

Frankrig omfavner den Nye Silkevej: Bliver USA den næste? LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 12. jan., 2018

Vært Matthew Ogden: Som I ser, så er temaet for aftenens show, at vi fortsat befinder os i en nedtælling til præsident Trumps State of the Union-tale den 30. jan. i år. Der er nu 18 dage tilbage til denne tale; og vi holder fortsat fast i vores forpligtelse til, at det er vores job at sætte to punkter på dagsordenen: Nummer ét: præsident Trump må vedtage Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love. Nummer to: præsident Trump må udtrykkeligt erklære, at USA går med i den Nye Silkevej.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet:

On that latter point, a very dramatic breakthrough has occurred this week, and the world has substantially changed. However, you most likely have not heard this news; unless, of course, you are watching larouchepac.com. But the western media is failing to report what is probably one of the most strategic changes in the alignment of the world in many years. That news comes out of a trip that French President Emmanuel Macron made to China in the beginning of this week. Now, this may come as a surprise to many people who might not have expected that this would occur. But we do have to say that the activities of the LaRouche movement yet again have now come to bear and really deserve significant credit for this strategic shift that has occurred in France. Of course, you remember that Jacques Cheminade, who is a collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in France, ran a very high-profile Presidential campaign just last year, in which he called for France to join the New Silk Road. Now, what has Emmanuel Macron done? He has announced that he intends for France, and also by consequence, Europe to collaborate with China on the New Silk Road. This is an extraordinary change. Emmanuel Macron was the first European

leader to visit China in the aftermath of the 19th Party Congress. He had a very high-level, substantial state visit which lasted several days, with President Xi Jinping. What has he announced? France is now making the commitment that France will collaborate with China's Belt and Road Initiative of great infrastructure projects across Eurasia and notably in Africa. That's a very important point for France, due to its history in Africa. Emmanuel Macron and President Xi Jinping announced that they will particularly be focussing on French-Chinese cooperation in developing nuclear power technology. This is something that France is a leader in, in Europe; and China is also now an emerging leader in nuclear power. This will be what will power the world's economies, including the economies of all those nations along the New Silk Road.

This makes France not the first European country to make this commitment and to announce their interest in joining the New Silk Road. Of course, the 16 countries of Eastern Europe have already made that announcement. We had the summit at the CEEC [Central and Eastern European Countries] conference in the fall of last year. These Eastern European countries have already announced that they are enthusiastic about joining the New Silk Road, and being the front door for the Silk Road into Europe. However, what this is, is the first *Western* European country to announce unequivocally this intention to collaborate with China on the New Silk Road. France is the number two economy in Europe; it's a leading world power. Obviously, a global power and a very longstanding civilization; and it is one of the permanent United Nations Security Council members. That topic was also part of the discussion between Macron and Xi Jinping. So, I would assume that, unless you've been watching larouchepac.com, you do not know the significance of this news. But what we're here to do today, is to communicate to you exactly what occurred during this historic trip by Emmanuel Macron to China. And to ask the question: Now that France has taken this step, whither the rest of Europe, and whither the United States of America? The invitation is on the table for the United States to join the Belt and Road Initiative. The door is wide open. President Trump has expressed his clear intention and interest in working together with President Xi Jinping and developing a close relationship and a new era in US-China relations. Now all he needs to do is take that step through that open door, and to do exactly what President Macron on France has just done.

So, I would like to share with you some excerpts. First, of a speech that Emmanuel Macron made in Xi'an, which is one of the historic cities at the terminus of the Silk Road in China. This is the city where they have the famous terra cotta warriors; and Emmanuel Macron did make a tour of that astounding museum. When you see this with your own eyes, you realize the power and the depth of the ancient civilization that China represents. Then, subsequent to that, I will share with you some of the comments that he made to the same effect during a joint press conference he had with President Xi at the conclusion of his trip.

So, here are a few quotes from President Macron's speech in Xi'an. What President Macron said during this speech is, he went through the history of French-Chinese relationships and stressed how significant this shared history has already been. Then he said the following: "I want you to understand something today. France is here; becoming transformed in depth and wants to be that country of dialogues and construction of a new partnership for the 21st Century, with China. With it, Europe wants, through the building of its own power to build a balanced cooperation with China in the coming century. When you build a relationship of friendship, it is a balanced cooperation that you seek.

"It is in the same spirit that I wish for us to advance on the New Silk Road. Indeed, One Belt, One Road is the perspective gave itself and that it has proposed to the world. When a proposal is on the table, it is not my habit not to discuss it. I understand the opportunities for China on the economic level for finding new markets internationally; on the political level in order to open up regions hit by under-development; on the diplomatic level to stabilize trade in fragile regions where there are states in difficulty, and in developing regions; on the cultural level, since it is a matter of exerting leadership with the force of new ideas. I think that the initiative of the New Silk Roads can meet our interests – those of France and of Europe – if we give ourselves the means to really work together. After all, the Silk Roads were never purely Chinese, if I'm honest. When we talk about the Maritime Silk Roads, they were first Portuguese. On land, they went through Central Asia – Iran, Iraq, Tyre, and Antioch – and in so doing, they were Sino-European. The genius of the first Silk Roads was to have often re-invented European roads and made them Chinese roads. I am saying that in a consubstantial way, these roads are still shared. And if these are roads, they cannot be

one way; they must be a two-way street. I am thus ready to work to the announced objectives. Road, railroad, airport, maritime and technological infrastructure programs along the Silk Roads can provide a response to the infrastructure deficit; particularly in Asia.

“The pooling of our financial resources, public and private, for cross-border projects, can strengthen the connectivity between Europe and Asia and beyond. To the Middle East and Africa, and allow better integration, structure, and opening up through the growth of trade. At the same time, it will do much more. And the city of Xi’an is a living example. Those first Silk Roads brought Buddhism and Islam and Christianity here. These New Silk Roads will inevitably lead to cultural and educational exchanges and to profound transformations in the countries that they cross.

“Finally, it is a matter of giving ourselves a perspective at a moment when the shared grand narratives are so sorely lacking in the world. I must say, it is one of the great merits of these Silk Roads proposed by Xi Jinping. These Silk Roads re-activate the imagination of a new civilization of fruitful exchanges, of shared wealth. And they show to all those who thought that we were in a tired, post-modern world where the great stories were forbidden, that those who decide to live great epics can make others dream as well. I believe profoundly in great stories.

“It is up to France, and with it to Europe, to contribute its share of imagination to this proposal, and to work at it in the months and years to come. This will be the object of my exchanges with President Xi Jinping: To define the agenda of trust that I want, that we put together. I know that some will say that this agenda of trust must be one to create an equilibrium between a developed country and a developing one. But China is no longer a developing country; it is a country which is bypassing that, largely. Therefore, we must reinvent here the terms of a new relationship; and the Silk Roads are the very expression of that new relationship of China to the world. I propose to identify very concretely the political framework in which we can build that partnership, that cooperation, and that common strategy. I am convinced profoundly that if Europe and China know how to establish that goal together, this initiative could be the occasion of relaunching very pragmatically the multi-lateralism which is today lacking in concrete realizations.

“I am ready to play a key role in this direction, making sure that the European countries progress in unity. Because China needs to have a solid interlocutor to exchange and build on its own initiative. I want the Silk Roads to not limit themselves to economic questions, but be enlightened in Europe by a deep comprehension of China. All resources must be used to this end; from the publishing world to the world of theatre and cinema; from the French Sinology school to the world of arts. These are the roads of exchange that we must build.

“You have understood, ladies and gentlemen, that my will is, indeed, in this framework. That France and Europe take up their full responsibility and meet the proposal offered by China.”

So, that was an excerpt of French President Emmanuel Macron’s speech in Xi’an in China; just a short excerpt. It’s a very elaborated speech in which he also discusses the importance of not returning to imperialism. He talked about the need to create harmony between countries, and not to be competing for so-called limited geo-strategic interests. He said, if we equip ourselves with the means to really cooperate, we can create a new civilization. He praised China’s work in Africa, and he said China has invested heavily in infrastructure and in raw materials in recent years, with a financial power that European countries could not have done. He called for French-Chinese cooperation in developing Africa; saying that to implement projects that are really useful and financially sustainable for growth on that continent, because that’s where the future lies. We must not repeat the mistakes of the past, he said, by creating political and financial dependence under the pretext of development. He also said that the West must overcome the “one-sided imperialism” that has been perpetrated by France and other European powers in Africa and elsewhere. Then he commented that China’s example of lifting 700 million people out of poverty, is the example that must be taken everywhere.

Now, in the concluding joint press conference between French President Emmanuel Macron and President Xi Jinping, Emmanuel Macron elaborated and repeated and emphasized some of the points that he made in that initial speech in Xi’an. So, here are a couple of quotes from that speech during the concluding press conference.

President Macron said, “The last point in the global agenda is the New Silk Road; the Belt and Road Initiative. I’m convinced that this initiative will have a considerable impact

and will provide elements that will stabilize in the regions crossed by the Silk Road. We have proposed to work together on this. Historically, the Silk Road was shared; shared by the Europeans and the Chinese because it was a road for trade and exchanges. So, it's important that this New Silk Road in terms of its philosophy and spirit, that it should revitalize the balanced exchanges and cooperation between us. I look for close collaboration with President Xi Jinping. We will be working to ensure that whenever and wherever we implement this initiative, we fight against corruption and imbalanced forms of development; to allow societies to benefit fully from the growth thereby generated.

"Finally, you mentioned culture. Culture is a powerful, historic element along with language. And again, this reflects the quality of our bilateral relations. I would like us to strengthen – through multiple initiatives – our cultural cooperation. First of all, by organizing several exhibitions to better understand the mutual influence of our cultures; to better understand the China of yesterday and today; and also the history of the Silk Road."

So, this was an extraordinary strategic breakthrough, and it did take people by surprise. However, it should be viewed as a consequence of the persistent effort by a handful of leaders such as the leaders of the LaRouche movement and Lyndon and Helga LaRouche particularly; and Jacques Cheminade in France, and others, to put this agenda on the table. It proves that the winds of change have come. The New Silk Road is indeed now the prevailing dynamic worldwide. The leaders of European countries who are not committed to being dinosaurs and being stuck in the past in a failing trans-Atlantic geo-political world, are recognizing that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain from reciprocating President Xi Jinping's offer of mutual benefit and "win-win" cooperation.

Now, apparently directly following Emmanuel Macron's trip to China, the European Union has announced that it is drafting its own "inter-connection blueprint" for the Eurasian continent. This "inter-connection blueprint for Eurasia" is intended to dovetail with the Belt and Road Initiative of China. This was stated by the EU Ambassador to China, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut, at a press conference that he gave this week, which was held literally within hours of French President Macron's return from his state visit to China. The EU ambassador stated that this

economic blueprint for the interconnection of the Eurasian continent is something that they are intending to pursue. Now, in what form is not clear, and the big question is, will the rest of the countries of Western Europe get on board – Germany most of all. Will Germany abandon some of the failed policies, the debt break and the anti-nuclear policies and others, that would hold Europe back from participating fully in this Belt and Road Initiative?

In response to a question on the announcement of this so-called EU blueprint for interconnectivity in Eurasia, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lu Kang, said the following: “The European side is welcome to participate in the Belt and Road Initiative. And we are ready to work with them for ‘win-win’ cooperation in interconnection and in other fields. Based on the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, China will join the EU in promoting prosperity and stability of the entire Eurasian continent, and building a community of shared future for mankind.” So, that was the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman in response to this EU interconnection blueprint plan.

Now also in the wake of Macron’s trip – and I think this really indicates that there’s a seriousness among the French political and strategic policymaking elite that this is going to be the directionality for France. It’s been reported that the Sorbonne, which is the leading foreign policy university and institution in France, and really one of the leading foreign policy institutions in all of Europe, the Sorbonne has announced that they will be hosting a series of 11 seminars on the New Silk Road. The first one is going to be hosted and chaired by the former Prime Minister of France, Dominique De Villepin. So, we can see I think indications going all the way back to the attendance by Raffarin at the Belt and Road Forum in China in the spring of last year, that there was this undercurrent in France. But it has now taken a really dramatic form, with Macron’s trip. We see that there are other countries which have also begun moving very clearly in this direction. There was a major conference in Milan, Italy which was called “Belt and Road: Building a Concrete Roadmap with Italy’s and China’s Joint Growth”. This was sponsored by the Italian Industries Ministry and the Chinese Trade Ministry, and also the Lombardy Association of Industry. It was organized by the Italy-China Business Forum. The coverage of this conference indicates that there are very

strong indications inside Italy also that they move in this direction. We do know that the Prime Minister of Italy, Gentiloni, and President Macron just had their own summit meeting on the sidelines of the Mediterranean European countries summit, where it is very much to be assumed that they discussed Macron's trip to China and the necessity for all of southern Europe and the Mediterranean countries to join the New Silk Road; exactly what has been the subject of a prolonged campaign by the LaRouche movement in Europe.

So, this indicates that what France has done is setting the agenda which the rest of Europe and frankly the United States must follow. We even see that the Paris newspaper {Le Monde} is beginning to understand exactly what time it is when it comes to the role that China will play in the future of Europe. They published an extensive story under the title "China: The Innovation Dragon". They said, "The pace of China's transformation over the last four years is unprecedented. The country's GDP grew by nearly 10% per year on average, while reshaping global trade patterns and becoming the second-largest economy in the world. That success lifted 800 million people out of poverty. The mortality rate of children under five years old was halved between 2006 and 2015. The question now is whether China, well-positioned to become the world's innovation leader, will realize that opportunity in 2018 or soon after."

So, this is exactly the point. China has accomplished a miracle that no other country has accomplished on the entire planet. That model of what China has done is the standard which all other countries now must measure themselves against, and must become participants in; not in a competitive way, but in a "win-win" way with this idea of a common destiny for the future of mankind. We also know that there was a very interesting conference that occurred, believe it or not, in Wall Street at the New York Stock Exchange just this week. With Chinese leaders discussing the necessity for a new measurement of economic prosperity. Not GDP, which can be a very fraudulent measure of so-called economic growth; but actually measuring the rate at which you are increasing the living standards of the population, the rate at which you are incorporating new technologies and innovations, and some very important measuring rods that you need to measure the true success of an economy – not just stock market bubbles. That is a lesson which must be taken to heart by the American people and by President Trump himself.

Now what I would like to do is, share with you the remarks that Helga Zepp-LaRouche had during her international webcast from the Schiller Institute yesterday, where she responds directly to the significance of this trip by President Macron to China. This is Helga Zepp-LaRouche's comments on Macron's decision to bring France into the orbit of the New Silk Road.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, this is a real breakthrough, and I know that many people have different opinions about Macron, but I must say, if somebody goes in the right direction, one should be positive about it. What he did, is he went on a three-day visit to China. He was the first European leader after the 19th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China; and he went to Xi'an first, which is the place where the ancient Silk Road started from the Chinese side, and he made a very remarkable speech. And I would urge all interested political people, people who are really trying to get to the truth of the matter, don't believe what you read in the media, just read the speech. It's a 1 hour and 15 minute speech, and the fact that he admits some of the most horrible mistakes of Western policy is a reason why I tend to believe that he really is making a change in French policy.

For example: He not only fully endorsed the New Silk Road of China, he called it a "treasure to civilization"; he said we must never repeat the mistakes of the past, like Iraq, Libya, and then he also said he wants to invite China to cooperate with France in projects in Africa, so that France would not make the same mistakes of the past of imperial unilateralism in Africa. He also said that one must make sure that one does not create new dependencies politically and economically under the pretext of development aid, but that therefore he invites China, because if China and France are working together on development of Africa, these mistakes can be avoided.

So I think there are a lot of other elements in his speech: He praised the Chinese policy of being a great epic, one of the great epics of history. He said, we in the West have become tired and epics have not been allowed any more, but that is exactly what is needed.

I think this is a very, very positive development, and on the plane on the way back to Europe, he was asked by reporters, but what about the tension between the EU and China? And he said, this is not to be blamed on China, it's entirely the fault

of the EU.

These kinds of statements really convince me that he means what he says, and I find it highly interesting that today, that is just three days after his speech in Xi'an – or maybe yesterday already – the EU put out a statement saying that they want to come forward with their own plan of connectivity which is supposed to be linked up with the Belt and Road Initiative of China. This was welcomed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, praising it, saying this means there will be a “win-win” cooperation to the benefit of both sides.

So, there is a lot going on, and I think this is very positive, because this can only be an inspiration for President Trump, because if even the EU, which has been *really* against this initiative, they tried to block it out entirely for years, if even they move now, one has to see obviously what they do about financing this, because the famous, or infamous “Juncker plan,” which supposedly had EU350 billion never materialized because it was all based on the idea of private investments which never came. Because obviously this kind of infrastructure cannot be financed by private capital, but this is something which needs a credit system. And that would mean the EU has to change. They would have to abandon their debt brake, which is now in the constitutions of all member-states, and they would have in Germany, to, if they would ever join, to abandon the policy of the so-called “black zero.” I mean Germany just had a budget surplus, I think of \$38 billion which is quite a bit. So they could already start investing some of this money in these projects, because the infrastructure in Germany is also in a very pitiful condition, let alone other European countries.

This is a breakthrough and all the various opponents of the New Silk Road, I think they will realize that the Silk Road is there, it's coming, it's spreading, and it is a new paradigm. And I think it's the victorious one, as compared to the outdated neoliberal model.

OGDEN: â| yesterday on her webcast about the breakthrough of Emmanuel Macron's trip to China.

Now what I would also like to do is share with you a portion of a briefing that Paul Gallagher, who is the *EIR* Economics Editor, presented last night on the Fireside Chat – the national activist call. Paul very clearly puts this breakthrough which just occurred within the context of the decades-long fight by

Helga and Lyndon LaRouche to conceptualize this idea of what was originally the Eurasian Land-Bridge and now has become known at the New Silk Road or the One Belt, One Road initiative; going all the way back to the collapse of the Soviet Union. What Paul also does is he gives some more details on what the agreements were, that were made between Emmanuel Macron and President Xi Jinping; most particularly around nuclear power. There are some very stunning developments on that question. Then Paul puts directly this development within the context of the urgency of immediately implementing Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws here in the United States. So, here's a portion of Paul Gallagher's briefing from last night.

PAUL GALLAGHER: The Belt and Road Initiative

launched by China – and remember, this is a policy first thought of as bridging the whole Eurasian continent with new rail lines and communications corridors and lines of new cities going across from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast; essentially from the Spanish coast over to the Chinese coast. These Belt and Road Land-Bridges were initially the idea of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche; they were their idea in the late 1980s, when the Soviet Union began to break up and when the Iron Curtain was being removed as the absolutely impassable barrier to this kind of transportation and communications development of the entire Eurasian continent. When that was finally being removed, they immediately came forth with this idea.

Now this is the policy of the Chinese government, as you know. In a pretty important development in the last few days, it's become the policy of the French government. This is the number two economy in Europe. The President there is a new president. He just made a trip to China for a summit meeting. Out of that came a commitment of France to join into the development of the Belt and Road initiative. Macron and the Chinese President spoke about the fact that this would create much more space for the economic and technological development of France, to be part of these Eurasia-crossing great projects of infrastructure development. In particular, France is a leader in nuclear power; the two of them agreed that they had special responsibilities to cooperate in new fourth-generation reactor technologies for the nuclear fuel cycle in order to power all the economies on the New Silk Road and on the Maritime Silk Road. To power all those economies increasingly with advanced third- and

fourth-generation nuclear power plants. France is in the lead in that. They are simultaneously going to be building – in China – a European power reactor which is a new reactor design; it's called the EPR [European Power Reactor]. It's a new design for which France is largely responsible. They're going to be building that as a model in China; they're going to be building a fuel reprocessing facility in China. For the first time there, in order to reprocess used nuclear fuel to make new nuclear fuel. They're going to assist China in developing advanced breeder reactors at the same time, to make more fuel. And also a system in the certification of the nuclear reactor which China has developed, which is called the Hwa Hwong 1000. This is the first time that China has developed its own domestically built and sourced nuclear reactor, and they're trying to get it certified by the international nuclear authorities like Euratom so that it can be sold to other countries and this development can take place.

So, they made this partnership. They also talked about partnership in astrophysics, astronomy, and in space exploration in which China right now has the most aggressive space exploration program of any of the space-faring nations at this point. But France is in there, too. So, you have the number two economy, and also as the Chinese President noted, these two countries are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations. Therefore, in cooperation, they have a certain power against the tendency of neo-cons and others in Britain and the United States and elsewhere to come in with these crazy resolutions which demand that one or another regime be overthrown and so forth. They have a certain stabilizing authority also in the United Nations Security Council.

So, this is really an extremely important partnership which has suddenly been concretized between China and France. It means that pressure is on Germany, which at present is in some disarray and has only a caretaker government; the pressure is on Germany – the number one economy [in Europe] – and it now means that it's not only the Eastern European countries like Serbia and Poland and Hungary and Austria and Greece. It's not only all those Eastern European and Balkan countries which have been enthusiastically jumping into collaboration on the Belt and Road Initiative; but now you have the number two Western European economy and power, which has also jumped in.

Now this really means for the United States, here it is.

Already, China has made this major investment in West Virginia. The governor yesterday gave a State of the State address in which he talked about the Chinese investments in his state, which is the third-poorest state in the United States, as the 800-lb gorilla in the room. He had a lot to say about the importance of this for the prospect of pulling West Virginia out of what it had fallen into. Already this is obviously in front of the United States, and the French move only makes it that much clearer an offer to the United States. Everyone is looking for an infrastructure initiative from the Congress and from the President; it's supposed to be occurring in January. Well, it is occurring; it's the Belt and Road Initiative, and it's coming right at us both in the now hundreds of freight trains every week that are crossing Eurasia and all the new lines that are being opened up. But it's also coming at us in the development of high-speed rail across the Bering Strait and the potential that this will come all the way down to Vancouver and into the so-called Cascades rail corridor in the United States. So, it's there. The infrastructure initiative is there. Essentially what we talk about as the third one of LaRouche's Four Laws, the third action that's necessary; the use of the credit to develop new high-technology infrastructure. That's coming to us; we have to join it as a nation. Those Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, those four actions that he specified four years ago, need to be taken.

OGDEN: So, that's our campaign. We need to make the Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche the policy of this Presidency and the policy of the United States. That's the means by which we can join the New Silk Road dynamic. Now the pamphlet, which is "LaRouche's Four Laws: America's Future on the New Silk Road", has now been printed, it's in circulation. Ten thousand copies are in print form, and are being circulated both in the streets of cities across the country, in key constituent layers and farm and industry layers across the United States, including in the Heartland. And notably this week, a very successful distribution of this pamphlet to all of the relevant offices in the United States Congress. Volunteers with LaRouche PAC were on the ground in Washington, DC getting this pamphlet around into the hands of members of Congress and their key advisors, and having impromptu meetings right there on the spot. Including very relevant questions that were being asked by these policymakers, such as

“Now, how do you turn debt into credit?” Well, that’s a question for Alexander Hamilton, isn’t it? But that’s the question that is answered in these Four Economic Laws pamphlet. Notably, yesterday was the birthday of Alexander Hamilton. Perhaps that’s an appropriate way to celebrate Alexander Hamilton’s birthday. We will continue our mobilization around these Four Economic Laws, and expect that over the coming 18 days, things will continue to very dramatically change. What we would like you to do is to immediately get the copy of this pamphlet; this is the link that you can see on your screen where you can get the digital version of this pamphlet – LPAC.CO/4LYT. It has to be circulated everywhere, and this has got to be the subject of every political discussion in the United States. The contents of this pamphlet and “Hey! Did you know that the world changed this week? You might not have heard it on CNN; you might not have heard it on Fox News. But France, the number two economy of Western Europe just indicated that they want to join the New Silk Road. When will it be {our turn}?” That’s the question that’s on the table.

So, we ask you to tune in again on Monday, because first we’ll have some very important updates to share with you as to what China has already been doing to bring various states in the United States into this New Paradigm. The billions of dollars that are being invested around the country – Alaska, Iowa, other states – and most notably, \$83.7 billion into the state of West Virginia. You heard Paul Gallagher report that Governor Jim Justice gave his State of the State address this week. We’ll have some excerpts of that address, and continue to follow the inspiration that is coming from China to this state in West Virginia. That State of the State really should be the template for President Trump’s State of the Union. We should be discussing the future is on the New Silk Road.

Then also on Monday, we will share with you an initiative which is being launched by LaRouche PAC. This is LaRouche PAC’s intervention into the 2018 Congressional elections. LaRouche PAC has issued a statement; it is being prepared for mass circulation, but it’s also an endorsement. It’s a call to action. All leaders within the American population should endorse this statement of intent from LaRouche PAC, get on board with the Four Economic Laws, get on board with the New Silk Road. So, on Monday we will be launching that officially; and that will be a campaign that you can immediately join, and you can

immediately assist us in circulating all across the United States.

With that said, please tune in on Monday for some very special content, and thank you very much for watching today. Thank you and please stay tuned to larouhepac.com. Good night.