
II. The New World Constellation

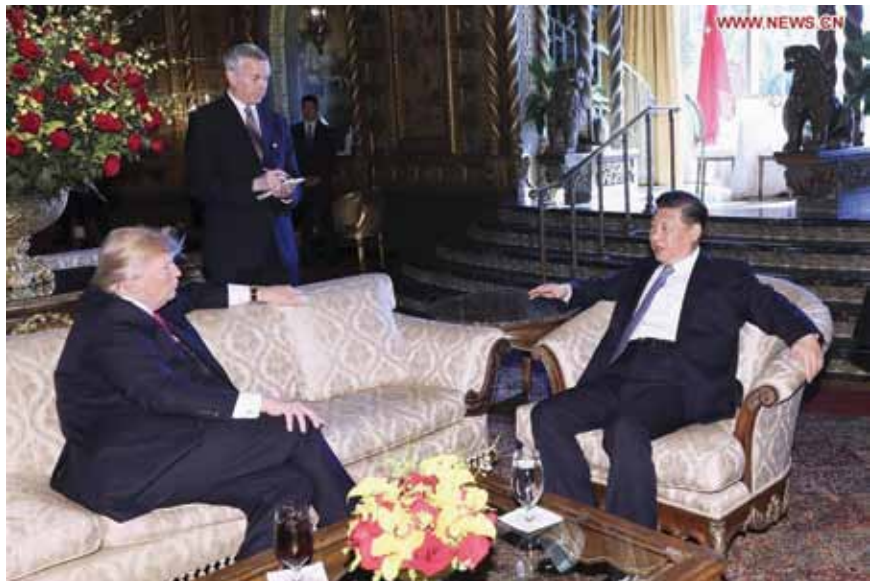
British Coup Against Trump Overshadows U.S.-China Summit

by William Jones and Tony Papert

April 11—Millions of people in many countries had been looking with hope towards the April 6-April 7 summit of President Trump with China's President Xi Jinping. And they were right in their hopes. Not only was this to be a meeting between the leaders of the world's two largest economies. More to the point, President Trump had promised a trillion-dollar program to rebuild U.S. infrastructure, while China is actually the world's leading infrastructure power. China also holds a trillion dollars of U.S. Treasury bonds which could be invested to create jobs in the United States, and there has been high-level discussion in China of doing just that.

Still more important, China is in the middle of other earth-shaking developments which have been totally blocked out of the U.S. media. In 2013, President Xi inaugurated a Chinese initiative for a massive, cooperative world infrastructure program. That program, the "Belt and Road Initiative," is now ten times larger than the postwar Marshall Plan in real terms, and involves 70 countries. It is the wave of the future, and the United States must join it.

But a foreign hand intervened, and the April 6-April 7 summit was overshadowed by the course of a British coup-in-process against President Trump. The British tricked President Trump into striking Syria before any serious investigation; they intend to keep tripping him up, forcing him to stumble into near-term war with Russia—which will also mean war with China. They want to destroy Trump's plans for cooperation with Russia and China, and for his plans for anti-British



Xinhua/Lan Hongguang

President Trump (left) and President Xi Jinping (right) during their second round of talks April 7, 2017.

“American System” reforms in the United States—even if the British destroy the human race along the way.

This British coup can and must be stopped and reversed. The whole British system must be stamped out.

Thus, the summit between President Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping was intended to provide the basis for a close relationship between these two major countries to be able to resolve their differences and to work together for the advancement of humanity. Instead, the discussions took place under conditions of escalating crisis. The Chinese delegation must have been totally taken aback by this major military operation in the midst of such an important meeting. However, after President Trump informed President Xi about the bombing, following the state dinner on the evening of April 6, meetings continued with the Chi-

nese delegation the next morning as scheduled, and were concluded by early afternoon.

The personal chemistry between the two leaders was good. They had already established a positive rapport previously through their mutual correspondence and their phone calls. There were many smiling faces during the pauses with the press during the breaks in the more serious discussions. President Trump said that the two leaders had developed an “outstanding” relationship and that “lots of very potentially bad problems will be going away.” President Xi also was quite pleased with the reception his delegation—which included four Politburo members—had been given by the President. The summit, he said “held a uniquely important significance for the Sino-U.S. relationship.”

“President Trump made excellent preparation for our country’s representatives and gave us a warm reception,” Xi said. “We recently have had in-depth and lengthy communications to this end, and arrived at many common understandings, the most important being deepening our friendship and building a kind of trust in keeping with the Sino-U.S. working relationship and friendship.”

President Trump also had most of his cabinet with him at the summit, including Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, Treasury Secretary Stephen Mnuchin, and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross. President Xi also extended an invitation to President Trump to visit China this year, which President Trump readily accepted. President Xi also invited the U.S. President to join the Belt and Road Initiative.

The two presidents also established a new and cabinet-level framework for negotiations, the United States-China Comprehensive Dialogue, which will be overseen by them. This mechanism will replace the previous U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, which was criticized by the Trump people as being a “talkshop” with no practical results. With the new format, they hope to realize concrete results within a short period. The Dialogue will have four pillars:

- The Diplomatic and Security Dialogue,
- The Comprehensive Economic Dialogue,
- The Law Enforcement and Cyber-security Dialogue, and
- The Social and Cultural Issues Dialogue.

The two presidents had discussed the important issues of trade, and have decided to develop a one-hundred-day action plan on U.S.-China trade which will have “way-stations of accomplishment along the way,” according to Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin.

There was also a discussion regarding investment and eliminating the obstacles that remain in achieving a genuine bilateral investment treaty between the two countries. Secretary Tillerson also indicated that there had been a longer discussion on the North Korean nuclear program, with a renewed commitment by both sides to denuclearize the Korean peninsula and have increased cooperation in convincing the North Koreans to give up their program, although there was no “package arrangement” on the topic, he said. Tillerson said that President Xi shared the U.S. view that this situation has reached a very serious stage.

While on the surface, the summit seemed to have achieved the limited goals it had set: to establish a good working relationship between the leaders and to conduct a thorough discussion of the issues on which the two countries were divided, the escalating crisis provoked by the U.S. attack on Syria still remains.

Some Chinese analysts have already expressed the suspicion that the operation was timed to underline the determination of the United States to use military action, if necessary, against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), if the nuclear threat remains, thereby putting pressure on China to take a harder line against its North Korean neighbor, although no one should be so foolish as to think that conducting any kind of military strike against the DPRK, in contrast to Syria, could be done without immediate retaliation from North Korea. The unilateral exertion of U.S. power in the Middle East also sent the subtle message that the “major power relationship” sought by China, a relationship of equality, was still a distant goal.

The response of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Syrian strike was unusually muted. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying, on April 8, reiterated that China opposes the use of chemical weapons “by any country, organization, or person for any purpose and under any circumstance.” At the same time, she said that the matter deserved a thorough UN investigation in order to really determine who was responsible “and on the basis of solid evidence, reaching a conclusion which can stand the test of history and facts.”

At the moment, President Trump is headed straight for a major war, despite his own inclinations and his promises to the voters.

Lyndon LaRouche has called for an immediate crisis summit of President Trump with Russia’s President Putin, to avert war while there is still time. The British system must be ended.