

Kina: Løsning for Korea mulig med amerikansk-kinesisk samarbejde

2. maj, 2017 – En lederartikel i *Global Times* i dag fremkommer med den mening mht. Koreakrisen, at, »Hvis Washington arbejder i samme retning som Beijing, er der udsigt til et betydningsfuldt gennembrud i spørgsmålet.«

Lederen, der repræsenterer regeringens partipolitik, beklager behersket, at Trump-administrationen har udtrykt en holdning om, at »Pyongyangs opgivelse af sine atomambitioner afhænger af, om Beijing lægger tilstrækkeligt pres på dem«, hvilket, siger lederens forfattere, ikke er korrekt. »Washington må, samtidig med, at de ikke placerer for mange forventninger på Kina, også fortsætte med at udøve deres egne bestræbelser i spørgsmålet. Trump bør ikke få alle sine råd fra et par såkaldte strateger og blive vildledt omkring situationen.«

De bemærker, at problemet grundlæggende set er mellem Washington og Pyongyang, eftersom »Nordkoreas hensynsløse forfølgelse af atomare og langtrækkende missilteknologier drives frem af usikkerhed omkring dets regime. Det forsøger ikke at blive det næste mål for afsættelse, efter Irak og Libyen. USA må adressere Pyongyangs strategiske foruroligelse.« Dette er nøjagtig, hvad Rex Tillerson sagde i sidste uge.

Lederartiklen bemærker også, »Det følsomme tidspunkt i april er forbi. Nordkorea udførte ikke en sjette atomtest, og frekvensen og skalaen af dets missilaffyringer er ikke så signifikante, hvilket kan tilskrives samarbejde mellem Kina og USA.«

Forfatterne konkluderer: »Vi har bemærket, at Washington på det seneste har udvist en vis fleksibilitet i sine

Trump sætter ind for fred i Asien; New York Times råber på krig

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 2. maj, 2017 – Det bliver i stigende grad klart, at præsident Trump, sammen med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping og Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin, tager skridt til at afslutte krisepunkterne i Eurasien, der havde bragt verden til randen af krig under præsident Obama, og som briterne og deres aktiver desperat har forsøgt at bruge igen i dag for at bryde Trumps samarbejde med Rusland og Kina.

Som en sydkoreansk analytiker sagde i sidste uge, så har Trump en politik for Nordkorea, der er meget tæt på den politik, der føres af de førende kandidater til præsidentskabet i Sydkorea i det forestående valg den 9. maj: hav en større pind, men tilbyd en større gulerod.

Alt imens Trump-administrationen har aktiveret THAAD-missilsystemet i Sydkorea og gennemfører øvelser i området med et hangarskib, B-1 bombefly og atomubåde, erklærer Trump samtidig højlydt for verden, at han samarbejder tæt med præsident Xi, og at han ønsker at forsikre Nordkorea om, at USA ikke truer med »regimeskifte« imod Kim Jong-un-regeringen. Hans udtalelser mandag om, at han ville være villig til at møde Kim Jong-un personligt under passende omstændigheder, er blevet mødt med hysteri i den vestlige presse, og deres respons til Trumps opringning til den filippinske præsident Rodrigo Duterte, hvor han inviterede ham til at besøge Det Hvide Hus, sendte *New York Times* og andre ud i hysteriske

krampetrækninger.

Men hvad repræsenterer disse skridt? Koreakrisen blev skabt af Bush- og Obama-administrationerne, der saboterede hver eneste aftale, der blev opnået med Nordkorea, og førte til Obamas vanvittige »strategiske tålmodighed« – altså, en afvisning af at forhandle med Nordkorea, med mindre de gjorde præcis, som de fik besked på, samtidig med, at han opbyggede en massiv militærstyrke og forøgede sanktionerne. Målet var Kina, ikke Nordkorea. Bush og Obama var henrykte over at have et atombevæbnet Nordkorea, som gav en undskyldning for at opbygge en massiv militær ring rundt om Kina og Rusland.

Nu arbejder Trump sammen med Kina. Der er ikke længere grund til at drive Nordkorea til fjendtlige reaktioner med atomvåben. Som udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson sagde i sidste uge, så må vi overbevise Pyongyang om, at vi ikke tilsigter regimeskifte, men blot en fredelig atomafrustning af Koreahalvøen.

Det samme gælder for Filippinerne. Den tidligere filippinske regerings unødvendige provokation af Kina, hvor de sendte spørgsmålet om suverænitet over øerne i det Sydkinesiske Hav til en forudindtaget vestlig domstol, uden kinesisk deltagelse, retfærdiggjorde Obamas deployering af en stærk militærstyrke til området. Med valget af Duterte endte denne krise, og Filippinerne arbejder nu tæt sammen med Kina, og ligeledes med USA. Både Filippinerne og USA befinder sig nu under et fornuftigt lederskab, der afviser galskaben med verdenskrig mellem atommagter.

I dag havde Trump en lang telefonsamtale med præsident Putin, hvor de aftalte at arbejde tæt sammen om udarbejdelse af en fredelig, politisk løsning på brændpunkterne i Nordkorea og Syrien. Dette forfærder briterne, der troede, de med held havde forgiftet Trumps plan om at blive venner med Putin, gennem deres løgne om, at Assad havde brugt kemiske våben, og som fik Trump til at bombe en syrisk flyvebase.

Naturligvis beskriver *New York Times*, Det britiske Imperiums stemme i USA, Xi Jinping og Putin som diktatorer og hævder, at Trump er en tyrann, fordi han vil være venner med dem, eller med andre »autoritære diktatorer«, såsom Duterte, Egyptens el-Sisi eller andre, der trodser den britiske imperieopdeling af verden i fjendtlige lejre, og som kun er interesseret i at bekæmpe terrorisme, og ikke andre nationalstater. Dette er i realiteten landene i den Nye Silkevej, der ønsker at arbejde sammen som venner i opbygningen af en verden, der er menneskeheden værdig.

Trump har hidtil endnu ikke meddelt, om han vil deltage i det Internationale Bælt & Vej Forum, der finder sted i Beijing den 14. – 15. maj, og hvor ledere fra 100 nationer vil mødes for at diskutere menneskehedens fremtid, baseret på gensidig udvikling, lindring af alvorlig fattigdom (som Kina næsten har opnået), og en verden, der er fri for krig og terrorisme. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde den 13. april, hvis Trump går frem med at bringe USA ind i den Nye Silkevej, vil han blive husket som en af de største amerikanske præsidenter. Selve begrebet om Imperium, om en verden, der består af tilhængere af Darwins teorier (den stærkeste overlever) og nationer, der fungerer på samme måde som i dyreverden, hvor man kæmper om fordele på den andens bekostning, kan én gang for alle deponeres i den historiske skraldespand. Menneskeheden kan dernæst gå fremad mod sin sande bestemmelse med at opbygge en retfærdig og fremgangsrig verden, og med fremme af menneskehedens opdagelser i rummet, samt skabe en videnskabelig og kulturel renæssance blandt alle folkeslag.

Ruslands ambassadører til Nordkorea og Kina om krisen over Korea

2017, 1. maj – Den russiske ambassadør til Nordkorea, Alexander Matsegora, sagde, efter et møde med den nordkoreanske viceudenrigsminister han Song Ryol den 30. april, til TASS, at han »opfordrede sine koreanske modparter til at udvise tilbageholdenhed og afstå fra handlinger, der kunne optrappe spændingerne i dette område«.

Han Song Ryol mener, at optrapning i Koreahalvøen blev forårsaget af »de amerikansk-sydkoreanske øvelser rettet mod DFK (Demokratiske Folkerepublik Korea) sammen med USA's koncentration af strategiske våben«. Han fortsatte med, at Nordkorea »vil blive ved med at træffe forholdsregler til at styrke de nationale atomafskrækkelsesstyrker for at forsvare landets suverænitet og vitale rettigheder, så vel som fred på halvøen«.

I mellemtiden rapporterede TASS ligeledes, at den russiske ambassadør til Kina Andrei Denisov til reportere den 30. april sagde: »USA's militære pres mod Nordkorea fremprovokerer blot skridt til gengældelse fra Nordkoreas side. Under Trump (-s præsidentskab) har Nordkorea allerede affyret missiler ni gange ...

»Vi opfordrer til, at de allerede eksisterende formater genoptages, først og fremmest sekspartforhandlingerne« om atomafrustning af Koreahalvøen, sagde den russiske ambassadør og understregede, at den kinesiske side siger, der ikke er noget alternativ til dette format. »Blot hvilke initiativer som helst vil ikke fungere, siger kineserne.«

Denisov sagde, at Ruslands og Kinas holdning til de nordkoreanske atomvåben næsten er sammenfaldende med begge

landes støtte til FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolutioner, der pålægger Pyongyang sanktioner. De vil aldrig støtte Nordkoreas missil- og atomprogrammer, da disse udgør en direkte trussel mod sikkerheden og også provokerer USA til at øge forsvarskapaciteter, der »i realiteten har offensivt potentiale«, sagde han. Fornuftige argumenter, som både vi og Kina gentagne gange har fremført, virker ikke nu, men det betyder ikke, at vi ikke bør fortsætte med at overbevise andre«, sagde han.

Trump er måske ved at bryde fri af den britiske krigsfælde: Hvad hans næste skridt må være

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 1. maj, 2017 – Præsident Donald Trumps erklæring i dag om, at han er villig til at forhandle fred direkte med Nordkoreas Kim Jong Un – hvilket vil forskaffe de største, løgnagtige medier i London, New York og Washington et nervøst sammenbrud – er begyndelsen til, at præsidenten muligvis vil bryde ud af en britisk krigsfælde. »Under de rette omstændigheder«, sagde han, og disse omstændigheder kunne meget vel være præcis de *multilaterale*, direkte forhandlinger, som præsidenterne Xi og Putin arbejder så hårdt på.

Kina og Rusland – de nationer, som den britiske elite har forsøgt at drive Trump til krig med. Den britiske regerings

Boris Johnson og Michael Fallon har gentagne gange meddelt, at de med sikkerhed vidste, at Trump stod for at gå i krig mod Nordkorea, ligesom de, kortvarigt, havde puffet ham ind i en krigsfælde i Syrien.

Det er af presserende betydning, at alle Trump-tilhængere forstår dette og lægger yderligere pres på ham for at undfly briternes dødbringende »geopolitik«.

Hans destination bør være Beijing, 14.-15. maj, sammen med 30 andre statsoverhoveder og 101 nationale delegationer i Bælt & Vej Forum. Det er samarbejde med Kina om økonomisk udvikling på verdensplan, inklusive en ny økonomisk infrastruktur i USA.

Præsidenten overrumplede Wall Street i samme interview i det ovale kontor ved at sige, at han ønskede at bryde Wall Street-bankerne op med det »21. århundredes Glass-Steagall«. Ingen tvivl om, at de vil tilbyde Barack Obama endnu mere – en halv million pr. tale – for at angribe Trump. Fra og med G20-mødet i februar 2009 i London fulgte Obama den britiske, politiske ledelse: Bankredning (bailout) til alle storbankerne, og vedtagelse af hvad som helst, blot IKKE Glass-Steagall. Dét ville sætte en stopper for Londons rolle og verdens imperie-finanscentrum.

Hvad der er vigtigere, så ville dette smide Wall Street-bankernes spekulative derivater og »kasino«-operationer ud af støtte fra skatteborgerne og statslig garanti og overlade dem til at gå fallit, hvis de vil gå fallit. Med en enorm gældsboble i foretagender og selskaber på \$14 billion, der er begyndt at gå i betalingsstandsning og nu truer med at gå fallit, er dette det afgørende, første skridt til at vende tilbage til en økonomisk genrejsning. Som stiftende chefredaktør for *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, i dag sagde om Trumps interview: »Dette finanssystem har været komplet degenereret, et svindelnummer, siden et godt stykke tid før krakket, som jeg forudsagde i begyndelsen af 2007. Man må simpelt hen skaffe sig af med det.«

Præsidenten tager skridt til at undfly den dødbringende, britiske fælde med geopolitik og krig, som – siden FDR – kun JFK og Ronald Reagan er brudt fri af, i det mindste delvist. Den ene blev myrdet, den anden næsten myrdet. Det er et spørgsmål om liv og død for nationen, at præsident Trumps tilhængere forstår, hvad han er oppe imod, og hvad hans næste skridt må være.

Imperiet ØNSKEDE, at Nordkorea skulle udvikle atomvåben.

EIR kortvideo, 1. maj 2017

**RADIO SCHILLER 1. maj, 2017:
Nordkorea: Det vigtigste er,
at Trump og Kinas
præsident Xi er begyndt at
tale sammen**

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/nordkorea-det-vigtigste-er-at-trump-og-kinas-praesident-xi-er-begyndt-at-tale-sammen

Kina og Grækenland konsoliderer 'allround strategisk partnerskab' baseret på Bælt & Vej- initiativet

29. april, 2017 – Liu Qibao, chef for Kinas Kommunistiske Partis Centralkomites PR-afdeling, sagde under et besøg i Athen, at Kina ønsker at arbejde sammen med Grækenland for at »implementere Bælt & Vej-initiativet og således fremme udviklingen af det kinesisk-græske allround strategiske partnerskab«, rapporterede *Xinhua* den 28. april. Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras på sin side sagde, at Grækenland ønsker »at benytte Bælt & Vej-initiativet som en mulighed for yderligere at fremme bilateralt samarbejde i felterne for handel, investering, kultur, videnskab og teknologi, så vel som turisme«, iflg. *Xinhua*. Tsipras og andre højtplacerede græske folkevalgte vil være i Beijing for at deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum 14.-15. maj.

Liu var også involveret i underskrivelse af flere kulturaftaler i Grækenland, inkl. to forståelsesmemoranda om »fælles filmproduktion og -oversættelse, og udgivelse af klassiske og moderne, græske og kinesiske, litterære værker«.

Foto: Den græske premierminister Tsipras og Liu Quibao under sidstnævntes besøg i Grækenland.

»Øst og Vest: En dialog mellem storslåede kulturer« Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*Lige fra begyndelsen havde Schiller
Instituttet den idé, at vi måtte have en
retfærdig, ny økonomisk verdensorden;
men at det aldrig ville fungere, hvis det ikke
blev forbundet med en renæssance af
klassisk kultur.*

Det, jeg vil tale om, er ideen om den højeste menneskehed, det fælles filosofiske grundlag for vestlig og asiatisk kultur ... Præsident Xi Jinpings håbefulde vision for det, han altid kalder et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid ... er blevet vedtaget som en resolution i FN's Sikkerhedsråd. ... Med dette koncept er et strategisk initiativ, som kan erstatte den krigsskabende geopolitik med idealet om en forenet menneskehed, sat på dagordenen

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Kina og Rusland opfordrer indtrængende til diplomatisk løsning på krisen i Nordkorea under debat i FN's Sikkerhedsråd

29. april, 2017 – Gårsdagens diskussion i FN's Sikkerhedsråd af krisen i Korea straffede generelt Nordkorea for dets overtrædelser af FN-resolutioner, men der lød også mange advarsler om faren for, at krisen eskalerer til krig, fra Kina og Rusland, og andre.

Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi advarede om, at, »hvis spørgsmålet om Halvøen ikke sættes under effektiv kontrol, og i tilfælde af uventede hændelser, er det højst sandsynligt, at situationen vil tage en drastisk drejning til det værre og optrappes ud af kontrol ... Vi må forblive forpligtet til dialogens og forhandlingens vej. Anvendelse af magt løser ikke uoverensstemmelser og vil blot føre til større katastrofer«, bemærkede Wang.

Den russiske repræsentant, viceudenrigsminister Gennady Gatilo, erklærede, at, »Nordkorea har handlet upassende« ved at overtræde FN's resolutioner, osv. »Samtidig er anvendelsen af militærmagt absolut uacceptabel«, sagde han, »da det er fuldt af katastrofale konsekvenser for Koreahalvøen og hele Nordøstasien«. Hvis man ikke finder en diplomatisk løsning, kunne det føre »til de forfærdeligste konsekvenser«. Gatilov sagde, at »krigerisk retorik sammen med en urimelig opvisning af muskler får alle i verden til at spørge sig selv, om der kommer krig. Det er ingen hemmelighed, at, midt i

spændingerne, kunne ethvert tankeløst skridt resultere i forfærdelige konsekvenser«.

FN's generalsekretær Antonio Guterres advarede også om faren for krig: »Jeg er oprørt over risikoen for en militær optrapning i området, inklusive gennem fejlberedning eller misforståelse.«

Efter sammentrædet i FN's Sikkerhedsråd sagde Nordkoreas viceudenrigsminister Kim In Ryong til AP, at ideen om at bruge sanktioner og trusler for at få den Demokratiske Folkerepublik Korea til at opgive sine atomvåben, er »en vild drøm«. D.F.K., sagde han, ville aldrig forhandle deres 'nukes' som en del af »politiske studehandler og økonomiske aftaler«. Han gentog D.F.K.'s stående politik om, at, når USA først stopper sine fjendtlige aktiviteter, »vil alle løsninger være mulige«.

Foto: Ruslands viceudenrigsminister Gennady Gatilov i FN's Sikkerhedsråd: 'Nordkorea har handlet upassende.'

Kinas Global Times skriver meget skrap lederartikel om Nordkorea

28. april, 2017 – Kinas partiavis, *Global Times*, udgav sent i går en lederartikel, der advarer om, at, hvis Nordkorea fortsætter med sine atomvåben- og missiltests, »er Kina nødsaget til at støtte mere barske resolutioner mod dette land«. Lederartiklen, der følger i kølvandet på mere intense diskussioner mellem USA og Kina, bemærker, at relationerne mellem Beijing og Pyongyang allerede har lidt skade pga. atomvåbenkrisen. »De nuværende bilaterale relationer bør først

være normale, land-til-land, og baseret på dette kan de forme et nært venskab«, lyder lederartiklen. »Men forudsætningen er, at Kinas nationale interesser ikke krænkes, og at Beijing ikke skal betale prisen for Pyongyangs ekstreme politikker.« Alt imens Nordkoreas konflikt er med USA, »så gennemfører Pyongyang atomvåbentests blot 100 km fra den kinesiske grænse, og dette truer sikkerheden i det nordøstlige Kina«.

»Nordkoreas udvikling af atom- og missilteknologier har også intensiveret situationen i Nordøstasien og givet Washington en undskyldning for at forstærke sin militære deployering i dette område. Dette betyder, at Kina ikke kan være en passiv tilskuer«, fortsætter GT. »Kina bør stå fast på sin opposition mod Nordkoreas atomprogrammer. Selv om Beijing og Washington har forskellige strategiske beregninger, så har de fælles interesser mht. opposition mod Pyongyangs udvikling af atom- og missilteknologier. Beijing lægger pres på Pyongyang for at sikre sine egne nationale interesser snarere, end at det arbejder for Washington.« Men, hvis Pyongyang opgiver sit atomprogram, »kan de bilaterale relationer let igen blive normale«.

Kinas mål er at suspendere både Nordkoreas atomtests og de amerikansk-sydkoreanske militærøvelser. »Beijing håber at maksimere alle de berørte parter interesser«, slutter lederartiklen. »Men, skulle det sluttelig slå fejl, har Kina stadig evnen til at udføre gengældelse over for enhver side, der måtte overskride den røde linje.«

Foto: Flyveoperationer om bord på USA's hangarskib Carl Vinson i sidste uge. Hangarskibet og andre krigsskibe er på vej mod Koreahalvøen i et forsøg på at afskrække Nordkorea fra at teste atomvåben eller affyre missiler. (CreditMattBrown/U.S. Navy, via Associated Press)

Kina advarer om 'utænkelig' Koreakrig

27. april, 2017 – Under en pressekonference i Berlin sammen med den tyske udenrigsminister Sigmar Gabriel, opfordrede Kinas udenrigsminister, Wang Yi, indtrængende USA og Nordkorea til at trække sig tilbage fra en krig, som ville have »konsekvenser, man ikke kan forestille sig«. »Jeg må endnu engang understrege, at sikkerhed og stabilitet er meget skrøbelige i øjeblikket«, sagde han. »Og der er stor fare for, at nye hændelser, nye konflikter når som helst kan bryde ud. Jeg mener, at vi ikke kan tolerere så meget som 1 % mulighed for krig. Nordkorea er ikke ligesom Mellemøsten. Hvis der udbryder krig på Koreahalvøen, så står vi over for alvorlige konsekvenser, vi ikke kan forestille os. Det er derfor i vores fælles interesse at mindske risikoen for en krig.«

Gabriel på sin side udtrykte støtte til Kinas bestræbelser på at finde en fredelig løsning, men sagde, at de første skridt må komme fra Pyongyang. Han anklagede Nordkorea for at hæve indsatsen med missiltrusler og atomprøvesprængninger, som er en overtrædelse af FN-resolutioner. Med henvisning til Kinas plan om at reducere spændinger, sagde Gabriel: »Jeg mener, at dette kan være et første skridt, i det mindste for at forhindre yderligere eskalering af spændinger.«

Sputnik rapporterede i dag separat, at Kinas Centrale Militærkommissions afdeling for generalstabschefernes vicechef sagde, at Kina foreslår, at der finder et samtidigt stop for Nordkoreas program for atomvåben, og de fælles, amerikansk-sydkoreanske militærøvelser, sted. »Kina har foreslået, at man samtidig suspenderer Nordkoreas aktiviteter for at udvikle atomvåben og missiler, og suspenderer de storstilede

militærøvelser», sagde generalmajor Shao Yuanming ved den Sjette Moskva Internationale Sikkerhedskonference.

Foto: Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi (venstre) og den tyske udenrigsminister Sigmar Gabriel under deres fælles pressekonference i Berlin, 26. april, 2017. (Xinhua/Wang Qing)

**Vi befinder os midt i en kamp
for USA's sjæl.**

»Hvorhen, USA:

Ny Silkevej, eller Atomkrig?«

LaRouche PAC Internationale

Webcast,

28. april, 2017

Vi befinder os midt i en kamp for USA's sjæl, for det amerikanske præsidentskabs sjæl. Vi ser denne kamp blive mere intens over spørgsmålet, »Hvorhen, USA?«, med den titel, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav den nylige Schiller Institut-konference i New York City – »Hvorhen, USA: Ny Silkevej, eller Atomkrig?«. Der er i løbet af den seneste måned, siden det meget ukloge angreb, som Trump-administrationen beordrede mod Syrien, sket det, at det er kommet offentligt frem, at der rent faktisk finder et britiskanført kup sted i USA imod Trump-administrationen. Indholdet er de løgne, de fabrikerede efterretninger, der er kommet fra britisk efterretning og er blevet bulldozet hen over præsident Trump; meget på samme måde, som Tony Blair brugte løgnene om maseødelæggelsesvåben i

2003 for at bringe USA ind i Irakkrigen.

Vi må bruge det bedste fra alle kulturer og skabe en virkelig universel renæssance!

Vært Matthew Ogden: God aften; det er 28. april, 2017; jeg er Matthew Ogden; velkommen til vores LPAC webcast fredag aften, her på larouchepac.com. Med os i studiet i dag har vi en særlig gæst, Mike Billington fra *Executive Intelligence Review* (EIR), som vi har inviteret i dag pga. af den aktuelle, strategiske situations ekstraordinære natur.

Vi står naturligvis blot to uger fra det meget betydningsfulde Bælt & Vej-topmøde, der finder sted i Beijing, Kina, den 14. og 15. maj; og det er altså præcis to uger fra i morgen. Flere dusin statsoverhoveder fra lande i hele verden har bekræftet deres deltagelse. Som vi har rapporteret, så er den russiske præsident Putin inviteret som æresgæst til at deltage i Bælt & Vej-topmødet. Vi fortsætter vores kampagne for at opfordre præsident Donald Trump til at deltage i dette topmøde, som særlig gæst; og for at bruge det som hans mulighed for at gengælde præsident Xi Jinpings tilbud om, at USA kan gå med i det nye paradigme for udvikling og fred, som repræsenteres af Bælt & Vej, eller den Nye Silkevej.

Vi befinder os midt i en kamp for USA's sjæl, for det amerikanske præsidentskabs sjæl. Vi ser denne kamp blive mere intens over spørgsmålet, »Hvorhen, USA?«, med den titel, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav den nylige Schiller Institut-konference i New York City – »Hvorhen, USA: Ny Silkevej, eller Atomkrig?«. Der er i løbet af den seneste måned, siden det meget ukloge angreb, som Trump-administrationen beordrede mod Syrien, sket det, at det er kommet offentligt frem, at der rent faktisk finder et britiskanført kup sted i USA imod Trump-administrationen. Indholdet er de løgne, de fabrikerede efterretninger, der er kommet fra britisk efterretning og er

blevet bulldozet hen over præsident Trump; meget på samme måde, som Tony Blair brugte løgnene om maseødelæggelsesvåben i 2003 for at bringe USA ind i Irakkrigen.

Men dette var ikke et enestående tilfælde for Irak i 2003, eller for Syrien i 2017. Dette er den måde, hvorpå briterne har spillet deres imperiespil i det ene årti efter det andet; de har brugt USA som deres dumme kæmpe, med det formål, fortsat at holde verden opdelt. Denne del-og-hersk-strategi har været en britisk imperiestrategi i århundreder, og tiden er inde til, at USA bliver intelligent og siger, »Det er slut! Vi vil ikke lade os bruge på denne måde; og vi vil tage imod det Nye Paradigme med 'win-win'-samarbejde«. Briterne og deres rejsekammerater i USA har sandelig været meget ligefremme i deres forsøg på at destabilisere og vælte Trump-administrationen, fordi de var meget bange for, at han ville gennemføre, hvad han har sagt. Ikke flere regimeskift; ikke flere imperialistiske krige, og vi vil samarbejde med Rusland og med Kina. Det sidste var lidt mere komplekst, men det om Rusland var meget klart. Men som vi ved, så har præsident Trump og præsident Xi Jinping fra Kina, siden topmødet med præsident Xi, haft meget tætte, personlige relationer og har regelmæssigt haft samtaler. Denne kommunikationskanal er afgørende, især med det brændpunkt, som nu er vokset frem direkte på Kinas grænse, i tilfældet Nordkorea.

Vi vil bruge tilfældet Nordkorea som en case study, men i sammenhæng med denne meget bredere opfattelse af opgøret over, hvilket system, der i fremtiden vil styre verden: det imperialistiske del-og-hersk, eller et nyt 'win-win'-paradigme for fred og udvikling. I denne sammenhæng har vores gæst her i dag, Mike Billington, netop udgivet en ny artikel, som er en meget vigtig artikel, I bør læse . Den er meget klar. Den har den provokerende titel og stiller spørgsmålet, »Hvorfor er Korea ikke allerede genforenet?«.

(Artiklen findes i EIR's seneste nummer, men er kun tilgængelig for abonnenter. Andre artikler kan læses gratis –

se knappen EIR på vores hjemmeside. Du kan henvende dig til vores kontor mht. at tegne abonnement på EIR, tlf. 35 43 00 33 – red.)

Hermed giver jeg ordet til Mike og lader ham gennemgå lidt af indholdet, de aktuelle udviklinger, og så spørgsmålet, som han fremlægger i sin artikel:

(engelsk):

MICHAEL BILLINGTON: Thank you, Matt. In fact, the purpose of this article was to show that the answer to that question is that there is {no} legitimate reason that Korea is not peaceful and at least on the way to reunification already. I'll review some of that material here. But let me start. There were some extraordinary developments today; so let me give a short update on the crisis. It has to be noted that this is a very serious crisis, in the sense that were something like what happened with Syria, where Trump was – as Matthew said – lied to coerced into carrying out an attack against Syria for absolutely no reason; on totally false intelligence. Were that to happen in Korea, this would not be like an attack on an airbase in Syria. This would lead to a total disaster throughout all of East Asia and perhaps even global nuclear war. Whether or not they could take out North Korea's nuclear capacities, North Korea – as I'm sure people know, because it's all over the press – they have massive conventional capacity. Their armaments lie a total of 30

miles

from the capital [of South Korea] Seoul, this beautiful, developed, advanced city; which could be just absolutely wiped out if there were a war. And they could possibly attack even Japan, let alone US bases within South Korea; so this would be a

move of insanity. The Japanese and the South Koreans know this

very well. I should point out that our friends in South Korea note that there is no panic in South Korea; because they've been

through these kinds of things before, and they simply assume that

nobody is crazy enough to launch a preemptive attack on North Korea.

But, because of what happened in Syria, a lot of people – including all of us – were very concerned that the British might

pull off another stunt and get Trump to go with this. What happened today is extremely important. Trump himself did an interview with Reuters, in which he said on North Korea, "We'd love to solve things diplomatically, but it's very difficult. But Xi Jinping is playing a crucial role in this. I believe he's

trying very hard. I know he would like to be able to do something. Perhaps it's possible that he can't, but I think he'd

like to be able to do something." Then, most extraordinarily, he

said about Kim Jung-Un, the leader in North Korea and grandson of

the founder of North Korea, Kim Il-Sung, he said, "He's 27 years

old. His father dies; he took over a regime. So, say what you

want, that's not easy; especially at that age. Now I'm not giving him credit, or not giving him credit. I'm just saying

it's a very hard thing to do. As to whether or not he's rational, I have no opinion, but I hope he's rational." So, this is useful. He then returned again to the fact that he has very good personal relations with Xi Jinping: "I feel that he's doing everything in his power to help us with a big situation. I wouldn't want to be causing difficulty right now for him; and I certainly would want to speak to him first before taking any action." Very useful.

Then Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, who chaired a meeting at the UN Security Council this morning of ministers, taking the place of that wacky lady we have in there right now speaking for the US too often. But Tillerson was not wacky; not at all. He was very clear in his presentation to the UN Security Council. He said, "For too long, the international community has been reactive in addressing North Korea. Those days must come to an end. Failing to act now on the most pressing security issue in the world may bring catastrophic consequences." Now, what does he mean to act now? The press headlines all over the world are "Trump and Tillerson Are Threatening War on North Korea; They Want To Act Now. It's the End of Strategic Patience", which was the policy of Obama. But keep in mind, "strategic patience" was not being patient; it was saying "We will not talk to North Korea. We refuse to talk to North Korea; we simply sit back and

constantly increase the sanctions, increase the military build-up around their border until they do what we say.” Which, of course, they won’t do as long as they’re being threatened. So, the question is, what does it mean to act now? Does it not mean, let’s get back to talks, let’s negotiate. What the President said about Kim Jung-Un is a very serious comment. Here’s somebody who’s in a difficult position. Then, Tillerson said the following: “Our goal is not regime change. Nor do we desire to threaten the North Korean people, or destabilize the Asia-Pacific region. Since 1995, the US has provided \$1.3 billion in aid to North Korea; and we look forward to resuming our contributions once the country dismantles its weapons program.” Now that 1995 is a reference to something called the Agreed Framework, which I’m going to mention when I go through some of the history on this. Even more powerful, Tillerson – in an interview with NPR before he went into the UN Security Council – said the following: “You know, if you listen to the North Koreans, their reason for having nuclear weapons is that they believe it is their only pathway to secure the ongoing existence of their regime. We hope to convince them that you do not these weapons to secure the existence of your regime. We do not seek a collapse of the regime. We do seek an accelerated reunification of the peninsula; we seek a de-nuclearized peninsula, and China shares this goal with us.” Now these are very positive steps; and they refute the British headlines and the {Washington Post} and {New York Times} headlines that say “Get ready. We’re going to have a war in

Korea.” So, this I think is extremely important. Let me go through a bit, some of the history of this; because even in my reviewing to write this article, I was a bit astonished at how close we were, twice before, to having a peaceful relationship in

the Korean peninsula and potentially even being reunified or being on the course to reunification.

The key point, I think, is that the British assets in the White House over the last 16 years – Bush and Cheney, and then Obama, who served the British purpose of keeping the world divided East and West, as Matthew was pointing out. The key to

doing that was making sure the US did not have good relations with Russia, and making sure the US did not have good relations

with China. They used the South China Sea, they used Ukraine, they used Syria; all of these really had nothing to do with the

South China Sea or Ukraine or Syria. They had to do with preventing any potential for the US and Russia to work together,

and the US and China to work together. This is empire; that’s the way empire works to keep the world divided, especially the East-West divide.

Let’s go back to what Tillerson was referring to in 1995.

What happened was that the North Koreans were part of the UN Non-Proliferation Treaty and non-nuclear development agreements;

that they wouldn’t develop nuclear weapons. Then in the early ’90s, the IAEA – the International Atomic Energy Agency – believed that they were using small test reactor at Yongbyon. It

was a graphite-moderated reactor which produces plutonium as a side-product of producing energy. So, they believed that they were hiding the plutonium being produced at the Yongbyon plant and using it produce weapons. This led to a very serious crisis.

The Clinton administration and their Defense Secretary at the time, William Perry – and I'll mention Perry a couple of times here – were very seriously considering a strategic take-out of the Yongbyon plant. Would that have been as serious as now?

I don't think so, but it would have been very serious. What happened is quite interesting. Former President Jimmy Carter went to North Korea – supposedly on his own; I'm sure this was very carefully worked out with President Clinton. But he went on

his own; he met with Kim Il-Sung who was still alive at that time, the original head of North Korea. Out of that meeting, [they] came to an agreement that they would, through negotiations, come up with an agreement to solve the crisis; which they did. It was called the Agreed Framework of 1994. This was quite extraordinary. The North Koreans agreed to dismantle the Yongbyon nuclear plant and to stop construction on

two other plants that also were graphite and could produce plutonium. In exchange, the US built a nuclear plant for North

Korea. The US and the South Koreans were, and they began – they

didn't get very far – to build a large 1000-megawatt nuclear plant; but it was going to be a light water reactor that didn't

produce fuel for nuclear weapons. It was a safer form of a nuclear plant. In the meantime, they did provide oil, until they

got the nuclear plant going, for heating.

They agreed to start negotiations toward a peace agreement.

The US and North Korea are officially still at war. After the Korean War, there was not a peace agreement, but just an armistice to stop the fighting. Officially, there is no peace agreement; we do not have normal relations with North Korea.

We're actually in a state of war with North Korea. Clearly, the

North Koreans want to have a normal relationship with the US, not to be constantly threatened. It was agreed that that would happen. This was moving forward quite well; it was slow, there were problems. The US didn't live up to all its agreements; but it was moving forward.

Then, extremely importantly, in 1998, Kim Dae-jung was elected President of South Korea. Kim Dae-jung was a very interesting character; he had been a very strong opponent of the military regimes in South Korea. He had been thrown in jail several times, and there was a point where he was about to be executed; the US intervened and saved his life at that time. By

1998 things had changed; there was more of a move towards getting away from military regimes. They weren't exactly dictatorships;

they were elected, but they were military regimes. Kim Dae-jung

was elected. He immediately began to not only democratize domestic policies, but he set up something called the Sunshine Policy, which was we will work with North Korea on development;

on opening up economic collaboration as the basis over the long

term to establish peace between us and long-term reunification.

So, Kim Dae-jung was in power. William Perry, the Defense Secretary – he had left being Defense Secretary by that time – but in a recent article on his history in all of this, said that

towards the end of the Clinton administration, they were working

to take that agreement even further. To have the North

basically

swear that they were giving up all weapons programs, in exchange

for having a peace agreement and setting up normal relations between the two countries. It was so close that they had actually planned a Presidential visit to North Korea; that Clinton would visit North Korea.

Unfortunately, as William Perry points out, the Clinton administration ran out; and Bush and Cheney came in. You may remember that the Defense Secretary under Bush and Cheney was Colin Powell, a general; a fairly wise gentleman. He, in his first press conference, said we intend to engage with North Korea, and pick up where Clinton left off. Very important. The

{next day}, Bush – with Cheney behind him and Paul Wolfowitz around – said “There will be no engagement with North Korea. They’re a dictatorship.” Sounds familiar, right? Dictators. “We will not talk to them. There will be no engagement.” And Colin Powell was basically put in his place, and the whole process began to fall apart; at least in terms of the US working,

collaborating, and playing a key role in collaboration with North

and South Korea, and Russia and China and Japan.

In any case, Kim Dae-jung and the others – Russia, China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea – continued the process. They basically said OK, that’s what Bush and Cheney are saying; but this is the future lives of our country and really of the world.

They moved forward. Kim Dae-jung, by 2002, was successful in setting up an extraordinary process. I should mention here that

Lyndon LaRouche’s ideas through that period – 2000-2002 – were all over South Korea. One of our members, Kathy Wolfe, was going

back and forth; she was meeting with people in the government, around the government, cultural people in South Korea. You

may

remember that 1992 was when Lyndon LaRouche first came up with the idea at the time of the fall of Soviet Union, that we should

build a New Silk Road; we should have a Silk Road which would bridge Europe, Russia, China, and bring them together around a development process by building the New Silk Road – what the Chinese called the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

So, Kim Dae-jung, the South Korean President, built a process he called the Iron Silk Road. I can assure you there was

an influence there; that term didn't come out of nowhere.

LaRouche had always said that the New Silk Road should go from Busan to Rotterdam. Busan is at the southern tip of South Korea.

In other words, it had to go through North Korea, through Russia,

and also through China into Europe. So, this idea of the Iron Silk Road was taking shape. It was taking shape so much – put that first map on [Fig. 1]. This is the map. The plan was to reconstruct two rail lines from South Korea into North Korea, which of course had been shut down. There was an armed Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] with fences on either side; and a no man's land in between. The idea was to build rail connections as

you can see on the map. One of them going through the West, that

would go up through Pyongyang and then into China. One that would head out towards the West and go up towards Russia into Vladivostok and hit the trans-Siberian railway in both directions, actually.

Indeed, they began this process. Kim Dae-jung went to the North and met with Kim Jong-Il, who was the son of Kim Il-Sung;

who was in power. Kim Il-Sung literally died the year they signed the Agreed Framework; but his son continued it. They made

this process; they built this process up. By 2002, they literally opened up the Demilitarized Zone fences in both of those spots. Both the North-South and the [inaud; 21:43]; they cut the DMZ fences. Soldiers from both the North and South went into the DMZ and began clearing the mines that were all over the place in the DMZ. They reconstructed the rail line between the two countries. In 2002 [Fig. 2] you had the extraordinary event of a railroad going across the DMZ; going from South Korea into North Korea. Symbolic, because there had to be a lot of construction on the rail lines to make them connect all the way through. But as you can see here, they had a big banner in the front; the Reunification of the Koreas. This was an extraordinary event, which we reported in {EIR} at some length; these pictures were in those articles back in 2002. It wasn't just the railroads. At the same time, Kim Dae-jung began an industrial park in North Korea – the Kaesong Industrial Park. This was across the border in North Korea with South Korean companies setting up factories in the North with North Korean labor. This grew to the point where recently there were 123 South Korean companies working in the North. This was obviously in the direction of setting up collaboration between the South Korean industry and the skilled but very poor workforce in the North. So, this was proceeding forward. They also set up six party talks. You've probably heard of

the Six Party Talks. This was where Russia, China, Japan, North
and South Korea, and the United States began a series of talks
to
try to regroup from the failure, the collapse, the shutdown by
Bush and Cheney of the Agreed Framework. These meetings
began.

I won't go through the details of what happened; it's tedious,
because every opportunity that Bush and Cheney had to say that
the North Koreans were cheating, the North Koreans are lying;
you
can't trust these vicious dictators. Every opportunity they
had
to sabotage forward direction; there were some positive
agreements made. If you read the history of it from the US
press, it'll say the North Koreans reneged. Well, it wasn't
that
way. It was sabotage by Bush and Cheney every chance they
got.

It went into the Obama administration and Obama continued
sabotaging it every chance he got.

So eventually, these fell apart under Obama. Obama then
began this so-called "strategic patience"; which meant no
talks,

build up your military, impose sanctions. They might have
said

that the purpose was that they expected the North Korean
regime

to collapse; but that wasn't it at all. Bush and Cheney and
Obama {wanted} North Korea to build nuclear weapons. Now why
would somebody be so insane as to want North Korea to have
nuclear weapons? First of all, they knew that they wouldn't
use

them, or they'd be blown off the face of the map. William
Perry, in his recent article, said the North Korean regime is
reckless, but they're not crazy; they're not suicidal. If
they

were to use a nuclear weapon preemptively, they know that the country would be obliterated overnight and their leadership entirely killed. They're not crazy. But why would the West want them to have nuclear weapons? Because the target is not North Korea; it's China. As long as you have this bugaboo of North Korea threatening the world with their nuclear weapons, you can go ahead and build up a massive force around China, the way they were in Europe where they're building anti-ballistic missiles and moving NATO right up to the Russian border. Sending troops, tanks, planes right up to the Russian border. And in Asia doing the same thing, supposedly to counter North Korea. Most people have read about what's going on with these THAAD missiles. Literally just a couple of days ago, they actually set up the THAAD missiles in South Korea; claiming that these are needed for the defense of South Korea against the North. THAAD – this is Terminal High Altitude missiles. North Korea is 30 miles from Seoul; they don't need to send 8 ICBMs up into space and back down onto Seoul. The THAAD is useless against North Korea; it may be useless in general. But it's a threat to China and to Russia, because with that you have the X-band radar, which sees deep into Chinese territory and Russian Far East territory. Which thereby gives them an advantage in a potential first strike, where they could take out – they fantasize – they could take out the counterstrike capacity of China. The Chinese and Russians are saying this destroys the balance; we're going to

have to put something together to counter this.

The other thing to point out is the obvious fact that North Korea sees very clearly what happened to Iraq; what happened to

Libya. Two countries that voluntarily gave up their nuclear weapons program with all kinds of praise and promises from the West, although they lied about Iraq. But as soon as they did, their nation was bombed back to the Stone Age, their leaders killed, and their country turned over to warring terrorist forces.

So, the North Koreans are not crazy! And they're aware that, were they to give up their nuclear weapons program preemptively, they'd probably get the same regime change statement. Which is why it's so important Tillerson is saying we

are not going for regime change; which is what Trump had said throughout the campaign – that they weren't going to have regime

change. They also see that the targetting of China, they're aware of this, is part and parcel of this operation. You should

point out that the Obama administration had this TPP – this Trans-Pacific Partnership – which was also a part of the attempt

to isolate China. It didn't work; largely because the countries

there recognized that this was an attack on China, and they absolutely depend upon and appreciate the infrastructure development coming from China through the New Silk Road the New

Maritime Silk Road.

That's where this stood. And the last thing I'll bring up here is that the last administration in South Korea – Park Geun-hye; I'm sure that everybody has seen that she was recently

impeached and thrown out of office. The impeachment was upheld

by the Constitutional Court, and there's now an election which is taking place in less than two weeks on May 9; which makes it all the more absurd that the US deployed this THAAD missile system, literally few days before an election in which the candidates are both against the THAAD missile system. They rushed this in, in order to make it – hopefully, they think – make it impossible to be reversed. But we'll see. It was a foolish move by the US to ram this through.

But in any case, Park Geun-hye started her administration – this is the daughter of Park Chung-hee, who was the brilliant leader who brought Korea out from being one of the poorest nations on Earth to being one of the great industrial, nuclear power producing and exporting countries in the world. His daughter, Park Geun-hye, was elected President. But unfortunately, she was elected mostly on her name. However, she

began her administration with what she called the Eurasian Vision. This was, in fact, part of the New Silk Road process. She saw working with Russia, China, and Japan, that Korea belonged to Eurasia; which obviously meant that it had to work through North Korea. Officially, the regime in the South under

her and her predecessor were not allowed to have relations with

North Korea, except for the Kaesong Industrial Park. But, Park

Geun-hye allowed three major South Korean companies – Hyundai Merchant Marine, which is their biggest ship company; KoRail, which is their state rail company; and POSCO, a huge steel company – to have a consortium with Russia and North Korea. Literally, a consortium; a business agreement where the

Russians

rebuilt a port in the north of North Korea; rebuilt the railroad

from Vladivostok down to that port. They were shipping Russian

coal into North Korea, where it was picked up by a South Korean

Hyundai ship; shipped to the South, put on South Korean rail and

shipped to a South Korean steel mills. This was, again like the

Kaesong, it was a model for the kind of collaboration which could

lead towards long-term economic progress and development and trust; and lead towards a reunification.

Then, without going into details, the North Koreans tested I think it was the fourth of their nuclear tests. Everybody knew

it was going to happen for the reasons I said. They're not going

to give this up unless they can get an honest pledge that there's

not going to be a war, a regime change against them. They did;

and unfortunately, Park Geun-hye who was weak, capitulated entirely to Obama. She shut everything down; shut down even the

Kaesong Industrial Plant which had been up for 15 years, which killed their own industries. Shut down the [inaud; 31:25] process of the rail, and basically cut off all ties to the North

all together on behalf of Obama, on behalf of a war against China. Despite the fact that in 2015, she had gone to Beijing on

the 70th anniversary of World War II's victory against the Japanese and the Germans. She'd gone there and stood on the podium with Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin; the three of them

standing together, honoring the war victory. Then she comes back and basically pulls the plug on the whole thing. She wasn't impeached because of that; she was impeached because of a corruption case within South Korea. But I'm certain to this led to the loss of any trust in her; that she'd undermined her own industries; that she'd capitulated to an American policy, that she was going ahead with this THAAD deployment. She lost the industry, she lost the left factions that were about to win the election, the more liberal side. So, this was a real disaster for South Korea, and potentially for the world.

Now, we have Trump; we have Xi Jinping; we have Abe in Japan working very closely with Putin. And we're going to have a new regime in South Korea. I won't go into exactly who these guys are; but in general, both the leading candidates want to work with Russia and China and want to open up better relations with the North. So, you have the geometry. If Trump goes with the Silk Road process, you have a geometry which is going to end this last British outpost of destabilization and instability – this North Korea monster. The monster issue; it's not that North Korea is a monster. But this has served the British imperial purpose of keeping the US at a point of conflict with Russia and China. If we can solve that, then all of Asia is now unified, except for the North Korea issue. With the election in the Philippines of Duterte, his rejection of the war policy in the South China Sea, it basically united all the Southeast Asian countries; all ten of them are now united around working with China. Not cutting off ties to the US, but working with China.

So, you have tremendous potential; and it's all really coming down to the next very short period. Weeks, months at most. A lot of this is going to be determined in the very near term. As LaRouche has always insisted, to look at any particular crisis – like the North Korean crisis – you have to look at it in the context of the entire world; and certainly in the context of the Eurasian potential of the New Silk Road. I think there's every reason to be confident that some sort of talks are being discussed privately; not just threats. That this is going to move forward in the context of the Silk Road. As Matthew mentioned, if Trump were to go to this meeting on May 14 and 15, Abe would probably then go from Japan; and there's no question that we would have a peace process that would be almost unstoppable, no matter what the British claim they're going to unleash. So, this is a very great moment in history. A dangerous, but potentially great optimism is in hand.

OGDEN: And you can tell that the British are definitely very anxious of what could be lurking around the corner for the future of their divide and conquer strategy. I know we were talking before the show, Mike, about the very appropriate and incisive statements that were made by the Russian representative at that meeting at the United Nations Security Council. Here's the quote. This is the Russian Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Vladimir Safronkov, and he turned to Matthew Rycroft, who is the British Permanent Representative at the United

Nations

Security Council, and he said the following: "The essence is, and everyone in the United Nations knows this very well, is that you are afraid. You have been losing sleep over the fact that we might be working together with the United States; cooperating with the United States. That is your fear. You are doing everything to make sure that this kind of cooperation be undermined."

BILLINGTON: This has had a tremendous impact, because people know that LaRouche has argued all the last 50 years, that the problem is the British Empire. Almost nobody of stature has ever acknowledged that continuing role of the British Empire until this, really. I learned today that Ambassador Rycroft, who was a close ally and advisor to Tony Blair, and was one of the authors of the "dodgy dossier" which started the Iraq War in the first place. I learned today from our friends in England, that Rycroft was meeting today with the head of the White Helmets; the terrorist so-called "humanitarian" group that works with al-Qaeda and al-Nusra, and who provided the fake evidence of Assad carrying out a chemical weapons attack. So, this is confirmation that this open collaboration with a terrorist organization funded by the British, and functioning to try to start a war in Syria for which we can and must prevent that in league with this overall fight to bring about the New Silk Road, not a new war.

OGDEN: Let me end with this, and I'll let you respond to

it. I think as everybody knows, a very significant personality in Korea and that area of the world, was the great US General Douglas MacArthur. In the aftermath of the original Korean War, Douglas MacArthur came back to the United States, and he reported back to Congress. This is a quote from MacArthur's speech to a Joint Session of Congress in 1951. I think it gets directly at the much broader point that Helga and Lyndon LaRouche have been making at the present time about what is really at stake, and what is necessary if we're going to move civilization into a new paradigm of survival. This is what Douglas MacArthur said: "Military alliances, balances of power, leagues of nations, all in turn fail; leaving the only path to be by way of the crucible of war. The utter destructiveness of war now blocks out this alternative. We have had our last chance. If we will not devise some greater and more equitable system, Armageddon will be at our door. The problem, basically, is theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advances in science, art, literature, and all material and cultural developments of the past 2000 years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh."

So Mike, you were one of the speakers at the conference the Schiller Institute sponsored in New York City two weeks ago.

The

subject of that conference was not only the diplomatic and strategic cooperation which is necessary between the United States and China right now, the United States joining the New Silk Road and the Belt and Road Initiative. It was also a dialogue of civilizations; a dialogue of the greatest parts of these two great cultures – European culture and Chinese culture.

In a form where Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in a really profound way, stretching across generations, across centuries, across millennia

really put the great German poet, the revolutionary poet and philosopher Friedrich Schiller in dialogue with the poet and philosopher who really is the basis of all of modern Chinese civilization – Confucius. That dialogue she set up between Friedrich Schiller and Confucius, speaking to each other across

the span of millennia and across literally two sides of the world, created the kind of image of mankind, the possibility of a

mankind which could emerge if we were to finally put an end to this imperial system of dividing the East and the West and bringing these two great cultures into a dialogue with each other.

So, you presented at that conference, and maybe just in that context

BILLINGTON: Those are available now. The new {EIR} that came out today has Helga's speech and a speech by Patrick Ho, who

is a very good friend of ours from China, from Hong Kong, who is

campaigning all over the world for the New Silk Road. It's three

conferences now that we've done together. He gave a presentation

then on Confucian thought and Western thought; but in that

presentation, he showed a very serious problem which I had addressed over my long years of sabbatical leave in prison, where

I studied extensively the Chinese culture and the relationship between Confucian culture and the Western Christian Renaissance.

Patrick didn't take up that challenge for this speech; so he gave

a speech which fell prey to exactly what I then spoke about.

That speech is also in the {EIR} this week; or you can watch it

on the Schiller Institute website. It's very important, because

what I learned in studying this, is what the British set about —

as they do in every colony that they took over — in profiling the backward tendencies within that culture and then grasping those backwards tendencies that want to stay primitive, stay backwards; and defining those to be the natural ideology of that country.

In the case of China, they recognized that Confucianism was a very great threat to their ability to control and keep China backwards; because it's a vision like Platonism in the West.

And

as Helga had brilliantly shown, like the Renaissance thinking in

Europe that professed progress. It valued the mind of the individual as that which made him human; it's the creative power

of the human mind. Against that, the British said no, no, Confucianism is keeping you backwards because it's formal and it's structured. You have to go back to the roots of Taoism, which basically tells the peasant that he's a happy peasant; he's

happy not knowing about science and technology. Stay backwards.

Or the so-called “legalist” ideology which was punishment and reward; you treat people like animals. You punish or reward them

like you do a dog, to make them do what you want them to do. The unfortunate reality is that the British deployed their top guns – especially Bertrand Russell – into China; especially

when Sun Yat-sen came along promoting the American System. They

sent Bertrand Russell in to poison that system; to denounce Confucianism; to promote the happy peasant and the Taoist ideology. Unfortunately, this was deeply ingrained into the Chinese culture, so that even today, Xi Jinping, who is fighting

to bring that country forward, is faced with this kind of thought

in China. And, what they presented to the Chinese as “Western thought” so-called, was not Leibniz and Schiller and Nicholas of

Cusa; the people who gave us the Renaissance, who gave rise to modern science. But rather, they said, “We, the British, defeated you because we have wealth and power. How do we have wealth and power? It’s that we believe in Darwinism, social Darwinism; that the strong must crush the weak. That’s the way

you get strong. So, if you want to be strong, then you should be

like us and believe that Western thought – i.e., British empirical anti-human thought – is what you should aspire to. I won’t go into more details, but I encourage you to read it; because these are fundamental debates. This question of how

can we create a renaissance, which crosses every great culture;

because every great culture has great moments and bad moments, bad tendencies. Weak tendencies, and strong tendencies which honor the human creative power; the other which tries to keep

people enslaved as master and slave. We have to pull out the best of every culture throughout the world. Islam; Judaism; Christianity; Confucianism; the Muslim tradition of the Baghdad

Caliphate. All of these are there – the Indian Gupta period. We can pull these together and have a Renaissance which is not this part of the world as opposed to that part of the world; but

is truly universal. Of man with a common aim for mankind as Helga likes to say.

This is within our grasp; this could truly be the end of war for all mankind. People say, “Oh, that’s naïve; because human nature is war-like.” Well, {human nature} is not; human nature

is creative. It’s the bestial imposition of this backward ideology on peoples which leads to wars. If we had a true, global renaissance based on science and technology, great culture

and great music, there’s no reason to think we could not end the

scourge of war once and for all; as that beautiful quote from Douglas MacArthur – which I’d never heard – clearly indicates. These are philosophic and theological issues; but they’re in our

grasp today. This is what the LaRouche Movement has been about

since its inception; and it’s now literally within our grasp.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Mike. This material is available; Mike’s article is going to be published. This is in

the {Executive Intelligence Review}, and it will be made available through LaRouche PAC as well. As Mike said, all of the

proceedings of that Schiller Institute conference in New York are

also available. LaRouche PAC also made a video a couple of

years

ago on the question of the reunification of Korea and some of these initiatives from the 1990s and these reunification efforts.

So, we'll make that video also available; it will be linked in the description of this video. But I think that's a wonderful discussion; and it's extraordinarily valuable for people to have

this view, this depth of background. But also this vision of what is possible. Douglas MacArthur's point that in essence this

is a spiritual, this is a theological question. Will mankind come to know himself as a creative species? Will we change the

way that man views himself, which is what is necessary if we are

to survive? The vehicle for doing that is this type of "win-win"

development projects; that's the true name of peace. So, I think

we have a wonderful microcosm in what we just used as a case study in Korea; but this type of thinking is what is so urgently

necessary for the entire world. That's absolutely the value of

what the LaRouche Movement has done over the last several decades, and continues to represent on this planet today.

So thank you, Mike. And thank you all for tuning in, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Danmarks statsminister på statsbesøg i Kina; delegation på lavere niveau vil deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum

København, 26. april, 2017 – Schiller Instituttet i Danmark har længe ført kampagne for, at Danmark tilslutter sig Bælt & Vej-initiativet og Verdenslandbroen, og Instituttets publikation, 'Nyhedsorientering', for marts måned havde titlen, »Tager Trump og Løkke Rasmussen til Silkevejstopmødet i Beijing?«

Statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen deltager ikke i Bælt & Vej Forum, men er i Kina i øjeblikket og vil snart komme på statsbesøg; i næste måned vil Danmarks deltagelse i Bælt & Vej Forum være på et lavere niveau, idet vi sender Transportministeriets departementschef. Altså, ikke engang en minister.

Talsperson for Kinas Udenrigsministerium, Geng Shuang, meddelte under sin pressekonference i går: »På invitation af premierminister Li Keqiang vil statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen fra Kongeriget Danmark komme på officielt statsbesøg fra 2.-5. maj.

Under statsbesøget vil præsident Xi Jinping, premierminister Li Keqiang og formand [for Folkets Nationalkongres] Zhang Dejiang afholde separate møder og forhandlinger med statsminister Rasmussen og udveksle synspunkter med ham om bilaterale relationer, såvel som også spørgsmål af fælles interesse.

Danmark er blandt de første, vestlige lande, der oprettede

diplomatiske forbindelser til Folkerepublikken Kina, og er ligeledes det første nordeuropæiske land, der har indgået et omfattende, strategisk partnerskab med Kina. Kina og Danmark har en lang historie med udvekslinger og et solidt fundament for praktisk samarbejde. De kinesisk-danske relationer udvikler sig med et solidt momentum. Vi mener, at statsminister Rasmussens besøg vil styrke gensidig, politisk tillid, udvide og intensivere praktisk samarbejde, bringe det bilaterale, omfattende, strategiske partnerskab til nye højder og føre til nye fremskridt i samarbejdet mellem Kina og Nordeuropa.«

I forbindelse med udenrigsminister Anders Samuelsens besøg i Kina for et par uger siden, hvor han mødtes med Kinas udenrigsminister Wang Yi, blev en specialenhed for Bælt & Vej-initiativet oprettet for at koordinere aktiviteter, og omfatter afdelinger af det Danske og det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium, og det Danske Udenrigsministerium etablerede formel kontakt med flere kinesiske tænketanke, inklusive den tænketank, der var involveret i at udtænke Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Dette er alt sammen ikke nok, men det er en begyndelse.

Foto: Statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen under et tidligere besøg i Kina. Til venstre, Kinas præsident Xi Jinping.

**Momentum for Glass-Steagall
bag Wall
Streets hysteri samtidig med,**

at momentum for Bælt & Vej Forum accelererer

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 26. april, 2017 – Wall Street er tydeligvis på fortvivlelsens rand over momentummet for Glass-Steagall, ikke alene i Kongressen og i hele landet, men især i Det Hvide Hus. Tidligere chef for FDIC, William Isaac, og tidligere direktør i Wells Fargo, Richard Kovacevich, er troppet op til en kronik i Wall Street Journal i dag med overskriften, »De brodne argumenter for en Ny Glass-Steagall«, som lægger ud med et voldsomt angreb mod præsident Trumps chefrådgiver, Gary Cohn, for at støtte en Glass-Steagall opdeling af investeringsbanker og kommercielle banker.

»Dette er dybt skuffende«, klynker de, efterfulgt af et højtravende opspind om, hvordan »diversificering« af både kommercielle banker og investeringsbanker (dvs., ved at slå dem sammen), har skabt det nu »stabiliserede« banksystem, som en påberåbelse imod Glass-Steagall.

Sådanne desperate skrig fylder nu i bogstavelig forstand finanspressen hver dag. Det må antages, at de er udmærket klar over, at virksomhedernes og selskabernes gældsboble i USA nu er væsentligt større, end boblen på ejendomsmarkedet var forud for krakket 2008, og som nu nærmer sig \$14 billion, sammenlignet med \$11 billion og lidt småpenge, for huslånsboblen. Tidligere adm. direktør i Goldman Sachs, Nomi Prins, forfatter til *Alle the Presidents Bankers*, sagde til EIR under et interview for nylig, at gældsboblen i foretagenderne nu er langt større end ejendomsboblen, der var gnisten til kollapset i 2008, og nu er vokset med 75 % i løbet af det seneste årti til næsten \$14 billion, og som næsten med sikkerhed vil eksplodere inden årets udgang. Selv IMF advarede forgangne weekend om, at en væsentlig stigning i rentesatserne

kunne fremprovokere et kollaps i 20 % af de amerikanske foretagender. Der er panik i luften, og en løsning såsom Glass-Steagall ville betyde, at spekulanterne på Wall Street endelig langt om længe ville blive nødt til at finde sig en nyttig beskæftigelse, snarere end at få endnu en bailout, betalt af skatteborgerne, og samtidig ville den nyttige, kommercielle banksektor blive bevaret for atter at finansiere realøkonomien.

Men, for at redde USA's økonomi, må præsidenten også tilslutte sig den Nye Silkevej, nu, helst ved at deltage i Forum for Ét bælt, en vej (OBOR), som afholdes i Beijing 14.-15. maj. Den kinesiske ambassadør til USA, Cui Tiankai, fornyede den invitation, som præsident Xi Jinping udstedte under sit besøg med Trump, til, at USA's præsident kunne besøge Kina, og til, at USA kunne deltage i Bælt & Vej. China Daily citerede i sin rapport om ambassadør Cuis invitation Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der i sin tale ved Schiller Instituttets Forum den 13.-14. april i New York, med titlen, »Amerikansk-kinesisk samarbejde om Bælt & Vej-initiativet«, sagde, »Samarbejde om Bælt & Vej kunne bruge kinesernes erfaring til at opbygge USA's infrastruktur«, og at Trump kunne blive »en af de største præsidenter i USA's historie«, hvis han går sammen med Kina og andre nationer i Bælt & Vej-initiativet.

EIR opfordrer vore læsere til at se og cirkulere nedenstående, 35 minutter lange opsummeringsvideo, som giver et overblik over denne ekstraordinære Schiller Institut-konference, inklusive præsentationerne fra Kina og Rusland, fra højtplacerede personer inden for diplomatiet.

I hele verden finder der optaktsmøder til Bælt & Vej Forum sted – alene i løbet af de seneste 48 timer i Polen, Ukraine, Etiopien, Kasakhstan og Pakistan. Kansler Merkel har meddelt, at Tyskland vil sende sin økonomiminister, og den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi, som deltager i Forum for Oldtidscivilisationer i Athen, Grækenland, har inviteret sin

egyptiske modpart og andre til at deltage.

Verden står stadig og vakler alt for tæt på en mulig global krig, som udløses af Det britiske Imperiums dinosaurer, der desperat forsøger at bevare deres opdeling af verden i fjendtlige lejre, Øst og Vest, ved at forhindre præsident Trumps erklærede hensigt om at være venner med både Kina og Rusland som grundlaget for globalt samarbejde og global udvikling. Det er et stærkt og presserende valg – udvikling og globalt samarbejde, eller global krig.

Titelbillede: Bemærk: Denne grafik fra 2015 er en smule forældet, men viser stadig nogle af de væsentligste zoner for økonomisk aktivitet fra Kinas initiativ Ét Bælt, én Vej. Grafik fra merica.org.

USA må gå med i den Nye Silkevej; Få Det britiske Imperium væk af vejen

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 25. april, 2017:

Vi befinder os i en særdeles omskiftelig situation, som mest dramatisk ses af begivenheder mht. Nordkorea; men underliggende har vi den økonomiske sammenbrudskrise og de transatlantiske nationers mislykkede politik. Det, vi har brug for, er, at USA samarbejder med Kina og Rusland, »inden for rammerne af Bælt & Vej-initiativet« – som præsident Xi Jinping sagde til præsident Trump i Florida, den 7. april – for at sætte en kurs mod sikkerhed og tryghed, bort fra de

geopolitiske konfrontationer, som er det 'britiske imperiespil'.

Se på Nordkorea, som i dag fejrer sit 85. jubilæum for oprettelsen af sin hær, med ceremoniel og våbenøvelser, midt i en aggressiv retorik imod USA. Med mindre, der finder en proces sted med forhandlinger og overvejelser blandt de berørte nationer (hvad enten det bliver i regi af 4 eller 6 parter), som kommer med en løsning, så er situationen mere end farlig. Trump-administrationen er aktiveret, men foreløbig kun ud fra et standpunkt om pres og trusler, om end behersket.

'Bak ud', begge to, lød budskabet i dag i den statsejede, kinesiske presse, *China Daily*, hvis lederartikel bærer overskriften, »Fejlvurdering udgør den største risiko for Halvøen«. Man frygter, at »alt kunne ske, hvornår, de skal være, i det spændte opgør, der har udviklet sig mellem Washington og Pyongyang«. Med hensyn til Nordkorea, gør den kinesiske avis det klart, »så har de politiske beslutningstagere i Pyongyang, at dømme ud fra deres seneste udtalelser og handlinger, alvorligt misforstået FN-sanktionerne (de nye), der er rettet mod landets atomvåben- og missilaffyringsprovokationer, og ikke landets system eller dets lederskab ... De må revurdere situationen, så de ikke foretager fejlvurderinger«. Over for USA formaner *China Daily*, »På samme måde bør Washington fortsætte med at udvise beherskelse og forfølge en fredelig løsning af spørgsmålet«.

Præsident Trump tager usædvanlige skridt i Washington, D.C. I går, den 24. april, var han i Det Hvide Hus vært for et frokostmøde med de 15 ambassadører til FN's Sikkerhedsråd, hvor han talte om Nordkorea og Syrien. I morgen eftermiddag, den 26. april, er alle de 100 senatorer i den Amerikanske Kongres inviteret til en briefing om Nordkorea i Det Hvide Hus, ved cheferne for forsvars- og udenrigsdepartementerne, stabschef, general Joseph Dunford, og national efterretningsdirektør, Dan Coats. Fredag, den 28. april, vil udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson præsidere et møde i FN's

Sikkerhedsråd om Nordkorea. (USA har det roterende formandskab for april måned.)

Budskabet i alt dette er foreløbig, som Trump i går udtrykte det over for ambassadørerne, at FN og medlemsnationerne af Sikkerhedsrådet må gøre mere mht. Syrien og Nordkorea. Finansminister Mnuchin annoncerede i går, desværre, amerikanske sanktioner mod 270 syriske videnskabsfolk og forskere med den påstand, at præsident Bashar al-Assad havde gasbombet sit eget folk. Dette på trods af, at der ikke har været nogen ordentlig undersøgelse på stedet. Situationen er således fortsat fyldt med anspændthed, og folk lider og dør.

Se så på, hvem, der ansporer til katastrofe: *New York Times* og *Wall Street Journal* – direkte talerør for Det britiske Imperium. 24. april kræver *NY Times* handling nu over for Nordkorea, fordi »landet er i stand til at producere en atombombe hver seks eller syv uger«. Hvor ved 'The Slimes' det fra? Fra »en voksende mængde af ekspertundersøgelser og klassificerede efterretningsrapporter«, alle unavngivne. For en god ordens skyld går dagens *Wall Street Journal* ind med tilføjesen, at enhver investering i Ét Bælt, én Vej er »dårskab«, spild af tid og penge.

Det er vores opgave er gå ud med sandheden overalt. Den franske statsmand og præsidentkandidat Jacques Cheminade talte på valgaftenen til sin kampagne og sagde, »vi tog vor tids udfordringer op«. Med et blik på fremtiden, »kan vi blive katalysator for et reelt skift og en reel inspiration. Men på én betingelse: at I fortsætter med at kæmpe for det ...«

Foto: Den 24. april var præsident Trump vært for et frokostmøde med de 15 ambassadører til FN's Sikkerhedsråd, hvor han talte om Syrien og Nordkorea.

Beijing opfordrer både Pyongyang og Washington til at udøve beherskelse i takt med, at situationen bliver brandfarlig

25. april, 2017 – En lederartikel i dagens *China Daily*-avis, med overskriften, »Fejlvurdering største risiko for Halvøen«, lød: »Hvis de risici, der omgiver Koreahalvøen, skulle blive opfattet høje i farlig grad, så ville det skyldes frygten for, at hvad som helst kunne ske hvornår som helst, i det anspændte opgør, som havde udviklet sig mellem Washington og Pyongyang.« Lederartiklen fremkom på et tidspunkt, hvor, som Channel News Asia rapporterer, den atombevæbnede amerikanske ubåd, *USS Michigan*, lagde til kaj i Sydkorea samtidig med, at atomvåben-topudsendinge fra Sydkorea, Japan og USA har besluttet at mødes i Tokyo for at drøfte responser til Nordkoreas afvisning af at opgive sit atomvåbenprogram.

Med en understregning af, at »en atomprøvesprængning, eller missilaffyring, ikke udgør den 'totale krig'«, som Pyongyang har truet med, »skrev regeringsavisen *China Daily* i sin lederartikel, at »i modsætning til Pyongyangs krigsretorik fremstår Washington meget på linje med Beijing mht. at forfølge en fredelig løsning, i det mindste for indeværende«.

China Daily fortsatte med, at, »at dømme ud fra deres seneste ord og gerninger, så har de politiske beslutningstagere i alvorlig grad fejlfortolket FN's sanktioner, der er rettet mod landets atomvåben/missilprovokationer, og ikke dets system eller lederskab«. Som følge heraf »overvurderer de i farlig

grad omgående deres egen styrke og undervurderer de farer, de er ved at lægge i gryden for sig selv. De må revurdere situationen, så de ikke foretager nogen fejlvurderinger.

På samme måde bør Washington fortsætte med at udøve selvbeherskelse og forfølge en fredelig løsning på spørgsmålet», formener *China Daily*.

Foto: USA's atombevæbnede ubåd USS Michigan går i havn i Sydkorea.

Præsident Trump, Tag til Beijing for at bygge infrastruktur.

EIR kortvideo 24. april 2017

Sverige deltager i Bælt & Vej Forum 14.-15. maj i Beijing

24. april, 2017 – En lille delegation på ministerplan fra Sverige vil deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing 14.-15. maj, med infrastrukturminister Anna Johansson i spidsen. Delegationen er ikke koordineret med deltagere fra svensk industri, som blev inviteret særskilt af Kina. Og selv om

Sverige er et stiftende medlem af AIIB og har deltaget i disse møder, så bærer regeringens synspunkt stadig præg af, af Bælt & Vej-projektet ikke er meget andet end et jernbaneprojekt.

Minister Johansson er fra Göteborg, hvor den store bilproducent Volvo Cars, der ejes af Kina, har udviklet en førsteklases udveksling af teknologi med Kina. At bringe de svenske underentreprenører af Volvo Cars ind i Silkevejsudviklingen, hvilket involverer infrastrukturkorridorer på det højeste, teknologiske niveau, ville direkte involvere en stor bid af svensk industri i alle regioner, så vel som også i nabolandene, i et samarbejde for at udvikle alle de industriparker, der er planlagt langs ruterne.

Schiller Instituttet vil advokere for, at den svenske regering fuldt ud koordinerer med svenske industrier, der skal deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum, med det formål at opgradere Sveriges deltagelse. Det ville ligeledes være passende, om statsminister Stefan Löfven stod i spidsen for delegationen.

**Væsentlige klip fra Schiller
Instituttets 2-dages
konference i New York – 35
min.**

Imod Londons trusler om verdenskrig – Drøftelser mellem Trump og Xi bliver af største betydning

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 24. april, 2017 – Med endnu en telefondiskussion søndag om fred på Koreahalvøen, er dialogen mellem præsident Donald Trump og Kinas præsident Xi Jinping ved at få afgørende betydning som lederskab for verden, hvilket forstås af førende, kinesiske personer, men i det atlantiske område fordunkles af britiske krav om krigskonfrontationer.

Xi har foreslået, og Trump givet tilsagn til, samtaler mellem de to på fast basis, samt Trumps snarlige besøg til Kina til endnu et topmøde.

Dette er et afgørende samarbejde for den første, amerikanske præsident i hundrede år, der taler om en tilbagevenden til Alexander Hamiltons og Lincolns »Amerikanske Økonomiske System«, som trodsede Det britiske Imperium og gjorde USA til verdens førende industrination.

Kinas »Økonomiske Bælt & Vej-initiativ« er drivkraften i den verdensøkonomiske vækst og er til reel fordel for de øvrige 60 nationer, der deltager, og tilfører deres økonomier infrastruktur og skaber produktiv beskæftigelse. Dette er, hvad Trump ønsker at gøre.

Trump genopliver ånden fra John F. Kennedys Apolloprogram, med videoer om rummet fra præsidenten og hans opkald i dag til rumstationen, hvor tusinder af amerikanske elever så med, og han foreslår at forcere en tilbagevenden til Månen og Mars.

Kinas rumprogram fører an i udforskning af Månen, inklusive dennes bagside, hvilket aldrig tidligere er forsøgt, og med udsigt til Mars.

Trump og Xi ønsker begge en fredelig løsning i Korea. Londons ledere og medier forsøger nu, efter at have anført et slag à la McCarthy-epoken imod Trumps samarbejdsrelation med Rusland, ihærdigt at få krisen over Nordkorea til at eksplodere i en verdenskrig. Den britiske forsvarsminister Michael Fallons udtalelse i går om, at »premierminister May er rede til at tage atomvåben i brug i et førsteslagsangreb«, som en britisk overskrift korrekt rapporterede, var krigsvanvid, især i en fabrikeret atomvåbenkrise. Storbritanniens statsanklager har netop erklæret, at aggressionskrig ikke er forbudt under britisk lov!

Briternes handlinger for at sværte og begå 'kup' imod Trump-præsidentskabet må standses.

Hvis det amerikansk-kinesiske og det amerikansk-russiske samarbejde er godt, er der intet problem i verden, der ikke kan løses.

Som den seneste, 1-minut lange video fra *EIR* erklærer:

»Præsident Donald Trump har ofte talt om sin plan om at bruge \$1 billion til USA's infrastruktur for at styrke produktiviteten og udvide økonomien. Næste måned har han en fantastisk mulighed for at diskutere denne vision med andre verdensledere, inklusive dem i Asien, som bruger 30 gange så meget som USA på infrastruktur, i forhold til deres BNP.

Den 14. og 15. maj afholdes der et enormt topmøde i Beijing, for at udarbejde en detaljeret plan for udførelsen af Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Dette er et internationalt samarbejdsprojekt, initieret af Kina, som involverer: samarbejde mellem flere end 60 lande; byggeriet af det, der vil blive infrastruktur for henved \$20 billioner; det vil berøre mere end 4 mia.

menneſker.

Topmødet i maj vil inkludere: 110 nationer, af hvilke 28 bliver repræsenteret af deres statsoverhoveder. Det er en stor mulighed for infrastruktur.

Præsident Trump, gå ikke glip af denne mulighed. Deltag i topmødet i Beijing!«

Foto: From @realDonaldTrump, April 7, 2017, Mar-a-Lago, Florida: ""@FLOTUS & I are honored to welcome the President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping, & Madame Peng Liyuan to the United States."

RADIO SCHILLER den 24. april 2017:

Valget i Frankrig: Jacques Cheminade var fornuftens stemme

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Grækenland og Kina

sponsorerer Forum for Oldtidscivilisationer i Athen

22. april, 2017 – Grækenlands og Kinas udenrigsministre sponsorerer den første konference på ministerielt plan, af 'Forum for Oldtidscivilisationer', også kaldet GC10 (Store Civilisationer 10), i Athen den 23.-24. april. Grækenlands udenrigsminister Nikos Kotzias og Kinas udenrigsminister Wang Yi vil være værter for udenrigsministre fra Bolivia, Egypten, Indien, Irak, Iran, Italien, Mexico og Peru.

Under en pressekonference den 21. april sagde den græske udenrigsminister: »Søndag begynder mødet mellem stater, der har en lang historie for civilisationer. Det er relevant i dag og indvirker på menneskeheden via 'blød magt' og økonomisk indflydelse. Initieret af Grækenland og støttet af Kina, har vi arrangeret et møde mellem 10 lande med en signifikant historisk, kulturel bagage ... Vi vil diskutere, hvordan vi kan bruge de muligheder, som kulturelt samarbejde tilbyder til gode for verden og vore folk.«

Han fortsatte: »Der er en stor udsigt til og mulighed for at forvandle det til en stor institution, der vil vise internationale institutioner, at man ikke blot behøver 'hård magt'; militærmagt eller økonomisk magt, men også 'blød magt', som bør opgraderes.

At opgradere kultur er vigtigt, fordi kultur bringer fred, det bringer ikke krig. Det bringer uddannelse; derfor opgraderer det menneskers livskvalitet.«

Kotzias udtrykte sin overbevisning om, at Grækenland er et geostrategisk og kulturelt omdrejningspunkt, hvor civilisationer fra Afrika, Asien og Europa mødes, og tilføje, at forummet er en del af ministeriets multi-

dimensionale politik for blød magt, som man forfølger, og som drejer sig om at bruge intellektuelle, traditionelle, historiske og kulturelle spørgsmål.

»Inden for kultur er Grækenland en stor magt. Vores arv er speciel, og det er en sektor, hvor vi kan og bør spille en rolle i verdensanliggender. Det er en sektor, hvor Grækenland har meget at tilbyde«, sagde han.

Initiativet for GC10-gruppen blev afsløret i slutningen af 2015 af det Græske Udenrigsministerium. »Gruppen af ti« af verdens største civilisationer er hjemsted for næsten halvdelen af verdens befolkning.

Leder i Global Times: Kina vil ikke tillade, regeringen i Nordkorea bliver væltet

22. april, 2017 – I en usigneret lederartikel i dag i partiavisen *Global Times*, advarede Kina Trump-administrationen om, at »Beijing aldrig ville læne sig tilbage og se på, at udenlandske militærstyrker vælter regimet i Pyongyang. Hvis det ikke allerede har gjort det, vil Beijing ret hurtigt illustrere sin overordnede holdning på en klar måde over for både Washington og Seoul.«

Lederartiklen erklærer ligeledes, at »Washington og Seoul må reflektere dybt over, hvor meget, de har bidraget til Pyongyangs besættelse af atomvåbenprogrammet. Hvis Washington ikke vil undersøge dette overordnede spørgsmål dybere og kun

svarer igen med militærmagt«, bliver der krig.

Kina opponerer stærkt til en sådan krig, fortsætter de, men, med en refleksion over den kendsgerning, at de er sig særdeles bevidste, at det reelle mål for truslerne mod Nordkorea, er Kina, skriver de, at Kina »altid må være rede til krig af enhver art. Så ville Washington og Seoul ikke have en effektiv evne til at true Beijing med krig og ville respektere og tage Beijings forslag på et højere niveau i betragtning. Netop nu ville være et godt tidspunkt for Beijing til at briefe Washington om sin forudindtagede stilling, i fald en krig bryder ud.« De antyder, at Kina ikke nødvendigvis ville gå ind militært, hvis USA angriber Nordkoreas atomvåbenfaciliteter, men erklærer, at »det ville være i Washingtons bedste interesse, hvis det fuldt ud ville tage det høje trusselsniveau i betragtning, som kunne fremstå som følge af, at Pyongyang udfører et hævnangreb mod Seoul. Et sådant hævnangreb ville være for voldsomt til, at Washington og Seoul kan modstå det«.

»Men«, fortsætter de, »hvis amerikanske og sydkoreanske militærstyrker imidlertid skulle overskride den Koreanske Demilitariserede Linje i en landinvasion, med det direkte formål at tilintetgøre Pyongyang-regimet, ville Kina udløse sine egne alarmer og omgående mobilisere sit militær«.

De konkluderer: »Kina bør arbejde tæt sammen med USA og alle relaterede parter for at inspirere Pyongyang til at ophøre med sine atomvåbenaktiviteter.« Men: »Netop nu har Kina, mere end nogensinde før, magten til standhaftigt at holde fast ved sin egen dagsorden, uden, at det behøver knæle for udenlandsk pres, og dette er den underliggende holdning, der støttes af millioner af kinesere.«

En erklæring fra Kinas Forsvarsministeriums informationskontor tilbageviste de vestlige rapporter om, at Kina havde mobiliseret luftvåbnets bombefly og var på »højeste alarmberedskab« over spændingerne på Koreahalvøen. »Disse

rapporter er ikke sande«, lød erklæringen og sagde, at kinesiske styrker var i »standard operationelt beredskab og gennemførte normale øvelser langs grænsen«.

Kinas og Ruslands udenrigsministre mødes i Astana

21. april, 2017 – Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi, der talte i Astana, Kasakhstan, ved Organisationen for Samarbejde om Sikkerhed (SCO), hvor han holdt møde med den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, sagde, at Kina var rede til at samarbejde med Rusland for at løse internationale brændpunkter.

»Vi er rede til, sammen med vore russiske partnere, at styrke det strategiske samarbejde for at gøre bestræbelser for at etablere international stabilitet, for politisk at regulere situationerne i 'brændpunkterne'«, sagde Wang.

Wang bemærkede også, at Beijing havde stemt for Ruslands forslag ved Organisationen for Forbud mod Kemiske Våben (OPCW) om at efterforske den rapporterede anvendelse af kemiske våben i Idlib.

»Samtidig tog vi også den kendsgerning i betragtning, at vi også forsvare standpunktet om fredelig afgørelse gennem dialog i FN's Sikkerhedsråd med hensyn til Nordkoreas missilaffyring«, sagde han, iflg. TASS.

Med hensyn til den syriske situation sagde Lavrov, at afvisningen af den russiskstøttede plan om en efterforskning

af det angivelige kemiske angreb i Syrien og forsøg på at anklage Damaskus-regeringen for at bruge kemiske våben, synes at være et forsøg på at skifte over til ideen om regimeskifte i landet.

»I går blev vores fælles forslag om, at eksperter fra Organisationen for Forbud mod Kemiske Våben (OPCW) bør besøge stedet for den angivelige hændelse med brug af kemiske våben, blokeret af vestlige delegationer uden nogen klare forklaringer«, sagde Lavrov. Dette viste »en komplet fejlslutning i holdningen hos vore vestlige kolleger«, som rent faktisk forhindrer OPCW i at sende deres inspektører til åstedet og til Shayrat-lufthavnen i provinsen Homs, der angiveligt skulle have været kilden til det kemiske angreb, sagde Lavrov.

»Jeg mener, at dette er en meget alvorlig situation, for det er nu indlysende, at den falske information om den syriske regerings anvendelse af kemiske våben, bruges til at droppe implementeringen af resolution 2254, der fastslår bestemmelser om en politisk løsning, og i stedet skifte over til den gamle idé om regimeskifte. Jeg er sikker på, at vi må forhindre dette«, sagde Lavrov.

Lavrov sagde, at Rusland stiller spørgsmålstegn ved den påstand, nedlagt af Storbritannien, Frankrig og OPCW, at prøvernes oprindelse bekræfter anvendelsen af kemiske våben. »Jeg mener, at dette kommer meget tæt på en situation, hvor denne organisation vil bringe sig selv i miskredit. Hvis der er nogen, der ønsker at bidrage til dette, må sådanne bestræbelser standses«, understregede Lavrov.

Men hensyn til Iran sagde Lavrov, at Moskva håber, at processen med Irans medlemskab af Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO) vil blive lanceret i juni.

»Den næste på listen, har mange sagt i dag, er Iran, der, som I ved, har afgjort spørgsmålene i relation til

Sikkerhedsrådets sanktioner. Det lever nu fuldt ud op til kriterierne for et SCO-medlemsskab», sagde Lavrov. »Vi håber, at statsoverhovederne i Astana i juni måned vil overveje spørgsmålet om, hvordan processen med at inkludere Iran som fuldt medlem, kan lanceres.«

USA må tilslutte sig det Nye Paradigme; Trump må ikke gå i briternes 'under falsk flag'-fælde! LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 21. april, 2017; Leder

... LPAC's mål stadig er det samme. Et meget klart mål, der har to sider:

1) At befri USA fra det britiske imperie-systems forsøg på at bruge USA til at bulldoze verden ind i Tredje Verdenskrig; en fare, der netop nu er særdeles reel, med situation i Syrien, der er ved at blive hed efter Trumps-administrationens meget ukloge angreb mod den syriske regering dér, og som var baseret på ukorrekt efterretning. Samt den krigeriske, aggressive optrapning omkring situationen i Nordkorea.

2) Men på den anden side, også at fortsætte kampagnen for at bringe USA ind i det Nye Paradigme, der netop nu vokser frem i hele verden.

Indledning:

Matthew Ogden: Godaften, det er den 21. april, og dette er vores fredag aften webcast.

For blot nogle få timer siden havde vi en diskussion med både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche; og de understregede begge, at vores mål, som LaRouche Politiske Aktions-komite (LPAC), stadig er det samme. Et meget klart mål, der har to sider:

1) At befri USA fra det britiske imperie-systems forsøg på at bruge USA til at bulldoze verden ind i Tredje Verdenskrig; en fare, der netop nu er særdeles reel, med situation i Syrien, der er ved at blive hed efter Trumps-administrationens meget ukloge angreb mod den syriske regering dér, og som var baseret på ukorrekt efterretning. Samt den krigeriske, aggressive optrapning omkring situationen i Nordkorea.

2) Men på den anden side, også at fortsætte kampagnen for at bringe USA ind i det Nye Paradigme, der netop nu vokser frem i hele verden.

Vi befinder os naturligvis i nedtællingen til Bælt & Vej-konferencen, der afholdes i Beijing i maj, om under tre uger; Kinas præsident Xi Jinping er vært for konferencen, men tæt ved 28 forskellige statsoverhoveder fra hele verden vil deltage. Vores kampagne er selvfølgelig stadig, at præsident Donald Trump personligt bør deltage i dette topmøde; og bør gengælde præsident Xi Jinpings tilbud om, at USA går med i Bælt & Vej-initiativet og bliver en del af dette Nye Paradigme for økonomisk udvikling og fred, versus det gamle, døende paradigme med Det britiske Imperiums geopolitiske del-og-hersk-strategi, der har bragt verden på randen af Tredje Verdenskrig.

Kineserne handler nu, har optrappet deres organiseringskampagne, for at organisere verden til denne

forestående begivenhed. Det er af stor betydning, at der i USA vises øget opmærksomhed over for dette, i kølvandet på Schiller Instituttets konference, der fandt sted sidste torsdag og fredag, den 13. og 14. april, med titlen: »USA og Kina: Samarbejde om Bælt & Vej-initiativet«.

Der er nogle meget betydningsfulde citater, som vi vil afspille for jer her. Det begynder med et besøg, som formanden for den Nationale Kinesiske Folkekongres' Stående Komite, Zhang Dejiang, havde, da han rejste til Moskva for at mødes med præsident Putin i onsdags, for at lægge fundamentet for præsident Putins besøg i Beijing. Han sagde:

»Under præsident Xi Jinpings strategiske lederskab har vore bilaterale relationer og omfattende strategiske partnerskab nået et meget højt punkt. Kina ser frem til, og byder velkommen, Deres besøg i maj i år, for at deltage i Ét Bælt, én Vej Internationale Samarbejdsforum. De vil være den højeste æresgæst dér. De vil mødes med præsident Xi Jinping på sidelinjen af forummet, og dette har stor betydning for styrkelse af venskabet og samarbejdet mellem vore lande, og for promoveringen af bilateralt samarbejde inden for alle områder, i særdeleshed i dagens situation.«

Zhangs besøg i Moskva er en del af et større organiseringsfremstød for Bælt & Vej-topmødet, som også inkluderede bemærkninger af præsident Xi Jinping under en turné i Sydkinas autonome region, Guangxi Zhuang, i onsdags. Han sagde:

»Bælt & Vej-initiativet har fået stor anerkendelse i det internationale samfund, siden det blev fremsat; hvilket viser, at det er i overensstemmelse med folkenes vilje. Vi vil fremme Kinas store politik for åbenhed og udvikling inden for rammerne af Bælt & Vej, og vi vil yderligere fremme virkeliggørelsen af Kinas mål gennem to hundrede år, og den kinesiske drøm om den kinesiske nations store fornyelse.«

Sidste del af udskriftet på engelsk:

(Se også: Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale på konferencens første dag: (Fuld dansk tekst.)

»Samarbejde mellem Kina og USA om Bælt & Vej-Initiativet«.

Together with this, there has been a press conference which was sponsored by the Transportation Ministry of China, and the spokesman stated that "Transportation connectivity is the founding priority of the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative." This press conference was hosted by the Transportation Ministry in order to highlight the growing scope

of the Belt and Road projects. The Transportation Ministry spokesman stated that more than 130 regional and bilateral transport agreements have already been signed; 56 international

road routes have been opened. He said that 4200 direct flights

now connect China with 43 different Belt and Road Initiative countries. And finally – and most significantly – 39 China-Europe freight train routes are now currently in operation.

So, this is clearly highlighting the extraordinary scope and growing magnitude of the Belt and Road Initiative as the paradigm

which is sweeping the planet. Also, just this past Wednesday, Xinhua.net published an interview with the President of Greece,

where he said, "The upcoming high-level forum on the Belt and Road Initiative is of global significance. The forum is important not only to China, but also to the rest of the world.

The forum will prove that in the new historical era, China will

play an important role in promoting the harmonious co-existence of countries in the world.”

Now this theme of the “harmonious co-existence of countries in the world” is a theme that the Chinese President and the Chinese government have highlighted on multiple occasions; comparing the Silk Road Initiative to a kind of symphony orchestra, where not one voice is more prominent than another; but the voices of all the instruments mix together in one harmonious co-existence. This is a metaphor for the New Paradigm; not a unilateral world where one country’s, or one bloc’s, values and system are imposed on another country; but that the best of what every country has to offer is brought to the table in dialogue – culturally, economically, strategically.

And that the New Paradigm is based on this kind of “win-win” cooperation.

Now this was a theme that Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, took up in multiple ways in both her

keynote on the first day of the international Schiller Institute

conference which I referenced, up in New York City, on US-China

cooperation; but also in a very beautiful way in her speech on the second day of that conference. We’re not going to play the

full speech for you here; it’s available on the Schiller Institute website. But the theme that she brought up was a very

beautiful theme of the cultural dialogue between the best of what

Western European culture has to offer, and the Confucian tradition in China. She compared the writings of Friedrich Schiller, who is obviously the namesake of the Schiller Institute, and one of the leading thinkers of revolutionary Europe at the time of the American Revolution – he was called

the Poet of Freedom; compared to the writings of the thousands' year old philosopher of Chinese civilization, the philosopher Confucius. Both of these two philosophers' writings converge on the idea that it is the aesthetical education and the aesthetical development of the citizens of the country, which allows for peace and prosperity to become the reigning order of that nation, or of that land. She read several extensive quotes from Confucius in which he developed the idea that the music reflects and reciprocally reflects back on the state of development of the mind of the people. An organized and developed form of music reflects and organized and developed form of society. She compared this to the writings that Friedrich Schiller had in his writings on {The Aesthetical Education of Man}, which he published in the wake of the failed French Revolution. Schiller elaborated that a republican form of government must make as its number one priority the aesthetical development of its people. She said that it's not a surprise for a country such as China, where President Xi Jinping has put a premium on the revival of this Confucian idea. She said that there's a renaissance of Confucian ideas and Confucian philosophy that is now taking place inside China. That this metaphor of a symphony orchestra, or of a chorus of voices joining together, should be one that the President of China uses in his discussion of what this new international paradigm of "win-win" mutually beneficial relationships between countries should be; that this is what is

now organizing the world as an almost gravitational force towards this upcoming Belt and Road Initiative that's going to be hosted in Beijing by China in May.

Now obviously, many countries around the world are now realizing what time it is; that in fact, China is emerging as the world's leading economic power and economic leader, and is bringing that kind of development perspective that it has already applied domestically for its own people, to countries around the world. Former colonial countries in Africa building trains, building water projects there. Bringing this as part of a dialogue in South America for canal and rail projects there; and obviously, along the entire Belt and Road Initiative corridor. What is happening is that many countries are now saying, "We're on board!" The latest is Belarus. President Lukashenko there is saying that Belarus is going to become a hub of the One Belt, One Road Initiative inside Europe. Helga Zepp-LaRouche joked that Germany is now being surrounded by countries that wish to become a part of the New Silk Road. Whereas those countries are hubs of development, Germany is a hole of development right now. But you have also the announcement in recent weeks that many countries are now joining the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank. This was an offer that President Xi Jinping directly put on the table during the APEX summit years ago in a joint press conference with

President Barack Obama. Obama rejected it. Xi Jinping offered that the United States could enter into the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank as one of its founding investors. This obviously remains an offer which is open, and these offers have been reiterated in the recent weeks surrounding President Xi Jinping's trip to the United States during his bilateral summit meeting with President Trump in Mar-a-Lago, Florida. Very significantly, this was reiterated during the LaRouche Movement's Schiller Institute conference in New York City by the Deputy Consul General representing the Chinese Consulate in New York City. We're going to play a very short clip from her speech. It's very clear; she says "President Xi Jinping offers the United States to join China in cooperation in the Belt and Road Initiative framework. This is an opportunity that should be seized, and it's an opportunity that will be mutually beneficial to both countries involved." So, here's that clip:

CHINESE DEPUTY CONSUL GENERAL: "Last but not least, I want to quote President Xi as saying that China welcomes the United States to participate in cooperation within the Belt and Road framework. President Xi stressed that both countries have become each other's first largest trading partners, and both peoples have benefitted a lot from it. China's economy will maintain a sound development momentum and enhancement of economic and trade cooperation between the countries enjoys broad prospects. Both countries should really seize the opportunities."

OGDEN: During that conference, it was very significant that this representative of the Chinese government attended that conference, which was on the subject of US-Chinese cooperation around the Belt and Road Initiative; and again formally extended

the offer to the United States and to President Trump to join this initiative and to cooperate with China around this New Paradigm of economic development for the planet. As the Deputy

Consul General stated during the rest of her speech, and as Helga

Zepp-LaRouche reiterated, this upcoming mid-May meeting of the Belt and Road Initiative that's being hosted in China is the opportunity. This is the inflection point for the United States

to change its policy.

Very provocatively, at that conference, Helga Zepp-LaRouche began the entire conference with her keynote presentation that she has stated that if President Trump were to decide to join this New Silk Road and to join this New Paradigm, he could become

one of the greatest Presidents in the history of the United States. She said that shocked a lot of people when she said that

several weeks ago; and despite the fact that a very ill-advised

action was taken by President Trump to enter into this confrontational stance with North Korea and also to take the initiative the Syrian air base in Syria, she said that statement

and characterization still stands. Because if he were to make that choice, that would mean that he was deciding to abandon the

British geopolitics of unilateral imperial war and confrontation,

and to become a part of this New Paradigm; which would mean an end to the British imperial system once and for all. Since

that

point, it's been very clear that the British Empire has been involved directly in trying to bulldoze Donald Trump into this kind of World War III confrontation and away from the kind of cooperation that was clearly part of his campaign.

At the same time that the Chinese representative at that conference in New York City made that statement, that formal offer once again for the United States to join the Silk Road; also in attendance was the chargé d'affaires for the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations. He made

a very significant point which was similar. He said the Russian

people do not wish for confrontation with the United States of America; but wish instead for bilateral cooperation, a relationship of friendship, of mutual understanding and mutual development. And that this is, in fact, the opportunity which is

posed by the types of initiatives that were being discussed at that conference in New York City; this Schiller Institute Belt and Road Initiative conference.

Unfortunately, as we've documented and as we've continued to document, the Trump administration has been taken in by the kinds

of false propaganda drumbeat that is now being propagated from many of the leading media organizations in the United States, and

very profoundly from the British government. From Boris Johnson,

from the military layers inside Great Britain, and so forth.

However, since the time that President Trump made the decision to

launch the airstrikes against the Syrian government, based on the

supposed intelligence that Assad had used chemical weapons against his own people, increasingly there has been evidence that

has been coming out from very credible sources, that in fact that intelligence was flawed; and perhaps was even faked as a false flag initiative in order to pull Trump into this war. Very similar to the type of lies that came out of Tony Blair in 2003 in order to pull the United States into the war against Iraq with the so-called "weapons of mass destruction". There was a very significant interview that was delivered by President Assad to Sputnik News just yesterday, which is now being circulated today.

We're going to read a few clips from that interview for you. What President Assad had to say in this interview, as you can see on the screen, with Sputnik News, was that this was a false flag. He said, "We formally sent a letter to the United Nations, asking in that letter to send a delegation in order to investigate what happened in Khan Sheikhun. Of course until this moment, they didn't send anyone, because the West and the United States blocked any delegation from coming. Because if they come, they will find out that all their narratives were a false flag.

So for us, there was no gas attack and no gas depot. It was a false flag play, just to justify the attack on Syria. That's what happened. The attack was already prepared. They didn't want to listen; they didn't want to investigate. They only wanted to launch the attack. We believe it was a false flag for one reason and a simple reason. If there was gas leakage or an attack, and you're talking about 60 dead in that city; how could the city continue its life normally? They didn't evacuate the

city. Even if you look at the pictures, you can see the rescuers, the presumable rescuers were rescuing people without masks, gloves. They were moving freely; how? This is against all specifications of sarin gas. You can fake this image; it's very easy. So you cannot just base your judgment on images and videos, especially made by al-Qaeda."

Now this was also reiterated by the Russian Defense Ministry spokesman, General Igor Konashenkov on April 20, in a similar argument where he points to the fraud that's being perpetrated.

He said, "In the past two weeks, not a single OPCW representative was seen there" at the site of the supposed attack in Syria.

"Where do these samples come from, that the OPCW claims prove that there was a sarin gas attack? Who of the OPCW members was

able to study them so fast, while standard procedures stipulate a

complex research which requires time; as we can see in the case

of the mustard gas use in Aleppo." Konashenkov ironically then

went after the "charlatans from the White Helmets organization,

who were hustling and bustling inside sarin gas clouds with no protective gear on. Although independent experts do not believe

that anyone could have remained unharmed in a sarin gas attack,

nevertheless, maybe the head of the OPCW," he said, "has created

his own periodic table of the elements instead of Mendeleev's one."

Then over the course of this week, a qualified source, a professor emeritus from the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology, the former professor Ted Postol, released a series of very detailed exposés on the facts surrounding this Syrian sarin gas attack; which prove, according to him, that the White House intelligence assessment blaming the Syrian government is simply false. Professor Postol, who – as I said – is a professor emeritus at MIT, received his PhD in nuclear engineering from MIT; and he's worked at the Argonne National Laboratory; he's worked in the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment; he's worked as a scientific advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations; and also at Stanford University to train scientists studying weapons technology. He stated in this exposé about the alleged Syrian sarin gas attack, he said first of all, the details of the location being cited, the weather patterns at the time, other things conclude "Without a doubt, the sarin dispersal site alleged at the April 4, 2017 sarin attack in Khan Sheikhun, was not a nerve agent site. It also shows beyond a shadow of a doubt that the only mass casualty site that could have resulted from this mass attack, is not in any way related to the sites, which are shown in video following a poisoning event of some kind at Khan Sheikhun." He continues by saying, "The allegedly high confidence intelligence assessment issued on April 11th that led to the conclusion that the Syrian government was responsible for the attack, is not correct. For such a report to be so

egregiously in error, it could not possibly have followed the most simple and proven intelligence methodologies to determine the veracity of its findings.”

So there you have from several different sources, a qualified questioning of the facts of the attack on the ground.

None of these obviously is conclusive one way or another, and as

has been stated, an independent, non-biased, United Nations investigation should take place; and OPCW personnel should be on

the ground. But the point is, as was realized after the fact, the lies that came out of the British Empire and from Tony Blair

in 2003, which brought the United States into a completely unjustified and aggressive war in Iraq, are being repeated at this point. There was a story earlier this week which we will cover more extensively, that in fact, the Chilcot Commission report which found that Tony Blair was at fault in those lies that were perpetrated around the 2003 attack; a lawsuit has been

brought against Tony Blair. But the UK Attorney General has determined that although aggressive warfare might be against the

law in international law, might be illegal in international law;

in fact, there are no laws on the books in the United Kingdom, inside England, that say that aggressive war is illegal. That aggressive war is a crime.

There you can see that in fact, the British do not believe that the crime of aggressive war is actually one that should be prosecuted.

To conclude, there has been an initiative this week from {Executive Intelligence Review} to begin producing a series of video shorts which expose the crimes of the British government at

this point to try to steamroll the United States into this kind of World War III; and to prevent the United States from participating in the kind of international cooperation that you see around the New Silk Road. There is definitely a countdown, a showdown in these 21 days between now and this Belt and Road Initiative conference in China; and it should be seen as such. A fight for the soul of the United States – what direction with the US go? What direction will the Trump administration go? As the inaugural video in that short video series, {Executive Intelligence Review} published a 90-second clip from the conference presentation by Helga Zepp-LaRouche from last week in New York City; where she lays out very clearly that what is happening here in the United States is, in fact, a British intelligence coup against the Trump administration. The point has got to be made: Americans should know their history and realize that over the course of our entire history, ever since the American Revolution, the British have been trying to reconquer the United States to use the United States as its dumb giant in these wars; in order to assert this imperial agenda. Now is the time for the American people to recognize this history; to recognize what is happening, to know who the enemy actually is; and to say that we will no longer be a tool of this imperial system. We are now deciding to become part of this New Paradigm and to return to our roots – Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Carey, Henry Clay – and the American System of Political Economy that Donald Trump, less than three weeks ago was talking about his model for economic policy for the

United States.

So, I'm going to conclude with this short clip from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and encourage you to please tune in to this new video series that is coming from {Executive Intelligence Review}.

It can be found on the EIR YouTube channel, which you can subscribe to. We are also going to be sharing some of these via

social media. So you can subscribe to these social media pages

– Facebook, twitter, and so forth.

So, thank you very much; and let me conclude with this clip from Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: What happened is, de facto, a coup d'état

inside the United States; which has two elements. One is the false flag operation in Syria, combined with what one could call

a palace coup inside the administration. Now, this coup is a British intelligence operation; and it must be recognized as such

in order to liberate President Trump from this great danger.

Remember that the American War of Independence, that which created the United States, was made against the British Empire;

and the British Empire never gave up the idea to reconquer the United States. The first time they did that was in the War of 1812; then the British Empire allied with the Confederacy – British banks financed the Confederacy in this war through their

affiliates in Boston and Philadelphia and so forth. The British

Empire totally got upset when Trump announced that he wants to go

back to the American System of economy – Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Lincoln.