compa-

nies like Walmart, Kmart, and Target. The price that China had to pay was in the form of enormous environmental problems, such as contaminated groundwater and polluted air, which the government has now invested great effort in trying to remedy.

At the same time, Deng sought to gain access to international capital and advanced technologies from abroad, by ensuring that scientists were invited in and students were sent to study in other countries. But given the attitude in the West, which consistently denied really advanced technologies with the "dual use" argument, as well as the increasingly hostile attitude of the Soviet Union since the era of Khrushchev, Deng emphasized the necessity for China to rely primarily on its own forces. That is something that very few in the West understand: the Chinese population's tremendous will to develop, and the virtues which used to characterize Germany—diligence, reliability, a sense of motivation, efficiency, and creativity—without which China would never have been able to accomplish this economic miracle, which is unprecedented in history because of its scope and vision.

Various think tanks, mainstream media, and politicians try to blacken China's image, by claiming that its success is due to the theft of Western intellectual property alone. It cannot be ruled out, of course, that in a population now reaching 1.4 billion people, there has



CNSA

China's Yutu-2 Rover rolling onto the Moon's far side shortly after its touchdown on January 2, 2019.

been industrial espionage, just as is the case for every industrial nation in the world. The American government itself often encouraged such piracy. In his 1791 “Report on Manufactures,” Alexander Hamilton called on the country to reward those who brought “improvements and secrets of extraordinary value” from elsewhere. Because he knew that the export of machines in most nations was prohibited subject to severe penalties, he obviously considered state-sponsored smuggling of technologies to be a legitimate means to build the American economy.

Chinese Innovation of Several Millennia

But how is it that China has become the world leader in certain areas—for example, that it has built the best and biggest high-speed railway system in the world, now reaching 30,000 km, or that it is the only country to have landed on the far side of the Moon? Who could they have copied that from?

Another angle of attack against China is the accusation that the Social Credit System is proof that China has become a total surveillance state, as if Edward Snowden had never existed. Representatives of the intelligence apparatus and the media who level this accusation are obviously projecting onto China their knowledge of the surveillance apparatus in the West. While the use of artificial intelligence—including facial recognition and digitization of many areas of life—is more advanced there than in the United States and Europe, such claims overlook the fact that China has a very different social system, namely a meritocracy that developed over more than two millennia out of the imperial examination system since the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), based on the Confucian tradition.

One of the most essential differences between the culture of not only China but all of Asia, and that of the West, is the priority placed for thousands of years on the common good of society over the unrestrained rights of the individual. Behind this is the conviction that the individual and the family can only do well if the state as a whole is doing well. The outstanding importance of individuality, as it developed positively from the Renaissance and European humanism, but negatively from the ideology of extreme liberalism (“anything goes”), is much less important in China. This historical cultural difference, deeply rooted in the Asian tradition, is the primary reason why the idea that China would automatically adopt the system of Western democracy after joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) was



China has a very different social system, a meritocracy developed over more than two millennia, based on the Confucian tradition. Shown, statue of Confucius at Confucian Temple in Shanghai, China.

an illusion from the outset.

By the same token, most Chinese people view the Social Credit System positively, because it is in line with their conviction that those who contribute to the common good should be rewarded, and those who create a drunken ruckus in the train should be refused a ticket the next time. This view is completely contrary to the liberal *zeitgeist* that reigns here in Europe and in the United States, in which the legalization of drugs, pornography, and sexual perversity is viewed as a matter of “human rights.” Those who regard the Chinese system as the great challenge to the Western “system of values” should rest assured: Thanks to the green ideology in some countries, and the decadent entertainment culture and declining life expectancy in others, the West has done a very good job undermining itself and its own values all on its own!

The anti-China propaganda is in no way something new; it comes from the resentment consciously stoked by the European colonial powers. The pejorative expression, “the yellow peril,” appeared at the turn of the 20th Century in all sorts of books, short stories, sketches, and caricatures. It insidiously stoked fears about Asian peoples, because the geopoliticians of the British Empire feared that their power in the world could be broken by the development of Eastern Asia. The same type of thinking is displayed by Samuel Huntington in his *Clash of Civilizations*, a book soaked in ignorance, or more recently by the former

Director of Policy Planning at the State Department, Kiron Skinner, who came out with the racist statement that the United States is confronted for the first time with a competing superpower which is not “Caucasian.”

The True History of Modern China

Over recent years, more and more people in the United States and Europe have developed a healthy mistrust of the mainstream media and the “fake news” they spread. It would be advisable to exercise the same wariness regarding the coverage of China and to form one’s own opinion. In that respect, it is recommended to read Xi Jinping’s speeches that have been translated into many languages, and which have been published in two volumes titled *The Governance of China*. They give the reader an impression of the philosophical depth and breadth of the Chinese president’s political spectrum, and his knowledge of Chinese history and of foreign cultures. It also becomes clear that he is interested in the regeneration of China, not at the expense of other nations, but that he is seeking a truly new paradigm of coexistence, namely a “shared community of the common destiny of mankind.”

If one considers Xi Jinping from the standpoint of the morality of Benjamin Franklin, of the other founding fathers of the United States, or of European humanism, one finds his policy orientation commendable; but considered from the standpoint of Hobbes, Locke, or the Rolling Stones, one only sees the suppression of the individual right to do whatever one wants to do. In the West, it is not usual for political leaders to care about the moral and cultural education of the population. But this is exactly what Xi Jinping does, when for example he promotes a renaissance of Confucianism on all levels of society.

In a dialogue with professors of the Chinese Academy of Fine Arts, Xi stressed the extraordinary importance of aesthetic education for the youth of China, because it is the precondition for the development of a beautiful mind and the creation of new great works of art. He emphasizes the role of literature and the fine arts in sensitizing people to “the true, the beautiful, and the good,” and enabling them to reject what is “false, evil, and ugly.” Without this moral and aesthetic education, he said, even those who are otherwise strong could



UN/Loey Felipe

Xi Jinping, President of China, addressing the UN General Assembly in 2015.

end up on the side of bad habits or vice.

That, of course, goes completely against the *zeitgeist* in the United States and Europe. Instead of presenting China as a great threat, which it is not, we should rather ask whether this Confucian orientation to the moral improvement of society has something to do with the extraordinary success of the Chinese model. No one should argue that everything is perfect in China, or that the West should adopt this model, but in order to judge the quality of a society, one needs to look at the direction development has taken. And for the past four decades, it has been upwards in China. As a result, the majority of the population is optimistic about the future.

If one has been freed of prejudice and ignorance about China, and becomes curious to get to know China and to understand its culture, one is very likely to arrive at the same viewpoint as the great German philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, who recognized the enormous potential of cooperation with this culture, so that if the most developed cultures of the time, Europe and China, joined hands, they could raise all the nations in between to a higher level.

The same applies emphatically today to the United States and China: If the two largest economies in the world work together to overcome poverty in the world, and to develop new advanced technologies such as nuclear fusion and cooperation in space, then all of mankind will benefit from it throughout the future.

China and the United States

Lyndon LaRouche, May 10, 1997 webcast in Washington, D.C.

There are only two nations which are respectable left on this planet. That is, nations of respectable power. That is the United States, particularly the United States, not as represented by the Congress, but by the President. It is the *identity* of the United States, which is a political power, not some concatenation of its parts. The United States is represented today only by its President, as a political institution. The Congress does not represent the United States; they're not quite sure *who* they do represent, these days, since they haven't visited their voters recently, eh? The President is institutionally, the embodiment of the United States, in international relations. The State Department can't do that; the Justice Department can't do it; no other department can do it: only the President of the United States, under our Constitution, can represent the United States as an entity. *Its entire*

personality. Its true interest. *Its whole people.*

Now, there's only one other power on this planet, which can be so insolent as that, toward other powers, and that's the [People's] Republic of China. Now, China is engaged, presently, in a great infrastructure-building project, in which my wife and others have had an ongoing engagement over some years. There's a great reform in China, which is a troubled reform. They're trying to solve a problem; that doesn't mean there is no problem. But they're trying to solve it. Therefore, if the United States, the President of the United States, and China, participate in fostering that project, sometimes called the "Silk Road" Project, sometimes the "Land-Bridge" Project—if that project of developing development corridors, across Eurasia, into Africa, into North America, is extended, that project is enough work, to put this whole planet, into an

PETITION TO Exonerate LaRouche

It is time that the damage done by Lyndon LaRouche's incarceration three decades ago be repaired—not only because such a terrible injustice was done to LaRouche, but because that injustice has emboldened the British Empire to use the same methods against a sitting President of the United States, which endangers all of humanity. What better way to defend the United States of America and all of humanity than to exonerate LaRouche, ensure that his policies are at last adopted, and recognize the ideas for what they are—the acts of one of history's greatest geniuses—affording him his rightful place in history?



SIGN THE PETITION

https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/petition_exonerate_larouche

economic revival. And, I'll get into just a bit of that, to make it more sensuously concrete to you.

Now, China has had cooperation with the government of Iran for some time. Iran has actually been completing a number of rail links, which are an extension of China's Land-Bridge program, or Silk Road project. More recently, we've had on the side of India, from Indian leadership which has met with the representatives of China, to engage in an additional route, among the land routes for the Land-Bridge program. One goes into Kunming in China. I was in that area, was in Myitkyina, during part of World War II, and out of Myitkyina, we had planes flying into Kunming, "Over the Hump," as they used to say in those days. I'm quite familiar with that area. But if you have water connections, canal connections, and rail connections, from Kunming, through Myitkyina, that area, across Bangladesh into India, through Pakistan, into Iran, up to the area just above Tehran, south of the Caspian, you have linked to the Middle East; you have linked to Central Asia; you have linked to Turkey; you have linked to Europe.

Then you have a Northern Route, which is pretty much the route of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which was built under American influence and American advice, by Russia. You have a middle route, which is being developed in Central Asia, with China and Iran. India is working on a plan, which involves only a few hundreds of kilometers of rail to be added, though a lot of other improvements along the right-of-way, which would link the area north of Tehran, through Pakistan, India, through Bangladesh, through Myanmar, into Kunming, into Thailand, into Vietnam, down through Malaysia and Singapore, across the straits by a great bridge, into Indonesia. There's a plan also for the development of a rail link, through what was Northern Siberia, across the Bering Strait, into Alaska, and down in the United States. There's a Middle East link—several links, from Europe as well as from China—but from China, a Middle East link, into Egypt, into all of Africa.

So that, what we have here, is a set of projects, which are not just transportation projects, like the Transcontinental Railroad in the United States, which was the precedent for this idea, back in the late 1860s and 1870s. But you have development corridors, where you develop on an area of 50 to 70 kilometers either side of your rail link, your pipeline, so forth—you develop this area with industry, with mining, with all these kinds of things, which is the way you pay for a

transportation link. Because of all the rich economic activity: every few kilometers of distance along this link, there's something going on, some economic activity. *People working; people building things; people doing things.* To transform this planet, in great projects of *infrastructure-building*, which will give you the great industries, the new industries, the new agriculture, and other things we desperately need. There is no need for anybody on this planet, who is able to work, to be out of work! It's that simple. And that project is the means.

If the nations, which agree with China, which now includes Russia, Iran, India, other nations—if they engage in a commitment to that project, which they're building every day. If the United States, that is, the President of the United States, Clinton, continues to support that effort, as he's been doing, at least politically, then what do you have? You have the United States and China, and a bunch of other countries, ganged up together. Against the greatest power on the planet, which is the British Empire, called the British Commonwealth. That's the enemy.

And if on one bright day, say, a Sunday morning, after a weekend meeting, the President of the United States, the President of China, and a few other people, say, "We have determined this weekend, based on our advisors and the facts, that the international financial and monetary system is hopelessly bankrupt. And we, in our responsibility as heads of state, must put these bankrupt institutions into bankruptcy reorganization, in the public interest. And it is in our interest, to cooperate as nations in doing this, to avoid creating chaos on this planet." The result then, is that such an announcement, on a bright Sunday morning, will certainly spin the talking heads on Washington TV. But, otherwise, it means that the entire system, as of that moment, has been put through the guillotine, and the head is rolling down the street. (Alan Greenspan's head, perhaps.) That means, we have, at that point, the impetus for building, immediately, a new financial and monetary system.

Now, in putting a corporation which is bankrupt, into viable form, what do you do? You've got to find the business that it's going to do, which is the basis for creating the new credit, to get that firm going again. The Land-Bridge program, with its implications on a global scale, is the great project, which spins off, directly and indirectly, enough business, so to speak, for every part of this world, to get this world back on a sound basis again.

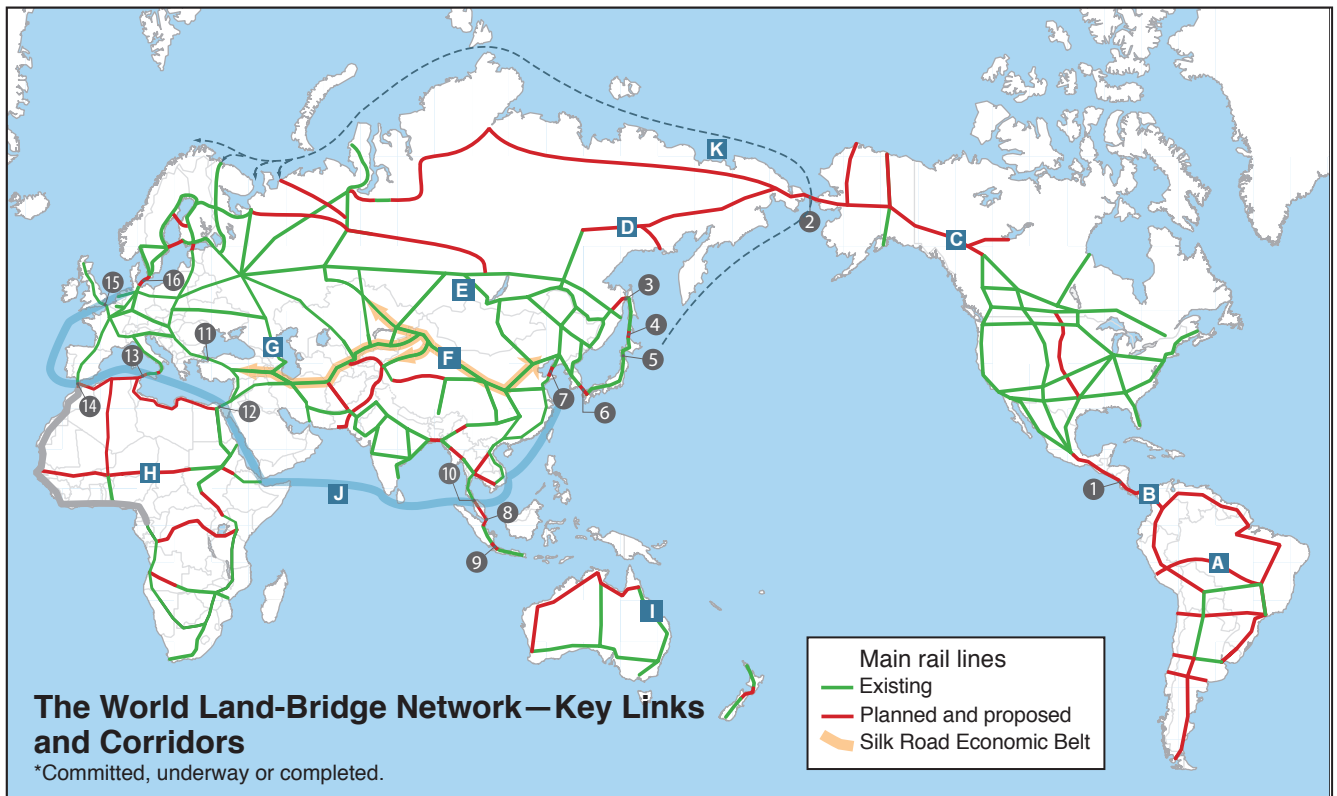
'Belt & Road' Charts New Direction

In 2013, President Xi Jinping announced the “Silk Road Economic Belt” (September) and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” (October) for world development through cooperative infrastructure and economic development along sea and overland routes, which soon came to be known as the worldwide “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI). Within five years, six major rail-centered corridors crossed the Eurasian land mass, with significant projects also underway in Africa, South and Central America, as well as multiple port development projects for maritime connectivity.

The immediate precursor to the BRI concept was the 1990s proposal by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, for

a “Eurasian Land-Bridge” of development corridors, later expanded to an intercontinental “World Land-Bridge,” whose key corridors and links are on the map shown here, as published in the 2014 “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge” (EIR Special Report, December 2014).

There is BRI activity now in 152 countries. Achievements to date are marked by both projects completed, and millions of lives changed. Southwest Asia is the region in most pressing need of BRI-associated programs, where the devastation from geopolitical “regime change” strife, extends from Yemen, through the trans-Jordan and across the Tigris-Euphrates Basin.



Alan Yue, Asuka Saito/EIRNS, 2014

LINKS

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| ① *Great Inter-Oceanic Canal, Nicaragua | ⑧ Strait of Malacca Bridge |
| ② Bering Strait Tunnel | ⑨ Sunda Strait Bridge |
| ③ Sakhalin Island-Mainland (Russia) Connection | ⑩ Isthmus of Kra Canal |
| ④ Sakhalin-Hokkaido Tunnel | ⑪ *Bosphorus Strait Rail Tunnel |
| ⑤ *Seikan Tunnel | ⑫ *Suez Canal Expansion |
| ⑥ Japan-Korea Undersea Tunnel | ⑬ Italy-Tunisia Link |
| ⑦ *Bohai Tunnel | ⑭ Strait of Gibraltar Tunnel |
| | ⑮ *English Channel Tunnel |
| | ⑯ *Scandinavian-Continental Links |

CORRIDORS

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|---|
| A *Peru-Brazil Transcontinental Railway |
| B Darien Gap Inter-American Railway |
| C Alaska-Canada-Lower 48 Rail Line |
| D The Bering Strait Connector |
| E Trans-Siberian Corridors |
| F *Silk Road Economic Belt |
| G *International North-South Transport Corridor |

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|----------------------------|
| H *Cross Africa Rail Lines |
| I Australia Ring Railway |
| J *Maritime Silk Road |
| K *Northern Sea Route |

Note: Geographical locations and corridors are shown schematically, with more than one railway combined as a single line in cases where major routes are parallel and in proximity. Maps within chapters of this report show greater detail.

The McCarthyite Assault on China Must Be Stopped

by Mike Billington

Nearly all Americans, if asked about the McCarthy-era anti-Communist hysteria during the Truman Administration in the 1950s, will tell you that it was a dark page in U.S. history, a witch-hunt based on lies and innuendo that should never be allowed to happen again. Yet, the United States is now in the depths of a witch-hunt every bit as vicious, whose authors intend to poison relations between two major powers whose cooperation is essential to resolving the current global financial crisis and bringing about a new paradigm based on peace and development.

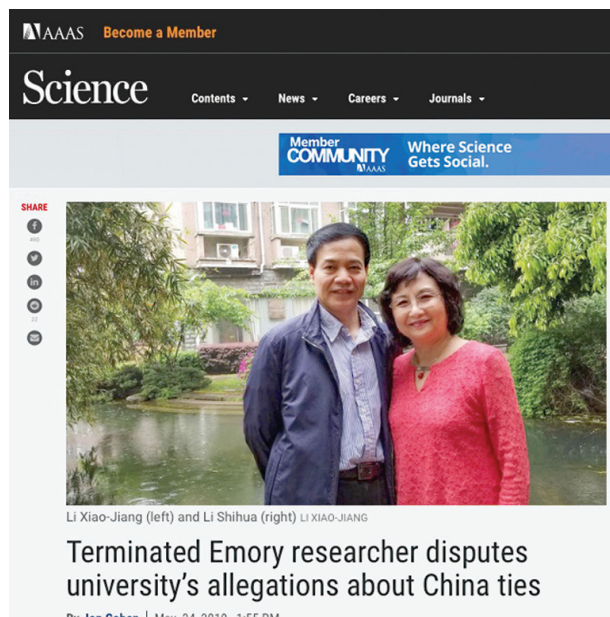
Despite the fact that President Donald Trump insists that the U.S. should be friends with China, and is negotiating what he calls an “epic deal” with Beijing, the Congress, the FBI, and the media—the anti-Trump TV networks and the supposedly pro-Trump TV networks such as Fox News alike—are engaged in a massive campaign to demonize China, painting that nation as an imperial power attempting to take over the world and “undermine our way of life.” Chinese and Chinese-Americans, no matter how long they have been U.S. citizens, are being targeted by the FBI for harassment, thrown out of their jobs, accused of being spies and traitors based on nothing but the fact that they have contact with friends, family, and associates in China.

As of October 16, the State Department has declared that any diplomat from China—in their Embassy, their UN Mission, or the Chinese Consulates around the country—must report to the State Department every time they intend to hold a meeting with any American state, local, or municipal official or any educational or research institution. Given the FBI’s targeting of Chinese, as you will read below, and the Congressional efforts to demonize any institutions with Chinese ties, this move is meant to intimidate not only China, but also Americans who work with China at any level.

It is shocking, but not surprising, that the same institutions—especially the corrupt FBI—that have carried out the failed coup attempt against President Donald



Bloomberg Business and the American Association for the Advancement of Science cover the FBI purging of leading Chinese-American scientists



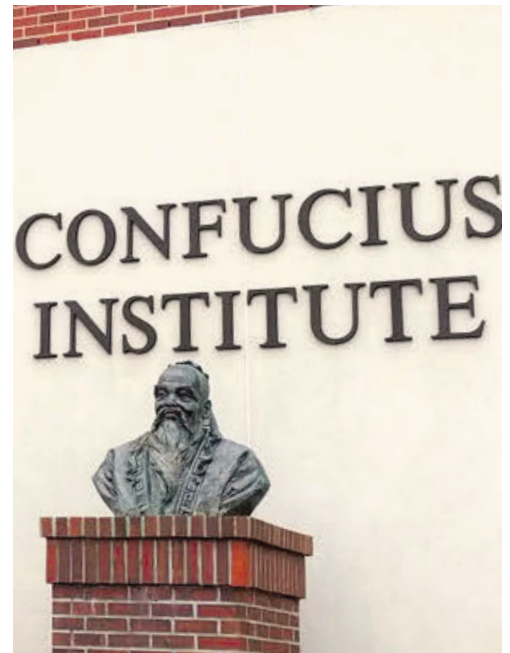
Trump over supposed Russian collusion are also engaged in the witch-hunt against China, even as Trump is calling for improving relations and welcoming Chinese students and scientists to come to the United States. Neoconservative and neoliberal forces in the

setting, whether it's professors, scientists, students, we see in almost every field of office that the FBI has around the country.... They're exploiting the very open research and development environment that we have, which we all revere, but they're taking advantage of it. So, one of the things we're trying to do is view the China threat as not just a 'whole-of-government' threat but a 'whole-of-society' threat on their end, and I think it's going to take a whole-of-society response by us. So, it's not just the intelligence community, but it's raising awareness within our academic sector, within our private sector, as part of the defense."

This is the same "whole-of-society" information warfare that is being used to target President Trump.



Gage Skidmore



wikimedia

Sen. Marco Rubio, who has taken the lead in forcing the shut down of Confucius Institutes, to prevent American students from learning Chinese language and culture.

Chinese Medical Researchers Fired

In April 2019, in the first public FBI operation to sabotage U.S.-China scientific cooperation, three leading Chinese-American researchers at the MD Anderson Cancer Center were fired, while at least another 20 were under investigation, accused by the FBI of stealing "American" research, and failure to report matters related to their ties to Chinese laboratories and research centers. MD Anderson is part of the Texas Medical Center of Houston (TMC), considered one of the best in the world. The Chinese government is in negotiations with TMC for its help and its example in establishing a huge new medical center near Beijing.

In fact, scientists from China or of Chinese descent are under investigation by the FBI in literally thousands of research facilities across the country, a project launched in 2015 under the Obama Administration. More than 10,000 institutions—repeat, 10,000 institutions—have been instructed to turn over emails and computer and other work data of literally thousands of scientists, or face a cut in National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding. Dozens of leading scientists have now been forced out of their jobs, and those who are not U.S. citizens have been deported.

What's at Stake

It is crucial that Americans understand that this witch-hunt against Chinese scholars and scientists is

an attack not only on China, but also on the United States, and indeed on the future of mankind. Scientific progress, like great art, is universal, contributing to the advancement of the human condition throughout the world, and for all time. Restricting and restraining such advances in human knowledge is, as it always has been, the centerpiece of Empire, of imperial domination, and is abhorrent to those who understand the American System developed by geniuses like Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton.

Look at the accomplishments of the MD Anderson Cancer Center, the initial target of this expanding FBI operation, which employs scientists from around the world, proudly collaborating to cure cancer. The Center published a list of the "shared research outputs" with hundreds of institutions around the world. In China, this included: Sun Yat Sen University, 2,342 shared research outputs; Fudan University, 1,387; Tianjin Medical University, 1,250; Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 559; Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, 408; and on and on—dozens of Chinese institutions working together with the Center for a common goal of improving the lives of citizens everywhere.

Was this a subversive attempt to steal U.S. secrets, to advance Chinese ambitions to undermine the Western world? What sick, twisted mind would argue that?

The research universities are speaking out. MIT President L. Rafael Reif said these FBI operations “have turned the volume all the way up on the message that the U.S. is closing the door—that we no longer seek to be a magnet for the world’s most driven and creative individuals. I believe this message is not consistent with how America has succeeded.”

The research universities are also speaking out. University of Pittsburgh Chancellor Patrick Gallagher said: “For the first time since the end of the Cold War, university-based research and scholarship are facing calls to restrict global engagement. A rising tide of fear is fueling uncertainty, confusion and rapidly changing responses by our federal agencies, and the effects of government policies on research universities have been especially striking.”

The “Committee of 100,” a national, non-partisan leadership organization of prominent Chinese Americans in business, government, academia, and the arts for the past 30 years, issued a statement on April 7 titled, “Committee of 100 Condemns Chinese American Racial Profiling,” which reads in part: “The members of the Committee of 100—all United States citizens—are compelled to stand up and speak out against the racial profiling that has become increasingly common in the United States, where Chinese Americans are being targeted as potential traitors, spies, and agents of foreign influence. . . . In the last few years, a few high-level American government officials, respected media outlets, and opinion leaders have stated or suggested that all Chinese persons in America should be suspected of wrongdoing. . . . Such targeting of individuals based on their ethnic heritage or national origin violates our shared American ideals. It simply has to stop.”

Shutting Down Confucius Institutes

Senators Rubio and Ted Cruz (R-TX) have been waging a campaign, partially successful, to shut down the more than 100 Confucius Institutes across the United States. The Institutes provide teachers and partial funding at universities and municipal school systems for Chinese language training and classes on Chinese culture. Senator Rubio referred to the Confucius Institutes as part of “China’s aggressive campaign

to ‘infiltrate’ American classrooms, stifle free inquiry, and subvert free expression both at home and abroad.” At least 10 of the Institutes have been shut down under such pressure.

Sponsoring Jacobin Violence in China

These operations against China and the Chinese do not stop at legal and political harassment. The mass riots in Hong Kong which fill the airwaves around the world have been openly sponsored, with money and

World Africa Americas Asia Australia China Europe India Middle East United Kingdom LIVE TV Edition

US Sen. Ted Cruz rips Beijing 'dictatorship' during Hong Kong visit

By Brad Lendon, CNN
Updated 10:03 AM ET, Sat October 12, 2019

US Sen. Ted Cruz at the US consul general's residence in Hong Kong on Saturday. Cruz dressed in all black to support pro-democracy protesters.

Hong Kong (CNN) — US Sen. Ted Cruz on Saturday condemned China's handling of pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong, saying suppression of free speech in the territory showed fear from what he called a "dictatorship" in Beijing.

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Sen. Ted Cruz, dressed in black in Hong Kong to “show solidarity” with anarchists killing and burning down the city.

training, by the “regime change” operatives in London and Washington, including the National Endowment for Democracy and the George Soros-funded institutions. While the black-clad and masked anarchists fire-bomb police stations, shops, and subway stations; shut down the international airport; and beat police and reporters with metal pipes, they are described as “peaceful demonstrators for freedom and democracy.”

Senator Cruz took this even further, travelling to Hong Kong in October, donning the anarchist black garb in order to “show solidarity” with the violent gangs, while denouncing the Hong Kong government.

We, as citizens of the United States, must end this renewed McCarthyite madness.

Falun Gong: Neocons' Cult Weapon Against China and Trump

by Stan Ezrol

A huge, but totally unsupported, pillar of the neocon/Military Industrial Complex Trojan Horse sabotage of the Trump Presidency is the science-fiction fantasy cult Falun Gong (aka Falun Dafa). On June 22, 2019, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo reported to a gathering of leaders of various sects marking the release of the 2018 Annual Report on International Religious Freedom, that China is guilty of “intense persecution” of three different “faiths.” Falun Gong was number one on his list, and Falun Gong practitioners, as they are called, were a prominent element of the event, including the White House visit where they were introduced to their target for destruction, President Donald Trump.

Falun Gong's international fake news and cultural influence machine features *The Epoch Times*, available in six languages in addition to English and Chinese, in print and Internet formats; the *New Tang Dynasty* video operation; and *Shen Yun Performing Arts*, which conducts multi-media performance extravaganzas claiming “to revive the lost world of traditional Chinese culture and share it with everyone” [www.shenyunperformingarts.org].

Falun Gong describes itself this way:

Falun Dafa, also known as Falun Gong, is a self-practice system that combines ancient Chinese teachings with meditation exercises. The principal text, written by Falun Dafa founder Li Hongzhi, is *Zhuan Falun*. It teaches practitioners to live by three basic principles: Truthfulness (Zhen), Compassion (Shan), Forbearance (Ren).

It is actually a worldwide cult backed by the network of nation destroyers responsible for the never-ending wars against the possibility of a “New Paradigm,” as Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche have called it, based on cooperation on behalf of the common aims of humanity. The full story of exactly who nurtured the growth of

the cult is unknown, but it is known that it is promoted by the neocon warmongers and by George Soros's supposedly pro-human rights Open Society Foundation, and also receives funding from the United States' regime-change operatives at the National Endowment for Democracy (NED, also called Project Democracy).

Over recent weeks, Steve Bannon, whom Trump ejected from his White House post in January 2018 with abundant prejudice, emerged as the Executive Producer of a New Tang Dynasty libel attack movie, *Claws of the Red Dragon*, against China and its communications giant Huawei. *Claws* portrays Huawei as an Ian Fleming-style assassination bureau out to promote its own cyber warfare apparatus, which the movie, as well as many deranged neocons, claim is more dangerous than nuclear war. Bannon is not a mere grifter or a grade B or C movie producer, although he is both. After being tossed from the White House, he was one of the founders of the Committee on the Present Danger-China (CPD-C), a collection of aging neocon perpetrators of the Cold War.

Bannon is also serving the British Empire at a level that would have earned him a title of nobility did he not want to pretend to be an American. He has served as one of five sponsors of DHI (Dignitas Humanae Institute—The Institute of Human Dignity), a City of London (financial center) influence group. The other four co-sponsors were Archduke Otto Von Habsburg, successor to the throne of the Holy Roman Emperor when it was dissolved; His Royal Highness Charles of Bourbon Two Sicilies and Duke of Castro, a leading figure in the anti-Renaissance wing of European nobility; Field Marshal the Lord Guthrie GCB (Knight of the Grand Cross), LVO (Lieutenant of the Victorian Order), OBE (Order of the British Empire); and Father Matthew Festing. Its director is his long-time ally Benjamin Harnwell. Its Chaplain, Father Michael Sneed, has been very active in bringing Angli-



The symbol for Falun Gong, merging the Buddhist “dharma wheel” and the Daoist “Yin-Yang” symbols.

cans, notably former Prime Minister Tony Blair, into the pro-Feudalist clique of the Catholic Church.

The Epoch Times, Shen Yun, and the rest of the Falun Gong apparatus are all engaged in similar propaganda, despite claiming to merely meditate on truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance. According to IRS Form 990 filings, Shen Yun, the most publicly lavish part of the operation, had \$122 million in assets at the end of 2018 and gross revenues of \$37.5 million. This is an increase of \$15 million in annual revenue and \$27 million in assets from the end of 2016—the first two years of the coup operations against the U.S. Presidency and Constitution. This surge in Falun Gong finances has, presumably, accelerated during 2019 as its operations on behalf of the coup have increased. Due to the way Falun Gong is split into dozens of “independent” institutions and the fact that most practitioners are financed by sources not officially linked to any Falun Gong organization, the actual revenue and assets may be as high as \$100 million and \$500 million, respectively. Form 990s are only filed by “non-profit” organizations, so New Tang Dynasty and other Falun Gong organs do not make their earnings publicly available.

Falun Gong’s ‘Religious’ Credentials

Falun Gong was founded in 1992 by Li Hongzhi. Reports about his life are ambiguous and contradictory. A report issued by the Chinese Embassy in Washington in 1999, the year when the Chinese government decided that Falun Gong was a disruptive force, provided a brief biography of Li. After leaving High School in 1969, he worked on an Army stud farm for eight years, then as a police trumpet player, a hotel attendant, and a private security worker. In 1991, he left that job and worked on Qi Gong—traditional physical/spiritual exercises. In 1992, he founded Falun Gong, which grew rapidly. Li began organizing mass activities and “created plots and instigated a certain number of Falun Gong followers to besiege and attack some media and publication units and Party and government departments, seriously affecting people’s normal activities and social order in these institutions, and disrupting the country’s hard-won stability,” the Embassy’s report stated.

From this, the Chinese government concluded, “Falun Gong is a highly organized, fully functional, and unregistered illegal organization headed by Li Hongzhi.” Li became quite wealthy, evaded taxes, and pur-

chased luxury residences and expensive cars. The “last straw” that turned the government against Li was described like this in the Embassy’s report:

On April 25 this year [1999], more than 10,000 Falun Gong followers gathered outside Zhongnanhai, the compound housing the headquarters of the Communist Party of China Central Committee in downtown Beijing, seriously disrupting social order and affecting people’s daily lives in this area, and creating an extremely harmful impact at home and abroad. After this



A propaganda piece in the Falun Gong newspaper Epoch Times, portraying supposed Chinese doctors “harvesting” organs from Falun Gong members.

incident, Li lied to the international media when he said, “I knew nothing about it beforehand.”

In fact, Li Hongzhi flew into China [presumably from Hong Kong] on April 22 and stayed in Beijing for 44 hours. On the second day of his entry, the gathering of Falun Gong followers at the Tianjin Normal University escalated. On the morning of April 24, while Li was still in China, many Falun Gong centers received a notice calling on followers to “collectively practice Falun Gong” outside Zhongnanhai. When the “April 25 Incident” took place, Li Hongzhi was in Hong Kong.

Li Hongzhi’s record and stated philosophy paints an image like that of the fraudulent fictional preacher Elmer Gantry combined with a “snake oil” salesman.

After the Zhongnanhai event, Li relocated to New York City. The essence of his teaching in the *Zhuan Falun* would be familiar to anyone who knows comic book spiritual fantasies. He describes a universe that is immensely complex, but totally unknown to humankind because humanity, he says, is stuck on “one dimension at a low plane of the universe.” The only way out of this sorry state for human beings is to accept the “true Way” of a super-human master. He rejects science as a pursuit followed “after people have pushed out the divine and abandoned moral codes,” which prevents people from experiencing “real” things, like “spirituality, faith, divine word, and miracles.” Although Falun Gong literature stresses what they claim are healthful and healing exercise practices, Li asserts that human beings, because of their past transgressions “were meant to be ... as divine beings see it, destroyed.” His role as a “divine being” is to show compassion for humans and try to reform them through “spiritual practice.” The *Zhuan Falun* never addresses human creative capabilities. It merely asserts the alleged “divine” view of the universe and outlines procedures to be mindlessly followed.

Li claims that following his method is the only path to success for otherwise condemned humans. He claims that this might bring about dramatic changes in the “practitioner” including “skin becoming soft and fair, with a rosy glow, and a lessening of wrinkles.... Older women will have their menstrual period return, since there is an essential energy involved in this blood that’s needed in mind-body practice.”

The “incredibly unique” quality of his method, he continues, is “you develop a falun at the position of your lower abdomen, and I personally bestow it during our classes.” He promises that the falun “draws in energy from the universe, transforms it for you, and delivers it to whatever parts of your body may need this energy for development.” He writes that this can provide the practitioner with “special powers” including levitation and the ability to “project energy” at will.

Li insists that practitioners must not attempt to learn any other system nor any other kind of science or knowledge, prior to mastering his system. In short, the Chinese government’s characterization of Falun Gong as an “anti-humanitarian, anti-society, and anti-science cult” is totally accurate.

How Falun Gong Serves the Coup

The Falun Gong media is devoted to two issues. One is their appearance of supporting Trump against the campaign to impeach him. The other is opposition to the only policy that could accomplish

the goals of Trump’s Presidency—his attempts to join the United States in an economic partnership with Xi Jinping’s China, Russia, India, and the rest of the world. This is the reason for Falun Gong’s persistent claims of Chinese Communist Party abuses, including forced organ removal for sale as transplants. Falun Gong practitioners appear distributing *The Epoch Times* at almost every pro-Trump gathering. They also organize the Shen Yun extravaganzas that are advertised as representing 5,000 years of Chinese civilization, charging \$85 to \$400 per seat. They include portrayals, in modern dress, of Communist Party persecution of practitioners, including removing organs from plastic dummies, as leading features of the performances.

The Falun Gong’s support for Trump has the same purpose as their patron George Soros’s opposition to him. They both are committed to defending British–Wall Street finance against the potential coalition of great nations that can defeat it.

A recurring lie in the Falun Gong propaganda is that China systematically kills Falun Gong members in order to “harvest” their organs. The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC), an organization dedicated to corroborating the charges of the Falun Gong against the government of China, organized a “people’s tribunal” in London this year, called the “Independent Tribunal Into Forced Organ Harvesting From Prisoners of Conscience in China.” Members of Falun Gong (who appeared to have all their organs) and dissident Uighurs gave lurid testimony, without evidence, of China systematically killing dissidents and harvesting their organs.

They infer that Falun Gong detainees were given frequent blood tests and other medical checks to ensure their organs were kept healthy for potential donors. But they also claim that detainees were subjected to horrible torture including living in sewage and being fed their own urine and feces that would not keep practitioners’ organs healthy. Not a single victim of organ transport is named, and although they claim thousands disappeared without a trace, their imprisoned witnesses who appeared at the “people’s tribunal” had served their terms, were released, and resumed their libels against the government.

The fact that this perverted cult is embraced by the likes of Steve Bannon and his Committee on the Present Danger-China, to undermine President Trump’s commitment to establishing friendly relations with China, further exposes the character of the entire McCarthyite witch-hunt against China.

The World Looks to the Belt and Road Initiative: If China Can Do It, Why Not We?

by Dennis Small

In the six years since the Belt and Road Initiative was launched in 2013, some 157 nations worldwide have started working directly with China's massive global infrastructure program. As the City of London and Wall Street gnash their teeth and try to stop the tidal wave with threats and slanders, nation after nation from every part of the planet have looked at China's stunning achievements in science, infrastructure building, and above all poverty reduction, and are asking themselves the obvious question: If China can do it, why not we?

Nor have those 157 nations fallen for the lies that China's BRI is just a new form of colonialism, that China is a predator out to loot their resources, that they are being duped into a Chinese "debt trap," or that they will be forced to adopt Communist ideology. "We have found an honorable partner in China," stated Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta in May 2017, hailing their booming relationship as one "based on mutual trust."

Chinese President Xi Jinping's offer of "win-win" cooperation to build a "community of shared interests" has undoubtedly struck a resonant chord around the world. But more influential still has been the simple, stunning success of China's economic policy in pulling some 850 million Chinese out of poverty in less than 40 years. That is more than 10% of the entire human race that is no longer being destroyed by poverty; 10% of humanity that is now in a position to make a valuable contribution to mankind's productivity and help shape its future (see **Figure 1**). Whereas China's



A 2014 Chinese map of the Belt and Road.



PIB India

Leaders of the BRICS nations in Goa, India for the annual BRICS Summit, Oct. 16, 2016. In front (left to right) are Xi Jinping (China), Narendra Modi (India), and Vladimir Putin (Russia). Behind Putin are Jacob Zuma (South Africa) and Michel Temer (Brazil).

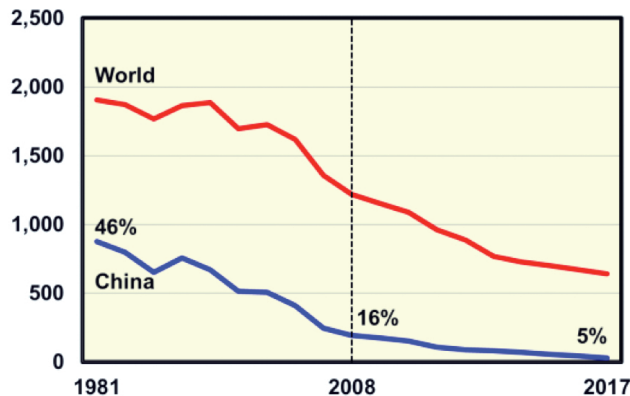
poor population constituted about 46% of the world total in 1981, today it is down to 5%, and is being reduced quickly to 0.

To understand the full implications of this transformation—and the way it is shaping the expansion of the BRI internationally, we must briefly consider it from

FIGURE 1

Extreme Poverty: China and World

(millions, % of total)



the standpoint of Lyndon LaRouche’s science of physical economy.

Potential Relative Population Density

The power of a society and its economy, LaRouche has explained, is best measured by its ability to foster a growing Potential Relative Population Density. In his 1984 textbook *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?* LaRouche wrote: “It is readily comprehended, that the increase of man’s power over nature is most easily measured as a decrease of the habitable land area required to sustain an average person... The name for this measurement is, in first approximation, population-density. Given a society’s level of technology in practice, how many persons can be sustained, per square kilometer, solely by means of the labor of the society’s population?”

LaRouche went on to qualify the concept, noting that *relative* qualities of land area have to be taken into account, as well as the discrepancy between the actual population density and the *potential* population density implied by the existing level of technology. Thus: Potential Relative Population Density.

The source of this rising power is a growing population, which lives longer, and which is increasingly educated and creative—which is the real source of all productivity.

Now consider China’s demographics from this standpoint. It is well known that China has the world’s largest population, currently clocking in at 1.39 billion people, with India in close second with 1.35 billion inhabitants. But China not only has double the population it had back in 1960; it has also seen dramatic improvements, such as a sharp drop in infant mortality

FIGURE 2

China: Infant Mortality

(per 1,000 live births)

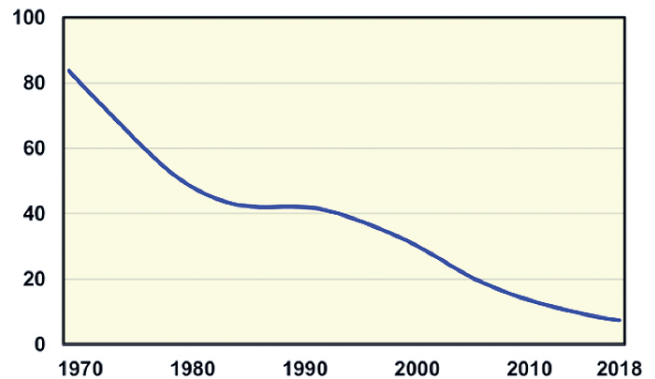
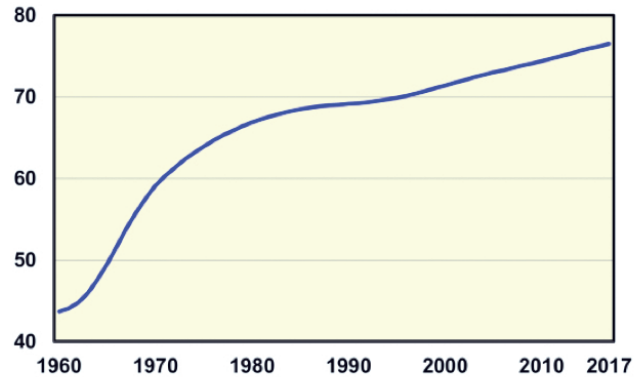


FIGURE 3

China: Life Expectancy

(years)



(see **Figure 2**), which have contributed to overall life expectancy rising from only 43.7 years in 1960 (which was well under the world average of 52.6), to 76.5 years today (above the world average of 72.5)—(see **Figure 3**). So not only is China’s population growing in absolute numbers, but it is living longer on average—i.e., it has significantly more years in which to engage in productive activity.

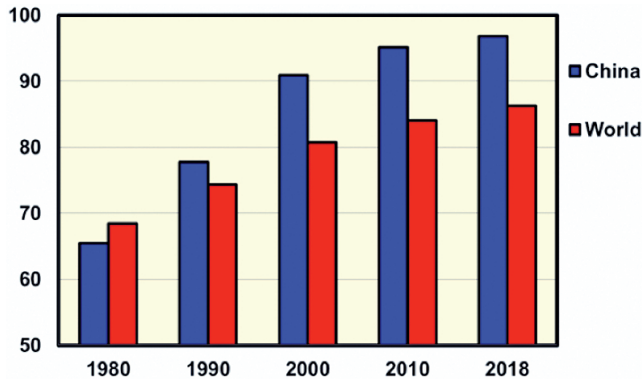
Add to that the overall rise in educational and scientific capabilities of that growing population, as reflected in parameters such as a rising literacy rate that has far outstripped the world average (see **Figure 4**), and the record-breaking reduction of overall poverty noted above, and a clearer picture emerges of a nation with the planet’s most rapidly rising Potential Relative Population Density.

Africa Takes Center Stage

An overall sense of the global expansion of the Belt and Road Initiative can be gained from a bird’s-eye-

FIGURE 4

China: Literacy
(% adults)



view of developments on just two continents: Africa and Ibero-America.

Africa, bled dry for centuries by British, French, Portuguese, Belgian, Spanish, and Dutch imperialism, has finally found an ally in China, which has taken the lead in building transport and power infrastructure throughout Africa. Africa’s population is currently 1.2 billion, but it is the fastest growing continent on the planet, and is expected to double to reach some 2.4 billion by 2050. In that year, its working-age population will be about 1.3 billion, nearly double China’s forecast 700 million for that year.

As the Schiller Institute reported in its November 2017 study, “Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa,” as early as May 2014, while on a tour to several African nations, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang projected an optimistic vision of Chinese-aided industrial and infrastructural growth for the African continent. Li advocated an increase in Chinese industrial investment in Africa, and Chinese-aided infrastructure construction, policies that will raise standards of living, and propel Africa into a new economic platform. He stated specifically that one of China’s goals is to fulfill the dream of connecting all African capitals with high-speed rail, to boost pan-African communication and development.

Examples of the transformational projects under way or completed since Li’s 2014 trip:

- A \$13.1 billion deal to build a coastal railway in

Nigeria, from Lagos to Calabar.

- A \$3.8 billion rail link between Kenya’s Indian Ocean port city of Mombasa and the capital, Nairobi, as the first stage of a line that will eventually link Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- The Addis Ababa–Djibouti 750 km electrified Standard Gauge Railway. It connects landlocked Ethiopia and its 90 million population to world transport routes and the Maritime Silk Road through the Port of Djibouti.

The aforementioned Schiller report on Africa noted that the global consultancy firm McKinsey & Company revealed in a 2017 report on China’s role in Africa the following stunning facts: China is now Africa’s largest trading partner; Chinese trade with Africa is growing at 20% per year, and foreign direct investment at 40%; China is Africa’s largest source of construction aid; of the 10,000 Chinese firms in Africa, 90% are privately owned, not state owned, with a third of them in manufacturing.

The McKinsey report also showed that the common perception of Chinese firms bringing hundreds of



The Standard Gauge Railway connecting Kenya’s capital Nairobi to the port city Mombasa, built by China, opened in 2017—the largest infrastructure project in Kenya since independence in 1963.

thousands of Chinese laborers to Africa, rather than employing locals, is not true. Among the 1,000 Chinese companies surveyed, 89% of the employees were African, adding up to nearly 300,000 jobs for African workers. Projecting these figures to all 10,000 Chinese firms in Africa, this suggests that Chinese-owned businesses employ several million Africans!

Furthermore, 44% of the managers at these firms are Africans, while skills training is provided by 64% of

the Chinese employers, and there is a significant level of technology transfer.

Will the Americas Join the Belt and Road?

The Belt and Road's biggest calling card in Latin America and the Caribbean, where millions of men, women and children live and beg on the streets, or risk their lives to reach a United States which no longer welcomes them, is China's success at eradicating poverty at home, and its doing so by transforming its once-underdeveloped economy into one of the greatest scientific and technological powerhouses on the planet.

According to the World Bank, as of 2015, 130 million people, or one in five of the 648 million people then-living in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), lived in chronic poverty. Adding in the "transient poor" (those temporarily driven into poverty), the World Bank estimated the number of poor at over 160 million, or one in four of its people. Furthermore, while China moves forward towards its goal of eliminating all poverty by the end of 2020, the number of poor in the LAC region is rising.

That difference has not gone unnoticed. Mexican Congressman Gerardo Fernández Noroña, initially no fan of the BRI, repeated with awe to his constituents back home every day during his trip to China as a member of the Mexican delegation to the second Belt and Road Forum in April 2019: "There are no people living in the street here! There are no children begging!"

Latin America and the Caribbean is the most recent region of the world to be incorporated into the Belt and Road Initiative. As of June 1, 2019, 19 of the region's 33 countries have signed agreements to participate in the BRI. The "Big Four" missing from that number—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico—are actively weighing joining. More quietly, several of the Central American and Caribbean countries which still have diplomatic ties with Taiwan are studying whether to establish relations instead with the People's Republic of China (PRC), in order to participate in the BRI.

Trade relations between China and the region have been growing at astonishing rates, increasing from \$17 billion in 2002 to almost \$306 billion in 2018. Similarly, Chinese state banks provided more financing over 2005-2018 than the World Bank and the IADB combined, as traditional capital flows to the region fell dramatically after the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. Chinese foreign direct investment reached over \$200 billion by 2017.

And the perspective looking forward is even more encouraging for the LAC region. In November 2016, China issued a "Policy Paper on Latin America and the Caribbean," which outlined an ambitious agenda for joint development with the region, assisting these nations not only with infrastructure and long-overdue 20th Century industries, but also with what they need to leapfrog to such frontiers of human knowledge in the 21st Century as space and nuclear power.

The report presented plans for cooperation in: downstream industries, to encompass the entire production chain rather than only mining; high tech industry development and research facilities; civil nuclear energy research and development; and space technology as a driving force for the scientific, technological, and industrial development of the region

The contrast could not be greater with recent decades of Western assistance limited to new debt issued to repay old loans, at ever-higher interest rates and tied to International Monetary Fund conditionalities of austerity, public disinvestment, with no big infrastructure projects.

The second China-Community of Latin American and Caribbean States Foreign Ministers Forum, held on January 22, 2018 in Santiago, Chile, became the decisive turning point for LAC participation in the BRI. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi came to the meeting with the message that Latin America and the Caribbean are "indispensable participants in the Belt and Road's international cooperation." All 33 CELAC member states were present. Within the next eighteen months, 19 nations signed MOUs with China to participate in the Belt and Road, including the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, which as Panama had done earlier, established diplomatic relations with the PRC in order to join the BRI.

Much of the LAC region is staking its future on the BRI, and its far-sighted leaders understand that to succeed, they must win the United States over to the new global paradigm of a "community of common destiny." In a speech not long after Panama opened relations with China in June 2017, the Panama Canal Authority's economist, Eddie Tapiero, argued the case succinctly: The BRI "will change the world in the coming years. . . . The United States as the main partner of all countries in Latin America needs to be part of the initiative. With all the players working towards the same goal, the countries will achieve a balance in their strength and stability in the long term."

Will China's Belt and Road Policy Return the American System to the United States?

by Dennis Speed

“Britain seeks friendship only with those which can render her services, and when her friends are too weak to be of any use to her, they must be sacrificed in her interest. Britain’s tender regard for her friends is like the delicate care usually shown by farmers in the rearing of silk worms: after all the silk has been drawn from the cocoons, they are destroyed by fire or used as food for the fish. The present friends of Great Britain are no more than silk worms and they are receiving all the tender care of Britain simply because there is still some silk left in them.”

—Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Americans that wish to assist in advancing the U.S. Presidency’s efforts at joint cooperation between China and the United States, in space and on earth, and particularly in the cause of peace through mutually beneficial economic development, have to do only one thing: reopen the legal case of American physical economist Lyndon LaRouche (1922-2019). Why? Because Lyndon LaRouche engaged in a dialogue with China, from prison, represented by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, his wife and founder of the Schiller Institute. That dialogue helped catalyze the most successful growth of any economy since the shutdown of the Bretton Woods System on August 15, 1971. It was a dialogue of civilizations, carried out by the civilized, while the uncivilized knuckle-dragger, George H.W. Bush, created “New World Disorder” in the White House.

Nowhere is the uniqueness of Lyndon LaRouche in advancing, and thus resurrecting, the Hamiltonian anti-colonial economic policy of the United States seen more clearly than in the cultural-diplomatic offensive carried out by him and Helga Zepp-LaRouche starting in 1989-1994. LaRouche was unjustly imprisoned in the United States during this entire time, in large part because he was proudly guilty of reviving the Abraham Lincoln Administration’s approach to Eurasia. That approach involved the idea of defeating the murderous British Empire through establishing “the harmony

of interests,” between nations, and internal to nations, through the harmony between capital, agriculture, and labor. This is the happy precedent for the United States to accept the “win-win” outlook expressed by President Xi Jinping today. President Donald Trump’s insistence that relations with Russia and China are “a good thing, not a bad thing,” is not a banality, not a mere “statement of the obvious,” but an implicit declaration of war against the Bank of England’s Governor Mark Carney’s policy of “financial regime change” against the Presidency of the United States, which Carney announced this past August in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The City of London banking faction that earlier imprisoned LaRouche is that same faction that has committed itself to removing Donald Trump from the United States Presidency before the year 2020, by “any means necessary.”

For patriotic Americans to oppose the ongoing criminal process of policy treason against the United States, it were useful to know the true history of this country’s long-standing relationship with China, as an ally in the final destruction of the power of the British Empire and its commitment to the population reduction of “the world’s inferior peoples.” The Belt and Road Initiative is in fact the modern-day successor to the United States’ Transcontinental Railroad, and the worldwide “railroad diplomacy” conducted by American patriots in China,



Library of Congress

Sun Yat Sen, leader of China's Republican Revolution in 2011, proponent of the American System of Alexander Hamilton.

Russia, Peru, and other countries in the aftermath of that Transcontinental Railroad's completion in 1869.

Lincoln vs. the British Opium Wars

The British had fought two “opium wars” against China, 1839-42 and 1856-60, forcing addiction upon China's population. (To this day, this accounts for the deep aversion to the idiotic idea of “recreational drug use” among the vast majority of China's citizens.) When Lincoln took office in 1861, the Second Opium War had just concluded, with the British having destroyed the bodies and souls of millions of Chinese in pursuit of their imperial interests. When the Lincoln Administration in June 1861 appointed Anson Burlingame as ambassador to China's Qing Empire, China was still directly under occupation by the British.

Almost immediately, American patriots sought to arm China—with machinery. China's Emperor dispatched Yung Wing (1828-1912), the first Chinese scholar to have graduated from an American university (Yale), not only to purchase American machinery in order to build an arsenal in China of cannon and heavy weapons, but also as part of what the Chinese called the “Self-Strengthening Movement.” This movement was in part intended to assimilate the “machine tool principles” that would bring China into an economic dialogue with the more advanced, but still-struggling United States. America was then itself in the throes of a “civil war,” from the very beginning of Lincoln's administration. It was, in fact, a rebellion of “slave states” against the Federal Constitution, a conflict which Lincoln and his supporters, such as his ambassador to Russia, Cassius Marcellus Clay, recognized was, in reality, an international conflict. It had been instigated by British and European financial interests through their slavery, opium, and “free trade policies,” as well as their property-title ownership of many of the plantations of the American South. The fact that the manufacturing capabilities of American Northern industry allowed it to emerge from that devastating 1861-65 conflict with an economy that was more productive and stronger than when the conflict began, indicated a scientific breakthrough in economics that

intrigued all the world, including China. Learning the principles of Alexander Hamilton's American Revolution was the self-strengthening that China needed.

The Chinese-American dialogue initiated by Lincoln and his ambassador Burlingame established the Kiangnan Arsenal, or The General Bureau of Machine Manufacture of Jiangnan, to build ships and weapons. The first technical advisers on the shipyard's construction were Americans, such as the chief engineer, T. F. Falls. (The equipment was leased from the American firm Thomas Hunt and Co.) This resulted in the founding of the Jiangnan Shipyard in 1865 in Shanghai, China, still operating today with a staffing of about 10,500 people.

By 1871, Yung Wing persuaded the Chinese govern-

ment to establish what came to be known as the Chinese educational mission. This was a group of 120 Chinese young students who came to the Connecticut area to study science and engineering. It was, therefore, the Lincoln faction that first assisted the British-colonized China in creating the machine-tool capability that the nation required to produce the weapons to defend itself. Why is this U.S.-China history never even discussed?

In 1887, Philadelphia's Wharton Barker, a central

“Hamiltonian” republican figure associated with Henry Carey, reported in the publication *The American*: “Upon the initiative of a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, of whom Mr. Wharton Barker is the representative, concessions of far-reaching importance to the future development of the Middle Kingdom, and to the commercial interests of the United States have been granted... China is rich in mineral wealth. A few mines of coal and gold have been opened. With railways these could be made much more profitable and a number of others would be developed... To create such a railway system in accordance with the government policy that railroads and mines must belong to the Chinese themselves requires a more orderly system of finances than obtains at present.” Today's China advancement would please him mightily.

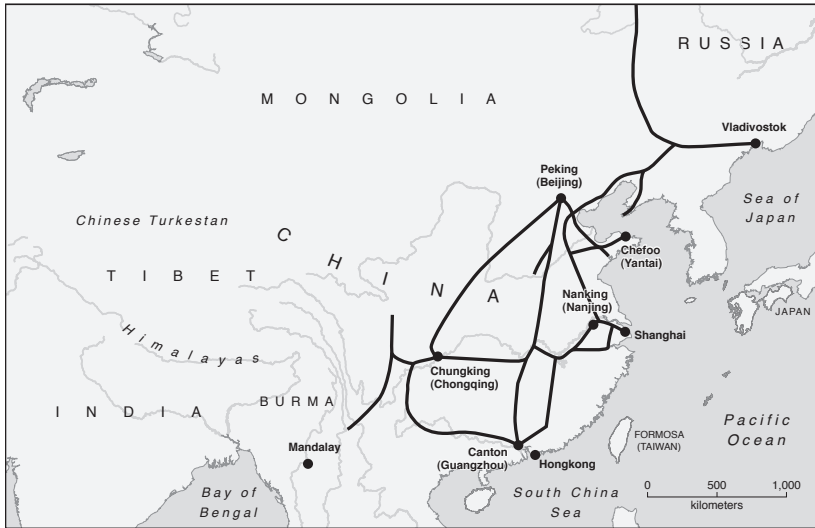
Barker's proposal for Chinese rail (**Figure 1**)—itself an echo of the policy first proposed by Germany's collaborator with the Lincoln republicans, Friedrich List,



*Cartoon of the British Opium Wars against China—
Shoving drugs down the throats of the Chinese people.*

FIGURE 1

Chinese Railroads Projected by Wharton Barker



in his *Outlines of American Political Economy* and *The National System of Political Economy*—would be expanded and transcended by Dr. Sun Yat Sen’s famous railway design described in his 1920 work, *The International Development of China*. Sun Yat Sen, who led the republican revolution which overthrew the Imperial system in China in 1911, was himself a student of the American System, basing his famous “Three Principles of the People” on Lincoln’s “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

So why, today, do many Americans believe, if they know anything about it at all, that the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative is a threat to them?

Perhaps this history is unknown today to Americans because that is the way the British faction now deploying treasonous American elements to impeach the President, rather than risk a 2020 election, want it. The 2018 House of Lords report, “U.K. Foreign Policy in a Shifting World Order,” warned that the Trump Administration has taken “a number of high-profile unilateral foreign policy decisions that are contrary to the interests of the United Kingdom,” adding, “Should President Trump win a second term ... the damage to U.K./U.S. relations will be longer lasting.” The same report warns that Xi Jinping has declared that China intends to “take centre-stage in world affairs, in two stages, to 2035 and then to 2050,” as if this were a sinister plot against the West.

The Chinese, unlike many in the United States, have not forgotten the evil of the British Empire. President Xi has spoken as recently as in his October 2019 Na-

tional Day speech of the Chinese “century of humiliation” at the hands of Great Britain, as well as Japan, which was allied with Great Britain against China in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902-1923. (The United States had plans to fight a two-front war against Japan [War Plan Orange] and Great Britain [War Plan Red] through the 1930s, exactly to counter British imperial policy, and its co-thinkers in Japan.)

LaRouche and the New Silk Road

When Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Schiller Institute in 1984, Lyndon LaRouche had already spearheaded a group of researchers in America, Europe, and South America who had successfully

rediscovered the American System economists of the 19th Century. This was a real-life application of Schiller’s idea of “universal history,” discussed by him in his famous 1789 lecture in Jena, Germany. The economic-strategic crisis conditions that led to the November 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall and the subsequent 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, were knowable. So were their solutions. These were “universal-historical” solutions, expressed in LaRouche documents such as “A Fifty-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin,” written in 1983. His proposals in that document are still the conceptual basis for a “win-win” negotiation between Presidents Trump and Xi today. 1983 was the same year that President Ronald Reagan adopted the LaRouche-proposed policy of ending the danger of thermonuclear war through the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), much to the amazement of, not only the Soviet Union, but also the “Bush-Kissinger faction” inside of the Reagan Administration itself.

In 1991, from jail, LaRouche, in close collaboration with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, renewed his policy discussions with the nations of Eurasia. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, they first presented the “Productive Triangle—Paris-Berlin-Vienna,” and then, following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, they proposed the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” to integrate the European and Asian populations and industry centers through infrastructure development corridors. This was their vision for a peace order for the 21st Century. The Belt and Road Initiative of China today is in basic affinity with that vision.

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