

Øjeblikket for forandring er inde

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 19. juni, 2018 – To aktuelle begivenheder viser vejen for, hvordan det Nye Silkevejsparadigme er midlet til at overvinde det, der i øjeblikket piskes op i det transatlantiske område som en uundgåelig, uløselig strid: migrantkrisen og handelskrigen.

For Amerikas vedkommende mødtes i dag den bolivianske præsident Evo Morales med præsident Xi Jinping i Beijing, hvor de underskrev forpligtelser til et Bælte & Vej-samarbejde mellem Bolivia og Kina. Morales sagde, at det ville betyde økonomisk udvikling og fred på hele kontinentet. I Kina er der ligeledes en delegation fra den Dominikanske Republik, som konfererer om økonomiske projekter og erhvervsliv i Caribien. Generelt i hele Sydamerika kan denne aktivitet – sammen med en besejring af narkoforbrydere – afslutte den fattigdom og livsfare, der driver millioner af mennesker til at flygte fra deres hjemland. I øjeblikket lever 200 mio. ud af de 650 million-plus mennesker i Latinamerika og Caribien i fattigdom, hvilket alt sammen kan ændres.

For det andet, så arbejder den japanske regering med detaljerne for det første samarbejde nogensinde med Kina om joint ventures i tredjelande, inden for Bælte & Vej-rammen. I denne uge talte premierminister Shinzo Abe om, hvordan Japans »infrastruktureksport« kan udføres på samarbejdsbasis. En særlig arbejdsgruppe arbejder på at udvælge prioriterede projekter. Dette er et arrangement for et kraftcenter.

At fremtvinge et skifte i USA og Europa til dette Nye Silkevejsperspektiv er ikke en utopisk drøm. Forandring er mulig. Øjeblikket er nu. Singapore-tomødet er modellen – reelt, ikke hypotetisk – for at bryde med fortiden og bestemme fremtiden.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der i dag gennemgik situationen, understregede, at vi har det største potentiale for forandring, siden Berlinmurens fald. Et nyt system går frem i Asien, Afrika og begynder i Latinamerika. Vi må knække situationen i det transatlantiske område. Verden har et presserende behov for den nye model for relationer mellem nationer.

Zepp-LaRouche sagde, at der i Europa er en voksende erkendelse af, at det vestlige, neoliberale system totalt er slået fejl. Se engang på, hvad man kommer med som »løsninger« på migrantkrisen, som f.eks. at bygge interneringslejre i Nordafrika, som præsident for Europarådet Donald Tusk siger. Den tyske regering i særdeleshed er fortsat i krise over dette, med kansler Angela Merkel, der har

en deadline på to uger til at komme med nogle svar, men hun og andre i eliten er ikke villige til at acceptere, at en ændring i principperne er nødvendig. Dette er en moralsk krise.

I USA i dag udstilledes denne samme, umoralske holdning, da Demokrater iscenesatte udbruddet af en handling på vegne af bekymring for migranter, med det formål at forstyrre kongreshøringen, hvor Justitsministeriets generalinspektør forklarer, hvordan det korrupte FBI handlede ulovligt imod præsident Donald Trump. Se LaRouchePAC's nye erklæring fra 19. juni om dette, [»Child Abuse Hypocrites! What Evil, Genocidal Twaddle«](#)

(Hyklere om overgreb mod børn! Hvilket ondt, folkemorderisk vrøvl), som, blandt andre koncepter, påpeger, at disse samme Demokrater støtter svøben med legalisering af narkotiske lægemidler/narkotika, der dræber folk.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches nye, politiske programdokument, der nu cirkuleres på mindst otte sprog, er et stærkt fremstød for det nødvendige, politiske skifte, her og nu: [»Der skrives nu historie i Asien! EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel!«](#)

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping er vært for en velkomstceremoni for den bolivianske præsident Juan Evo Morales Ayma i Folkets Store Hal i Beijing, 19. juni, 2018. Xi Jinping førte forhandlinger med Juan Evo Morales Ayma tirsdag. (Xinhua/Yin Bogu)

[Meddelelse: Webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, tors. 21. juni kl. 18: En forandring til det bedre vil komme, hvis I kæmper for det](#)

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Der finder et transformerende skifte sted i verden, med geopolitikkens æra, med sin ødelæggelse af nationer gennem finansielle manipulationer og krige, der bliver udfordret af fremkomsten af en ny æra med »win-win«-politikker for gensidig fordel, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ står i spidsen for. Udviklingerne i Asien med Trump-Kim-topmødet i Singapore og Shanghai

Samarbejdsorganisationens topmøde i Kina er eksempler, der viser, at fredeligt, økonomisk samarbejde ikke alene er muligt, men allerede er i gang. Fordelene ved denne nye æra kan ses i nye infrastrukturprojekter i hele Eurasien, Afrika og i Syd- og Mellemamerika, og i flere europæiske nationer høres der nu højlydte krav om også at komme med.

Del af denne nye geometri er den voksende sandsynlighed for et Trump-Putin-topmøde, en indikation på, at den amerikanske præsident er ved at bryde ud af den inddæmning, som er hensigten bag de svindelagtige, såkaldte Russiagate-anklager. For at dette store mulighedernes øjeblik kan virkeliggøres, må der være en forhøjelse i standarden af både evnen til kreativ tænkning, og også passioneret aktivering, hos borgere i alle nationer. Helga Zepp-LaRouches ugentlige webcasts er en afgørende del af denne forhøjelse hos befolkningerne til det niveau, som dette lovende, historiske øjeblik kræver.

Hjælp os med at organisere for at gøre disse webcasts tilgængelige for et voksende antal mennesker, for hver uge at bringe nye aktivister ind i kampen for det Nye Paradigme.

[EU forlænger sanktioner mod Krim](#)

19. juni, 2018 – Det europæiske Råd besluttede i går at forlænge sanktionerne mod Krim i endnu et år frem til 23. juni, 2019. »Denne beslutning vil træde i kraft dagen efter dens udgivelse i den Europæiske Unions Officielle Journal«, lød erklæringen.

EU's sanktionspolitik mod Rusland omfatter tre uafhængige spor: visa-restriktioner mod russiske borgere, økonomiske sanktioner mod en række russiske statslige selskaber inden for olie-, forsvars- og finanssektoren og ligeledes restriktioner mod Krim. De to første sanktionspakker forlænges hver sjette måned, og restriktionerne mod Krim en gang om året, rapporterer TASS.

USA's og Ruslands udenrigsministre drøfter de russisk-amerikanske relationer, Syrien og Koreahalvøen

19. juni, 2018 – USA's udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo tog 18. juni initiativ til en telefonsamtale med Ruslands udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, iflg. udtalelser fra det Russiske Udenrigsministerium og USA's Udenrigsministerium. Ud over spørgsmålene om Syrien og Nord- og Sydkorea, lød udtalelsen fra USA's Ministerium, »Lavrov og Pompeo drøftede visse aspekter af de bilaterale relationer, inkl. køreplanen for de politiske kontakter mellem Rusland og USA i den nærmeste fremtid«.

Heather Nauert, talsperson for USA's Udenrigsministerium, sagde om samtalen, »Minister Pompeo understregede atter USA's forpligtelse over for våbenhvilearrangementet i det sydvestlige Syrien, som blev godkendt af præsident Trump og præsident Putin for et år siden«. Pompeo sagde, fortsatte hun, at »det var afgørende for Rusland og det syriske regime at holde sig til disse arrangementer og sikre, at der ikke forekommer nogen ensidig aktivitet i dette område«, rapporterede TASS.

Det Russiske Udenrigsministeriums udtalelse lød: »Fokus for forhandlingerne lå på en afgørelse i Syrien på baggrund af FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolution 2254, såvel som også konsolideringen af bestræbelserne for at løse problemerne på Koreahalvøen«.

Senere på dagen, da Pompeo, under sin tale for Detroit Economic Club blev spurgt om Singapore-topmødet med Kim Jong-un, rapporterede, at han, både på sine møder i Beijing efter topmødet og under sine diskussioner med Lavrov samme morgen, fandt, at Rusland og Kina »er begejstret over denne mulighed. Det er trods alt deres baghave«, påpegede han. »At fjerne truslen om spredning af atomvåben, truslen om atomvåben i Nordkorea, er noget, de længe har erklæret, de ønskede, men der var ingen motiverende kraft, der kunne drive det. Jeg er sikker på, at vore interesser divergerer på visse områder dér, men den centrale mulighed for fundamentalt at omforme den måde, Nordkorea tænker om sig selv, og dets plads i nationernes fællesskab, på – både Rusland og Kina er fuldt og helt med om bord i vore bestræbelser.«

Kinas Bælte & Vej-projekter vokser i Europa

19. juni, 2018 – Ved årets begyndelse vandt et kinesisk konsortium under ledelse af China Road & Bridge Corp. udliciteringen af opførelsen af første fase af Peljesac-broen og dens tilkørselsveje, et stort infrastrukturprojekt i Kroatien, iflg. en udførlig rapport fra *Xinhua* om »B&V styrker win-win-partnerskab mellem Kina og Europa mod global usikkerhed«. »Projektet er af langsigtet, strategisk betydning for hele landet«, sagde den kroatiske premierminister Andrej Plenkovic ved underskriftsceremonien den 23. april og sagde desuden, at det ville hjælpe Kroatien med at blive territorielt integreret. »Jeg er overbevist om, at dette projekt vil give et stort indhold til den fremragende relation, vi allerede har mellem Kina og Kroatien, og dette er et konkret, økonomisk bidrag hertil«, sagde premierministeren til *Xinhua*. Minister for hav, transport og infrastruktur Oleg Butkovic kaldte byggeriet af Peljesac-broen det »førende projekt« i Kroatien.

I Spanien satte udenrigsministeriet for nylig fokus på Bælte & Vej Initiativet i sin rapport, »En strategisk vision for Spanien i Asien: 2018-2022«, som anser initiativet for en stor mulighed for en dybtgående forbindelse til det lovende, asiatiske marked. Under et møde med den kinesiske statsrådgiver og udenrigsminister Wang Yi 17. maj, sagde kong Felipe VI, at initiativet er af stor betydning for regional og global udvikling og fremgang, og at Spanien vil deltage mere aktivt i det.

I Polen planlægger det kinesiske selskab Guo Tai Rong, en af verdens største leverandører af elektrolytter til litium-ion-batterier, at bygge en fabrik for dets flagskibsprodukt i den sydvestlige landsby Godzikowice. »Den kinesiske investors fabriksprojekt i Godzikowice er et element i strategien for at støtte udviklingen af industrien for elektriske køretøjer i vort land«, sagde Krzysztof Senger, vicepræsident for det Polske Investerings- og Handelsagentur. Ifølge Senger vil projektet, på længere sigt, bevirke en forøget popularitet for elektriske køretøjer på polske veje og følgelig en stor forbedring af luftkvaliteten i landet.

Græsk parlamentsformand Voutsis på femdagesbesøg til Kina

18. juni, 2018 – Formand for det græske parlament fra det regerende Syriza-parti, Nikos Voutsis, rejser 18. juni til Beijing i fem dage for forhandlinger med kinesiske regeringsfolk for at styrke bilaterale, politiske og økonomiske relationer, især i sammenhæng med Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

I et interview med *Xinhua*, der blev udgivet på engelsk af Greek Observer-portalens forud for hans afrejse, sagde Voutsis: »Vi har fremragende relationer som folkeslag og lande, især i de seneste år i finans- og handelssektoren. Vi er overbeviste om, at vi udgør en bro mellem Europa og Kina for økonomien såvel som for kulturen«.

Voutsis udtalte, at, i sammenhæng med det kinesisk-græske strategiske partnerskab og Bælte & Vej Initiativet, har Grækenland og Kina i de seneste år gjort betydningsfulde fremskridt mht. deres samarbejde inden for mange sektorer, men mere kunne opnås. Indblanding fra EU's side er det eneste, der forhindrer de græsk-kinesiske relationer i at udvikle sig endnu hurtigere, end de nu gør, sagde han til *Xinhua*: »Grækenlands kurs og indsats for sine relationer med Kina er ikke uforstyrret. Der er nogle forhindringer, der ligger iboende i EU-regler, og som ved flere lejligheder er forstørret i forhold til den 'trussel', som nogle europæere føler, Kinas rolle udgør. Vi er nu meget godt bekendt med de grænser, EU tillader i relationer, der ellers kunne udvikle sig meget hurtigere, og i større udstrækning«, sagde han.

»Jeg er meget optimistisk mht., at hele Europa, og især Balkanlandene og vores land, ville være åben og støtte denne betydningsfulde, strategiske plan, der også vedrører andre kontinenter, således, at der kommer en aftale om handelsbetingelser, men også om kulturelle produkter og mellemløselige udvekslinger«, sagde han.

»Vi er i færd med at konsolidere vores relation med nabolandet, F.Y.R.O.M. [Den tidligere jugoslaviske republik Makedonien], gennem en aftale, der har et perspektiv og også er med til at åbne vejen for Bælte & Vej, også for handel«, sagde Voutsis. »Disse træk er ikke tilfældige«, med henvisning til aftalen af 17. juni mellem Grækenland og F.Y.R.O.M. om at afslutte den årelange navnestrid.

Foto: Nikos Voutsis er formand for det græske parlament siden 2015 og var forud indenrigsminister fra januar til august 2015 i Tsipras' første regering.

Store forandringer kan blive ved at komme; Trump og Xi kan løse både handel og immigration

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 18. juni, 2018 – Det netop afsluttede topmøde i Singapore har allerede ændret relationerne mellem nationer i Asien til det bedre og vist præsident Donald Trumps usædvanlige lederskabsevner og bør ændre europæernes og amerikanernes syn på, hvad der er muligt. Den meget reelle mulighed for et snarligt topmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin, som er absolut afgørende for, at der kan komme en afslutning af 15 års konstante krigskatastrofer i Sydvestasien og Nordafrika, vokser nu frem. Og der kan komme endnu flere »game-changers« – ingen krisesituation er i øjeblikket fastlåst, hvis borgere og ledere vil gå optimistisk frem for fred og gensidig økonomisk udvikling.

Dette er frem for alt en tid, hvor mange burde gå sammen med os i Schiller Institutet og LaRouche Political Action Committee (i USA), begge organisationer, der i årtier, siden Berlinmurens fald (1989), har været fakkelbærer for et »nyt paradigme« for økonomisk og videnskabeligt fremskridt og fred. Det, der finder sted i Asien gennem den Nye Silkevej og Korea-topmøderne, kan »bryde ud« i Europa og USA, hvis der findes beslutsomme ledere for samarbejde mellem stormagtssamarbejde – som præsident Trump har vist, at han er.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel om et EU-topmøde i næste uge, der rent faktisk løser den derværende migrantkrise – gennem, at europæere går sammen med Kina i den økonomiske udvikling af Afrika – cirkuleres nu internationalt på mange sprog; og nu er den samme løsning blevet foreslået i den kinesiske avis *Global Times*. Zepp-LaRouches appel, »Der skrives nu historie i Asien: EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel!« bør uddelles vidt og bredt for at blive det, der udløser handling, og handling nu.

USA må undgå en handelskrig med Kina, skadelig importtold på dets landbrugssektor, samt mere – det må undgå atter at blive politisk polariseret over immigration fra Latinamerika. Det er nemt nok for Demokraterne at skandalisere for at rejse midler og håbe på at vinde valg. Og det er nemt nok for Republikanere at udskyde og opføre sig oprørt i offentligheden. De ved begge, at de ikke foreslår nogen løsning, ingen duelig politik.

Men der findes en løsning, der bryder de statiske regler for partipolitik og geopolitik.

Præsidenten kan forhandle en undgåelse af handelskrig ved at aftale med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, at de to nationer i fællesskab vil udvikle Latinamerika gennem kreditudstedelse til store, nye infrastrukturprojekter og agro-industriell udvikling. Med andre ord, gå med i, og bringe ind, Bælte & Vej. Det er det eneste grundlag for, at masse-immigration til USA, der er udløst af desperation, kan fjernes.

Men der er flere fordele: USA's eksport af højteknologi vil begynde. USA's eksport til Kina vil stige. Det multinationale forsikringsselskab ING har netop udgivet en forudsigelse, der siger, at Bælte & Vej initiativet vil øge den globale handel med 12-15 %; og endnu mere mht. handel mellem lande direkte på den Nye Silkevejs transportkorridorer. Hvem har brug for importtold?

Princippet i Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel til handling er simpelt hen princippet for Singapore-topmødet: Fortiden determinerer ikke fremtiden. »Regler for afgrænsning«, der har holdt kriser fastfrosset i årtier, gælder ikke. Og siden præsident Trump har engageret USA i Asien, hvor der nu skabes historie, er løsninger til kriser overalt mulige.

Det, der nu er brug for, som Helga sagde, er mennesker til at gennemføre disse løsninger.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og førstedame Melania Trump besøger Kina. 10. november, 2017. (Official White House Photo by Andrea Hanks)

[Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel om et EU-Kina-Afrika-topmøde præsenteret på international akademisk Asienkonference i København](#)

København, 18. juni, 2018 – Den 10. Asian Dynamics Initiative konference blev i dag afholdt i København. Den første hovedtaler var departementschef i Danmarks Udenrigsministerium Ulrik Vestergaard Knudsen, der talte om »Danmarks

Asienpolitik«. Hans tale og den efterfølgende diskussion blev streamet live til asiatiske akademikere i hele verden. Schiller Instituttets repræsentant stillede det andet spørgsmål, som indledtes med præsident for Schiller Instituttet Helga Zepp-LaRouches erklæring om, at topmødet mellem USA og Nordkorea havde været muligt pga. den Nye Silkevejsånd. Europa befinder sig i en krise pga. flygtningene, økonomien og politikken, og vi kræver en ændring af dagsordenen for det forestående EU-topmøde til at blive et EU-Kina-topmøde, for at diskutere den økonomiske udvikling af Afrika. Vil den danske regering støtte dette?

Efter først blot at have sagt »Nej«, og derefter spurgt, hvorfor ikke? sagde departementschef Vestergaard Knudsen [parafrase], og man ikke bare kan ændre dagsordenen for et annonceret topmøde, at der er andre muligheder for EU-Kina-forhandlinger, men, hvis du spørger, om jeg mener, at samarbejde mellem EU og Kina er en god idé, er svaret ja. Et EU-Kina-Afrika-topmøde ville være muligt, men man må sikre, at »resultater« bliver forberedt på forhånd.

Desværre talte den næste hovedtaler, den tyske professor dr. Hermann Kreutzmann, en ekspert i det bjergrige område i grænseegnen mellem Kirgisistan, Tadsjikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan og Kina, imod Bælte & Vej Initiativet og CPEC (Kina-Pakistan økonomiske korridor) og sagde, at nationerne bliver håbløst forgældet og aldrig vil kunne tilbagebetale lånene og afviste det kinesiske argument, at infrastrukturinvesteringer kan tilbagebetales takket være den forøgede økonomiske vækst, der følger af dem. Han sagde også, at, f.eks., folk i de højtbeliggende ørkenområder sagde, de foretrak af bo i jordhytter frem for de moderne boliger, kineserne bygger til dem.

I pauserne gik Schiller Instituttets repræsentant fra bord til bord og uddelte Zepp-LaRouches erklæring til omkring 50 mennesker – næsten alle deltagerne – og debatterede den Nye Silkevejspolitik med mange af dem.

Den [danske version af Zepp-LaRouches appel](#) kan læses på vores hjemmeside og bliver udsendt til folketingets medlemmer og kommunalpolitikere og til vores e-mail.-liste (Nyhedsbrev) tirsdag, 19. juni.

[Et ekko af Helga Zepp-LaRouches EU-](#)

topmøde-appel i Kinas Global Times

18. juni, 2018 – Den kinesiske avis *Global Times* udgav i dag en kronik, *Neocolonial Europe Behind Aquarius' Fate (Neokoloniale Europa bag Aquarius' skæbne)*, om EU-krisen over afrikansk migration. Den italienske forfatter, Orazio Maria Gnerre, kender Lyndon og Helga LaRouches arbejde. Hans slutafsnit indeholder vigtige elementer af Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel fra 16. juni om, at et samarbejde mellem EU og Kina omkring udviklingen af de afrikanske nationaløkonomier bør være emnet på EU-topmødet 28.-29. juni – »Princippet fra Singapore-topmødet«.

Gnerre skrev, »De simple løsninger, som de to sider, regeringen og oppositionen, fremlægger, er imidlertid desværre ikke passende. Blokade af havne vil være nytteløst, hvis afrikanske lande fortsat er underudviklede i økonomiske og overstrukturelle termer og vil fortsætte med at være krigsskuepladser. Det er ikke muligt at eksportere alle Afrikas indvånere, hverken til Italien eller til Europa, i betragtning de blotte demografiske dimensioner.

Løsningen, som de europæiske vælgere og partier ikke synes at kunne få øje på, bør involvere en afslutning af Europas neokoloniale fratagelse af ejendomsret i det afrikanske område og måske komme frem til en fælles, økonomisk relation mellem selve Europa og Afrika efter den gode model, som Kina gennemfører i Centralafrika. En sådan udvikling, der ikke er aggressivt udnyttende eller politisk anmassende, kunne lægge fundamentet til fremtiden for et helt kontinent, der alt for ofte har været offer for Vestens aggressive kapitalisme.«

Gnerre har fået tilsendt Helga Zepp-LaRouches fulde appelskrift for den Europæiske Unions topmøde af særlig karakter, og det samme har mange personer omkring den nye, italienske regering, for hvem dette er et absolut afgørende spørgsmål.

Foto: Orazio Maria Gnerre (t.h.). Foto fra 2015.

Hvad er det Nye Paradigme? Afslutning

og

[mobilisering med Helga Zepp-LaRouche](#)

Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg mener, at den Nye Silkevej er ånden, der er kommet ud af lampen og ikke kan stoppes tilbage igen, hvis man simpelt hen tænker på, hvad den Nye Silkevej har gjort for landene, som deltager, frem til dette punkt, med undtagelse af visse andre, økonomiske aftaler, som Kina og et par andre lande havde, så er for det meste Latinamerika, Afrika og de fleste dele af Asien virkelig blevet nægtet den form for udviklingsperspektiv, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet tilbyder. Det er første gang, at landene i udviklingssektoren har udsigt til at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling i meget hurtigt tempo. Kina langer ikke gamle teknologier ud, gamle industrier, men bringer disse lande med om bord for at deltage i fælles rumprogrammer og andre avancerede, videnskabelige foretagender. Så folk indser, at der er et helt andet perspektiv og en helt anden mulighed for, at ideen om at overvinde fattigdom på planeten meget hurtigt er ved at blive en realitet.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

[Glem eksperterne; rapporten fra det Amerikanske Justitsministeriums generalinspektør er en bombe](#)

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 15. juni, 2018 – Den 15. juni offentliggjorde USA's Justitsministeriums generalinspektør Michael Horowitz sin 565 sider lange rapport om FBI's og Justitsministeriets efterforskning af Hillary Clintons e-mails. Præsident Trump og diverse støtter har udtrykt, at det er skandaløst, at Horowitz ikke gik længere med at grille tidligere FBI-direktør James Comey eller med at erklære den åbenlyse, politiske partiskhed, han ellers dokumenterer i Clinton-efterforskningen. Dette er juridiske spørgsmål, og der foreligger et juridisk spørgsmål mht., om Horowitz mildnede sproget i sin rapport pga. pres fra Justitsministeriet. Disse spørgsmål vil blive fuldt og helt udforsket, når generalinspektøren aflægger forklaring i kongreshøringer i næste uge. Rapporten

er ikke desto mindre en bombe, selv, når den er skrevet i Justitsministeriets omhyggelige advokatsprog. Hvis vi ikke ligefrem befandt os midt i en opstand imod Trumps præsidentskab, ville rapporten forårsage et omgående punktum for Robert Muellers efterforskning. Et bevis for, at rapporten er en bombe, kan ses i den nyligt fundne forargelse hos kongresmedlem Trey Gowdy, som for blot et par uger siden blev fundet krybende ind under Paul Ryans skørter i takt med, at tingene blev varme omkring briternes indblanding i de amerikanske valg i form af FBI/MI6-informanten Stefan Halper. Gowdy erklærede som respons til generalinspektørens rapport,

»denne rapport viser også endegyldigt et alarmerende og destruktivt niveau af animositet fra FBI-topfolks side. Peter Strzoks udprægede partiske tendens mod animositet kaster en dyster atmosfære over denne efterforskning. Partiskheden er så gennemgribende og ondsindet, at den både forurener processen, resultatet og evnen til at have tillid til nogen af delene.«

[Resten af LaRouchePAC's rapportering kan læses her.](#)

Foto: Tidligere FBI-direktør James Comey. (Photo: CC SA Rich Girard)

Hvad betyder det for den enkelte? Har du, personligt, råd til at forpasse denne mulighed?

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 17. juni, 2018 – Resultaterne af Trump-Kim-topmødet 13. juni i Singapore har nu gjort de enorme forandringer »officielle«, der har fundet sted i denne verden i et stadigt højere tempo, lige siden afslutningen af det 20. århundrede – forandringer, der i vid udstrækning er blevet katalyseret af Lyndon LaRouches ideer og af hans hustrus, Helgas, rolle som en verdensleder. Kommende fredag, 22. juni, vil *Executive Intelligence Review* genudgive en afgørende artikel af Lyndon LaRouche fra 18. juli, 1999, med titlen, »Kan du personligt overleve denne konkurs?« [På samme deadline, 22. juni, vil William F. Wertz, jr. og Dennis Speed begynde den første af 8 lektioner om LaRouches økonomi, i Manhattan.](#)

Af sådanne grunde bør vi i dag tilføje endnu et spørgsmål til det, som Lyndon LaRouche stillede for næsten 19 år siden i *EIR*. Dette spørgsmål er, »Har du, personligt, råd til at forpasse denne mulighed?«

Stedet over for de største, verdenshistoriske begivenheder, som dem, vi netop nu konfronteres med, er der en stærk tilbøjelighed til at se på det enkelte menneske – i det mindste det menneske, der ikke i øjeblikket er i avisernes overskrifter – som blot én i en gruppe, det være sig en større eller mindre gruppe. En i »banden«. »En af drengene.« Men det er ikke sandt. Det er ikke menneskets natur.

Sine begrænsninger til trods, så findes sandhedens bundlinje i stedet i det, mange kalder »bibelsk« – den anskuelse, der siger, at jeg kom ind i denne verden nøgen og alene, og jeg vil før eller senere forlade den nøgen og alene, for at stå til regnskab for, hvilken brug jeg har gjort af det, LaRouche har kaldt min »pigrimsfærd til dødeligheden«. Dette er den sandere, menneskelige natur, som Egyptens kunstmalere portrætterede det mange århundreder før Moses blev født.

Dette er gribende skildret af omstændighederne omkring bus-boykotten i Montgomery, Alabama, i 1955-56, hvor Martin Luther King, jr. for første gang nærmest som ved et tilfælde blev kastet ind i en lederskabsposition, han aldrig havde bedt om, og så pludselig blev tvunget til at kæmpe sig igennem sin egen forpinte selvtillidskrise, før han faktisk kunne begynde at lede.

Som David J. Garrow beretter i sin King-biografi fra 1986, *Bearing the Cross*, så var ingen af de etablerede, sorte ledere i Montgomery kvalificeret til at lede den nye bevægelse for at boykotte byens busser pga. deres dårlige behandling af de sorte, pga. de personlige kløfter og gruppekløfters forværrede fronter, som splittede disse ledere. Hvis en gruppe tog positionen som præsident for den nye sammenslutning, ville de andre måske ikke støtte boykotten fuldt og helt. De gensidigt fjendtlige grupper valgte den meget unge dr. King, nybegynderen, om ikke af anden grund, så fordi han endnu ikke havde haft tid til at tiltrække personligt nag og nid. Lederen af en af grupperne sagde til en ven, at pastor King, selv om han var ekstremt veluddannet og veltalende, med sine 26 år mere »lignede en dreng end en mand«.

Da pastor King blot var én af de nominerede til præsident, forventede hans nærmeste ven, pastor Ralph Abernathy, at han ville afstå. I stedet svarede han efter en pause, »Jamen, hvis I mener, jeg kan være til nogen tjeneste, vil jeg« og accepterede.

Da han kom hjem den aften, mindre end en time før det massemøde, hvor han skulle

holde hovedtalen, overvejede han, hvad han kunne sige til folk på mødet. Da han indså, at han ikke kunne forberede en tale, blev han »grebet af frygt« og »overvældet af en følelse af utilstrækkelighed«, som han senere skrev. Bøn lagde en vis dæmper på hans frygt, men han var stadig usikker på, hvad han skulle sige til de tusinder, der allerede var mødt op udenfor for at høre ham.

Når vi således fejrer dr. King, som LaRouche-bevægelsen netop har gjort endnu engang i Manhattan med Schiller Instituttets opførelse af Beethovens Messe i C-dur og afroamerikanske spirituals til ære for dr. King og Robert Kennedy, der begge blev myrdet for 50 år siden, så fejrer vi vores virkelige menneskelige natur. Dette er vores mulighed, og den kommer ikke igen.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og Nordkoreas leder Kim Jong-un, spadserer sammen til deres udvidede, bilaterale møde, tirsdag, 12. juni, 2018, på Capella Hotel i Singapore. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

[Helga Zepp-LaRouche:](#) [Der skrives nu historie i Asien!](#) [EU-topmødet må følge Singapores](#) [eksempel!](#)

EU-samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevejsinitiativ for udvikling af Afrika bør gøres til det eneste punkt på dagsordenen, og Xi Jinping eller Wang Yi bør inviteres til at deltage, såvel som også nogle afrikanske statsledere, der allerede samarbejder med Kina.

Hvis EU-topmødet, repræsentanten for den kinesiske regering og de afrikanske repræsentanter dernæst i en fælleserklæring udtaler en forpligtelse til at gå i gang med et fælles, forceret program for et panafrikansk infrastruktur- og udviklingsprogram og lover alle unge mennesker i Afrika, at kontinentet vil overvinde fattigdom på kort tid, ville en sådan erklæring, pga. Kinas deltagelse, have den største troværdighed i Afrika og ville ændre dynamikken i alle landene mod et utvetydigt håb for fremtiden og ville således omgående bevirke en ændring i migrantkrisen. Det ville også udfri EU af dens nuværende legitimitetskrise og give de europæiske nationer en mission, der ville placere Europas enhed på et storslået, nyt niveau.

Vil Europas stats- og regeringsledere være i stand til at følge Trumps og Kim Jong-uns eksempel?

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Kina går sammen med FN's Fødevarer- og Landbrugsorganisationer for at afslutte fattigdom og sult; Afrikanske nationer går også med

14. juni, 2018 – En begivenhed, der blev sponsoreret i fællesskab af to kinesiske anti-fattigdomsorganisationer og tre FN-fødevarer- og landbrugsorganisationer, blev afholdt i Rom i sidste uge, for at fokusere på samarbejde for globalt at lykkes med de to første mål i »Agenda 2030« for at afslutte fattigdom, og at afslutte sult frem til dette år, inden for det mål, der bærer navnet FN's Verdensmål for bæredygtig udvikling (SDG; Sustainable Development Goals). En fælleserklæring blev udgivet om en styrkelse af partnerskabet mellem organisationerne.

Dette møde i Rom 6.-8. juni, som også involverede deltagelse på højt plan fra fire afrikanske lande – Tchad, Kenya, Senegal og Ghana – lancerede en kampagne for at indsamle case studies over fattigdomsreduktion fra hele verden, der skal være til rådighed gennem en lettilgængelig database, som Kina etablerede i 2017, ved navn *Global Poverty Reduction Online Knowledge Sharing Database* (Online fælles videns-database for global fattigdomsreduktion). En ny bog blev udgivet, *The Way Forward; Stories of Poverty Reduction in China* (Vejen frem; historier om fattigdomsreduktion i Kina.)

Forummets medsponsorer var: FN-organisationerne FAO (Fødevarer- og Landbrugsorganisation); IFAD (International Fond for Landbrugsudvikling) og WFP (Verdensfødevarerprogrammet); plus Kinas IPRCC (Det Internationale Fattigdomsreduktionscenter i Kina) og CIIC (Kinas Internet-Informationscenter).

Arrangementet i Rom fulgte efter et i Beijing med titlen Kinas Internationale Forum for Fattigdomsreduktion 2018, der også så deltagelse fra Verdensbanken,

Asiatisk Udviklingsbank og andre institutioner. De seneste tal om Kinas fattigdomsreduktion, der blev givet på maj-begivenheden, fastslår, rapporteret af CGTN: »I alt blev 55,64 million kinesere med bosted i landdistrikterne løftet ud af fattigdom fra 2013 til 2016, og mindst yderligere 10 mio. vil ryste fattigdommen af sig i år, hvilket betyder, at antallet af kinesere i landdistrikterne, som er blevet løftet ud af fattigdom i løbet af fem år, vil overstige 65 mio. – groft regnet svarende til befolkningen i et større, europæisk land, såsom Storbritannien, Frankrig eller Italien.« Beijing-mødet lancerede en pris for fremragende tilfælde af succes, med titlen, »Global opfordrings- og udfordringspris for bedste praksisser til reduktion af fattigdom«.

Disse møder og initiativer viser Kinas bestræbelser på at gå ud med sin anti-fattigdomssucces. Med hensyn til forbedring af landbrug og indkomst, skiller Kinas rekord sig ud i forhold til de falske anti-fattigdomsprogrammer, der karakteriserer årene 2000-2015 med FN's såkaldte Millennium-erklæring – udarbejdet af det Britiske Udenrigsministerium, og hvor forskellige former for fremgangsmåder blev promoveret for at tjene det i forvejen eksisterende City of London/Wall Street monetære system og handelssystem, som oprindeligt forarmede folk. Grundlæggende set involverede disse kyniske programmer som regel at forbinde lokale landmænd til »verdensmarkeder« ved at knytte deres indsats til en »værdikæde«, der i praksis for det meste betød udnyttelse. For eksempel, efter det caribiske jordskælv i 2010, forbandt »hjælpeprogrammer« mangodyrkere i Haiti til at levere billig mangomasse til Coca Cola til salg af trendy frugtdrikke i USA og Europa. Haiti blev efterladt forarmet.

I modsætning hertil involverer de kinesiske anti-fattigdomsprogrammer i landdistrikter at etablere transport, elektricitet, vand, boligforbedring og at identificere, hvordan man enten opgraderer den eksisterende produktion af afgrøder, eller også introducerer nye afgrøder, der er bedre egnet til området, samt/eller tilbyde flytning. I dette forløb sørges der for bedre sundhedsomsorg, uddannelse og kulturelle aktiviteter.

Talere på Rom-begivenheden gennemgik omfanget af den kinesiske succes og, hvad der nu må gøres internationalt. »I løbet af de seneste 40 år hr Kina løftet 700 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, hvilket udgør over 70 % af den globale fattigdomsreduktion. Kina har sat et mål for fjernelse af den resterende fattigdom frem til 2020, et årti foran FN's mål«, rapporterede CGTN 6. juni.

FAO-vicegeneraldirektør for programmer, Daniel Gustafson, der talte om den globale udfordring, sagde, »henved 703 mio. mennesker lever fortsat i ekstrem fattigdom ... og tallet for mennesker, der lider under kronisk manglende sikkerhed

for fødevareforsyning, var 815 mio. i 2016, en stigning fra 777 mio. i 2015«.

Kinas internationale aktiviteter imod fattigdom og sult til dato blev gennemgået af Niu Dun, kinesisk ambassadør til FAO. »Vi har hidtil sendt flere end 1.000 eksperter og teknikere til Afrika, Asien, det sydlige Stillehavsområde, Latinamerika og Caribien for at hjælpe lande med at forbedre deres sikkerhed for fødevareforsyning.« Niu sagde, at rammen for samarbejde kommer fra FAO's programmer Syd-Syd- og Trekantsamarbejde.

Repræsentanter for hvert af de afrikanske lande, der deltog, gav specifikke oplysninger om deres nationers aktiviteter.

Foto: Grundskolen i Hujiaying i Kinas fjerne Shaanxi-provins er en af de skoler, der nyder godt af det kinesiske program, 'gratis frokost for børn'. Foto fra 2012.

[Kina afsætter 10 mia. dollar til den Nordlige Arktiske Rute og tilknyttede projekter](#)

13. juni, 2018 – På sidelinjerne af Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens topmøde 9.-10. juni i Qingdao, Kina, mødtes ledere af Ruslands Vnesheconombank (VEB) og China Development Bank (CDB) for at underskrive en af deres landes største bilaterale investeringsaftaler nogensinde. Ifølge GBTimes medienetværk i dag, har CDB indgået aftale om at låne op til 65 mia. yuan, svarende til 600 mia. rubel (\$10 mia.) til Ruslands VEB til finansiering af projekter under Beijings Bælte & Vej Initiativ og den Moskva-ledede Eurasiske Økonomiske Union (EAEU).

Under denne aftale kunne CDB og VEB sammen finansiere herved 70 projekter, godkendt af parterne, især i det arktiske område. »Inden for denne koordinering har vi en række betydningsfulde projekter, i særdeleshed dem på den Nordlige Sejlroute og på Kina-Europa højhastigheds-forbindelsen. Der er i øjeblikket omkring 70 projekter, vi sammen kunne finansiere, og som ville bidrage meget til at koordinere integrationsprocesser«, citeres VEB-formand Igor Shuvalov for at sige i en selskabs-pressemeddelelse.

Det Nye Paradigme begynder: Fortiden definerer ikke fremtiden!

LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 15. juni, 2018

Sikke en ekstraordinær uge! Som I ser her af vores grafik, så er titlen på aftenens udsendelse, "Det Nye Paradigme begynder: Fortiden definerer ikke fremtiden!" Og dette er selvfølgelig et fotografi fra det absolut ekstraordinære topmøde i Singapore mellem USA's præsident Donald Trump og Nordkoreas leder Kim Jong-un. Dette møde, der gav langt mere positive resultater, end nogen kunne have forudset før den 12. juni, indvarsler begyndelsen til et Nyt Paradigme, afslutningen af geopolitik og fremkomsten af en ny filosofi for win-win-relationer mellem nationer og fred gennem økonomisk udvikling.

Engelsk udskrift:

LaRouche PAC Friday Webcast, June 15, 2018

RSBA NEW PARADIGM BEGINS:

THE PAST DOES NOT DEFINE THE FUTURE!

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's June 15, 2018. My

name is Matthew Ogden, and you're tuning in for our Friday

evening strategic webcast from larouchepac.com.

All I can say is, what an extraordinary week! As you can

see here in our graphic, the title of our show today is "A New Paradigm Begins! The Past Does Not Define the Future." And this is, of course, a photograph of the absolutely unprecedented historic Singapore summit between President Trump of the United States of America, and Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea, of the DPRK. This meeting, which rendered results which were far more positive than anybody had expected going into this June 12th summit, this meeting heralds the possibility of the beginning of a New Paradigm; the end of geopolitics; and the emergence of a new philosophy of win-win relations between nations, and peace through economic development. As President Trump himself said repeatedly during his trip to Singapore throughout this summit, "The past does not define the future. Past conflicts do not have to be tomorrow's wars. Adversaries can, indeed, become friends." We see that philosophy being put into practice with the events that we all watched unfold in the Singapore summit between President Trump and Kim Jong-un.

Now, this was not the only extraordinary event which occurred this week. At the very timely moment, over the course of this past weekend, the week began with a conference which was held in New York City under the title "Dona Nobis Pacem" – grant

us peace – through economic development. This conference was sponsored by the Schiller Institute. This theme – grant us peace through economic development – was exactly the theme that we saw unfold in practice on the world stage over the course of this week. This conference was keynoted by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder and President of the Schiller Institute; but she was joined on the first panel by Dmitry Polyanskiy, the First Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations from the Russian Federation, as well as – via video – Dr Xu Wenhong, who is the Deputy Secretary General of Belt and Road Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. They were also joined on the podium by LaRouche PAC's Jason Ross. The second panel in this very timely conference was opened by Dennis Speed, who spoke about the LaRouche method; but then he was joined by James George Jatras, former US diplomat and former advisor to Republican Senate leadership. He spoke on the urgency of an upcoming Trump-Putin summit. Then, Virginia State Senator Richard Black reported on the strategic importance of victory, peace, and development in Syria.

Now what I would like to do, just to give you a flavor of how prescient and timely this conference over the course of last

weekend was, is play for you a short clip of the opening keynote remarks from Helga Zepp-LaRouche. So, here's what Helga has to say:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: , I'm actually very optimistic about the situation. I think there is the absolute possibility that we will, in the very near term, see the emergence of a completely New Paradigm of civilization. Because already now the majority of nations are all gathering around the idea that there is the one humanity which is of a higher order than national interests and even geopolitical confrontation. Never before has the contradiction and the openness of the fight between the New Paradigm and the old paradigm been more obvious than right now...

Now, the important changes which are taking place are best illustrated or imaged with the two parallel conferences and summits which are taking place this weekend. One, the G-7 taking place in Canada; and the other one, the SCO [Shanghai Cooperation Organization] taking place in Qingdao in China. The one, the

G-7, most of the countries, or at least some of the countries want to defend the status quo of the neo-liberal, geopolitical old paradigm; and the other summit, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, is typical for those nations which are trying to establish a new order – a win-win cooperation of all nations on this planet. On the G-7 meeting, where Trump came late and he's leaving early, and he refused to meet the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Theresa May – which I think is a good thing; to go as quickly on to Singapore to have this summit with Kim Jong-un. He brought it to the point when he said that the combination of people meeting at this G-7 meeting was really not the one which should come together; but that Russia was missing, and it should be the G-8 again. He said this may not be politically not correct to say it, but after all, we have a world to run. I think that that is exactly the spirit...

[T]he entire model of the world order as it developed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the idea to establish a unipolar world to which all countries must submit, and those who do not want to do that get regime change through color revolution or even humanitarian intervention wars. As it happened in Iraq, in Libya, as it was attempted in Syria, and as it is ongoing in

the Ukraine. Part of that world order was the idea to have an encirclement of Russia and China, and in those two countries also have ultimately regime change to get rid of President Putin and to get rid of the Communist leadership of China; as unlikely a proposition as this may be...

You have a new model of win-win cooperation, of acting in the interest of the other, of respect of the sovereignty of the other country, of non-interference, of respect for the different social system of the other country, and of the idea to be united for a higher purpose of all mankind. Now that policy, which is the result of China's New Silk Road policy, which has now been on the table for almost five years, which has developed the most incredible dynamic ever. It is the largest infrastructure project in history, and it is already clear this will define the new rules of the world...

This is actually the vision of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, who already in 2007 demanded that the three countries – Russia, China, and India – absolutely must work together to counter the evil influence of the British Empire as it existed at that time. In 2009, at the Rhodes Forum of the Dialogue of Civilization, demanded that the only way the world would get out of its present

condition would be a four-power agreement among the United States, Russia, China, and India.

OGDEN: So, that was a very short clip from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote at this Schiller Institute conference in New York City over the course of last weekend. As you heard her say, never before has the contrast between the old and the New Paradigm been more clear for all the world to see. She cited the fact that, at the exact same time, there were two parallel conferences that were occurring on the world stage. We had the counterpoint between these two conferences demonstrating the counterpoint between these two paradigms. You had the parallel meetings of the G-7 in Canada on the one hand, and the SCO – the Shanghai Cooperation Organization – in China on the other hand. On the one hand, you had the practically irrelevant G-7 meeting; I think this picture here [Fig. 1] sums it up. You can see President Trump leaving this summit; walking away. He did indeed go, but he showed up late, and he left early. He didn't even stay the entire time because he had much more important business to attend to in Singapore at this historic summit between himself and Kim Jong-un. He went on what he called a "mission of peace".

How has this summit come about? It wasn't through this dinosaur of the G-7. It was brought about through a great powers cooperation among the United States, China, Russia, South Korea, Japan, and of course, Chairman Kim of North Korea. So you can see that this is the emergence of a Eurasian world; this is the emergence of what you heard Helga Zepp-LaRouche refer to very briefly there as Lyndon LaRouche's ideas of the four powers alliance shaping world history as we watch this play out.

Now the G-7 meeting itself was dominated by petty geopolitics and squabbling between the representatives of the nations of the bankrupt trans-Atlantic system. There was no unity among these nations. They even discussed kicking the United States out and turning themselves into the G-6; becoming even more irrelevant. But it's doubtful that the G-7 as an institution retains any clout or relevance at all. This was demonstrated by President Trump himself, who kicked over the entire chessboard of this structure of so-called trans-Atlantic elites. And as Helga Zepp-LaRouche reported there in that clip that we played, President Trump said that Russia should be brought back into the grouping, should be allowed to rejoin, and turn the G-7 back into what it had been as the G-8. This is what

President Trump had to say during the course of the meeting of the G-7 about the subject. He said, "Having Russia back in the G-8 would be good for the world. Good for Russia, good for the United States. I think that it would be good for all of the countries of the current G-7. I think having Russia back in would be a positive thing. We're looking for peace in the world, we're not looking to play games. I would rather see Russia in the G-8 as opposed to the G-7. I would say that the G-8 is a more meaningful group than the G-7, absolutely." So, that's what Trump said.

Now, you can see on the screen [Fig. 2] a tweet that was sent out by the Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte, who just came to power in Italy; Italy also being a member of the G-7. Prime Minister Conte came out and agreed with President Trump. This is what his tweet had to say, translated into English. "I agree with President Donald Trump. Russia should go back to the G-8. It is in everyone's interest." So, there you have at least two of the seven members of the G-7 – the United States and Italy – calling for Russia to be re-admitted. Of course, Prime Minister Conte is the new leader of the government in Italy; and this is a very important developing story which we have talked

about previously on this show. But the majority of the ministers in the new Italian government of Prime Minister Conte are in support of Glass-Steagall. They have signed an open letter to President Trump about a year ago, which was circulated by Movisol, the {Movimento Internazionale per i Diritti Civili – Solidarietà} in Italy. This is the LaRouche movement's sister organization in Italy. But this is the majority of those ministers who have called for a reinstatement of Glass-Steagall, so this is a very fluid, developing situation; and very positive. Now, President Putin, fresh off of a highly significant meeting with President Xi Jinping in China, was asked about Trump and Prime Minister Conte calling for Russia to be allowed back into the G-7, turning it back into the G-8. He responded to this with his typical sense of humor by inviting the G-7 member nations to come have their next meeting in Russia, in Moscow. He also pointed out, however, that another meeting which was occurring at the exact same time as the irrelevant G-7; this was the meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which was far more significant in terms of economic power, and also in terms of overall population. In fact, in the aftermath of this SCO summit, where you can see the photograph [Fig. 3] of the

nations that are involved, which includes Russia, China, India, and a number of other Eurasian countries, in the aftermath of this summit, the Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out that the SCO represents 3.1 billion people on this planet. That's over one-third and close to one-half of the world's population. He said it already now represents a completely new system of international relations, which is built on mutual trust, built on cooperation, built on friendship, and on common aims. He said this is a new model that leaves behind and transcends the old geopolitical order.

At this SCO summit itself, President Xi Jinping, who again I said had just had a very significant meeting with President Putin of Russia, President Xi made a very profound speech which sort of kicked off the entire event. He began this speech by citing the universal idea of Confucius; stating that Confucianism is an integral part of Chinese civilization. And it believes that "a just cause should be pursued for the common good." And he said that this what the SCO is built on, this philosophy of harmony, unity, and a shared interest, a shared community for all nations. So, this is what President Xi Jinping went on to say: "The Shanghai spirit, a creative vision transcending outdated concepts

such as a clash of civilizations, Cold War, and zero-sum mentality, has opened a new page in the history of international relations; and gained increasing endorsement of the international community. The pursuit of cooperation for mutual benefit represents a surging trend. While we keep hearing such rhetoric as the clash of civilizations or the superiority of one civilization over another, it is the diversity of civilizations that sustains human progress. Indeed, mutual learning between different cultures is a shared aspiration of all peoples. We should reject the Cold War mentality and confrontation between blocs, and oppose the practice of seeking absolute security of oneself at the expense of others, so as to achieve security of all. We should champion equality, mutual learning, dialogue, and an inclusiveness between civilizations. It is important that we overcome cultural misunderstanding, clash, and supremacy through exchanges, mutual learning and co-existence.”

So, that’s a beautiful summary of this New Paradigm, this end of geopolitics, the end of zero-sum mentality, the end of Cold War blocs, and the pursuit of hegemony. Instead, I think a declaration of exactly what this win-win cooperation means in the eyes of President Xi Jinping. So, the contrast could not be more

clear. This contrast between the outdated geopolitics of the G-7, and this New Paradigm of win-win which is represented there at the SCO summit; but is also represented much more broadly in these alliances in Eurasia and the idea of the One Belt, One Road initiative.

But let me just come back to this exemplary case of the developments in North Korea. Here on the screen you can see the historic handshake between President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-un. So, let me just play for you a short, one-minute video which was produced by the White House right after President Trump returned from his trip to Singapore. They put together this video so you can see the highlights of this encounter between these two leaders – President Trump of the United States of America, and Chairman Kim of North Korea. Here's this short, overview video; very exciting.

So, these images are absolutely extraordinary. Really, ask yourself: six months ago, did you expect to see those kinds of video images actually happening in real life? This is an extraordinary summit and an extraordinary moment in civilization. In fact, if President Trump is able to

achieve peace with North Korea and build a relationship with the leader of this country; in fact, they have actually announced that at a certain point, Kim Jong-un will be invited for a state visit to the United States, visiting the White House. And President Trump himself said that he would go to Pyongyang; he would visit North Korea. So, if President Trump is able to achieve this peace and this new relationship, it will be the greatest accomplishment of his Presidency so far. In fact, reports are in that two Norwegian parliamentarians have nominated President Trump for the Nobel Peace Prize.

During her webcast yesterday, Helga Zepp-LaRouche actually began her discussion of this situation by citing that fact. I would like to play for you her first opening statements from that webcast yesterday. You can see the context in which she places these extraordinary events in Singapore.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: I'm actually quite pleased to tell you, and you may know it already or not, that two Norwegian parliamentarians have proposed to award Nobel Peace Prize for

President Trump. Now, I find this very appropriate, in contrast to the Nobel Peace Prize being given to Obama for absolutely nothing, just the contrary. But I think this development of North Korea and the United States finding a way to completely transform an old adversary relationship into one of cooperation and a bright future, I think this is really a fantastic development. And I know that all the mainstream media of the West are having apoplectic attacks over this, but if you look at it, I think it is absolutely promising.

First of all, the facts you all know: They agreed on the complete denuclearization of North Korea, in return for the prospect of making North Korea a prosperous and wealthy country.

Now, I find it very interesting that the White House, between Trump and the National Security Council produced a four-minute video, where the two options for North Korea were portrayed: One is the old status and war, or to have a complete modernization of the country, with modern railway – they even showed the Chinese maglev running, and people prosperous and productive. I think this was very good, because this video is exactly what will happen, and it goes very far beyond a similar video which was produced by South Korea in the past. Trump

showed it to Kim Jong-un in the meetings, and then he also showed it before giving his press conference.

I watched his entire press conference, and I must say, I would advise all of you, our viewers, to do likewise. Because you hear so much about Trump being this and that, and the way he conducted himself in this lengthy press conference, fending off the most typical, old-fashioned thinking, questions from mainly American journalists, he did not let himself be provoked – you know, journalists try to ask him, “What will you do, what is your punishment if North Korea does not comply?” but he wouldn’t go into this trap; but he just said that he was very confident that this process was on a good way.

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0BWMd1R7wE>]

And very important was that he also announced that the United States would stop what he called the “war games,” the U.S.-South Korea military maneuvers, and obviously, this is psychologically very important for the North Koreans, because if you have these war games on your doorstep all the time, this creates a permanent psychological terror.

People who have to still form their judgment about how to look at this, they should just consider that the South Korean

people were absolutely enthusiastic. They were happy in the streets. President Moon, who watched the live stream coming from the conference from Singapore, applauded several times. And given the fact that the German unification which took place now almost 29 years ago, people in Germany may remember the absolute jubilation and happiness of families hugging each other, who haven't been together for very many years; friends falling into each other's arms, and kissing each other. And it was a joy!

That the German unification did not produce only happiness afterwards had to do with the larger geo-strategic environment: You know, like Bush, and Thatcher and Mitterrand they all were extremely hostile to the process of German unification, and therefore the East German states were practically economically dismantled, pretty much. And the environment in North Korea is obviously completely different.

So I would like to just say that I'm very optimistic that this process will succeed, for the very simple reason that this is taking place in a completely different strategic context, namely of the Belt and Road Initiative, the integration of the Belt and Road Initiative with the Eurasian Economic Union, and these kinds of economic development plans, which also Russia

spoke about and China said they would contribute, and also together with the United States take over security guarantees for North Korea, these economic plans take place in the context of the intention to develop the Far East of Russia, to integrate it with all of Asia, which was discussed at the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok last September, and it was also discussed in the inter-Korean dialogue in April between the two Presidents of the two Koreas.

So I think the perspective that North Korea, soon, will be integrated into the Eurasian transport system, the two railways connecting to the Trans-Siberian Railway, to the Chinese railway system, and that you will have a complete transformation of this part of the world. And I think Trump is absolutely right: He said the past does not determine the future. Real change is possible. And I think this is a very good development, and all the nay-sayers they should just go home and think.

OGDEN: As you just heard Helga Zepp-LaRouche say, the possibility of peace and these extremely positive developments that we're seeing in North Korea, is possible only because of the emergence of this New Silk Road spirit. The connectivity between

South Korea, North Korea, China, and Russia through these high-speed rail corridors and these other economic development projects, this was the basis on which President Trump could travel to Singapore, sit down with Kim Jong-un, and say look, the future is brighter than what has come before. If we put away the story of conflict and if we end this legacy of generation upon generation of warfare, and the threat of thermonuclear war, and embrace instead this new era of economic development; then the future of the North Korean people will be bright, and the future of the entire world will be bright. So, it's this context of the New Silk Road; this is the difference between what's occurring now with North and South Korea versus what occurred back in 1989, 1990 with West and East Germany. You didn't have that context at that point, although it was at that moment that the World Land-Bridge or this New Silk Road idea was born, and the seed of what we now see culminating was planted. This was Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche's idea first of the development of the Productive Triangle; bringing together Eastern and Western Europe for the rapid economic development of the East, the former Soviet bloc. That was quickly expanded to bring in the entirety of Eurasia with this New Silk Road idea. That is what we now see

playing out and giving the context and the possibility for these positive developments in North Korea.

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche cited in that video clip, President Trump played a short video, which I think sums up this vision. It was like a trailer. It was put together by a team, and it was posted on the White House Facebook page. He played this for Chairman Kim in their meeting. They sat down and watched this video together, and I think it illustrates the contrast between what has occurred up to now with the status quo, and what would be possible if you believe in this idea that the past does not necessarily have to define the future. So, I would like to play for you what President Trump played for Chairman Kim Jong-un at the beginning of their summit in Singapore. So, here's that video.

NARRATOR

: Seven billion people inhabit planet Earth. Of those alive today, only a small number will leave a lasting impact, and only the very few will make decisions or take actions that renew their homeland and change the course of

history.

History may appear to repeat itself for generations, cycles that never seem to end. There have been times of relative peace, and times of great tension. While this cycle repeats, the light of prosperity and innovation has burned bright for most of the world.

History is always evolving. And there comes a time when only a few are called upon to make a difference. But the question is: What difference will the few make? The past doesn't have to be the future. Out of the darkness can come the light, and the light of hope can burn bright.

What if?

A people that share a common and rich heritage can find a common future? Their story is well known, but what will be their sequel?

Destiny Pictures presents: A story of opportunity, a new story, a new beginning. One of peace. Two men, two leaders, one destiny.

A story about a special moment in time when a man is presented with one chance that may never be repeated. What will he choose? To show vision and leadership?

Or, not?

There can only be two results. One of moving back – or one of moving forward.

A new world can begin today. One of friendship, respect, and good will. Be part of that world, where the doors of opportunity are ready to be opened: Investment from around the world, where you can have medical breakthroughs and abundance of resources, innovative technology, and new discoveries.

What if?

Can history be changed? Will the world embrace this change?

And when could this moment in history begin?

It comes down to a choice, on this day, in this time, at this moment. The world will be watching, listening, anticipating, hoping. Will this leader choose to advance his country and be part of a new world? Be the hero of his people? Will he shake the hand of peace and enjoy prosperity like he has never seen?

A great life? Or, more isolation? Which path will be chosen?

Featuring President Donald Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-un, in a meeting to remake history, to shine in the sun – one

moment, one choice.

What if?

The future remains to be written.

OGDEN: So this is a very inspirational video. As it said right there at the end, "The future remains to be written." It asks the question, can history be changed? What choice are we going to make? What pathway will we follow? Very importantly, it says, the past does not define the future. You could see those shots of the Chinese maglev train; this is very well in the future of the Korean Peninsula. You could also see that beautiful shot of the Korean Peninsula at night. Currently, South Korea, below the line of demarcation, is very developed with lights and modern cities. North Korea is very under-developed. But then all of a sudden, you could see the vision of the future with the North Korea portion lit up just the same as South Korea, China, and Russia. So, this is an extraordinary image or vision, and you can see what's in the minds of President Trump and others at the White House going into this summit.

Immediately after President Trump signed these agreements

with Chairman Kim Jong-un, he held a press availability. Helga Zepp-LaRouche mentioned this, and encouraged that people actually watch this press conference in full. But in the beginning of this press conference, he played that entire video that you just saw for the representatives of the press corps who were in the room, in order to set the tone of what this press conference would be about. He played that before he took the stage, and then he immediately came on stage and reported on what he had just accomplished in his meetings with Chairman Kim Jong-un. I'm not going to play the entirety of this hour-long press conference for you, but I'm going to play for you just a couple of key excerpts from President Trump's opening remarks.

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP

: Well, thank you very much, everybody. We appreciate it. We're getting ready to go back. We had a tremendous 24 hours. We've had a tremendous three months, actually, because this has been going on for quite a while. That was a tape that we gave to Chairman Kim and his people, his representatives. And it captures a lot. It captures

what could be done. And that's a great – a great place. It has the potential to be an incredible place. Between South Korea – if you think about it – and China, it's got tremendous potential. And I think he understands that and he wants to do what's right.

It's my honor today to address the people of the world, following this very historic summit with Chairman Kim Jong Un of North Korea. We spent very intensive hours together, and I think most of you have gotten the signed document, or you will very shortly. It's very comprehensive. It's going to happen.

I stand before you as an emissary of the American people to deliver a message of hope and vision, and a message of peace...

I also want to thank President Moon of South Korea. He's working hard. In fact, I'll be speaking to him right after we're finished. Prime Minister Abe of Japan – a friend of mine – just left our country, and he wants what's right for Japan and for the world. He's a good man. And a very special person, President Xi of China, who has really closed up that border – maybe a little bit less so over the last couple of months, but that's okay. But he really has. And he's a terrific person and a friend of mine, and really a great leader of his people. I

want to thank them for their efforts to help us get to this very historic day.

Most importantly, I want to thank Chairman Kim for taking the first bold step toward a bright new future for his people.

Our unprecedented meeting – the first between an American President and a leader of North Korea – proves that real change is indeed possible.

My meeting with Chairman Kim was honest, direct, and productive. We got to know each other well in a very confined period of time, under very strong, strong circumstance. We're prepared to start a new history and we're ready to write a new chapter between our nations.

Nearly 70 years ago – think of that; 70 years ago – an extremely bloody conflict ravaged the Korean Peninsula.

Countless people died in the conflict, including tens of thousands of brave Americans. Yet, while the armistice was agreed to, the war never ended. To this day, never ended. But now we can all have hope that it will soon end. And it will. It will soon end.

The past does not have to define the future. Yesterday's conflict does not have to be tomorrow's war. And as history has

proven over and over again, adversaries can indeed become friends. We can honor the sacrifice of our forefathers by replacing the horrors of battle with the blessings of peace. And that's what we're doing and that's what we have done.

There is no limit to what North Korea can achieve when it gives up its nuclear weapons and embraces commerce and engagement with the rest of the world – that really wants to engage.

Chairman Kim has before him an opportunity like no other: to be remembered as the leader who ushered in a glorious new era of security and prosperity for his people.

Chairman Kim and I just signed a joint statement in which he reaffirmed his “unwavering commitment to complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.” We also agreed to vigorous negotiations to implement the agreement as soon as possible. And he wants to do that. This isn't the past. This isn't another administration that never got it started and therefore never got it done.

Chairman Kim has told me that North Korea is already destroying a major missile engine testing site. That's not in your signed document; we agreed to that after the agreement was signed. That's a big thing – for the missiles that they were

testing, the site is going to be destroyed very soon.

Today is the beginning of an arduous process. Our eyes are wide open, but peace is always worth the effort, especially in this case. This should have been done years ago. This should have been resolved a long time ago, but we're resolving it now.

Chairman Kim has the chance to seize an incredible future for his people. Anyone can make war, but only the most courageous can make peace.

The current state of affairs cannot endure forever. The people of Korea – North and South – are profoundly talented, industrious, and gifted. These are truly gifted people. They share the same heritage, language, customs, culture, and destiny. But to realize their amazing destiny, to reunite their national family, the menace of nuclear weapons will now be removed.

In the meantime, the sanctions will remain in effect. We dream of a future where all Koreans can live together in harmony, where families are reunited and hopes are reborn, and where the light of peace chases away the darkness of war. This bright future is within – and this is what's happening. It is right there. It's within our reach. It's going to be there. It's going to happen. People thought this could never take place. It

is now taking place. It's a very great day. It's a very great moment in the history of the world.

And Chairman Kim is on his way back to North Korea. And I know for a fact, as soon as he arrives, he's going to start a process that's going to make a lot of people very happy and very safe...

[I]f I can save millions of lives by coming here, sitting down, and establishing a relationship with someone who's a very powerful man, who's got firm control of a country, and that country has very powerful nuclear weapons, it's my honor to do it.

OGDEN: So once again, this is just absolutely incredible.

This is an unprecedented moment in history. As President Trump said right there, people thought that this could never happen, people thought that this was impossible. But now, the impossible has become real. This is now in fact happening. I think in a very profound statement, he said, "Anyone can make war, but only the most courageous can make peace." So, let me return one more time to one of the portions of those remarks, and let me just read this back to you once again. This is what President Trump

just said, you heard him say this: "The past does not have to define the future. Yesterday's conflict does not have to be tomorrow's war. And as history has proven over and over again, adversaries can indeed become friends. We can honor the sacrifice of our forefathers by replacing the horrors of battle with the blessings of peace."

So, I think that's an extraordinary and beautiful expression of what this New Paradigm among nations can be. This is actually, if you think about it, the spirit of the Treaty of Westphalia; this Thirty Years' War, which was generation upon generation of endless war among the people of Europe. It was just never-ending, and no one could see the end of it. This was brought to an end by the Treaty of Westphalia, which said forgive and forget, and honor the past by creating a new future based on the spirit of mutual benefit between these nations. This is, again, what is necessary today; a new Treaty of Westphalia.

Lyndon LaRouche elaborated that in his historic book, "Earth's Next Fifty Years; The Coming Eurasian World", which was published over a decade ago, where he called for a new Treaty of Westphalia. This expression of a very important understanding of how in fact history is made; that history can be changed, and

that the past does not have to define the future. This is the kind of leadership which President Trump is bringing to the stage right now. But this is the kind of leadership which is necessary to save civilization and to put the entire world on a new path.

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche has said, a path towards win-win relationships and a future of common destiny of all mankind.

This has been an absolutely incredible week, and I think we've witnessed history unfold. It's very important to recognize that the ideas of the LaRouche movement are right there in the middle of what we're watching unfold. That's why I began with this conference which was held up in New York City; Peace Through Economic Development. If you go back and you look at the entire context of what has now become possible because of this idea which has become actuality, of the New Silk Road and this spirit of win-win cooperation, this Four Powers agreement among great powers on this planet; these are the ideas that have, indeed, shaped history and our responsibility could not be greater than at this crucial turning point in civilization right now.

So, thank you very much for tuning in, and I'm sure we're going to see a lot more occurring over the coming days and weeks.

So, please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Merkel holder fast ved 'Fæstning Europa'-strategi; fremprovokerer krise hjemme

12. juni, 2018 – Den nye italienske regerings skarpe holdning over for den flygtningepolitik, der udgår fra Bruxelles, og som har været på italienernes bekostning, har oprørt den tyske kansler. Bekymret for, at Italiens opstand kan torpedere EU's flygtningepolitikker, har Merkel gentaget sin loyalitet over for en totaleuropæisk fremgangsmåde, der tilsigter at holde flygtninge interneret i Nordafrika. Kun en håndfuld flygtninge ville således få lov at komme ind i Europa; resten ville blive holdt borte fra de afrikanske landes kystlinjer.

Dette er »Fæstning Europa«-fremgangsmåden, og den »Marshall-plan for Afrika«, som EU også taler om, ville for det meste finansiere disse nordafrikanske interneringslejre. Afrikanske regeringer, der viser samarbejde om dette, modtager en bonus fra EU. Men Europa giver imidlertid ingen finansiering til reel, økonomisk udvikling i Afrika.

Dette »fæstningskoncept« er et af de spørgsmål, der forventes at få en prominent plads på det næste EU-topmøde 21.-22. juni. I protest mod Merkels EU-linje har indenrigsminister Horst Seehofer (CSU), der faktisk ønsker at prioritere en national fremgangsmåde med hensyn til flygtningespørgsmålet, udskudt udgivelsen af sin egen »Masterplan Asyl«, der skulle udkomme i dag. Ikke, at Seehofers plan er meget bedre end Merkels, men lige pludselig er der brudt en ny koalitionskrise ud i den tyske regering.

Flere amerikanske marinesoldater på vej til Norge

13. juni, 2018 – USA vil sende yderligere 300 marinesoldater til Norge. Flådekommandør gen. Robert B. Neller sagde i går på U.S. Naval War College i Newport, Rhode Island, at korpset netop tirsdag havde modtaget godkendelse af de yderligere marinesoldater i Norge, rapporterer *Marine Corps Times*. Der er i øjeblikket 330 marinesoldater, som opererer på rotationsbasis fra en base i

nærheden af Trondheim. De yderligere marinesoldater skal operere langt nærmere ved Norges grænse til Rusland i det Høje Nord.

Samtidig anmoder den norske regering faktisk om at fordoble antallet af marinesoldater til 700 frem til 2019, og de kæmper for at overbevise nordmændene og andre om, at dette ikke betyder, at der nu bliver permanente amerikanske baser i landet. »Der er ingen amerikanske baser på norsk jord«, sagde udenrigsminister Ine Marie Eriksen Søreide og tilføjede, at beslutningen havde bred, parlamentarisk opbakning. Sputnik News rapporterer imidlertid, at der blandt oppositionspartier er bekymring over, at tilstedeværelsen af amerikanske tropper i Norge vil øge spændingerne med Rusland.

Der er foreløbig ikke observeret nogen officiel reaktion fra Moskva, men viceudenrigsminister Alexander Grushko advarede, i et svar til en reporters spørgsmål i dag i Moskva, om, at, uanset, hvad NATO gør på sin østflanke, så er Rusland parat til at træffe modforholdsregler. »Vi gå frem ud fra den kendsgerning, at dette er en betydelig forværring af den militære sikkerhed i Europa. Fra vores side vil vi træffe alle militære og tekniske forholdsregler, som på pålidelig vis garanterer vores sikkerhed og vores forsvarsevne«, understregede han, rapporteret af TASS. »Der kan ikke være nogen tvivlsspørgsmål på dette punkt. Jeg er overbevist om, at NATO udmærket forstår, at vi holder nøje øje med alliansens militære udvikling«, sagde Grushko.

Foto: Amerikanske marinesoldater træner for at forberede sig til militærøvelsen Joint Viking, i Porsangmoen, Norge, 1. marts, 2017. (US Marine Corps photo by Sgt Patricia A. Morris)

[Putin hilser topmøde mellem USA og Nordkorea velkommen](#)

14. juni, 2018 – Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin hilser kontakterne mellem USA's præsident Donald Trump og den nordkoreanske leder Kim Jong-un, og som har reduceret spændinger og skabt et grundlag for en komplet afgørelse af Korea-spørgsmålet, velkommen.

»Vi hilser velkommen, og sætter ligeledes meget stor pris på, udfaldet af mødet, der nyligt blev afholdt 12. juni, mellem Nordkoreas leder Kim Jong-un og USA's præsident Trump«, sagde Putin på et møde med præsident for Nordkoreas Øverste

Folkeforsamlings (parlament) præsidium, Kim Yong-nam, den nominelle leder af Nordkorea, som var på besøg i Moskva under fodboldmesterskaberne dér.

Putin sagde, at mødet mellem Donald Trump og Kim Jong-un har reduceret risikoen for en stor militærkonflikt på Koreahalvøen. »Takket være dette møde er dette uheldige scenarie blevet udskudt, og nye udsigter til en afgørelse af alle problemer på en fredelig og diplomatisk måde er fremkommet.«

Putin hilste ligeledes kontakterne mellem lederne af Nord- og Sydkorea velkommen.

Desuden sendte Putin et lykønskningstelegram til præsident Trump, der har fødselsdag i dag; han bliver 72.

En musikalsk dialog mellem kulturer. Schiller Instituttet i Danmark i samarbejde med andre afholder koncert, 28. juni.

I en tid, hvor der er alt for meget politisk splid i verden, og verdens lande i stedet burde arbejde sammen om menneskehedens fælles mål, er det ekstra vigtigt, at vi på alle måder bygger bro mellem verdens nationer og de mange forskelligartede kulturer. Når vi oplever det skønne i andre kulturer, skaber det gensidig forståelse og et grundlag for samarbejde og fred. Klassisk kunst er derfor en vigtig nøgle til en sådan dialog mellem kulturer, og det er grunden til, at vi afholder denne koncert.

Info: 25 12 50 33.

Arrangører: Schiller Instituttet, Russisk-Dansk Dialog, Det Russiske Hus og Det Kinesiske Kulturcenter.

Tid: 28. juni kl. 19.

Sted: Russisk Center for Videnskab og Kultur, Vester Voldgade 11, København (ved Rådhuspladsen).

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Trump og hans eurasiske allierede udmanøvrerer det døende Britiske Imperium

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 14. juni, 2018 – Denne lederartikel er taget fra dagens ugentlige strategiske webcast med Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, og som reflekterer over den forgangne uges historiske møder – Trump-Kim-topmødet og SCO-topmødet – og som, sammen med det interne kollaps af G7 og G7-topmødet, demonstrerer det gamle paradigmes død og fremkomsten af det nye.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg er faktisk temmelig glad over at kunne fortælle jer, at to norske parlamentsmedlemmer har foreslået at tildele Nobels Fredspris til præsident Trump. Dette finder jeg særdeles passende, i modsætning til den Nobels Fredspris, som blev tildelt Obama for absolut ingenting, tværtimod. Denne udvikling, hvor Nordkorea og USA finder en måde, hvorpå de fuldstændig kan transformere en gammel, fjendtlig relation til en relation for samarbejde og en lysende fremtid, mener jeg, virkelig er en fantastisk udvikling. Jeg ved, at alle mainstream-medierne i Vesten er ved at få et apoplektisk anfald over dette, men ser man på det, mener jeg, det er absolut lovende.

For det første, de fakta, I alle er bekendt med: De aftalte en total atomafrustning af Nordkorea til gengæld for udsigten til at gøre Nordkorea til et fremgangsrigt og velstående land.

Jeg finder det meget interessant, at Det Hvide Hus, med Trump og det Nationale Sikkerhedsråd, producerede en fire minutter lang video^[1], hvor de to valgmuligheder for Nordkorea blev fremstillet: Den ene mulighed er den gamle status og krig, eller i stedet at få en total modernisering af landet, med moderne jernbaner – de viste endda et kørende, kinesisk maglev-tog (magnetisk svævetog) og folk, der var fremgangsrigt og produktive. Dette var virkelig godt, for denne video viser præcist, hvad der vil ske ...

Jeg så hele hans pressekonference[2], og jeg må sige, at jeg vil råde alle vore seere til også at se den. For man hører så meget om, at Trump er dit eller dat; og den måde, han opførte sig på, på denne lange pressekonference, hvor han afparerede den mest typiske, gammeldags tankegang og spørgsmål fra hovedsageligt amerikanske journalister og ikke lod sig provokere ... han sagde ganske enkelt, at han var fortrøstningsfuld med hensyn til, at denne proces var på en god kurs.

Det var meget vigtigt, at han også annoncerede, at USA ville stoppe det, han kaldte »krigsspillene«, de amerikansk-sydkoreanske militærmanøvrer, og dette er naturligvis psykologisk meget vigtigt for nordkoreanerne, for, hvis man hele tiden har disse krigsspil på ens dørtærskel, så skaber det en permanent, psykologisk terror.

Folk, der endnu ikke har dannet sig en vurdering af, hvordan de skal se på dette, bør blot tage i betragtning, at det sydkoreanske folk var totalt entusiastisk. De gik glade rundt i gaderne. [Den sydkoreanske] Præsident Moon [Jae-in], der så live-streamingen fra konferencen i Singapore, klappede flere gange. Husk den tyske genforening, der fandt sted for nu snart 29 år siden; folk i Tyskland husker nok den totale jubel og glæde hos familier, der ikke har set hinanden i rigtig mange år, kramme hinanden; venner, der omfavner hinanden og kysser hinanden. Og det var en fryd!

At den tyske genforening ikke kun frembragte glæde bagefter, havde at gøre med det overordnede, geostrategiske miljø: I ved, med Bush og Thatcher og Mitterand, der alle var ekstremt fjendtlige over for processen med tysk genforening, og derfor blev de østtyske stater praktisk talt økonomisk afmonteret, i det store og hele. Men omstændighederne, miljøet, i Nordkorea er selvfølgelig totalt anderledes.

Så jeg vil gerne sige, at jeg er meget forhåbningsfuld med hensyn til, at denne proces vil lykkes, af den meget simple grund, at den finder sted i en fuldstændig anden, strategisk sammenhæng, nemlig med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, integrationen af Bælte & Vej Initiativet med den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og denne form for økonomiske udviklingsplaner, som Rusland også talte om, og som Kina sagde, de ville bidrage til, og ligeledes sammen med USA overtage sikkerhedsgarantier for Nordkorea; disse økonomiske planer finder sted i sammenhæng med planen om at udvikle Ruslands Fjernøsten for at integrere det med hele Asien, og som blev diskuteret på det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok sidste september, og det blev ligeledes diskuteret i den inter-koreanske dialog i april mellem de to præsidenter for de to Korea'er.

Jeg mener, Trump har fuldstændig ret: Han sagde, at fortiden ikke behøver

bestemme fremtiden. Reel forandring er mulig. Dette er en virkelig god udvikling, og alle nejsigerne skal bare gå hjem og tænke sig om ...

Jeg mener, at denne ånd er klart fremherskende i Asien. Det var ligeledes den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yis udtrykkelige anskuelse efter SCO-topmødet i Qingdao, Kina. Dette topmøde var en ekstraordinær milepæl, hvor Wang Yi bagefter sagde, at SCO repræsenterer 3,1 mia. mennesker og allerede nu er et fuldstændig nyt system for internationale relationer, opbygget på gensidig tillid, samarbejde, venskab og fælles mål, og det er en ny model, der lader tilbage og transcenderer den gamle, geopolitiske orden, Kold Krig, ekskluderende klubber og civilisationernes sammenstød – alt dette lades tilbage, og en ny æra med samarbejde er blevet etableret.

Dette var meget smukt, for topmødet med den indledende banket blev åbnet af præsident Xi Jinping med reference til Konfutse. Han sagde, at Qingdao er i Shandong-provinsen, som er Konfutses hjemegn og hjemstedet for konfucianisme, og at Konfutse bør stå som vejleder for Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens fremtid.

Jeg mener, at Xi Jinping er en filosof, og sæt blot dette i modsætning til – kan I forestille jer, at nogen som helst europæisk leder ville åbne et EU-topmøde med ordene, »vi bør have ånden fra Platon, eller fra Shakespeare eller Schiller, som vejleder for den Europæiske Union«? Intet er mere umuligt at forestille sig end det, på nuværende tidspunkt.

Så fremtiden ligger i Asien. Den form for samarbejde og faste beslutning om at skabe en bedre verden for alle mennesker, der lever på denne planet, bliver netop nu virkeliggjort i Asien.

Det er en virkelig god ting, at præsident Trump afgjort hjælper det bedste, han kan, for at denne orden skal lykkes, på trods af handelsspændingerne og på trods af de resterende problemer, der stadig eksisterer. Jeg er fuldstændig fortrøstningsfuld med hensyn til, at ånden og dynamikken i dette nye fænomen, disse nye kræfter, som Wang Yi talte om – han sagde, at der er nye kræfter i arbejde, som gør alt dette muligt – og jeg mener, dette er vor tids dynamik, vor tids tendens. Og det er en god ting. Det er vidunderligt, og alle, der elsker menneskeheden, og som elsker fred, bør være absolut glade.

[Se hele Zepp-LaRouches webcast, inkl. engelsk udskrift.](#)

[1] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A838gS8nwas>

[2] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0BWMd1R7wE>

Trump forlader den vestlige synkende skude (G7) og går med i det asiatiske paradigme med topmødet med Nordkoreas Kim Jong-Un. Politisk Orientering, 14. juni 2018.

»Velkommen til disse uhyre dramatiske tider i dag 2 efter, at der var et topmøde mellem Donald Trump og Kim Jong-un, den store leder fra Folkerepublikken Korea, i Singapore, og som helt klart markerer et skifte, hvor den kamp, vi har været i gang med fra Schiller Instituttets side i nu efterhånden en hel del årtier, siden vi blev grundlagt i 1984, og som er fortsættelsen af en kamp, der fandt sted i årtier inden med LaRouche-bevægelsen; jamen, så repræsenterer det topmøde, der fandt sted i Singapore, et afgørende brudpunkt, hvor vi er i gang med at se den amerikanske præsident meget symbolsk forlade det gamle paradigme – man kan også sige G7-geometrien helt konkret – med G7-topmødet, og i stedet vende sig mod Asien og lade USA, i hans egenskab af USA's præsident, markere, at USA nu er i gang med at melde sig ind i det Nye Paradigme under asiatisk ledelse. Og det er stort – vi er i gang med at besejre Det britiske Imperium; vi er i gang med at etablere nogle helt nye principper for, hvordan menneskeheden skal ordne sine forhold i de næste mange årtusinder. Arbejdet er ikke gjort færdigt; der vil være mange, der sparker bagud og forsøger at forhindre, at det her sker. Men den proces, der er i gang i verden, den her 'ånden fra Silkevejen', er i gang med at overtage planeten Jorden, og dem, der har fuldt med her i lidt længere tid end bare de sidste par år, vil vide, at denne ånd fra Silkevejen i allerhøjeste grad udspringer af det arbejde, vi i Schiller Instituttet og LaRouche-bevægelsen har lavet igennem de sidste mange årtier. At, når man snakker med folk i Kina, der har været med, vil jo huske på, at jo, det er rigtigt, at Xi Jinping satte Bælte & Vej Initiativet i gang – One Belt, One Road osv., OBOR; det har lidt forskellige navne – i 2013 i Kasakhstan; men

forhistorien er altså det intensive arbejde, som bl.a. Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, lavede i Kina allerede i årtiet inden ved at forsøge at engagere og mobilisere og 'entusiasmere' Kina og resten af verden for en Ny Silkevej ... «

Trump og hans allierede udmanøvrerer det døende, Britiske Imperium.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 14.juni, 2018

Kontrasten kunne ikke have været større. Alt imens den dysfunktionelle natur af det døende G7, eller G6, eller G5 (!) – et levn af britisk geopolitik, som har domineret efterkrigstidens politik – blev totalt udstillet i Canada, gik et alternativt, globalt system fremefter i Qingdao, Kina, med Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens (SCO) møde, baseret på Kinas Nye Silkevejspolitik »win-win«-livssyn. Og, alt imens de destabiliserede ledere af det i stigende grad irrelevante G7 blev ladet tilbage til at jamre over, at præsident Trump forlod dem – i både figurativ og bogstavelig betydning – så var Trumps ekstraordinære topmøde med Nordkoreas leder Kim Jong-un et spejlbillede af hans orientering mod Eurasien, da mødets succes til dels skyldes hans samarbejde med ledere fra Kina, Rusland, Sydkorea og Japan.

Og hvad ved folk, der lever i det transatlantiske område, om denne nye, eurasiske dynamik, der er i færd med at forme fremtiden? Desværre, eftersom de fleste af de valgte repræsentanter for Vestens »gængse«, politiske partier fortsætter med at handle i den geopolitiske doktrins interesse, som skabtes af Det britiske Imperium, og medierne udspyr 'fake news' for at bakke det op, så er kun ganske få bevidste om virkeligheden med den store, globale transformation, der er i gang.

Hver uge giver Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets stifter, en kortfattet og dramatisk præsentation, der er tænkt at skulle sætte hendes seere på historiens scene. I disse ugentlige webcasts har hun leveret både en gennemgang af begivenhederne, fra toppen og ned, og også en analysemetode, der giver hendes seere en mulighed for at spille en rolle i denne transformation. Gå ikke glip af

hendes præsentation i denne uge – og sørg for at informere så mange andre som muligt om, at dette er deres mulighed for at bryde ud af boblen af løgne og misinformationer, så de kan blive smittet med den Nye Silkevejsånd.

Engelsk udskrift:

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, June 14, 2018
With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Trump and His Eurasian Allies Outflank the Dying British Empire

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello I'm Harley Schlanger with the Schiller Institute. Welcome to this week's webcast with our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

At the end of last year, at the end of 2017, Helga forecast that 2018 will be the year in which the era of geopolitics is ended. I think the developments of the last week have been a major step toward that actually coming into fruition, with the extraordinary summit which took place in Singapore between President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea, as well as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit in China. And then, with the collapse of the old order, with the G7, or G6 or G-whatever in Canada.

So Helga, why don't we start with the developments that took place in Singapore, because these were earthshaking and worthy of being the first topic of our discussion today.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I'm actually quite pleased to tell you, and you may know it already or not, that two Norwegian parliamentarians have proposed to award the Nobel Peace Prize for President Trump. Now, I find this very appropriate, in contrast to the Nobel Peace Prize being given to Obama for absolutely nothing, just the contrary. But I think this development of North Korea and the United States finding a way to completely transform an old adversary relationship into one of cooperation and a bright future, I think this is really a fantastic development. And I know that all the mainstream media of the West are having apoplectic attacks over this, but if you look at it, I think it is absolutely promising.

First of all, the facts you all know: They agreed on the complete denuclearization of North Korea, in return for the prospect of making North Korea a prosperous and wealthy country.

Now, I find it very interesting that the White House, between Trump and the National Security Council produced a four-minute video, where the two options for North Korea were portrayed: One is the old status and war, or to have a complete modernization of the country, with modern railway – they even showed the Chinese maglev running, and people prosperous and productive. I think this was very good, because this video is exactly what will happen, and it goes very far beyond a similar video which was produced by South Korea in the past. Trump showed it to Kim Jong-un in the meetings, and then he also showed it before giving his press conference.

I watched his entire press conference, and I must say, I would advise all of you, our viewers, to do likewise. Because you hear so much about Trump being this and that, and the way he conducted himself in this lengthy press conference, fending off the most typical, old-fashioned thinking, questions from mainly American journalists, he did not let himself be provoked – you know, journalists try to ask him, “what will you do, what is your punishment if North Korea does not comply?” but he wouldn’t go into this trap; but he just said that he was very confident that this process was on a good way.

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0BWMd1R7wE>]

And very important was that he also announced that the United States would stop what he called the “war games,” the U.S.-South Korea military maneuvers, and obviously, this is psychologically very important for the North Koreans, because if you have these war games on your door step all the time, this creates a permanent psychological terror.

People who have to still form their judgment about how to look at this, they should just consider that the South Korean people were absolutely enthusiastic. They were happy in the streets. President Moon who watched the live stream coming from the conference from Singapore, applauded several times. And given the fact that the German unification which took place now almost 29 years ago, people in Germany may remember the absolute jubilation and happiness of families hugging each other, who haven’t been together for very many years; friends falling into each other’s arms, and kissing each other. And it was a joy! That the German unification did not produce only happiness afterwards had to do with the larger geostrategic environment: You know, like Bush, and Thatcher and Mitterrand, they all were extremely hostile to the process of German unification, and

therefore the east German states were practically economically dismantled, pretty much. And the environment in North Korea is obviously completely different.

So I would like to just say that I'm very optimistic that this process will succeed, for the very simple reason that this is taking place in a completely different strategic context, namely of the Belt and Road Initiative, the integration of the Belt and Road Initiative with the Eurasian Economic Union, and these kinds of economic development plans, which also Russia spoke about and China said they would contribute, and also together with the United States take over security guarantees for North Korea, these economic plans take place in the context of the intention to develop the Far East of Russia, to integrate it with all of Asia, which was discussed at the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok last September, and it was also discussed in the inter-Korean dialogue in April between the two presidents of the two Koreas.

So I think the perspective that North Korea, soon, will be integrated into the Eurasian transport system, the two railways connecting to the Trans-Siberian Railway, to the Chinese railway system, and that you will have a complete transformation of this part of the world. And I think Trump is absolutely right: He said the past does not determine the future. Real change is possible. And I think this is a very good development, and all the nay-sayers they should just go home and think.

SCHLANGER: The point you just made I think was one of the most important: That both presidents talked about overcoming the past. And Kim Jong-un said that we need to develop a new friendly attitude between our peoples, as opposed to the animus. And of course, that's what Trump has displayed in both the lead-up to the summit and in the aftermath of the summit. And this is one of the things that angering the people you mentioned that aren't happy about this: The fact that he's saying, look this is a new period, it's a new time.

And I think, Helga, this probably the most important thing, this idea of entering into a new era. And this is, of course, what you've been talking about for the last years, and we now are on the verge of a new emergence of a Eurasian Century.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. I think that spirit is clearly prevalent in Asia. It was also the expressed view of Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi after the SCO summit Qingdao in China.

This summit was an extraordinary milestone, where Wang Yi afterwards said, the SCO represents 3.1 billion people, and it is already now a completely new system of international relations, built on mutual trust, on cooperation, on friendship, on common aims, and it is a new model, that leaves behind and transcends the old geopolitical order, Cold War, exclusive clubs, clash of civilizations – all of these are left behind, and a new era of cooperation has been established.

This was very beautiful, because the summit, the initial banquet was opened by President Xi Jinping with a reference to Confucius. He said Qingdao is in Shandong province, which is the home of the Confucius and Confucianism and he should guide the future of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Now, I think Xi Jinping is a philosopher and just contrast that – can you imagine that any European leader would open an EU summit with the words “we should have Plato’s spirit, or Shakespeare’s spirit, or Schiller’s spirit guide the future of the European Union”? Nothing is more impossible to think than that at this moment.

So, I think the future lies in Asia. And the kind of cooperation and determination to create a better world for all people living on this planet is being realized in Asia right now. And I think it was very good thing that President Trump is definitely helping the best he can to make this order succeed, despite the trade tensions and despite the remaining problems which are still there. I’m absolutely confident that the spirit and the dynamic of this new phenomenon, these new forces which Wang Yi spoke, he said, there are new forces at work which make this all possible, and I think that that is the dynamic of our time, the trend of our time. And it’s a good thing. It’s wonderful and everybody who loves humanity and who loves peace should be absolutely happy.

SCHLANGER: I knew what would make you happy in particular is that it wasn’t just a discussion of trade deals or security concerns, but the Shanghai Cooperation Organization did take place on a philosophical level. And this is spilling over into the talks between President Trump and the North Korean President, for precisely the reason that the other countries are involved in the Korean summit, and President Trump made a point to thank China, Japan, South Korea, and Russia.

Helga, I think there may be a couple more things you want to

bring up on the Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting: India and Pakistan participated – this really has become something in big contrast to the morose gathering that took place in Canada, the declining G7. Why don't you give us your thoughts on that, the difference between these two summits?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: The SCO summit is the result of a conscious effort to create a more human world, and I really think that the fact that – as we discussed it already on this show – Modi and Xi Jinping have reset the policy between India and China; that Pakistan and India, under the umbrella of the SCO, can now talk about issues, is a wonderful development as well. The whole dynamic is one of cooperation, mutual trust, and how countries should relate to each other: That is a normal thing.

As a matter of fact, many years, 34 years ago, I created the Schiller Institute, with the idea that we need a new foreign policy, that nations should relate to the best tradition of each other, and not the worst. And that is what I see now. You have a deep discussion about the fundamental principles of each culture. In China, you have Confucius and Mencius, which were both mentioned by Xi Jinping; in India, you have the Vedic tradition, the Gupta period, you have the Indian Renaissance – much of this was referred to by Modi in his previous speech at the [June 1-3] Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore which took place just a little bit before.

You have on the side of these leaders an understanding that you have to look for the most profound image of man in the respective culture, and what follows for politics out of that. Out of Confucius, the ideal of eternal learning, of lifelong learning and character improvement comes the harmony in the family. And out of harmonious families comes harmony in the nation, and among nations as well. And there are similar ideas in the idea of a cosmic order in the Indian philosophy, which should guide our behavior on the planet. And you have the idea of {ahimsa}, that man has to educate himself up to the point where he is incapable of having any harmful thought.

Now, this happens to be the same idea like you find Nikolaus of Cusa, or Leibniz or Schiller – Schiller's conception of the beautiful soul – but naturally, that kind of thinking is completely absent in the Western world right now, in the G7 or G6 against 1, or G4. Because, actually the G4, there are only four countries left which are absolutely determined to keep the

sanctions against Russia and similar things: Germany, France, Great Britain and Canada, so it's not exactly a strong alliance. The contrast between the SCO meeting and the really catastrophic failure of the G7 meeting in Canada could not be more obvious. And I think the fact that they can only be negative, and are also having huge fights among themselves is a reflection that this old order is collapsing, and it's collapsing very fast, and one big area where you can see that is the refugee crisis in Europe, which has come back in full force.

SCHLANGER: How significant is it do you think that President Trump brought up bringing Russia back into the G7 to make it the G8 again?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Well, you know, Putin was very funny: He said he would invite the next G7 meeting to Moscow. But I don't think they are naturally putting a huge priority of being part of something which is clearly not the most dynamic model in the world. And I think much more important is the orientation towards Asia for Russia at this point.

Foreign Minister Lavrov made an important point after the Singapore meeting: He said, in order to really guarantee that this process succeeds, one has to bring back the six power talks, which involves the two Koreas, Japan, China, the United States, and Russia. And I think that that is absolutely to the point. I think that the whole situation will change because you have now complete disunity in Europe. You have two new governments, which are absolutely in favor of restoring relations with Russia. One is Austria, which just hosted a very important summit for President Putin; and the other one is the new Italian government, where Deputy Prime Minister Matteo Salvini just came out and called for an alliance with Russia to fight terrorism, and saying basically that you cannot deal with extremism of all forms unless you cooperate with Russia.

So this is all changing very rapidly, and I wouldn't be surprised if things get really turbulent in Europe much, much more, and changes will occur, and one can only hope that they go in the direction of cooperating with the New Silk Road and not just in the direction of chaos, which is also an imminent possibility.

SCHLANGER: You mentioned the refugee crisis which is once

again back on the front burner, even though it's not the same numbers as a couple of years ago. What's happening with this? How has this become an issue once again?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: First of all, there are many refugees, because the weather was bad for some time; now it's better so a lot of refugees are just lined up and waiting to be put by human traffickers in these boats. One ship, the {Aquarius}, just was refused to enter a port in Italy; then there was a huge brawl, because Macron attacked the Italian government because of it. And then the Italians answered about the high horse Macron was sitting on, given the fact that they had had terrible treatment of tens of thousands of refugees over the years. Finally, Macron and Italian Prime Minister Conte talked on the telephone, and a state visit will occur on Friday, so we have to see how that goes. And the refugees were finally accepted by the new Spanish government of Sánchez government.

But, what happens when the next ship comes? So this crisis, this has now led to a huge crisis in the coalition government in Germany; where Interior Minister Horst Seehofer [CSU] and former Bavarian minister President, wanted to present his master plan. Merkel basically forbid him to, whereupon Seehofer and Chancellor Kurz from Austria, and Salvini from Italy all got on the telephone, and Kurz was talking about a "coalition of the willing" to agree to basically send refugees back at the border, if they're already registered in any one European country. And Merkel, on the other side, together with the SPD, wants to find a European solution.

This has created a complete turmoil, because only three members of parliament of Merkel's own CDU party are backing her. The SPD, on the other side, says, if Merkel capitulates to Seehofer, they may even go for a vote of confidence and new elections. So this is highly unstable, and I cannot see how either of these solutions should function. Because if you close the borders – that's what they want, to make a "Fortress Europe," to increase the coast guard, to make sure that no refugees can come in; if you close the internal EU borders, there goes the Schengen agreement, and that was the basis on which the euro actually was possible, because if you don't have open borders within Europe, a common currency doesn't make sense. So I think this thing could explode at any moment, and all of these ideas are unworkable, and are a reflection of these fact

that these establishments just don't understand that the only way how you can solve the refugee crisis in a human way, would be a large-scale development of Africa. And China is doing that already, so if the European governments would be intelligent, they would just say: We'll take the offer of China to cooperate in large-scale infrastructure and other development plans for Africa so that we can create an incentive that all the young people from Africa will want to stay home and build their countries, rather than risking their lives by crossing the Sahara and dying of thirst, or crossing the Mediterranean and drowning. So you know, you have to change the policy towards Africa if you want to solve this problem.

SCHLANGER: And Helga, on that note, it does appear there are people in the Italian government who are making that point. One of the new ministers, Prof. Michele Geraci has a document out where he talks about this idea of Italy and other European countries working with China to provide the infrastructure and create the means by which people can stay in their homes and actually have a future.

What else do you see in the emergence of this new Italian government as a positive part of the transformation of Europe?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: There was first the appointment of ministers, several of whom have very decent positions on Glass-Steagall, on the creation of a national bank, on renegotiating the Maastricht Treaty conditions to not accept the austerity but going for an investment program. So there are many interesting points. They're not completely unproblematic, because there are also many greenie ideas in it.

But now, the second round of people have been appointed in the positions undersecretary in ministries, and there you have – I don't know the total number – but something between 6, 8, or 10 of them who have signed an appeal by our sister organization in Italy, the Movisol, for Glass-Steagall – a letter to President Trump for him to implement Glass-Steagall.

So I expect that given the fact that the financial system is in a very precarious condition, that once this government consolidates, which it is in the process of doing right now, that you will see a lot more motion towards Glass-Steagall.

Now, Glass-Steagall and the laws of the European Union are incompatible. But it's a very promising development, and one

reflection that good things are going on, is the fact that the EU representative for the negotiation of the Brexit, former Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt just came out with a huge attack, saying the following people are stooges of Putin – [U.K. Independence Party leader] Nigel Farage, Le Pen, Salvini, and [Hungarian Prime Minister] Viktor Orban. There are already some people now suing him, and you cannot just claim that somebody is a stooge and paid agent, when they are not.

I mean, you can see the freakout level is really quite big. But I think the potential is also there, given the fact that there is a motion towards cooperation with Russia coming from several places in Europe, now. And there is also a softening, and some people are reviewing and saying: Look, there is the biggest infrastructure development in history which is already writing the rules. The new WTO will be written by the New Silk Road. Why not join it, and profit from all of these developments? And the hidden champions in European Mittelstand and so forth, they have so much to contribute to solve the problems of this world, that rather than making a Fortress Europe, and trying to keep every foreigner out, we should just really change the policy.

And I think the time has come where all these arrogant people, who think they are the best and the brightest, when in reality, they are not so smart at all, and they don't what to acknowledge that the neo-liberal, neo-con, geopolitical system is just going under. It's going under because it favors only an elite, a financial elite, an establishment, and it is harmful to the majority of the people. And therefore, the model of the New Silk Road, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization model, the BRICS model, all of these are more attractive, especially to the developing countries. And the West would just do so much better if they would say, "OK, we have to rethink, and maybe we can reinvent ourselves if we cooperate with this new dynamic." The breakthrough of Singapore has created an example that you can do it! You can change history if you want and if you have the will and if you have the good intention. And I think people should follow this example.

SCHLANGER: There's one other place where change is needed, and that is the continuing war on the people of Yemen coming from the Saudi Arabian government, the United Arab Emirates – with some support from the United States and the United Kingdom.

There's a battle that's underway right now for the city of Hodeidah, where there was a bombing of a Doctors Without Borders hospital. This is the port where most of the food comes into the country, and it's already a country where 60% of the people are food insecure.

Helga, what can be done? There are some Congressmen who signed a letter calling for an immediate move for an Authorization for the Use of Military Forces (AUMF) with the idea being that the United States {would not} participate in this, but move to stop it.

This is something that also needs to be brought also before the population of the world, isn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. Already before this bombing against Hodeidah started, Yemen was characterized by the United Nations as the worst humanitarian catastrophe on the planet, and the Russian Foreign Ministry just commented on the fact that the bombing against this port has started, saying that this will make a political solution that much harder.

But there is one country right now, which really could stop it, and that is the United States. If the United States would just make sure Saudi Arabia does not have the means to continue this, it would! And I find it promising that even two members of the Israeli Knesset, the parliament, basically commented on the Singapore summit by saying that this could be a model to solve the Middle East crisis, including the conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Now, that is the way to go. I think military solutions just don't function. And we have to – when I said at the beginning of the year that geopolitics must be overcome, because geopolitics is the basis of war. In the last century, it was the basis of two world wars, and I think we have to come to a situation where, given the fact that nuclear weapons exist, which could lead to the annihilation of civilization, I think we have to move to a world where war is absolutely outlawed as a means of conflict resolution.

This is why I think now, with this changed dynamic, a summit between President Trump and President Putin, is of the absolute urgency and should follow. I know that the spokesman of the State Department basically said that both sides are looking at it, and looking at preparations – but I think it's very urgent. And I think this idea that Middle East must find a similar

approach to the Korea situation, is absolutely to the point.

SCHLANGER: Well, on that point, I'd like to finish by asking you to say something about this wonderful conference that the Schiller Institute sponsored this last weekend in New York City, under the theme "Dona Nobis Pacem." You participated in it. What are your thoughts about how this kind of event points the way to this change as well, with the New Silk Road Spirit taking over?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it was a quite successful conference. There was a student meeting on Friday, with U.S. students for the New Silk Road. And then we had on Saturday a very important conference where we had the deputy ambassador to the United Nations from the Russian mission, who I think was very important for people to see, that these Russians are not the way the {New York Times} describes them, but they are human beings who are funny and have a lot to give. And then we had a lot of strategic discussion over the day.

And then the next day, we had a beautiful concert, with African American Spirituals and then the Beethoven Mass in C Major, which was performed by the chorus of the Schiller Institute. And the church where the concert took place was completely full, and people were really inspired, and understand that you need Classical culture to elevate people to bring out the most noble aspect of humanity. And in that spirit, you can solve any problem.

So I would like to ask you, again: join the Schiller Institute, become part of the Renaissance movement, and help us to bring the Silk Road Spirit; or as they were saying, in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting, the "Shanghai Spirit" which is really the spirit of Confucius, and Mencius, and Schiller, and Leibniz – bring this spirit to the Western world, because we can only all profit from it.

SCHLANGER: With that, I think we'll conclude. Helga, thank you very much and we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, till next week.

Hele verden responderer til den nye virkelighed, skabt af Trump-Kim-topmødet

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 14. juni, 2018 – Gårsdagens topmøde i Singapore demonstrerede, at der er en kursændring i gang, en kursændring, som bortfejer de gamle, dekadente, geopolitiske strukturer og i stedet indvarsler et Nyt Paradigme, der nu slår rødder, først i Asien, omkring den Nye Silkevejsånd.

Verden er splittet, lød Helga Zepp-LaRouches kommentar i dag, mellem på den ene side dem, der forstår, at Trump-Kim-topmødet er begyndelsen til en ny form for proces for fred gennem udvikling; og så dem på den anden side, hvis hysteriske reaktion til topmødet vidner om det faktum, at de ville foretrække selv atomkrig frem for at se deres spilleregler ændret. Sidstnævnte gruppe omfatter Det britiske Imperium, dets neokonservative og neoliberale allierede i USA og de apoplektiske, vestlige medier, der lyver vildt om det, der fandt sted i Singapore.

Den nye virkelighed er imidlertid ikke gået hen over hovedet på skarpe iagttagere. Kinas *Global Times* udgav i dag en lederartikel om topmødet og bemærker, at »en vis kraft arbejder for, at sådanne tilsyneladende umulige ting kan blive mulige. Denne kraft er den nye logik i international politik i det 21. århundrede«. Dernæst refererede lederartiklen til den diskussion om Konfutse og Mencius, som den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping førte på det netop afsluttede SCO-topmøde i Qingdao: »USA har måske brug for at låne noget visdom af Østens filosofi«, skrev *Global Times*.

Det er præcist, hvad det drejer sig om, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, og det tjener til at fremhæve de dybe, filosofiske rødder til den bølge af kulturel optimisme, der nu er fremherskende i Asien, og som hurtigt må spredes til USA og Europa. Nøglen til, at dette kan ske, er, at Vesten tilslutter sig den Nye Silkevej, og at Vesten kan opleve den hurtige, økonomiske transformation på planeten, som den Nye Silkevej skaber. Det er denne politik, der har løftet over 700 mio. kinesere ud af fattigdom på henved 30 år; og det er samme politik, og samme optimisme, som kineserne nu bringer til Afrika sammen med betydelig investering i infrastruktur. Denne fremgangsmåde har allerede reduceret fattighedsraten i Afrika fra 50 % til 40 % i løbet af de seneste 15 år – noget, som den britiskinducerede pessimisme i Vesten mente, var umuligt.

Men, som *Global Times* bemærker, dette er tider, hvor det tilsyneladende umulige bliver muligt – når vi bare fjerner den sten på vejen, der hedder Det britiske Imperium.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og Nordkoreas leder Kim Jong-un deltager i deres bilaterale møde, tirsdag, 12. juni, 2018, i Capella Hotel i Singapore. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

[Michele Geraci, medlem af den nye italienske regering, giver noget at tænke over med hensyn til samarbejde med Kina](#)

13. juni, 2018 – I en artikel med titlen, »Kina og regeringen for forandring«, har den nyudnævnte viceudenrigsminister for Udviklingsministeriet, prof. Michele Geraci, opregnet 11 sektorer, inden for hvilke Italien burde samarbejde med Kina inden for rammerne af Bælte & Vej-politikken. Geracis artikel blev udgivet på [beppegrillo.it](#)-bloggen den 11. juni. Her følger nogle uddrag:

»En udenrigs- og økonomipolitik, der giver Kina mere opmærksomhed, vil øge sandsynligheden for regeringskontraktens succes. Ja, Kina kan spille en rolle inden for stort set hvert eneste punkt i kontrakten – for nogles vedkommende en udfordring, for andre en mulighed.«

Det første punkt er finanspolitikken. »Hvem kan hjælpe os med at styre gæld og 'spread' – forskellen på obligationers udbuds- og efterspørgselspris? Kina. Hvis ECB begynder at afvikle QE (kvantitativ lempelse), med rentestigning til følge, vi Italien søge andre købere til sine lån, købere, der har rigelig likviditet, en strategisk interesse i at opbygge relationer med Italien, og som søger investeringer med højere afkast end dem, Amerika og Tyskland kan tilbyde. Kina ejer, hvad der svarer til \$3 billioner i valutareserver, som tidligere ikke altid er blevet investeret optimalt.«

Kina kan lære Italien, hvordan man håndterer folkevandringer, med Kina, der har »håndteret verdens største folkevandringer fra landdistrikter til byområder, med op til 18 mio. mennesker om året i 40 år«. Kina byggede først infrastruktur og

flyttede dernæst mennesker.

En skattereform fungerer bedre med udenlandske investeringer. Hvorfra? Fra Kina. Greenfield-investeringer er at foretrække, som i Ungarn.

Lov og orden: Kina er den nation, hvor dette fungerer bedst. »I Kina kan kvinder gå på gaden om natten uden den frygt, der dominerer os.«

»Fremstillet i Italien« og eksport. Kina er markedet med størst potentiale. E-biler: Kina er det land, der investerer mest i e-biler.

Infrastruktur: »Hvilket land har det største knowhow og investerer mest i hele verden i udvikling af transport, jernbaner, havne? Kina.

»På dette historiske tidspunkt er Kina det land, der besidder den højeste viden om udvikling af infrastruktur og er stadig meget interesseret i at investere i Italien gennem projekter, der øger produktiv kapacitet, såsom havnen i Trieste, men ikke kun den. Tilgængelige tal siger, Kina har investeret over \$300 mia. alene i projekter knyttet til infrastruktur, heraf \$100 mia. i Afrika og \$50 mia. i Europa. Lad os blive vant til at have med tolv-cifrede tal at gøre.«

»Afrika og migranter. Hvem kan hjælpe Afrika? Kina.« Geraci rapporterer, at Kina er det land, der investerer mest i Afrika, og takket være Kina, er fattigdom i Afrika for første gang begyndt at falde. »Kina tilbyder Europa og Italien i særdeleshed en historisk mulighed for at samarbejde om social-økonomisk stabilisering af Afrika, som vi absolut ikke bør forpasse; vi må derfor styrke samarbejde mellem Italien og Kina i Afrika.«

»Samarbejde med Rusland. Hvor findes der et mere venligtsindet land over for Rusland, der kan hjælpe os med at omskrive geopolitik i Asien? Kina.« »Netop som et meget grimt G7, symbol på vestligt forfald, fandt sted i Canada, var Putin her i Beijing, og Trump ville tage af sted til Singapore for at møde Kim Jong-un ... Det er meget klart for mig, hvem, der bliver de væsentlige spillere i det næste årti. Ophævelsen af sanktionerne må også placeres på et større skakbræt for at udvikle tættere relationer med resten af den asiatiske verden.«