

# 'Afslut den McCarthy-agtige heksejagt mod Kina og præsident Trump'

Den 6. november (EIRNS) – Executive Intelligence Review vil snart udgive en 24-siders brochure med overskriften "Afslut den McCarthy-agtige heksejagt mod Kina og præsident Trump". Og det er på tide.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche fortalte medarbejdere i Europa den 5. november: "Den overordnede dynamik i verden er, at den liberale model, den koloniale, imperiale model, anført af det britiske imperium, helt klart er ved at selvdestruere; hvilket ikke betyder, at det ikke er ekstremt farligt, men der er ingen måde, hvorpå systemet kan overleve."

"Og det", fortsatte hun, "er i en fuldstændig kamp med det Nye Paradigme der er ved at opstå, som klart er domineret af Kina, af Asien, af lande der ønsker at få en ny model for internationale relationer ... Der er ingen nationale løsninger, der er ingen spørgsmål, der har en chance for succes, hvis de ikke på en eller anden måde integreres i dette overordnede strategiske perspektiv. "

Potentialet i en sådan vidtgående amerikansk-kinesisk alliance, som grundstenen i et globalt nyt paradigme, er netop hvad det britiske imperium frygter mest hos præsident Donald Trump. Trump kan virkelig vælte hele skakbrættet med den bedrageriske rigsretssagsoperation mod ham, ved at ramme det britiske imperium på deres svage flanke: Ved at bruge sit planlagte møde med den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping i de kommende uger, ikke kun til at underskrive den første fase af en handelsaftale mellem USA og Kina, som nu er planlagt, men også til at tage yderligere konkrete skridt, herunder:

Arbejde med Kinas Bælte- og Vejinitiativ, herunder større infrastrukturprojekter i USA. Dette vil dramatisk forøge den amerikanske beskæftigelse indenfor faglært produktion, netop på et tidspunkt, hvor beskæftigelsen i fremstillingsvirksomhederne er faldende i sådanne vigtige svingstater som Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin og Ohio – som Trump har brug for at vinde i 2020.

Samarbejde med Kina og Mexico om at stoppe indsmugling af fentanyl fra Mexico til USA, sammen med alle andre stoffer og ulovlig våbenhandel over grænsen mellem USA og Mexico. Sådanne tiltag bør kobles sammen med det amerikansk-kinesiske samarbejde, for i fællesskab at udvikle hele Mexico-Mellemamerika regionen økonomisk.

Trump vil finde en villig partner i Xi Jinping til at opbygge et sådant forhold. I sin hovedtale i går på Kinas Internationale Import Expo i Shanghai (CIIE), holdt Xi sin tale stående foran en skærm med en nedtælling for at vinde landets

kamp mod fattigdom, som helt vil være elimineret i Kina ved udgangen af 2020, en imponerende præstation, som allerede har løftet omkring 850 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. I denne tale sagde Xi:

“Af de problemer som verdensøkonomien står overfor, kan ingen løses af et enkelt land alene. Vi må alle sætte menneskehedens almene vel først snarere end at sætte ens egne interesser over alles fælles interesser... Jeg har tillid til de lyse udsigter for Kinas økonomiske udvikling. Kinas udvikling, set gennem historiens linse, er en integreret del af den ædle sag for menneskelig fremgang. Kina vil række sine arme ud og tilbyde verdens lande flere markedsandele, investeringer og vækst. Sammen kan vi opnå udvikling for alle. Den kinesiske civilisation har altid værdsat fred under himlen og harmoni mellem nationer. Lad os alle arbejde i denne ånd og bidrage til en åben global økonomi og til et samfund med en fælles fremtid for menneskeheden.”

En ting er helt sikker: Hvis Trump tager imod tilbuddet og handler på den måde, vi har angivet, vil det britiske imperium gå amok, begyndende med deres golem, den sære fremtoning, George Soros. Trods alt, er Soros verdens førende fortaler for legalisering af narkotika; han finansierer et stort antal af Kongressens Demokrater, der på selvmorderisk vis marcherer videre med deres rigsretssag mod Trump; og han er en betydningsfuld organisator af den voldelige destabilisering af Hongkong, sammen med andre farvede revolutioner...

Men Soros er bare en særdeles ubehagelig frontfigur for en global britisk imperial politik. Lyndon LaRouche behandlede dette spørgsmål indgående i nogle bemærkninger i juli 2009 til medarbejderne i Sonora, Mexico, som dengang var hårdest ramt af A/S Narkotikas narko-terrorisme. LaRouches bemærkninger for et årti siden er stadig lige gyldige i dag:

“I kæmper imod det Britiske Imperium ... Men faktum er, at Mexico ikke kan vinde denne krig, alene i Mexico. Styrkerne er internationale. Det er kræfterne fra det britiske imperium, inklusive de britiske håndlangere i USA, og britiske håndlangere rundt om i verden ... I står over for det britiske imperium. I har ikke at gøre med nogle lokale narkopushere; I har at gøre med Prins Philip, fra det Britiske Imperiums kongelige familie, gennem hans verdensnaturfredningsbevægelse (WWF), som er fjenden af hele civilisationen! ...

“Først og fremmest er det nuværende globale finansielle valutasystem dødsdømt! Intet kan redde dette system i sin nuværende form ... Det er sådan, vi håndterer disse anliggender. Enhver form for effektiv krigsførelse er ikke baseret på skyderier. Det er baseret på ideer. Det er baseret på principper og begreber. Strategiske forestillinger. Hvem er vores potentielle allierede? Jo altså, vores

potentielle allierede er Kina, der er under angreb fra det britiske imperium ... Men ved at være klog og tænke globalt og strategisk, kan vi hver især finde vores egen måde, en måde at nå frem til en global indsats for at komme videre og endelig ødelægge den fælles fjende”.

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## Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale i Xi'an

### Kina:

## Hvordan man kan hjælpe Vesten med at forstå Bælte og Vejinitiativet bedre (på dansk)

Af Helga Zepp LaRouche:

Under det europæisk-asiatiske økonomiske forum i den kinesiske by Xi'an holdt Helga Zepp-LaRouche følgende foredrag. De indskudte overskrifter er tilføjede af redaktionen.

For de fleste kinesere er det meget vanskeligt at forstå, hvorfor så mange af Vestens institutioner reagerer så negativt på BRI (Bælte- og Vej-initiativet), og hvorfor der her i den sidste tid oppiskes en antikinesisk stemning, og at for eksempel kinesiske videnskabsmænd og 450.000 studerende i USA sættes under mistanke for at være spioner, hvad der minder om de værste dage under McCarthy-æraen. I Europa rejser nogle sikkerhedsmyndigheder lignende beskyldninger. For den kinesiske befolkning oplever BRI's virkelighed ud fra et helt andet perspektiv.

For folk i Kina udgør de sidste 40 års erfaringer med reform- og åbningspolitikken siden Deng Xiaoping en ufattelig succeshistorie. Fra et relativt fattigt udviklingsland – jeg har selv oplevet det i 1971, da jeg var i Kina for første gang – har Kina udviklet sig til den næststørste, ja i mange henseender endda til den største økonomiske nation i verden. 800 millioner mennesker blev løftet ud af fattigdommen; der har udviklet sig en middelstand på 300 millioner og derudover 600 millioner med en god levestandard.

Moderniseringstempoet er uden fortilfælde i verden, sådan som det for eksempel kommer til udtryk i et hurtigtogsnet på allerede 30.000 kilometer, som snart har forbundet alle de store byer med hinanden.

Siden præsident Xi Jinping i september 2013 i Kasakhstan satte Den nye Silkevej på dagsordenen, har Kina tilbudt alle andre stater et samarbejde med den kinesiske succesmodel. I løbet af de kun 6 år, der er gået, har BRI oplevet en utrolig genklang; mere end 130 nationer og mere end 30 store internationale organisationer samarbejder med BRI. Det største infrastrukturprojekt i menneskehedens historie har påbegyndt seks store korridorer, bygget jernbanelinjer, udbygget havne, opført industriparke og videnskabsbyer og tilbyder for første gang udviklingslandene en mulighed for at overvinde deres fattigdom og underudvikling.

Her var BRI fra begyndelsen af åbent for alle denne verdens stater. Præsident Xi Jinping har ikke blot udtrykkeligt tilbudt USA og Europa samarbejde, men i utallige taler givet udtryk for, at han foreslår en helt ny model for internationalt samarbejde mellem nationerne, et "shared community for the future of mankind", et skæbnefællesskab for den samlede menneskehed. Og dermed har han foreslået en helt ny form for samarbejde, der overvinder geopolitikken og erstatter den med et harmonisk system for fælles udvikling til alles gensidige fordel. I denne henseende udgør BRI den absolut nødvendige økonomiske basis for en fredsorden for det 21. århundrede.

Medens Den nye Silkevej i mange lande i Asien, Afrika og Latinamerika og selv i Europa hilses som en storslået vision, som et koncept for fred gennem udvikling, sådan som pave Paul den 6. formulerede det i sin encyklika *Populorum Progressio* – "Om alle folks udvikling" fra 1967, så betegner de tidligere omtalte institutioner denne politik fra Kinas side som "konkurrence mellem systemerne".

Mange kinesere forstår ikke, hvordan det er kommet til denne heftige reaktion, født af geopolitiske motiver, og også i Vesten har en vis tilvænnning gjort sig gældende over for de forandringer, som i løbet af de sidste næsten 50 år har ændret den politiske orientering og de politiske værdier.

Det afgørende punkt er, at der i Vesten har fundet et paradigmeskift sted siden 1971, der har ført i den præcist modsatte retning af den vej, som Kina er slået ind på.

Da præsident Nixon den 15. august 1971 ophævede Bretton-Woods-systemet og dermed de faste vekselkurser og dollarens guldstandard, lagde han grunden til en tiltagende opgivelse af en politik orienteret mod den fysiske økonomi og i

stedet hen imod en politik, rettet mod de finansielle interesser og i stadig stigende grad mod den størst mulige profit.

Denne tendens forstærkedes ved ophævelsen af Glass-Steagall-loven om bankadskillelse i 1999 og af den efterfølgende fuldstændige deregulering af finansmarkederne, hvilket førte til gentagne dannelser af spekulationsbobler og til sidst til bankkrakket i 2008. Og da centralbankerne absolut ikke har ændret spor ved årsagerne til dette krak, men tværtimod har befordret den spekulative kasinoøkonomi gennem fortsat "quantitative easing", nulrenter og nu endda negative renter, så står det transatlantiske finanssystem nu foran muligheden for et langt mere dramatisk sammenbrud end for elleve år siden.

Den amerikanske økonom Lyndon LaRouche, min nyligt afdøde ægteemand, advarede i august 1971 om, at en fortsættelse af den monetaristiske politik, som Nixon slog ind på, ville medføre fare for en ny depression og en ny form for fascisme, dersom den ikke erstattedes af en ny økonomisk verdensorden. LaRouche gik også op imod Romklubbens malthusianistisk motiverede påstand fra 1972 om, at nu var "grænserne for vækst" nået – en vranglære, som hele den økologiske bevægelse lige indtil nu er opbygget på, og som har ført til en "forgrønnelse" af en stor del af de vestlige partier. LaRouche svarede herpå med sin bog: "Der er ingen grænser for vækst", hvor han fremhæver den menneskelige kreativitets rolle som drivkraft for videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt, der definerer, hvad der er ressourcer.

Han advarede også dengang om, at det værdiskift, der fulgte med denne nyliberale økonomiske politik, ville medføre en sex-, rock- og narkokultur, som ville ødelægge befolkningens intellektuelle evner og dermed ikke blot frembringe en kulturel krise, men også ødelægge samfundets økonomiske produktivitet. Desværre befinder vi os i dag lige netop på dette punkt.

Kina går den modsatte vej

Kina slog i 1978 ind på den stik modsatte vej. Det erstattede Firebandens teknologifjendtlige politik med en dirigistisk og udviklingsrettet politik, finansieret af statslige kreditter.

Det, man ikke forstår i Vesten, er den kendsgerning, at den kinesiske økonomiske model i sine grundtræk er identisk med det amerikanske system, sådan som det udvikledes af den unge amerikanske republik's finansminister, Alexander Hamilton, med dets ide om en nationalbank og statsstyret kreditskabelse. Denne ide videreudvikledes af den tyske økonom Friedrich List, der er meget berømt i Kina, og udgjorde grundlaget for Lincolns økonomiske rådgiver Henry C. Carey, og

påvirkede den økonomiske tankegang i Roosevelts Reconstruction Finance Corporation, hvormed han førte USA ud af 30-ernes depression. Reconstruction Finance Corporation var også forbilledet for Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, hvormed Tyskland organiserede genopbygningen efter den anden verdenskrig og det tyske økonomiske mirakel.

Kina foretager sig altså nu om dage det, der udgjorde grundlaget for USA's og Tysklands økonomiske succes, før de vendte sig fra denne politik og erstattede den med den nyliberale model, hvis "succes" i dag for eksempel kan iagttages hos den største derivathandler i verden: Deutsche Bank.

### Den konfucianske traditions betydning

Et ekstremt vigtigt aspekt af BRI's succes, der kun forstås utilstrækkeligt i Vesten og efter min opfattelse ikke understreges klart nok, er det kinesiske samfunds togethalvttusind år gamle konfucianske tradition, der kun afbrødes i de ti år under kulturrevolutionen. I Kina spiller det almene vel takket være denne tradition en større rolle end individet, der i Vesten efter Renæssancen opnåede en større betydning, der dog med det liberale værdiskift så at sige har revet sig fuldstændigt løst og har udartet sig til "alt er tilladt".

Den konfucianske tradition indebærer også, at udviklingen af den moralske karakter udgør det højeste mål for opdragelsen, hvilket udtrykkes ved begrebet "junzi", der nogenlunde svarer til Schillers begreb "den skønne sjæl". Det har derfor for mere end totusinde år været anset for selvindlysende i Kina, at hensynet til den offentlige moral og bekæmpelsen af slette egenskaber i befolkningen udgør forudsætningen for et højtudviklet samfund.

I Vesten går forestillingen om nødvendigheden af en moralsk forbedring fuldstændigt imod tidsånden siden afskaffelsen af det humboldtske opdragelsesideal, hvis midtpunkt ligeledes var den "skønne karakter". Det er altså i det højeste ud fra det udartede liberale systems standpunkt, at nogen kan betegne Kina som et "autoritært system", ikke set ud fra den kinesiske kulturhistories synspunkt.

Den, der vil forstå Xi Jinpings hensigter, må tage hensyn til hans svar på et spørgsmål fra otte professorer fra Det centrale Akademi for de Skønne Kunster (CAFA) for godt et år siden, hvor han understreger den æstetiske opdragelses overordentlige betydning for den kinesiske ungdoms åndelige udvikling. Den æstetiske opdragelse bør spille en afgørende rolle for den skønnes ånds udvikling, den bør fylde de studerende med kærlighed og fremme skabelsen af store kunstværker.

Allerede Konfucius tillagde beskæftigelsen med poesi og god musik en afgørende rolle ved menneskets æstetiske opdragelse, men en absolut nøgle til forståelsen af Xi Jinpings vision, ikke blot om "den kinesiske drøm", men om hele den samlede menneskeheds harmoniske udvikling er den lærde, der har skabt det moderne uddannelsessystem: den første undervisningsminister i Den Provisoriske Republik Kina, Cai Yuanpei. Cai stødte under sine rejser på jagt efter det bedste daværende uddannelsessystem til sidst i Leipzig på Baumgartens og Schillers æstetiske skrifter og blev gennem filosofihistorikeren Wilhelm Windelband opmærksom på Wilhelm von Humboldts dannelsesopfattelse. Han blev fuldstændigt begejstret over slægtskabet mellem Schillers begreb om den æstetiske opdragelse og den konfucianske morallære og indså, at Schiller havde præget den tyske klassiske ånd med "stor klarhed".

Cai anvendte disse ideer til at modernisere det kinesiske uddannelsessystem og skabte det nye begreb "meiju" for den æstetiske opdragelse. Dermed blev den allerede hos Konfucius eksisterende ide om, at karakteren kan forædles ved fordybelse i den store klassiske kunst, forstærket, ved at der på denne måde kan bygges en bro mellem den sanselige verden og fornuften. I en artikel fra 1919 formulerede Cai tanker, der også i dag kan bygge en bro for Vestens problemer:

"Jeg tror, at roden til vort lands problemer ligger i kortsynetheden hos rigtig mange mennesker, der vil have hurtig succes eller hurtige penge uden nogen højere moralsk tankegang. Den eneste medicin er den æstetiske opdragelse."

#### Menneskehedens fælles fremtid

Det falder mange mennesker i Vesten svært at tro, at Kina kan mene det alvorligt med sin ide om et win-win-samarbejde, fordi de på grund af det netop beskrevne paradigmeskift har vænnet sig for meget til, at alle menneskelige interaktioner må være et nulsumsspil. Men vi bør her i Vesten minde os om, at det var Den vestfalske Fred – der afsluttede 150 års religionskrige – der etablerede det princip, at en varig fredsordning må tage hensyn til naboens interesse. Den vestfalske Fred begrundede den internationale folkeret og lagde grunden for FN-pagten. Det er Vesten, ikke Kina, der med begreber som "beskyttelsesansvar" (right to protect), såkaldt humanitære krigsindgreb og regimeskift gennem farverevolutioner, sådan som vi lige nu oplever det i Hongkong, har fjernet sig fra de fastlagte principper såsom den absolutte respekt for alle staters suverænitæt.

Xi Jinpings vision om "en fælles fremtid for menneskeheden" svarer til den konfucianske tanke om alles harmoniske udvikling, en tradition, som også Cai Yuanpei har bidraget til med vigtige tanker. Han udkastede drømmen om "et stort

fællesskab for hele verden" (datong shijie), der var harmonisk og uden hære og krige, og som kunne opnås ved dialog mellem kulturerne. Han sammenlignede en kulturs optagelse af andre kulturer med åndedrættet, med menneskelegemets indtagelse af mad og drikke, uden hvilket mennesket ikke kan leve. Er kik på historien viser, at al højere udvikling hos menneskeheden altid har fundet sted gennem en udveksling med andre kulturer.

Det er betegnende, at der i Vesten så godt som ikke findes nogle egentlige analytikere eller politikere, der i nævneværdig grad er gået ind på Xi Jinpings ide om "menneskehedens skæbnefællesskab". Hvis det overhovedet er sket, så nævnes det kun i en bisætning, som om det ikke lønner sig at se andet i det end kommunistisk propaganda og en forkyndelse af Kinas hensigt om at spille en førende rolle på verdensscenen i fremtiden. Men det, som Xi sagde på Det kommunistiske Partis 19. kongres, var, at menneskene i Kina inden 2050, altså omtrent på 100-årsdagen for grundlæggelsen af Det kommunistiske Parti, skulle have demokrati, menneskerettigheder, en udviklet kultur og et lykkeligt liv. Og ikke blot kineserne, men alle folkeslag på denne planet.

Og dermed er det spørgsmål rejst – og besvaret positivt – der egentlig med tanke på alle de kaotiske forhold på vor planet burde beskæftige alle filosoffer, videnskabsmænd og statsmænd og –kvinder: Kan menneskeslægten give sig selv en orden, der garanterer dens overlevelse på langt sigt, og som svarer til menneskets særlige værd som kreativ art? Xis koncept for et fremtidigt fællesskab fremstiller meget klart den ide, at ideen om den fælles menneskehed har fortrinsret, og at de nationale interesser først derefter defineres i overensstemmelse hermed.

For at kunne følge diskussionen på dette plan om, hvordan denne nye orden, den "reformerede internationale ledelse" skal se ud, må vi i Vesten vende tilbage til netop de humanistiske traditioner, som vort liberale system har skubbet til side. Tilsvarende ideer finder vi hos Nicolaus von Kues, der kun anså en fuld udvikling af Makrokosmos mulig gennem en harmonisk udvikling af alle mikrokosmosser. Eller i Gottfried Leibniz's ide om en præstabiliseret harmoni i universet, hvor en højere orden er mulig, fordi frihedsgraderne øges gennem en højere udvikling, hvorfor vi lever i den bedste af alle verdener. Eller i Friedrich Schillers ide om, at der ikke behøver at gives nogen modsætning mellem verdensborgeren og patriotten, fordi de begge orienterer sig mod menneskehedens fælles bedste.

Slutbemærkning

Kina må hjælpe Vesten med at forstå ideen med Den nye Silkevej. Kina bør ikke



reagere defensivt på de antikinesiske angreb, men bør så meget desto mere stolt og selvbevidst fremhæve sin egen histories glansperioder, vigtigheden af den konfucianske morallære, det særlige ved den kinesiske digtekunst, skønheden i skriftmaleriet. Og Kina bør udfordre Vesten til selv at genoplive renæssancens humanistiske traditioner: Dante, Petrarca og Brunelleschi; den klassiske kultur hos Bach, Beethoven og Schiller og de republikanske traditioner i politikken. Kun hvis Vesten oplever en gennemgribende "foryngelse" og genopliver ideerne hos Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List og Henry C. Carey, kan problemet løses.

Leibniz var ganske begejstret for Kina, og han forsøgte at få så meget som muligt at vide om landet fra de jesuitiske missionærer. Han var fascineret af, at kejser Kangxi var kommet frem til de samme matematiske slutninger som han selv, og sluttede deraf, at der eksisterer universelle principper, der er tilgængelige for alle mennesker og kulturer. Han anså endda kineserne for moralsk overlegne og skrev:

"I alle tilfælde forekommer vor nuværende situation i betragtning af det umådeholdne moralske forhold mig at være således, at det næsten forekommer nødvendigt, at man sender missionærer fra Kina til os for at lære os en naturlig teologisk anvendelse og praksis...

Jeg tror derfor, at hvis en vis mand valgtes til dommer, ikke over nogle gudinders skønhed, men over folkeslagenes fortræffelighed, så ville han skænke det gyldne æble til kineserne..."

Den tyske middelstand, de små og mellemstore foretagender og byer som Genova, Wien, Zürich, Duisburg og Hamborg og mange andre har for længst dannet sig et begreb om de muligheder, der ikke blot ligger i en udbygning af de bilaterale forhold, men især i en udbygning af samarbejdet med den tredje verden som for eksempel industrialiseringen af Afrika og Sydvestasien.

Den begejstring, der giver sig til kende i det internationale samarbejde om rumfart, ESA's samarbejde med de kinesiske rumfartsprojekter, ideen om internationalt samarbejde på den fremtidige kinesiske rumstation, opbygningen af en international månelandsby og planen om at gøre Mars beboeligt, understreger, at Xi Jinpings vision om et fremtidigt skæbnefællesskab for menneskeheden er rykket på nært hold.

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**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 10.  
september 2019:  
Trump fyrer Bolton. Åbner det det op  
for ny amerikansk politik?  
Verden behøver udvikling ikke  
økofascisme. Se også 2. del (7. min.)**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video 2. del:

Lyd:

Her er vores aktionsuge flyveblad. Del det gerne ud på tryk eller elektronisk.

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**Schiller Instituttet afholder seminar  
om "BVI's rolle for fred og  
stabilitet i Vestasien og Afrika"**

Den 2. september (EIRNS) – Den 29. august var Schiller Instituttet vært for et seminar på højt niveau i Berlin, der fremlagde en sandfærdig rapport om betydningen af og fremskridtene med Bælte- og Vejinitiativet (BVI), især med hensyn til udvikling i Sydvestasien og Afrika. 45 personer var til stede, inklusive repræsentanter for mellemstore virksomheder, det diplomatiske samfund og andre institutioner. En besøgende delegation af lærde fra Det Kinesiske

Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber (CASS), en vigtig akademisk organisation og forskningscenter, præsenterede artikler om BVI's rolle i stabiliseringen af regionen gennem økonomisk udvikling. Et fælles tema for stort set alle præsentationerne var, at det for fredens skyld er nødvendigt at forpligte sig til en reel økonomisk udvikling, centreret om fremskridt inden for videnskab og anvendelse af nye teknologier.

Ordstyrer Stephan Ossenkopf fra Schiller Instituttet indledte arrangementet med at understrege, at der er et presserende behov for en "rationel dialog" om hvad kineserne faktisk gør, i modsætning til de negative rapporter i de vestlige medier. BVI er ikke ensidigt og imperialistisk, men et omfattende og inkluderende projekt.

Hovedtaleren, instituttets præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche, kom nærmere ind på dette, hvor hun hævdede, at BVI er "den vigtigste strategiske politik på dagsordenen". Hastigheden af dens vækst i de sidste seks år har været forbløffende, sagde hun, og er af særlig betydning for genopbygningen af de krigshærgede nationer i det sydvestlige Asien og for at overvinde den undertrykkelse af nationer i Afrika, hvor Europa kunne have bidraget til deres industrialisering, men tydeligvis ikke har formået det. I stedet for at tillade modstanderne af udvikling at gøre Kina til en "fjende", må det erkendes, at hvad Kina gør er nødvendigt for fred og stabilitet, og at det burde tilsluttes af vestlige regeringer, især USA. I en gennemgang af den nuværende strategiske krise, som er blevet forværret på grund af det Britiske Imperiums iværksættelse af destabiliseringer rundt om i verden, herunder mod Kina, Iran osv., sagde Zepp-LaRouche, at Europa har en vigtig rolle at spille, hvis førende nationer frigjorde sig fra geopolitisk strategisk orientering. For eksempel talte hun om det enorme potentiale for tyske små og mellemstore virksomheder i joint ventures i tredjelande og forklarede, at den nuværende regerings politik ikke favoriserer denne mulighed. Hun understregede, at nøglen til at skabe forandring i den transatlantiske region er at inspirere til optimisme ved at lægge vægt på det potentiale, der er blevet udløst af især de nye initiativer inden for rumforskning. Vi skal tænke mindst 50 år frem, sagde hun, og afvise den pessimisme, som spredes af de grønne og de finansfolk, der støtter dem.

Talerne fra CASS var: Lederen af delegationen, professor Tang, om "Kinas koncept om sikkerhed og sikkerhed i Mellemøsten", som gav en grundig beskrivelse af BVI's fremgangsmåde; Professor Yu, der talte om "BVI og freden mellem Palæstina og Israel", understregede betydningen af økonomisk udvikling for Palæstina, hvilket er afgørende for at kunne realisere to-statsløsningen i den igangværende krise; Professor Wang, om "BVI i Golfens Samarbejdsråd og Golfens sikkerhed"; Dr. Wei om "Iraks genopbygning og Kinas rolle", hvor han fremhævede

vanskelighederne med at genopbygge en nation, der var udsat for en krig, som ødelagde en stor del af dens infrastruktur; og Dr. Zhu, der talte om "BVI i Egypten og Kina-Egypten Samarbejdet", og præsenterede en optimistisk vurdering af hvordan samarbejdet mellem de to stater har givet håndgribelige fordele.

Andre foredragsholdere fra Schiller Instituttet var Hussein Askary, medforfatter til instituttets specialrapport "Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa", der gav en passioneret rapport om fremskridtene med BVI i de to regioner; og Claudio Celani, hvis rapport om Abuja-konferencen i februar 2018 om genopfyldning af Tchad-søen og Transaqua-projektet leverede et konkret billede af hvad der er muligt med internationalt samarbejde – men også hindringerne, skabt af internationale finansielle institutioner og deres geopolitiske strategier, som skal overvindes.

Der var spørgsmål fra publikum efter hver præsentation, et bevis på behovet for reelle løsninger og et ønske om at uddrage mere af tankegangen fra repræsentanterne fra CASS. Adskillige spørgsmål blev rettet til Helga Zepp-LaRouche, herunder et om malthusianisme, et andet om Indien-Pakistan-krisen.

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## [Det 'springende punkt' har indfundet sig – nu er det LaRouches tid](#)

Den 1. september (EIRNS) – Som vi går ind i september måned, har kriserne, som rammer enhver verdensdel og alle dele af samfundet, skabt en tilstand som den der er beskrevet af Dickens i hans roman om den franske revolutions æra: "Det var de bedste tider, det var de værste tider, det var en tidsalder for visdom, det var en tidsalder for tåbelighed, det var troens epoke, det var vantroens epoke, det var lysets sæson, det var mørkets sæson, det var håbets forår, det var fortvivlelsens vinter... "

Bank of Englands bankdirektør, Mark Carney, forberedte sig på den uundgåelige finanskrisen, der sandsynligvis vil eksplodere i efteråret, ved at foreslå den vanvittige "løsning" til sine kolleger på mødet i Jackson Hole med at skrotte dollaren og vende sig til kryptovalutaen "libra", der blev sat i spil af

Facebook og herrerne i det døende vestlige finanssystem, mens den tidligere direktør for New Yorks centralbank Bill Dudley sluttede sig til House of Lords (det britiske overhus, *red.*) med kravet om, at de selvsamme herrer skal gøre alt, hvad der er nødvendigt for at stoppe et genvalg af Trump.

I mellemtiden vil New York i september blive belejret af FN's klimakvaksalvere og deres jakobinske gadepøbel, ledet af det patetiske, misbrugte barn Greta Thunberg og LSD-misbrugerne i 'Extinction Rebellion', der kræver et ophør af menneskeligt fremskridt og affolkningen af den menneskelige race.

Og samtidigt forbereder Israel sig på en invasion af Libanon og muligvis endda Iran, mens amerikansk/britisk-finansierede og trænedede jakobinere i Hongkong bruger massevold og undergravende virksomhed i håb om at fremprovokere en militær konfrontation mellem USA og Kina.

Og alligevel er USA's præsident åbent imod Federal Reserves kontrol over den amerikanske økonomi og WTO's undergravning af suverænitet; kræver åbent afslutningen af britisk inspirerede neokoloniale krige, og søger en tilbagetrækning fra dem der er startet af Bush og Obama; og afviser endvidere åbent klimafanatikerens falske videnskab. Hvorfor har han ikke været i stand til at gennemføre sine intentioner?

Her er det, at renselsen af Lyndon LaRouches navn er altafgørende. LaRouche identificerede Federal Reserves onde og forfatningsstridige karakter allerede i 1950'erne og fordømte WTO, da den blev grundlagt i 1990'erne som et angreb på suverænitet og udvikling; afslørede den antividenskabelige og den antihumane grønne bevægelse, da den opstod fra den racehygiejniske bevægelse efter 2. Verdenskrig; afslørede briterens rolle i at bruge USA som en "dum gigant" til at udkæmpe dens koloniale krige, startende med Vietnam-fiaskoen i Sydøstasien og fortsættelsen med Bush-Obamas krige i Sydvestasien.

Vigtigere er det, at LaRouche også fremsatte de nødvendige løsninger på disse katastrofer – løsninger som præsident Donald Trump hidtil ikke har fået fat i, enten fordi han ikke fuldt ud har forstået deres presserende karakter, eller fordi han gentagne gange, og magtfuldt, er blevet blokeret i sine bestræbelser på at gennemføre dem.

Det ene område, hvor Trump har haft succes med at vende undergravningen af amerikansk videnskab og teknologi, ligger i hans 'Kennedy'ske' erklæring om et lynprogram for at vende tilbage til Månen i 2024 og forberede koloniseringen af Månen og en mission til Mars. Underskriftsindsamlingen fra LaRouchePAC (se "Vi forpligter os til Måne-Mars-missionen" på LaRouchePAC Action Center websiden),

der opfordrer til at støtte denne mission, går imidlertid videre end Trumps erklæring om at foretage de nødvendige foranstaltninger for at missionen skal lykkes: et lynprogram til udvikling af fusionskraft til fremdrivning af rumfartøj for at kunne rejse til Mars; bringe alle de rumfarende nationer sammen for at opnå tilslutning til både rummissionen og fusionsindsatsen; og at "reformere eller eliminere de spekulative og rovgriske aspekter ved det internationale finansielle system", for at skabe de nødvendige kreditmekanismer til disse projekter.

Samarbejde mellem disse rumfarende nationer er kernen i LaRouches løsning på den globale krise – tilsammen vil USA, Rusland, Kina, Indien, Japan, og de europæiske kredse, der stadig er forpligtet til videnskabeligt fremskridt, ikke alene kunne indfri den "udenjordiske forpligtelse" til menneskelig udvikling af solsystemet og hinsides, men også repræsentere den nødvendige politiske kraft til at afslutte tyranniet af det britiske finansielle system og dets imperium ved at oprette et Nyt Bretton Woods-kreditsystem til at opbygge verden, som det kinesiske Bælte og Vej har vist. Det kunne redde landene i den avancerede verden fra depressionen og forfaldet, som de står overfor i dag på grund af City of Londons og Wall Streets bankerotte spillebuler.

Trump har kapaciteten til at forelægge hele dette program for det amerikanske folk ved at erklære frifindelsen af Lyndon LaRouche, som selvfølgelig blev beskyldt og retsforfulgt på et falsk grundlag af nøjagtigt de samme personer og institutioner, der nu er blevet afsløret for deres forræderiske bestræbelser på at afsætte selve præsidenten gennem "Russiagate" og andre ulovlige midler. Alt dette er både presserende og umiddelbart muligt. Selvom det af pessimister betragtes som "de værste tider", er det op til os som "vores nations patrioter og verdensborgere" at skabe den bedste af alle mulige verdener.

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## [GBTimes.com interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche om Bælte og Vej-Initiativet og Europa](#)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav d. 10. maj et fortræffeligt 42 minutters video interview til GBTimes.com redaktør Asa Butcher. GBTimes.com er en multimedie hjemmeside med base i Finland, der er etableret til at fremme en dialog mellem Kina og Europa. GBTimes.coms grundlægger, direktør Zhao Yinong, sendte en skriftlig kondolence ved Lyndon LaRouches død, og underskrev erklæringen til at rense ham fra de falske anklager der ledte til hans uretmæssige fængsling (1989-1994).

Her følger interviewet på engelsk:

GBTimes: We'll begin. I'm going to focus on the Belt and Road Initiative today, following on from the Forum in Beijing last week. If you could describe your feelings on the outcome of the Forum that concluded last week in Beijing.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Oh, I think it was very a really important progress as compared to the first Belt and Road Forum. The first Belt and Road Forum was filled with optimism and the knowledge of all the participants that we were experiencing the birth of a new system of international relations – that was already extremely important. But I think the Second Belt and Road Forum saw a consolidation of that, so you have actually a new system of international

relations which is overcoming geopolitics, and I think this is one of the most important outcomes, apart from, naturally, the enormous economic development which was presented. But I think the idea that you have a system which has a win-win possibility for everybody to cooperate, is the way to overcome geopolitics, and that is the remaining danger, which after all, caused two world wars in the last century. So this is a real breakthrough for humanity.

GBTimes: There's been a growing criticism and backlash against the BRI. Do you think this is misunderstanding, suspicion toward this new system? What are your thoughts on that?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It's actually a temporary phenomenon, because the funny thing was, here you had the largest infrastructure program in history, ever, with enormous changes for Africa, for Latin America, for Asia, even for European countries, and the Western media and think-tanks pretended it did not exist for almost four years! And then, all of a sudden, they realized, "Oh, this is really growing so rapidly; it is including more than 100 countries." So they started what I think was a coordinated attack, slandering the Belt and Road Initiative, with arguments which I think can all individually can be proven to be a lie. It comes from the old geopolitical effort to control the world by manipulating countries against each other, and with the Belt and Road Initiative, I think that possibility is vanishing, and that's why they're so angry and hysterical.

GBTimes: What could China do to reduce this demonization of the BRI?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think China is already doing a lot. For example, even {Handelsblatt}, which was very negative towards the Belt and Road Initiative in the past, they had to bring an article which brought out the fact that the whole argument that China is putting the countries of the third world into a "debt trap" is not holding. For example, the IMF just released figures that there are 17 African countries which may not be able to pay their debt, but China is only engaged in 3 of them, and all of the others have huge debts to the Paris Club and to other big Western banks – so, who's putting whom into a debt trap?

All of these arguments will be very easy to counter-argue, and the more China makes known its beautiful culture, people will be won over. Because the beauty of Chinese painting, of Classical music, it will win over the hearts. And the most people understand what China is actually doing, the less these attacks will be possible to maintain.

GBTimes: The attacks are more on China than on the Belt and Road Initiative, you say?



ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, yes. They're on China because China is the major motor behind it. And some of the attacks were that China is supposedly an autocratic dictatorship, and surveillance state and all of these things. But first of all, concerning surveillance, I think the NSA and the GCHQ have outdone anybody already. And naturally China has a system which uplifts the morality of the people: This is based on the Confucian tradition, and for some of the very liberal people in the West, that is already too much, because it disturbs their idea that everything goes, everything is allowed, and from that standpoint, any kind of emphasis on morality is too much for these people.

GBTimes: Isn't sometimes criticism of new ideas and initiatives healthy? It's what we understand here in the West, we don't openly unquestionably accept new things. We do question, and we are a little bit cynical sometimes.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It's superfluous. It's a waste of energy and it distracts people from accomplishing what needs to be accomplished: Namely, to overcome poverty in Africa, in Latin America, even in Europe. You know, Europe has 90 million poor people, and I have not seen a plan by the European Union to overcome poverty by 2010, which China intends to do with its own poor people.

So I think it's a waste of energy, and it comes from what I call, when people put on geopolitical spectacles and have neocolonial headphones, then they see and hear the world quite differently from what it is, namely, they only project their own views.

GBTimes: Having been writing about China for the last 5-7 years, it has made a dramatic entrance onto the world stage, when I started writing about it many years ago. And the speed of its arrival, the size of the investments, it can scare a lot of countries – just family and friends who don't know much about China, they want to know about my job where I'm introducing China to the West, as this bridge. There's a lot of a misunderstandings. Do you think some of it comes from this ignorance? And how could that be changed?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I have the feeling that everybody who was in China, either as a tourist or as a business person, investing or trading, they all come back and they have a very, very positive view. People are impressed about what they see, the really incredible fast train system. Then, if you go in the region of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Guangdong, Macao, Hong Kong, this is the powerhouse of the world economy, not just the Belt and Road Initiative.

Compare that with the decrepit infrastructure in the United States or many parts of Western Europe, for example. Less than two years ago, I was in Zhuhai at a

conference, and we visited this bridge between Hong Kong and Zhuhai and Macao, linking this entire triangular: And this bridge was built, I think, in six years or eight years, including planning! Now, in Germany, we have a famous bridge between Mainz and Wiesbaden, which has been in repair for almost six to eight years, and it's still not ready!

So, I think if people go to China, they come back and they are completely impressed, because they see that in China, people have now virtues, like industriousness, ingenuity, creativity – these are all values we used to have in the West, like when the Germany economic miracle was made in the postwar reconstruction, these values and virtues were German. But now, no longer. Now, we have all kinds of other crazy ideas, and therefore China is taking the lead.

So the people who go to China come back with a positive image, and those who have not been, naturally, they're scared by the negative reports in the media. So the more people can actually go and form their own image, the better.

GBTimes: I have myself, I've seen a disconnect between China and Chinese society, and then the role of the Chinese government, the more negative side that gets covered about in the Western media. Do you think, for instance, with the BRI is just a way to legitimize the Chinese leadership in the world, and to raise it up to the same level that is given to the other countries? Do you think that's acceptable?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, it is a challenge. Some of the Western institutions talked about that there is now a competition of the systems, meaning the Chinese state model and the Western free market model. And in one sense, it is true; the only problem is that if you have the neo-liberal system, especially after the crisis of 2008, only favoring monetarist interests – the banks, the speculators – and the gap between the rich and the poor becomes ever wider, naturally, then, if you have a country where that is not the case, namely, China having a policy which is oriented toward the common good, an increasing well-to-do middle class of 300 million people, which in 5-10 years will be 600 million people, and obviously the vector of development is upward, naturally that is regarded as a threat by the neo-liberal establishment, which only takes care of its own privileges.

So in a certain sense, the challenge does exist, but I think there is the possibility of a learning process, so one can be hopeful that even some elements of the Western elites will recognize that China is doing something right.

GBTimes: What do you think China could learn from the Western mode? And vice

versa, what do you think the two could learn from one another?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think China can learn a lot from the West, but I'm afraid to say, not from the present, contemporaries, or, there is very little to learn. Naturally, ESA cooperating with the Chinese space agency, there is a lot of exchange possible. But in terms of general, cultural outlook, I think China has to go back about 200 years to find positive things in Europe, or the United States, for that matter. You know, European Classical culture can be an enormous enrichment for China, but these are composers who are Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, or great poets. But these are all things which, unfortunately are not dominating the cultural outlook of most Europeans and Americans today. So there has to be a dialogue across the centuries, and then both sides can profit from each other.

GBTimes: In a sense, you're very pessimistic about the Western stands at the moment. Do you think China is the only option available to the West at the moment?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: No, I'm not pessimistic, I'm just saying that you see that some of the elites, or so-called elites, are hardened in their view. You have others who are absolutely recognizing that the whole mankind needs to cooperate together in new ways, for example, Switzerland. You know the President of Switzerland, who participated in the Belt and Road Forum just signed a memorandum of understanding, not only for Switzerland, but for a whole group of Central and Eastern European countries, which Switzerland is representing in the international organizations.

So there is a big motion. You have Italy signing a memorandum of understanding with China, on the development of Africa. Greece wants to be the gateway between trade from Asia, through the Suez Canal all the way into Europe. Portugal and Spain want to be the hub for the Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking people around the world.

So there is a lot of dynamics and motions, I'm just referring to some of the monetarist views and those people who talk about the "rules-based order" all the time, but what they really mean is austerity.

So, I'm not talking about the West in general. I think the West – I'm an optimist about the potential of all human beings – I'm only talking about certain parts of the establishment in the West.

GBTimes: You mentioned Italy and Switzerland. How significant is it that they

signed up to the BRI now?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think this is extremely important. First of all, Italy, as you know, is the third largest economy in Europe. The north of Italy is highly industrialized and has a lot of industrial capability; many hidden champions actually are in northern Italy. So, if such a country is now, as the first G7 country, officially joining with a memorandum of understanding, this can become the model for all of Europe. And Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte who just participated in the Belt and Road Forum came back and said exactly that: That Italy plans to be the leader in bringing about a better relation between China and Europe. So I think this is extremely important.

And Switzerland, even if it may be a small country, they are independent; they are sovereign, they are not part of the European Union. And President Maurer just declared, or his spokesman, that they do not need advice from the European Union because they can make their own policy. So, I think this is all a new, healthy spirit of self-consciousness and self-assertion, which is very good, and can be indeed a sign of hope for everybody else.

GBTimes: How do you see it impacting Europe, their participation in the BRI, in the short term, and perhaps in the longer term?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, there are different learning curves: Some are quicker, others are slower. For example, the so-called four big countries – that does not include Italy – that did not send heads of state or government, but only ministers, Spain, France, Germany, and I think Great Britain, by not sending their heads of state sort of expressed their reservation. But then even the German Economic Minister Altmaier, who on the first day of the Belt and Road Forum basically said, “we have to have transparency and rules,” with the usual kind of arguments, but the next day, he said something much more positive. He said: Oh, this was much better than I expected, the Chinese are actually trying to solve problems, and I will come back in June with a large delegation of businessmen. So, I actually find this quite good. It shows that eventually, I think, I hope, reason will prevail.

GBTimes: I think some of the obstacles for Western countries, is like Turkey refusing to participate because of the Uighur problem; that there are other issues that aren't related to the Belt and Road, that China has to overcome first.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: All of these problems will eventually be solved, because I think the key to solving of any regional, ethnic, historical cultural problem is

development. If people actually see the advantage of turning non-developed countries or areas into prosperous ones, into having more youth exchange, young people understanding each other, people-to-people exchange, dialogue of cultures, bringing forth the best tradition of each culture; plus, naturally, real improvement of living standards, longevity, I think that even if not all develop with the same speed, we are at a tremendous change of an epoch of human civilization. The idea of these local and regional conflicts will eventually not be there any more.

If I just can point to the fact that now the eight radio-telescopes working together, being able to make, for the first time, images of the black hole in a galaxy which is 55 million light-years away, proving that Einstein's theory of general relativity was actually correct – now, that, for me is the sign of the future: Because this image could not have been made by one country alone. It needed telescopes sited in Chile, in Spain, in the United States, in the Antarctic, and you needed the whole world actually working together to make such a technological breakthrough possible.

I think that that will be the kind of relationship people will have to each other in the future, and I think this is what Xi Jinping really is the kind of thing he means when he says, “a shared community for the one future of humanity.” Because the common interest will eventually come first, and then everything else will fall into place.

GBTimes: Another one of the criticisms was currently “all roads lead back to Beijing” rather than a multilateral approach to BRI, where it's between other country, it always leads back to China at the moment. Do you think that is a problem?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I don't know. First of all, I think Russia has a big influence, I think the African countries are becoming much more knowledgeable and confident about their own role. There are many Africans who speak that, in the future, Africa will be the new China with African characteristics. So, I think it's all changing very quickly, and those people who complain that there is too much Chinese influence, well, then they should bring in their active, creative contribution, and define what the new platform of humanity should be.

And I think China has said many times, and I have absolutely every confidence that that is the case, that they're not trying to export their social model, but that they're just offering the experience of the incredible success of the last 40 years of the form in opening-up, and basically tell developing countries, “Here, if you want to have our help in accomplishing the same thing, we are

willing to provide it." And naturally, the countries of the developing sector, which had been neglected, or even treated negatively by colonialism, by the IMF conditionalities, when they now have the absolute, concrete offer to overcome poverty and underdevelopment, why should they not take it?

So, I think all these criticisms are really badly covered efforts to hide their own motives. I really think China is doing the best thing which has happened to humanity for a very long time, and I think the Belt and Road Initiative is the only long-term plan for how to transform the world into a peaceful place. And I think that should be applauded and people should have a cooperative approach.

GBTimes: My next question was going to be, how confident are you that the BRI will pay off for China, but I get the sense that you're very confident.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Oh, I think it already paying off! First of all, it makes it more easy for China to develop its own western and internal regions, because they are now sort of integrated into the Belt and Road transport routes to Europe, to Central Asia, integrating the Belt and Road Initiative with the Eurasian Economic Union, and hopefully eventually also the European Union. So I think it is already bringing benefits to China.

And from an economic standpoint, the more a country exports high technology goods and technologies, the more than becomes a motor to develop one's own industry even to high levels. So it's like a self-inspiration, so to speak, and that is already paying off. That's what any country should do.

GBTimes: You mentioned technology: It's also the digital Silk Road, Digital Belt and Road. Of course, China has a lot of control over its internet, on the Great Firewall: How much of a barrier do you think that will be for countries to build relationships via the Belt and Road Initiative?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: You mean the G5 question and Huawei?

GBTimes: Well, partly that, too, but also the control of the internet inside of China, which is difficult for Western companies to do business, to establish themselves, as there are a lot of controls there. Do you think that could be a barrier, as part of the digital Belt and Road, that's also being discussed.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think there can be ways of making arrangements which are satisfying to everybody. This whole question of "digital control" and so forth, is highly exaggerated, because, if you look at who is controlling the internet, you have the big firms, Apple, Google, Facebook, and they are very linked with

the Western government's. You know, in a certain sense, after the scandal of the NSA listening into everybody's discussions, which erupted a couple of years ago and which was never changed or remedied or anything, we are living in a world where that already happening. And I think China is not doing anything more than the NSA or the already mentioned GCHQ doing that in the West.

So I think the fact that China has a competitive system, to this Western system is what causes all of this debate. Because the people who had the control of the internet first, they should like to keep it that way, and they regard China as a competitor, which they don't like, but that's a fact of reality now.

GBTimes: One question I have is why do you think the Belt and Road Initiative is needed, when there's the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, now? Do you think the two are mutually exclusive, or do they work together?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: No, I think the Belt and Road Initiative has many financing mechanisms. You have the AIIB, you have the New Silk Road Fund, you have a lot of the Chinese banks themselves which are doing the investment. I have been advocating for a very long time, that the West should modify its own credit institutions to work on a similar principle. Now, that would be actually very possible, because the American System of economy as it was developed by Alexander Hamilton, who created the first National Bank as an institution for issuing credit, that is actually very close to what China is doing. As a matter of fact, I would even go so far as to say, that the Chinese economic model is much closer to the American System, as it was developed by Alexander Hamilton, and then revived by Lincoln, by Henry C. Carey, by Franklin D. Roosevelt; so if the United States would say, we create our own national bank; and Germany, for example, would say, we go back to the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the Credit Institution for Reconstruction, which was used for the reconstruction of Germany in the postwar period, which was also a state bank, – or it still is a state bank – then you could have a new credit system, whereby each country would have their own national bank; you would have clearing houses in between them to compensate for duration of investment, or the differences between small and large countries with lots of raw materials, or not so much – you need these clearinghouses. But you could create a new credit system, a New Bretton Woods system with fixed exchange rates, having a stability in the system which the Western system presently does not have.

So, I think that the more countries go to these kinds of credit financing of projects the more stable this new system will become.

GBTimes: Do you think the United States will ever become part of the Belt and

Road Initiative, under the Presidency of Donald Trump, or perhaps whoever is voted in next

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: That's actually the big question, you know: Will the rise of China be answered by the United States, either with a war, the Thucydides trap which some people have mentioned as a danger? There were in history twelve cases where a rising power overtook the dominant power up to that point, and it led to war; and there were four cases where it happened in a peaceful way. Now, China, first of all, has offered that neither of these two options should occur, but they have offered a special great power special relationship model, based on the acceptance of the other social model's sovereignty, non-interference. And I think Trump with his America, First policy is more inclined to respond to such a model than the previous administrations of Obama and Bush, who had these interventionist wars in the Middle East and everywhere else for exporting their system of so-called "democracy" and human rights.

So I think President Trump has said very clearly that he wants to have a good relationship with China. He calls President Xi Jinping his friend all the time. And I think the present trade negotiations actually, in my view, demonstrate that the United States would suffer tremendously, if they would try to decouple from the Chinese economy. They probably would suffer more than China, because China is much more capable, in my view, to compensate for the loss of the relationship with the United States.

But I think that the hopefully reasonable way would be to say, "OK, let's use the foreign exchange reserves of China which they have in terms of U.S. Treasuries; let's invest them through an infrastructure bank in the United States, to help to modernize American infrastructure." And that would be an urgent need, because if you look at the U.S. infrastructure, it's really in a terrible condition, and President Trump, who is talking today, I think, with the leading Democrats Pelosi and Schumer on a new infrastructure legislation; the sums which are discussed here, from what I have heard so far, are so small! First of all, the Republicans don't want to have Federal spending; the Democrats are talking only about "repair," and small issues.

So, what is lacking in these discussions is a grand design, where you would take the approach China has taken for the modernization of its infrastructure: To have fast train systems among all the major cities, to have slow-speed maglev trains for intra-urban transport. Now, you could take that same approach and modernize the entire infrastructure of the United States. And if China would, in turn, off that U.S. companies would integrate more into the projects of the Belt and Road around the world, it would be beneficial for both. Some American



companies are already doing that, like Caterpillar, General Electric, Honeywell, but that could be a real incentive for the United States to go in this direction.

Hopefully it will happen that way, because if not, I think a clash between the two largest economies would be a catastrophe for the whole world: So, let's hope that the forces of good will all work together to get to this positive end.

GBTimes: Let's talk about the Schiller Institute itself as a think tank. What is your day-to-day role in the promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative? How do you work to support it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Oh, you know, this all goes back to the life's work of my husband, who died recently: Mr. Lyndon LaRouche; who spent, actually, the last 50 years, to work on very concrete development projects. The first such project we presented in '76 in Paris. This was a comprehensive plan for the infrastructure development of all of Africa. Then we worked together with the President of Mexico José López Portillo on a Latin American development plan – this was '82. We worked with Indira Gandhi on a 40-year development plan, and also in the beginning of the '80s, we developed a 50-year development plan for the Pacific Basin. And then, when the Berlin Wall came down, and the Soviet Union disintegrated, we proposed to connect the European and Asian population and industrial centers through development corridors, and we called that the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

So we have been engaged in these kinds of big projects for the transformation of the world economy for the last decades, and naturally, we proposed it to China in the beginning of the '90s. I attended a big conference in '96 in Beijing, which had the title, "The Development of the Regions along the Eurasian Land-Bridge." And China, at that time, declared the building of the Eurasian Land-Bridge the long-term strategic aim of China by 2010. Then, naturally, came the Asia crisis in '97, so the whole thing got interrupted.

We were very happy when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in 2013, because, in the meantime, we had kept working for this. We had {many} conferences, actually hundreds of conferences and seminars all over the world. So this is has been one major point of what the Schiller Institute has been doing for the last decades. So naturally, we are very happy that now, what was only planning on our side is now being realized by the second largest economy in the world, and therefore, it becomes reality: And that makes quite happy.

GBTimes: Is there anything else you'd like to add? I've asked my questions and a lot more. Is there anything we haven't touched upon, you'd like to talk about?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: We could talk a little bit more about the culture of the New Silk Road.

GBTimes: Please – in what way?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think that the New Silk Road, or the Belt and Road Initiative, it's not just about economics and infrastructure. But I think equally important, if not more important, in my view, is the cultural side of it: That it could lead and will hopefully lead to an exchange of the best traditions of all cultures of this world. And by reviving the best traditions, like Confucianism in China, Beethoven in Germany, and Schiller; Verdi in Italy, and so forth and so on, it will ennoble the souls of the people, and I think that that is the most important question right now, because I agree with Friedrich Schiller, according to whom this institute is named: That any improvement in the political realm can only come from the moral improvement of the people. And therefore, I think it's also very interesting to me that President Xi Jinping has emphasized the aesthetical education as extremely important, because the goal of this is the beautiful mind of the pupil, of the student.

Now, that is exactly what Friedrich Schiller said, who in the response to the Jacobin Terror in the French Revolution, wrote his {Aesthetical Letters} in which he develops his aesthetical theory, which I find is in great cohesion with what Xi Jinping is saying; and that has also to do with the fact that the first education minister of the Chinese Republic studied in Germany, and he studied Schiller and Humboldt; his name was Cai Yuanpei – I'm probably pronouncing it wrong again – but he was the first president of the Beijing University, and I think there is a great affinity, a much greater affinity between the thinking of the aesthetical education as it is discussed by Xi Jinping and as it does exist in the Schiller-Humboldt tradition in Germany, in particular. I would just hope that that kind of a dialogue could be intensified, because then I think a lot of the prejudices and insecurities about the other culture would disappear, and you would bring back and bring forth the best of all sides.

GBTimes: How could this be accomplished, do you think? What sort of forms?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: You can organize conferences, you can more consciously make the poetry known – I think poetry is very, very important, which is naturally not so easy, because as Schiller said, you have to be a poet in two languages to do justice to the poetry of one language. You could have more conscious theater performances, not just as an entertainment but involving students, children, adults, and make more exhibitions, make more deep-level understanding of the

other culture.

I think China is doing an enormous amount of that, but I would have still some suggestions to make it more than entertainment, because many people go to these things, and they don't quite "get it" what it's all about; and then, it was nice, but the deeper philosophical, poetical, musical meaning could be made more pedagogically intelligible, and I think that would be a way of opening the hearts of more people, because they would recognize what treasures are there to be discovered.

GBTimes: Do you have any closing words on the Belt and Road you'd like to share with our readers?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think we are probably the generation on whom later generations will look back to, and say, "Oh! This was really a fascinating time, because it was a change from an epoch to another one." And I have an image of that, which is, this change that we are experiencing right now, is probably going to be bigger than the change in Europe between the Middle Ages and modern times. In the Middle Ages you had people believing in a whole bunch of axioms, the scholastics, Aristotelianism, witchcraft – all kinds of strange beliefs – and then, because of the influx of such thinkers as Nicholas of Cusa, or the Italian Renaissance, the modern image of man, of science and technology, of the sovereign nation-state, all these changes happened, and they created a completely different view of the image of man and of nature, and the universe, and everything we call "modern society" was the result of this change.

Now, I think we are in front, or the middle of such an epochal change, where the next era of mankind will be much, much more creative than the present one, and that's something to look forward to, because we can actually shape it, and we can bring our own creative input into it. And there are not many periods in history when that is the case: So we are actually lucky.

[Se interviewet på GBTimes.coms hjemmeside her.](#)

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**[Bekæmp det morderiske Britiske](#)**

# Imperium – opløft menneskeheden til et nyt niveau af kreativ tænkning. Schiller Instituttets internationale webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 1. marts 2019

Det underliggende tema for Helga Zepp-LaRouches strategiske præsentation i denne uges webcast fra Schiller Instituttet er, at i takt med at sammenstødet mellem det gamle og nye paradigme bliver mere og mere åbenbart, er det alene den kvalitet af tænkning, der karakteriserer menneskelig kreativitet, som kan bringe verden til at virkeliggøre de fælles mål for menneskeheden, som det nye paradigme repræsenterer.

Ingen steder var dette mere åbenlyst end i kontrasten mellem begivenhederne i Hanoi, hvor præsident Trump mødtes med Nordkoreas præsident Kim og det ubehagelige cirkus i Washington DC med den beskidte advokat Michael Cohen og de dumme demokrater, der savlede i håbet om at Cohens løgne vil bane vej for en rigsretssag mod Trump. Trump agerede i sine samtaler i Hanoi eksplicit ud fra en samarbejdsvillig strategisk alliance med Rusland og Kina, samt med Sydkorea og Japan, mens pro-kup-styrkerne i Washington gjorde det Britiske Imperiums beskidte arbejde med at holde menneskeheden som gidsler for deres døende system.

Helga præsenterede hvad der kræves for at flytte menneskeheden, ikke blot for at undgå atomkrig, men for at skabe en fremtid der er drevet af den mest spændende udforskning af universet. Med henvisning til de smukke ideer om at lade fremtiden forme nutiden, som hendes mand diskuterede i sin bog, "Der er ingen

grænser for vækst”, udstedte hun en passioneret opfordring til mobilisering for at vinde denne kamp. erliggende tema for Helga Zepp-LaRouches strategiske præsentation i denne uges webcast fra Schiller Instituttet er, at i takt med at sammenstødet mellem det gamle og nye paradigme bliver mere og mere åbenbart, er det alene den kvalitet af tænkning, der karakteriserer menneskelig kreativitet, som kan bringe verden til at virkeliggøre de fælles mål for menneskeheden, som det nye paradigme repræsenterer.

Læs begyndelsen af Helga Zepp-LaRouches webcast nedenfor.

## **Bekæmp det morderiske Britiske Imperium – opløft menneskeheden til et nyt niveau af kreativ tænkning**

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hej, jeg er Harley Schlanger fra Schiller Instituttet. Velkommen til vores internationale strategiske webcast i dag, den 1. marts 2019. Grundlægger og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, vil slutte sig til os.

Disse sidste dage skiller sig ud ved dybden af det politiske rænkespil, forskydninger i alle facetter af det strategiske billede, og på en måde ser vi sammenstødet mellem de to paradigmer i et meget skarpt relief. Jeg tror at det rigtige sted at begynde, er hvad der skete i Hanoi, topmødet mellem præsident Trump og Nordkoreas formand Kim Jong-un. Helga, hvad er din udlægning af hvad der skete der?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Jeg synes det var et skridt fremad. Jeg mener, at både vurderingen fra Trump og også fra den nordkoreanske side er, at de to sider er kommet tættere på hinanden end de var før topmødet. Klart nok opnåede de ikke at

få det mulige forventede gennembrud, men i et komplekst spørgsmål som Nordkorea og Sydkorea, som involverer alle de andre strategiske spillere – USA, Kina, Rusland – er dette ikke nødvendigvis en katastrofe, og vel ikke helt uventet at man ikke opnår et gennembrud af den størrelsesorden i løbet af et eller to møder. Så jeg synes, at det er interessant at se, at begge sider – Trump og Kim Jong-un – udtrykte ønske om at fortsætte forhandlingerne. Hvis man ser på kontrasten, hvor absolut hysterisk de vestlige medier er, så sagde de: “Åh, man ser at dette var en fuldstændig fiasko for Trump. Han troede selvfølgelig, at han bare kunne forhandle en forretningsaftale, og han ved bare ikke, hvordan man gør disse ting.”

Der var en helt anderledes reaktion fra Rusland, fra Kina, fra Sydkorea, fra Japan; som alle udtrykte den absolutte overbevisning om, at dette er det rette spor, og at det skal fortsætte. Jeg tror absolut, at det er tilfældet. Jeg mener, at de helt utrolige omstændigheder, som viser hvor modbydeligt og absolut ondskabsfuldt det gamle paradigme forsøger at bekæmpe muligheden for, at Trump kan få en aftale om atomafvæbning af Nordkorea med Kim Jong-un, var den Senatshøring med den tidligere Trump-advokat Michael Cohen, der var planlagt til at finde sted præcist samme dag. Hvis man så ser på hvordan dette blev orkestreret, at denne fuldstændige slimede original, Michael Cohen, brugte alle slags ord mod Trump fra plattenslager til racistisk og værre endnu. Helt absurd blev dette, naturligvis af de internationale vestlige mainstream-medier, fremstillet som om at Trump kun holdt Nordkorea-mødet for at aflede opmærksomheden fra det meget vigtigere spørgsmål om Michael Cohens høring; lige nøjagtig det modsatte var tilfældet. De besluttede at bruge Michael Cohen-historien til at skabe det mest ugunstige miljø for et så vigtigt møde at finde sted.

Denne hændelse alene burde sige folk hvad der virkelig foregår, fordi der førhen var en udtalt – eller måske endda udtalt – regel om, at når en præsident eller et statsoverhoved fører vigtige diplomatiske forhandlinger i udlandet, blev det respekteret, og intet ville blive gjort som kunne forstyrre det. Denne hændelse viser virkelig, hvor nedbrudt enhver adfærdskodeks, enhver civiliseret adfærd

hos Trumps modstandere er, eller snarere modstanderne af det nye paradigme, og ideen om at man rent faktisk kan have en verden, hvor konflikter bliver overvundet gennem forhandlinger. Jeg synes det viser os hvor barbarisk tonen er blevet, og jeg mener, at det bør falde tilbage på de mennesker, der har udført det. Så med hensyn til situationen omkring Nordkorea som sådan, tror jeg ikke det er en katastrofe. Jeg tror, at processen vil fortsætte, og den russiske talsmand for Vladimir Putin, Peskov, sagde faktisk, at denne diplomatiske situation mellem de to lande igen er et bevis for, at man ikke opnår fremskridt på en trinvis måde. Det er faktisk det der er tilfældet, fordi verdenssituationen er så kompleks, at man er nødt til at finde løsninger, der tager højde for alle problemerne, ellers gør man ikke fremskridt nogen steder.

SCHLANGER: Lad mig for et øjeblik vende tilbage til denne sammenstilling mellem Trump, der udfører diplomati på højt niveau, og Demokraterne i Kongressen, der bruger Michael Cohen – ikke bare til at distrahere fra hvad Trump gør – men for at afsætte ham fra embedet. Trump pointerede på pressekonferencen bagefter, og også i sine diskussioner der førte op til mødet, at han arbejder sammen med Rusland, arbejder sammen med Kina, med Japan og Sydkorea. Efterfølgende talte han med lederne fra disse lande, så det er klart, at der er et løbende samarbejde på højeste niveau blandt de vigtigste nationer i verden. Dette er ikke alene noget som modstanderne af Trump, – ‘Never Trumpers’ – ignorerer, men noget de forsøger at stoppe. Det synes jeg virkelig, som du siger, står i skarpt kontrast til den måde, som dette har udspillet sig på i løbet af de sidste par dage.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Undskyld; jeg fik ikke fat i din pointe.

SCHLANGER: Altså, min pointe er, at det demonstrerer kuppets natur. Det handler ikke om noget, som Trump gjorde i relation til Rusland; det handler om, hvad Trump forsøger at gøre med hensyn til at forandre det strategiske paradigme.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Ja, vi har diskuteret dette mange gange. Det er hele Russia-gates natur. I det øjeblik Trump i valgkampen i 2016 indikerede, at han gik ind for at

forbedre forholdet til Rusland, og hvad han efterfølgende gjorde for at forbedre forholdet til Kina i startfasen af hans administration; dette er faktisk det absolut værste mareridt for den geopolitiske fraktion på begge sider af Atlanten. Fordi, når først man har en konstellation med USA-Rusland-Kina – og muligvis Indien og andre nationer – hvis de samarbejder, går hele det britiske rænkespil i vasken. Jeg synes, at Trump under disse omstændighederne gør et fantastisk job, hvis man tager i betragtning de kræfter, som han er oppe imod...

Se resten på videoen.

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## [Fra arkivet: Vitus Bering og rejsen til Amerika](#)

*af Tom Gillesberg*

*Denne danske resumé (nedenfor) er et redigeret sammendrag af en artikel »Vitus Bering and the Rediscovery of America« (nedenfor), der blev skrevet som et bidrag til et festskrift for Lyndon LaRouche i anledning af hans 85 års fødselsdag den 8. september 2007.*

Med bygningen af en magnettogforbindelse mellem København og Århus over Kattegat, som den første del af et dansk magnettognet, bryder vi med opfattelsen om Danmark som et lille land, der blot kan følge i de større landes fodspor. I stedet er det os, der går foran og gør et afgørende teknologisk kvantespring muligt. Med bygningen af et dansk magnettognet revolutionerer vi ikke blot den danske økonomi, i og med at hele Danmark bliver til et sammenhængende lokalområde, men vi sætter også en ny standard, som vil betyde magnettog i hele Europa. Med det russiske initiativ til at bygge en tunnelforbindelse under Beringstrædet, vil vi med tiden kunne tage magnettoget hele vejen fra Aalborg til Los Angeles.

Det er et af historiens smukke sammenfald, at Danmark har fået mulighed for at spille denne historiske rolle netop nu, for derigennem går vi faktisk i fodsporene af den berømte danske skibsfører og opdagelsesrejsende Vitus Bering, der gennem sit modige lederskab ud i det ukendte genopdagede Amerika og lagde



navn til Beringstrædet... Læs mere:

Dansk resumé: [Klik her.](#)

English, full article: [Click her.](#)

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## [Aftaler til en værdi af 42,07 milliarder dollar er blevet underskrevet på 'Eastern Economic Forum'](#)

Mere end 6.000 delegerede besøgte det fjerde 'Eastern Economic Forum' i Vladivostok, som bød på 100 forretningsmøder i løbet af 11.-13. september. Derudover er 175 aftaler for i alt 2,9 billioner rubler, eller 42,07 milliarder dollar, blev underskrevet ifølge Jury Trutnev, den russiske vicepremierminister og præsidentens befuldmægtigede udsending til det 'Fjernøstlige føderale Distrikt'. "Kl. 09:00 (lokal tid) var 175 aftaler til en værdi af 2,9 billioner rubler blevet underskrevet. Hvis vi genkalder tallene fra de foregående fora – på det første forum nåede tallet 1,3 billioner rubler, det andet 1,8 billioner rubler; det tredje 2,5 billioner rubler," sagde han ifølge TASS.

Disse projekter omfatter oprettelsen af minedrift og industriel virksomhed baseret på det malmrige Baimsky-område i Chukotka; den asiatiske investeringsfond GenFund investerer i de fjernøstlige projekter under det russiske 'agro'-holdingselskab Rusagro og gødningsfabrikken Nakhodka; leverancer af 100 SSJ-100 russiske regionale passager-jetfly til Aeroflot; og opførelsen af en omladningsterminal til Novatek LNG (Liquid Natural Gas, flydende naturgas - red.) ved Betjevinskaya-bugten i Kamtjatka.

"Inden for rammerne af forummet blev der afholdt 100 forretningsmøder med fire hovedtemaer: støtteværktøjer til investeringer, prioriterede områder i Fjernøsten, globale fjernøstlige samarbejdsprojekter samt skabelse af livsbetingelser for mennesker ... 6.002 delegerede og 1.300 repræsentanter for massemedier deltog i konferencen," sagde han.

Trutnev udtalte også til Sputnik, at Rusland vil undersøge

omkostningseffektiviteten ved opførelsen af en bro mellem den russiske ø Sakhalin og Hokkaido, den nordligste af Japans hovedøer.

“Vi har for nærværende forskellige vurderinger af lastbasis. Vi vil forsøge at udligne evalueringerne. Det er svært at forudsige ‘cost recovery’ af et stort investeringsprojekt. En vanskelig proces er i gang,” sagde Trutnev på sidelinjen af ‘Eastern Economic Forum’.

Putin har tilbage i juli beordret den russiske regering til at studere planer for at bygge en bro fra det russiske fastland til Sakhalin-øen, hvilket giver særlige vanskeligheder. Men disse to broer tilsammen ville gøre Japan til en kontinental stat!

Idet han talte om Ruslands initiativ til en fredsaftale med Japan, bemærkede Trutnev: “Freden skaber fundamentet for relationerne ... Det er ikke et spørgsmål om udveksling ... vi vurderer ikke den økonomiske effekt her.”

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## **POLITISK ORIENTERING den 6. september 2018:**

### **53 afrikanske lande kommer til Beijing for at samarbejde med Kina om at bygge fremtiden.**

### **Se også 2. del.: diskussion. Klik her.**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video 1. del:

Video 2. del, diskussion:

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# Ny rapport kan bestilles: 2. bind, Den Nye Silkevej Bliver til Verdenslandbroen; En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden

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LaRouche-bevægelsen har spillet en enestående rolle i udviklingen af forslag til international økonomisk udvikling og sat retningslinjer for politiske beslutninger, som nu i stigende grad er udbredte i verden. Ved slutningen af Den kolde Krig, og den deraf følgende mulighed for internationalt samarbejde om menneskehedens fælles mål, foreslog Lyndon og Helga LaRouche i 1997 "Den Eurasiske Landbro" som en "Ny Silkevej ... for Global Økonomisk Udvikling". Efter bekendtgørelsen af Bælt- og Vejinitiativet fra den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping i 2013 (et forslag i samklang med LaRouche-forslaget) offentliggjorde LaRouche-bevægelsen det første bind af "Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen", en 374-siders rapport der indbefatter store udviklingsprojekter fra hele verden under rammerne af den økonomiske tilgang, som er grundlagt af Lyndon LaRouche.

Vi er glade for at annoncere udgivelsen af dette andet bind, "Den nye Silkevej bliver til Verdens-Landbroen: En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden", hvor vi giver dig et opdateret billede af fremskridtene i Kinas Bælt- og Vejinitiativ, herunder detaljerede analyser region for region og nyligt opdaterede kort. Vi fremhæver også principperne for fysisk økonomi og økonomiske metrikker opdaget af Lyndon LaRouche; metrikker, på hvilke muligheden for at hæve levestandarden for menneskeheden afhænger. Vi undersøger de vestlige nationers strategiske forhold til det nye paradigme, og hvilke udfordringer der skal imødegås for at overvinde det gamle paradigmes tilgang med britisk geopolitik, og erstatte det med LaRouches overordnede program for at overvinde det truende økonomiske kollaps i Vesten.

Som Schiller Instituttets grundlægger og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche har sagt: "Jeg tror, at den Nye Silkevej er et typisk eksempel på en ide, hvis tid er kommet; og når en idé på den måde bliver til en materiel realitet, manifesterer det en fysisk kraft i universet.

"Udnyt dette kraftfulde værktøj til politisk beslutningstagning og politisk organisering!

Helga Zepp-LaRouches introduktion til rapporten:

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English:

Table of Contents and Helga Zepp-LaRouches introduction to the report:

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# Den amerikanske strategi for 'Indo-Stillehavsområdet' er spildt på ASEAN ved dets møde

Ifølge journalistiske rapporter fra den igangværende ASEAN-konference, udgjorde 'Frit og Åbent Indo-Pacific'-strategien ikke noget 'match' for Bælt og Vej initiativet fra Kina. Strategien, med en indledende finansiering på kun 113 millioner dollars, blev atter foreslået af den amerikanske udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo.

En artikel i den Hong Kong-baserede avis South China Morning Post den 3. august havde titlen "Kina scorer ved ASEAN mens USA farer vild i det Sydkinesiske Hav." "Hvis private markeder nogetsteds fungerer så godt som Trump forestiller sig," skrev artiklen, "ville Indo-Stillehavsområdet ikke mangle de mange milliarder dollars i infrastrukturfinansiering som tilfældet er i dag – et punkt som udenrigsministeren anerkendte i hans i øvrigt beklagelige tale den 30. juli. Det havde været bedre for Pompeo, hvis han havde dirigeret administrationens midler til den Asiatiske Infrastruktur Investeringsbanks (AIIB) særlige finansieringsmekanisme, hvorved eksterne midler potentielt kan forvaltes af institutionen, kanaliseres ind i infrastrukturprojekter og derved katalysere private penge, der dog holdes adskilt fra institutionens aktionærer ... AIIB har allerede en udlåns-portefølje, der overstiger den amerikanske Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) og Millennium Challenge Corporation, individuelt, i Indo-Stillehavsområdet – til trods for at den blot har eksisteret i to og et halvt år. Dens multilateralt forvaltede udlånskapacitet vil langt overstige alt, hvad denne eller fremtidige amerikanske administrationer har at tilbyde."

Hvad angår 'problemet' med Kina, ASEAN og Det Sydkinesiske Hav, konkluderede SCMP, at "Kina-ASEAN-forbindelserne er i de tidlige stadier af en glimrende cyklus, der – i modsætning til Washingtons og de vestlige forventninger – fæstnede rod på den selvsamme dag, hvor voldgiftsretten afsagde sin kendelse i sagen Filippinerne versus Kina. "

Wall Street Journal forsøger den 4. august at give et positivt spin til Pompeos annoncering af, hvad bladet kalder en "ny æra for amerikansk økonomisk engagement i fred og velstand i Indo-Stillehavsområdet." Men Journals dækning må erkende, at "elefanten i rummet er handelskrigen," som det blev sagt af australske Malcolm Cook fra Institutet for Sydøstasiatiske Studier i

Singapore. Cook fortalte avisen, at “forrest i sydøstasiatiske stater bevidsthed – herunder i Singapores – vil være de negative effekter på de sydøstasiatiske økonomier af de amerikanske handelsforanstaltninger mod Kina.” Den næste runde af amerikanske toldtariffer, som der nu trues med, er rettet mod ASEAN.

Japans Kyodo News Agencys dækning den 3. august fra det samme møde begyndte således: “Udenrigsministre fra (ASEAN) plus Japan, Kina og Sydkorea enedes lørdag om at styrke det økonomiske samarbejde, idet de gav udtryk for modstand mod amerikansk handelsprotektionisme. Ministrene bekræftede, at de vil fremskynde forhandlingerne om ‘Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership’, hvorved ASEAN forsøger at skabe handelspartnerskaber med Australien, Kina, Indien, Japan, New Zealand og Sydkorea.”

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## **POLITISK ORIENTERING den 26. juli 2018:**

### **BRIKS-topmøde i Sydafrika: Kina viser Afrika vejen ud af fattigdom** **Se også 2. del.**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video 2. del 5 min.:

Lyd:

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## **POLITISK ORIENTERING:**

**Før Trump-Putin møde:**  
**Schiller Instituttets konference**  
**markerer overgang til det nye**  
**paradigme.**  
**Se også diskussionen.**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video, indlæg:

Video, diskussion:

Lyd:

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**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:**  
**Modsætningernes sammenfald**  
**– Morgendagens verden.**  
**Schiller Instituttets Internationale**  
**konference, 30. juni, 2018, Tyskland**

*Hvis alle europæiske nationer ville gå sammen med Kina, Indien, Japan og også USA og gøre alt dette sammen med de afrikanske stater, der ønsker at blive en del af et sådant forceret program, og annoncere det som en fælles forpligtelse, kunne vi vende flygtningekrisen omkring. Men denne fremgangsmåde kræver en passioneret kærlighed til menneskeheden; præcis, som premierminister Abiy Ahmed*

*fra Etiopien for nylig sagde under et masse-møde med en halv million mennesker, kort tid, før han blev udsat for et attentatforsøg; han sagde, »Den eneste måde at gå fremefter på, væk fra al denne historie, er tilgivelse og kærlighed. Hævn er for de svage. Og fordi etiopiere ikke er svage, har vi ikke brug for hævn. Vi vil vinde med kærlighed«.*

*Så lad os handle ligeså. Verden befinder sig i en utrolig oprørstilstand. Det er meget kompliceret, og jeg mener ikke, at problemerne vil blive løst ved at have en zillion delvise løsninger. Vi har brug for et højere fornuftsgrundlag, som vil forene hele menneskeheden. Jeg mener, vi har nået vejs ende for en epoke, enden på geopolitik. Og vi må nå frem til det Nye Paradigme, hvor vi tænker i banerne for coincidentia oppositorum; det, Xi Jinping har kaldt et »fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«. Hvis Europa er villig til at overleve, vil vi organisere de europæiske lande til at gå med i denne indsats.*

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## **Australien: Lovforslag om Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling fremsat i parlamentet; LaRouche-allierede CEC krediteres**

25. juni, 2018 – Et lovforslag om at indføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling blev i dag fremsat i det australske parlament af Bob Katter – Lovforslag til reform af banksystemet (Bankopdeling) 2018[1] – en aflægger af det australske LaRouche-ligesindede Citizens Electoral Councils (CEC) mangeårige kampagne for Glass-Steagall. I sin præsentation af lovforslaget krediterede parlamentsmedlem Katter CEC's Robert Barwick samt en grafik over australske universelle bankers eksponering til derivater, som cirkuleres af CEC, hvilket trak opmærksomhed til nødvendigheden af en lov som FDR's Glass/Steagall-lov fra 1933, der adskiller



kommercielle banker og investeringsbanker og således beskytter kundernes konti mod eksponering til spekulative 'værdipapirer'. CEC's forslag fra 2017 til en [Australsk Glass/Steagall-lov](#) kan ses på CEC's webside.

En artikel 20. juni på bloggen MacroBusiness med overskriften, »*Is Australia Sitting on a Ticking Derivatives Nuclear Bomb?*« (Sidder Australien på en tikkende derivat-atombombe?) begynder, »Der er en grafik fra CEC (et australsk politisk parti, der er fortalere for at indføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven, som sandsynligvis kommer på bordet sidst i juni), som viser, at den totale værdi af finansielle derivater i Australien er omkring AUS\$37 billioner«. Forfatteren Martin North udtaler, at »folk stiller spørgsmål om dette«.

Australiens BNP er på omkring AUS\$1,2 billion, en tredjedel af de australske bankers eksponering til derivater; bankerne kunne meget nemt tabe så meget, og meget hurtigt få et nyt finanskrak.

Efter en meget lang analyse af situationen med mange grafiske kort, konkluderer North: »Bundlinjen er, at de AUS\$37 billioner er en god repræsentation af den nuværende, enorme eksponering i vores banksystem, og det rager langt op over bankernes nuværende regnskaber og landets totale økonomi. Risiciene er bogstavelig talt enorme, og i et bankkrak i hele systemet, hvor flere parter er eksponeret, ville en bailout (statslig bankredning), om det krævedes, sandsynligvis få dybtgående, økonomiske virkninger. Det kunne være nok til at oversvømme hele økonomien. Så store er de potentielle risici. Det er grunden til, at det er værd at indføre Glass-Steagall.«

Så, lad os derfor gøre det!

[1] Se: [http://cecaust.com.au/releases/2018\\_06\\_26\\_Katter\\_Introduces\\_GS.html](http://cecaust.com.au/releases/2018_06_26_Katter_Introduces_GS.html)

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**En forandring til det bedre kommer, hvis I kæmper for det.**  
**Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller**

# Institut

## Webcast, 21. juni, 2018

*Hvis man således havde de europæiske ledere, Xi Jinping og et halvt dusin afrikanske ledere, der talte for kontinentet, og de tilsammen ville erklære et forceret program for infrastrukturudviklingen af Afrika, så ville det ikke alene have troværdighed pga. Xi Jinpings tilstedeværelse, men det ville også sende et signal til alle disse regeringer og til alle unge mennesker om, at der vil være store muligheder for at samarbejde om opbygningen af deres eget land, så de ikke ville føle sig tvunget til at rejse tværs over Sahara og dø af tørst, eller at drukne i Middelhavet, eller blive fanget af Frontex' [EU-grænse-]politi for at blive anbragt i noget, selv paven har karakteriseret som »koncentrationslejre«.*

*Jeg mener, dette kan gøres. Nu er det ikke særlig sandsynligt, at EU vil gøre dette, i betragtning af den kendsgerning, at de er, hvad de er, men det er en absolut rigtig idé, og skulle dette EU-topmøde forpasse denne mulighed, så kan man få et topmøde, hvornår, det skal være, i juli eller august, eller man kan tage FN's Generalforsamling i september og gøre dette spørgsmål til det eneste punkt på dagsordenen.*

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## Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

»En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«

Introduktion til bind II af  
rapporten, »Den Nye Silkevej

## [bliver til Verdenslandbroen«](#)

*20. juni, 2018 – Vi har den glæde at præsentere Helga Zepp-LaRouches introduktion til den kommende Schiller Institut rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen, bind II: En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«. Rapporten forventes udgivet i slutningen af denne måned.*

»Den Nye Silkevejsånd« har ændret verden til det bedre i en langt mere gennemgribende grad, end den transatlantiske sektor hidtil blot nogenlunde har forstået. Siden den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping satte den Nye Silkevej på dagsordenen i september 2013 i Kasakhstan, er en hidtil uset optimisme fejlet hen over udviklingslandene i særdeleshed; en følelse af, at fattigdom og underudvikling kan overvindes i en nær fremtid, takket være kinesiske investeringer i infrastruktur, industri og landbrug. Geopolitisk orienterede kredse i Vesten har ikke forstået, at Kina gennemfører en ny model for international politik, der takler det underskud, som arven efter kolonialisme og imperialisme har testamenteret frem til i dag: den absolutte mangel på udvikling. Og fordi Kina således adresserer milliarder af menneskers eksistentielle behov, vil denne politik sandsynligvis blive den største revolution i menneskehedens historie.

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## [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.

Det 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 uddeles 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 forsikringselskab 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?

Principperne i Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel til handling er simpelt hen principperne 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)*

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## [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.*

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# 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)*

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**[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?*

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## [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](http://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, fencing 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](http://larouchepac.com).

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## [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.