

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika« LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast 19. jan., 2018, med Hussein Askary og Jason Ross, forfatterne af Schiller Instituttets nye rapport

Vi har et helt særligt program i dag; med mig i studiet har jeg Jason Ross, og via video fra Sverige har jeg Hussein Askary. Jason og Hussein er begge medforfattere af en ny rapport, der netop er udgivet, med titlen, [»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renaissance«](#).

(OBS! Se [invitation til seminar i København 5. febr. med Hussein Askary](#))

[Bemærk: Der er mange billeder, der hver er separat nummererede af de forskellige talere; det er selvfølgelig bedst at se videoen, -red.]

Vært Matthew Ogden: Det er 19. januar, og dette er vores ugentlige fredagswebcast fra larouchepac.com.

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Det bliver emnet for aftenens udsendelse; men før vi kommer til det, vil jeg gerne lægge ud med at sige, at LaRouche Political Action Committee har indledt en national kampagne for at sætte betingelserne for valgene 2018. Som I ser her, er titlen for vores kampagne [»Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«](#), og det er titlen på en erklæring, der nu cirkuleres i hele landet. Erklæringens indhold fremlægger de politiske prioriteter, der vil bestemme udfaldet af valgene her i USA i år, med hensyn til dette lands overlevelse. Vi er i det indledende stadie for at indsamle underskrifter på denne erklæring, og vi opfordrer seerne, især her i USA, til at underskrive denne kampagne. URL ses her på skærmen, og I kan

også få organisationer i valgkredsene, medlemmer af delstatskongresserne, siddende medlemmer af USA's Kongres og i særdeleshed kandidater til offentligt (føderalt) embede, til at underskrive denne kampagne.

Indholdet af denne programerklæring er meget signifikant. Den kræver, at USA vedtager Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love, dvs.: Vedtag Glass-Steagall for at rejse en brandmur mellem kommerciel, produktiv bankaktivitet og spekulativ bankaktivitet på Wall Street; for det andet, at indføre et nationalbanksystem (statsligt banksystem) i Alexander Hamiltons tradition; for det tredje, brug milliarder af dollar i føderal (statslig) kredit til at løfte det amerikanske folk og for at skabe produktiv beskæftigelse på det højeste og mest avancerede teknologiske niveau; og for det fjerde, sæt et forceret program i gang, der går i retning af udvikling af fusionskraft og udvidelsen af bemanded rumfart.

Det er meget, meget vigtigt, at vi har indledt denne kampagne nu, for vi går nu ind i de sidste 11-dages nedtælling fra nu og frem til præsident Trumps State of the Union-tale den 30. jan. Indholdet af dette politiske programforslag må være bestemmende for præsidentskabets politiske program her i USA. Som I ser, er vore to punkter på dagsordenen 1) Vedtag Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, og 2) Gå med i den Nye Silkevej.

Det bliver emnet for vores diskussion i dag. For de seere, der evt. ikke ved det, så blev ideen om den Nye Silkevej først udarbejdet af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche i 1980'erne. Det var den daværende Eurasiske Landbro for at udvikle det eurasiske kontinents indlandsområder, som forbinder Øst og Vest. Det blev til den Nye Silkevej og blev kaldt således af præsident Xi Jinping i Kina, da han i 2013 vedtog dette. Det udviklede sig så til Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som var en forbindelse mellem den landbaserede Silkevej og udviklingen af en Maritim Silkevej.

Gennem LaRouche-bevægelsens lederskab udvides dette nu til ikke blot en eurasisk Ny Silkevej, men en Verdenslandbro, der omfatter alle Jordens kontinenter, inklusive Vesteuropa, Central- og Sydamerika, Nordamerika og for vores udsendelse her i dag i særdeleshed, Afrika.

Udviklingen af Afrika har ligesom været en slags lakmusprøve for menneskeheden i dag: Kina har taget denne udfordring op og har bestået prøven og sat standarden, som resten af verden må følge. Vi har set dette inspirere andre nationer, og for nylig har vi haft et meget signifikant gennembrud med den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina, hvor han mødtes med præsident Xi Jinping og erklærede, at Frankrig favner billedet af udvikling af verden gennem den Nye Silkevej, inklusive, at Frankrig ønsker at arbejde sammen med Kina om Afrikas

udvikling. Dette er måske en bodsgang for Frankrigs kolonialistiske imperiefortid, men det, præsident Macron havde at sige, var meget signifikant.

Som I ser, så holdt han en meget signifikant tale i Xi'an, og i denne tale diskuterede han, hvad Kina har gjort for at udvikle Afrika og for at løfte 700 millioner af sin egen befolkning ud af fattigdom, og at Frankrig nu må imødekomme opfordringen til at deltage i denne udvikling, især udviklingen i Afrika, i partnerskab med Kina. Her følger et par citater af, hvad præsident Macron havde at sige:

»Det er lykkedes Kina i de seneste par årtier at løfte 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom ... Men jeg tænker også på Afrika. Kina har i de seneste par år investeret stort i infrastruktur og råmaterialer med en finansiell styrke, som europæiske lande ikke har. Samtidig har Frankrig historisk og kulturel viden om Afrika, som giver det mange aktiver for fremtiden.

Vi må ikke gentage fortidens fejltagelser, med at skabe politisk og finansiell afhængighed under påskud af udvikling ... det turde være unødvendigt at sige, at denne udvikling kun vil ske i fællesskab ... Frankrig har erfaringen med en ensidig imperialisme i Afrika, der undertiden har ført til det værste, og i dag, med disse nye Silkeveje, der åbner op ... Jeg mener, at partnerskabet mellem Frankrig og Kina kan gøre det muligt at undgå en gentagelse af disse fejltagelser ... Det er en moralsk udfordring, og jeg håber oprigtigt, at vi kan imødekomme den sammen ... Det enorme arbejde, der gøres med infrastruktur og økonomisk udvikling, vil give et nyt ansigt til disse nye Silkeveje på det afrikanske kontinent.«

Som præsident Macron sagde, »det er en moralsk udfordring«; og nu får Afrika, der har været et af de mest underudviklede, fejllærte, forarmede og tilbagestående steder på planeten, muligheden for en renæssance og for at blive et knudepunkt for udvikling for hele dette område af planeten.

Som jeg sagde, så er titlen på aftenens udsendelse »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«, og jeg vil lade Jason Ross introducere jer til Hussein Askary, og vi kan diskutere indholdet af denne specialrapport, der netop er udgivet.

Jason Ross: Jeg tror, vi skal gå direkte til Hussein nu. Hussein Askary har arbejdet i området i mange år. Han er den, der oversatte *EIR's* Specialrapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« til arabisk og lancerede denne oversættelse i Kairo på et møde med den egyptiske transportminister.

Hussein har arbejdet meget på dette. Sammen har vi skrevet denne 274-siders rapport, I ser her. I kan få en kopi af denne rapport på Amazon og direkte gennem vores site også, [LPAC.CO/ExtendedSilkRoad], I ser linket her for neden, for at få en kopi.

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

(Her følger et engelsk udskrift af resten af udsendelsen).

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Thank you, Jason and Matt. I'm very happy to be on this show. The writing of this report, actually, which took us several months last year, together with you, Jason, and a great team of collaborators in the Schiller Institute, it was a bit of a paradox, because we were writing this report from the standpoint of the future, and therefore the tone is optimism in the report. But at the same time, when you look at the news from Southwest Asia, which people wrongly call the "Middle East," and Africa, the news that these regions are, you know, hell-holes and people are fleeing from there by tens of thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-called "reality," which is artificially created by geopolitics, you will never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to solve the problem.

And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it's the future that determines the present. It's our vision of the future which gives us the inspiration and the means of thinking to change our behavior today. And this is something which we hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns we are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership, whether it's in the United States or Europe, or Southwest Asia, or Africa – anywhere.

At the same time, we are not naïve, we are not in the ivory tower, sitting and drawing nice baths, but this is a very scientific study, based on LaRouche's idea of physical economy, but also they are philosophical and humanist principles throughout this whole report and the project we are designing, which goes both humanist Christian tradition and also the Confucian humanist Chinese tradition. We have provided for the

readers of this report, a complete picture of what are the tools needed, whether physically, or intellectually, scientifically and morally, to be able to reach this future we are outlining in the report.

And we are not simply just reporting on “great things” that have already happened, that China is doing, but we are drawing a map towards the future: A future which Lyndon LaRouche already, more than 30 years ago, when the African Union published the Lagos Plan of Action for the development of Africa, he criticized the reaction to that policy by saying that you cannot adhere to the existing financial and economic and moral policies of the existing order, and at the same time achieve the development goals of Africa. You have to have a complete shift. And that shift is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute now says is the New Paradigm, the New Paradigm which has been launched by China and its partners in the BRICS, Russia and other nations, and many more nations are joining.

Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches’ development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building the new Suez Canal to adapt to the Maritime Silk Road, and the other nations, like Ethiopia, Kenya, and others are already in collaboration and new railway systems have been built. So already on the ground, that’s taking place.

But what is needed is a larger vision which we provide.

Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a looting ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II, the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States also, with the “special relationship” with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have, like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it.

But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa

in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that’s what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe and the United States toward Africa has always been that “Africa is a problem,” while the Chinese see Africa as an “opportunity.” Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs. Now, the slide we have, number 2, here, is the “Foreign Direct Investments in Africa,” where we see the United States is the blue line on the top, and China is the red line, which is increasing steadily. The United States, something funny happened in 2008 – there was the financial/economic crisis – then you have a dip in investments in Africa, but also what happens in the United States is that the first African-American President is elected. And you see, from 2009, U.S. investments in Africa completely collapsed and came down to zero by 2015, while the Chinese investments increased.

Now, there’s a flip side to this argument, is because most of the U.S. investments in Africa are in the oil and mining sector. And with the collapse of the oil and mining prices, there was no more interest; and Mr. Obama also launched the largest fracking operation on Earth in the United States, to make the United States the biggest producers of fossil fuels in the world. But China’s investments continued all the same.

In the next slide, number 3, we see the level of investments by the Export Import Banks of the United States on the one hand, which is the blue line which is completely dead, on the bottom; the United States does not issue credit for exports any more to Africa. But then we have the China Exim Bank increasing its investments, and more interestingly, is that the World Bank, which is the top, and you see where the failure of Western policy in Africa has been: The World Bank has been investing more than China in Africa, but it’s a completely misdirected investment. It’s on tiny, tiny, small programs, there is no financing of large-scale infrastructure as China does; there are no transformative projects, and no new technology.

In the next slide, we can see we have a lot of hypocrisy, saying that the Chinese want to come into Africa to loot African natural resources, and this image, number 4, shows a very clear picture that it is actually the United States and the Western countries, but with the United States, the investments in Africa have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments have been very diversified, in construction, manufacturing,

mining, and others, such as agriculture, for example.

We can see also, the next slide, is Britain. Now, China is the largest, and people think, is not the largest investor in Africa, yet. It's the United States and Britain which have been the biggest investors in Africa. But as we showed the United States is mostly interested in mining, energy, and metals; and here we have Britain, you can see the last 10 years of investments. ["U.K. Foreign Direct Investment Positions in Africa, 2005-2014"] And the last two columns in the breakdown into types of investments: The red one is mining, and the light blue is in the financial sector, which is also looting Africa's financial resources.

So that's really the picture. And in the final slide in this group, number 5, we have where the investments of the Import Export Banks have gone: The United States has 71% of all loans from the Exim Bank, although it has been very, very little, but 70% of it is in the mining sector; while China, the greatest chunk of the Exim Bank investments has been in the transportation sector. And of course, there's mining and energy, communications, water, and other – very, very important sectors for Africa's development.

Now, what we have, in addition to this looting of Africa, we have the hypocrisy which is very rampant in the West, like in Europe and the United States, that "we have to help Africa." Now, when they talk about "helping Africa" is simply very small relief projects to keep things as they are. And they usually talk about "sustainable development." Now, "sustainable development" does not mean that you build modern technology, technologies that we have in the United States or in Europe, whether it's in transport or power generation; it is absolutely forbidden to support roads, railways, nuclear power, hydropower – there is nothing like that. What they are proposing is simply, as President Obama, as we show in one of the slides, when he went to Africa, his idea, he had projects called "Power Africa," for power generation in Africa, and we looked at the numbers and you know, the goal of Obama's Power Africa is to keep Africa exactly as it is, with very, very slight changes here and there. And also what was being proposed was this idea of using solar energy, which everybody knows is not efficient to have a modern, industrialized economy.

So this has been a real problem in dealing with Africa. And as we have seen, that China has completely different idea about

Africa –

ROSS: Hussein, why don't we switch over to a clip we have of President Obama explaining what he thinks about African energy development?

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA: It's going to be your generation that suffers the most. Ultimately, if you think about all the youth that everybody's mentioned here in Africa, if everybody's raising living standards to the point where everybody's got a car, and everybody's got air conditioning and everybody's got a big house, well, the planet will boil over. [end video]

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

ASKARY: And in fact, that's really revealing, because that's his soul speaking, because they consider human beings as a burden. Now, the United Nations statistics say that by 2050, the bulk of the world's population growth will take place in Africa. And of the additional 2.5 billion new people, projected to be born between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa, which means Africa's population will reach about 3 billion people. Now, for Obama and the Malthusians this is a huge problem. But for China, this is a great opportunity! And if we look, in 2015, which is very interesting, a complete contrast with what Obama's saying, when President Xi Jinping went to South Africa, the same place where Obama was speaking, in December 2015 at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), this is slide number 10, President Xi Jinping said something very interesting, which is really the spirit of the New Paradigm: What he told the African leaders is, I quote, "Industrialization is an inevitable path to a country's economic success. Within a short span of several decades, China has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system with an enormous productive capacity." And then he continues and says, "It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world's most promising region in terms of development potential, to bring into play its advantages and achieve great success. The achievement of inclusive and sustainable development within Africa, hinges on industrialization, which holds the key to creating jobs, eradicating poverty, and improving people's living standards."

Now, wow! What a contrast! President Xi Jinping said that by using modern technology as scientific development, we have achieved miracles in China and this really applies to Africa, too, as developing nations. And he means it. So the Chinese now have turned the whole idea of "sustainable development" upside down. What people think in Europe and the United States about sustainable development means, pumps for water, the small solar panels – no! China's talking about [industrialization] and it's also the latest, the state-of-the-art technology available. Because this is also interesting from an economic-scientific standpoint, because what China experienced that instead of going back to square one, going back to the industrialization process where the United States and Europe started, with the steam engine – no, you start not with that, you start with the best technology available today, and that's high-speed railway for example. The same thing applies to Africa.

ROSS: You know, Hussein, you and I were both at a conference in November in Germany, in Bad Soden, and one of the speakers there was a Chinese professor He Wenping, who gave some talks about Chinese approach towards Africa. And since you're bringing up what China's policy is, why don't run a short clip of what she had to say, to hear it from a Chinese person directly?

DR. HE WINPING: But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, "you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road." In the Chinese "40 Minutes," Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit in Beijing had taken place. ...

China's One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now been named as the "next China" on the African continent. It's not my invention, these words—many scholars have been published talking about which country in Africa is going to be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now reached an GDP growth rate, last year, as high as 8%...

So very quickly, let's move to Africa. In Africa, we have commitment, that is the FOCAC, the full name is the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. This forum was established in 2000, and every three years there is a FOCAC meeting. The FOCAC meeting in 2015 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. In that meeting, President Xi Jinping joined the meeting, put forward ten cooperation plans, and pledged the money—as high as \$60 billion—to cover all ten areas: industrialization, agriculture, infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more. The Belt and Road is very good for Africa's job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there's no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it's very hard to make industry take off. We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it's Africa's rising time... Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this shows a man holding a paper saying "Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful." And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

ASKARY: Yes, that's the spirit, that's the spirit of things that are happening in Africa, which is fantastic. But it's also a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people and their leadership in what they have achieved in their own country. So China's saying, we have done this ourselves, you can do it, and we are committed to offering you everything we have achieved, so you can also achieve yours. It's a win-win policy: It's good for you, it's good for us.

It's completely different from what we have seen in the Western policy, which hopefully will change – what we mentioned about President Macron, what he had said is really shocking for

me, too. And you see that the New Paradigm, it changes people's souls. And this is very, very important that we are becoming more human than before, with these great achievements. So in any case, what we do in this report is, we took for example, if you look at slide 12, this is a map which the African Union put together in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1982. But nothing has been done. This is for highways. Now, we don't prefer to have trucks travelling 10,000km from north to south; we prefer more high-speed railway, standard gauge railways, and so on. But this is the kind of vision which existed, but it was never implemented.

Our vision of connecting the whole African continent, and also with the so-called Middle East, that this could be done now. We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang, went on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese want to do something here economically, when they want to help, they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said, they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation. It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot African wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built, also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth. So, China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no conditionalities involved.

In addition of course, some of the mega-projects which we are demanding be built and encouraging being built in Africa with

China's help, for example we have in slide 15 the Transaqua Project, which is an Italian-designed project to both refill Lake Chad, which is drying up and threatening 30 million people's lives with drought. To bring just 5% of the water of the tributaries of the Congo River to Lake Chad through an artificial canal. But at the same time, connect East and West Africa with railway and roads to open these countries, which are Rwanda, Burundi, and Eastern Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad, and so on. These nations need outlets to world markets and also to import useful machines and so on. So, we have been propagating, as the Schiller Institute, for many years and trying to get the European Union and the United States to support this project; but they rejected it. Now China is proposing to start looking at this project, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Lake Chad Commission to have a feasibility study of this project; which is a huge project, but it will transform large parts of Africa, not because of the water itself, but because of the old infrastructure involved in the central part of Africa. The next slide [slide 15] outlines the impact area of this whole project. It will create massive agro-industrial centers in that part of Africa which is suffering the most. The biggest migration from Africa is from these regions into Europe. But instead of having all those young people drowning in the Mediterranean, trying to flee to Europe looking for a decent life, they can stay in their countries now and build their countries by giving them the tools to do that.

Of course, there are also other projects, but what's interesting about the Belt and Road is that it's also inspiring, not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake plans which have been dormant for many years. But now the time has come; for example, the new Suez Canal project. There is also connecting to Europe from Morocco, which is the next slide [slide 16]; building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar, connecting Morocco and Spain; and building a high-speed railway, the first high-speed railway in Africa is being built now in Morocco. There are new ports being built, and also a scientific, industrial city being built in cooperation with China. We have another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not given up on Europe. We want Europe to its and technological potential to contribute to this project and help itself by contributing to Africa's development. We have the Sicily to Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also

to Europe; this is a mega-project, and so on and so forth. We have also the Grand Inga Dam which China is now interested in building on the Congo River, which will produce a huge amount of hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice as big as the Chinese Three Gorges Dam, and a Chinese company has made an offer to the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo; and there's also a counterbid by a Spanish company. People should read the report; they should look at all the content and try to understand it with a completely new eye. The eye of the New Paradigm, which I think is very important. In conclusion, what I wanted to say initially, is that as we have in the last slide [slide 19] is this region which people call the Middle East; we call it Southwest Asia. It has been a horrific scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics. Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted regime change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible war in Yemen which should end immediately. It's the worst humanitarian catastrophe in the world right now, taking place in Yemen. You look at this region and say "How could this region get out of this Hell?" This is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said: This year we should kill geopolitics. We should end geopolitics. The idea that nations have to undermine other nations; that nations are in competition with each other; that you have to weaken your adversaries; you have to undermine them, you have to kill them, you have to ruin their economy, destroy their infrastructure, so you can become a winner. That ideology is not really human. This has to end now and be replaced by the "win-win" idea, which is the more human kind of idea. The potential for enormous development exists in this region. It's the crossroads of the continents. Both the Belt and the Road pass through there. Forty percent of world trade passes through there. You have natural resources, you have human resources, you have rivers; you have every element necessary to have a massive development process in this region, which will be the basis for establishing peace among the nations of this region and also the big powers. If the United States joins Russia and China in developing this region, this would be the biggest test for mankind. Of course, Africa is very important, but we have things happening in Africa. But, we still have a horrible situation in Southwest Asia, which can lead into new and maybe bigger wars

than before. Therefore, I think what Helga is saying that if we use the Belt and Road idea, the idea of “win-win”, to crush geopolitics, this would be victory not only for the countries of this region; this will be a victory for all humankind.

ROSS: Absolutely! It’s a victory for a concept of mankind. One example that comes to mind is Yemen. Yemen is under constant Saudi bombardment; they’ve been victims of a war by the Saudis for some time now. Yemen has a very powerful movement within it for integration with the BRICS; a real sense of “Hey! Even though our conditions right now are what they are, this is our future; and we’ve got to have that future in mind. That’s what we’re going to make happen.”

You think about the economic potential of Africa, and as you said, it’s so clear, it’s so obvious the economic potential in West Asia and Africa. Geopolitics is what has prevented this development. It’s not that Africa didn’t get the help that it needed; China is showing that it’s an obvious thing to do. It was a deliberate decision to prevent development and to hold Africa back for the purposes – as you described – of looting. A couple of examples that you brought up, just to bring out the contrast a little bit more: You brought up the Grand Inga Dam which would be located in the Democratic Republic of Congo; one of the poorest, most energy-poor per capita, very low energy availability. It’s got the perfect site for a hydroelectric dam complex, making enough electricity for tens of millions of people. The World Bank pulls out funding on it, because it’s a big project which of course, they’re not going to touch because it would have a major development impact.

What I’d like to actually show is another voice from Africa. Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of the China of Africa, and other African diplomats will say this as well; that Addis Ababa is sort of the unofficial capital of Africa. I don’t know if everyone in Africa agrees with that. But I’d like to hear from Dr. Alexander Demissie, who also spoke at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear from him from a direct African perspective, what the impact of Chinese investment has been and what the future can be in Africa.

DR. ALEXANDER DEMISSIE: So today, what I’m trying to discuss with you, or to present to you, is what is actually this Belt and Road Initiative and how is that connected to Africa? What kind of long-term impacts when we talk about the Belt and

Road Initiative and Africa?

So, this is a map [Fig. 1] I always present when I do presentations, and I ask people, "What do you see here?" It's a very simple question. But what do you see here? Yes, you should see something. So, it's a rhetorical question; I'm not expecting you to answer me. But it takes usually several minutes until people realize what they see here. You see the absence of the American continent; that's what you see here. The absence of the American continent. By saying this, you see that the Belt and Road Initiative, the Chinese version of the Belt and Road Initiative, is absolutely Eurasian-oriented; meaning that starting in China, it is primarily Eurasian-oriented. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative – probably even your idea back in the '70s – is the Land-Bridge that we have been discussing yesterday and today. Within this picture or map, you will see also Africa. Africa is prominent, Africa is not entirely in the center, but on the left side; and it should be part of the Belt and Road idea. It's primarily an infrastructural undertaking, so the Belt and Road Initiative we don't have yet political institutionalization. We have infrastructural ideas, we have corridors; but we don't have yet political institutions. If we talk about the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Silk Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits perfectly into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going back here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the Africa continent.

We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works. This is a huge – at least from the African perspective – this is a huge plus for many African countries. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative, which is actually coming only in 2013; we see that it is helping what has been taking place on the continent between China and African countries since the year 2000. We see this that China has clearly declared that they would like to see Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways,

regional aviation networks, or industrialization. Also we see that China has been given a lot of clarity to the African Union's infrastructure development for Africa. This program has approximately 51 different programs, and this is translated into 400 different physical projects. I speak about ports, and streets, and telecommunication lines, whatever you require for a nation to function, or for a continent to function.

What we see in Africa now is that since at least two years, there is a growing corridorization in the China-Africa relationship. As corridorization, I mean that not single countries are any more important, but entire regions are becoming more important for China. This is a huge departure from a single, bilateral country-based approach towards corridor development. If you look at Africa corridors, the map on the right [Fig. 2], we see right now as we speak today, there are around 33 different corridors that have either been developed, or are under development, or are thought out and need to be developed. Corridors do nothing else than combine two different areas, and by doing so also creating a development initiative, a development paradigm.

Let's go to East Africa. So now, this is Africa; I'm aware that the plans for these things have been in the drawer for a long time. We know also that a lot of American research institutes played a very good role in creating those plans in the '50s and '60s, especially in Ethiopia. The Grand Renaissance Dam that is being built in Ethiopia, goes back to American scientists that have been creating those ideas in the '60s. It's being built already now. So, a lot of ideas in East Africa have been already on the table for decades, but no one was able or willing to pay for it. But now a lot of money is coming out of China, so these infrastructure – and how this can change the life of the people is easily described. The transportation of cargo from the Djibouti port to Addis Ababa used to take three days. Now, with the train, it's already 10 hours. So now we can imagine what kind of economic activity will happen to this one corridor development, or one infrastructure within this community. [end video]

ROSS: I just wanted to read another short excerpt from Alexander Demissie. Towards the end of his presentation, he said, "The problem as I see it, is that the traditional partners are still in the old paradigm of thinking. They still think with

traditional assumptions. Africa is seen as an aid-dependent continent; not a continent full of opportunities. It is still seen with the wrong mindset. This is one of the biggest problems, and it has to change.”

So, I think our report does a very thorough job of addressing the whole gamut of issues here. What the historical errors have been, or not errors, but cruelties or injustices that have occurred towards Africa, towards Southwest Asia with the use of geopolitics, with the use of looting rather than development. As well as what some of the ideas are today that hold back the potential for development. The ways that environmentalism is used; the ways that there shouldn't be any net growth of the human species are used. This is the basis, for example, for the World Bank refusing any loans to coal or to large hydro plants. But you're not going to develop a continent with solar panels, as much as Obama might have wanted to have done that.

The other issues are in regards to economics. That there is this prevailing and totally wrong view about economics that looks for financial returns as being the metric; as opposed to going beyond GDP and saying how are we changing life expectancies? How are we changing productive potential? What's the long-term value of helping a nation to develop in a partnership? This is the sort of thing. So, the report goes through all of this; it goes through what the specific projects are that are needed. It goes through something that's very important for policymakers – how to finance it. How the hopes of trying to get investment, of trying to get loans from private banks for these big projects; it's simply not going to fly. The use of national banking, as China has done both domestically as well as with its ExIm Bank with these two large rail projects in Africa in particular in Kenya and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railroad.

So, I think we've heard from China, we've heard from Southwest Asia, we've heard from Africa. Let me ask you, Hussein, if you have any words that you would like to direct towards our American viewers. What would you tell Americans? What should we be doing?

ASKARY: Exactly! I had also in mind to say that, because we need to hear from Americans. I don't think it's a good idea that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road; but I think a different United States should be involved. I'm very sure that if President Franklin Roosevelt, President

Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King must be very happy now for what is now already starting to happen in Africa. They might feel sorry for the lost time, but I'm sure they are happy. Americans should look back at that best of American tradition and work with ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche PAC and LaRouche's associates, because the United States will not become great again with the team that President Trump has. America will be great again with the ideas that the LaRouche PAC, the ideas of Franklin Roosevelt, the Hamiltonian idea of a national credit system, rather than depending on Wall Street. These things will make America great again, but it also will help the United States to have a completely different policy in the world; which will make the people around the world see the United States with completely different eyes. Right now, the United States is not so liked around the world; not because of Trump, but because of previous administrations' war policies, their hypocrisy. As you showed in Obama's case, their policies would lead to genocide. So, the United States is not really a popular country around the world, but this can shift. In order for that shift to happen, there should be a shift inside the United States in the mind and the soul of the American people. I'm sure the kind of work you are doing in LaRouche PAC would help greatly.

OGDEN: And that's exactly what we are doing with this campaign to win the future statement. As I said in the beginning of the show, we're initiating a national mobilization to bring together all of the constituent layers – regardless of party, political orientation – around a vision of economic development for the United States and for the world. If you just imagine the kind of way that the world could be transformed in the next 15 or 20 years with what China has begun doing in Africa; something that people thought was impossible. They just disregarded Africa and said well, this is just where you're going to have impoverishment and backwardness. Now, this could seriously become a hub of development for the planet. But take that and extend it across the Bering Strait into the Americas; have a rail link between Eurasia and North America. Then imagine an entire development corridor down through the central part of North America, through the heartland, the farm country in the Midwest; down through Mexico, across the Darien Gap into Central and South America. Then also, extend the Maritime Silk Road to the Caribbean. That vision of what could happen in the Western

Hemisphere is the extension of the sort of optimism that you now see China bringing to Africa.

So, as I said, I think it's the great moral test. Emmanuel Macron was absolutely right; he said it's a moral challenge what the nations of the world do to collaborate to bring development to the African continent. I think we can be very happy that it's because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement, of you Hussein. What you've been doing; what you did to collaborate with Jason to put together this extraordinary Special Report. I know that this is being listened to in the highest levels of power across the African continent and in Southwest Asia; we have evidence of that. The invitation that you received, Hussein, from the Egyptian Transportation Ministry, and other examples. So, we have to proceed with that kind of confidence that we are, indeed, shaping the policy for the future.

So, let me put on the screen one more time; this is the vision of an economic renaissance – this is the Special Report that Jason and Hussein collaborated in authoring. That is available; you can find the link to that on the screen here – LPAC.CO/ExtendedSilkRoad. It's a very thorough, book-length Special Report. This is something that is not just important for the African leaders and for China. This is something that is very important for the United States. This is something that we should be considering when we talk about what is US foreign policy, and those disgraceful graphics about the plummeting of US investment into Africa over the course of the last eight years during the Obama administration. That needs to be reversed; and it needs to be reversed by bringing the United States and China into a "win-win" collaboration for the development of these areas.

We are going to proceed with this campaign to win the future. And we're asking you to endorse this, to join our mobilization, and to make sure that this becomes the policy parameter for the 2018 election. None of the melodrama, not the soap operas, not all of the secondary and tertiary issues. These are the questions which will determine the future of the United States and the survival of our country and what our role is in respect to this New Paradigm that we've just been discussing on the show today.

So, again, we have 11 days between now and President Trump's State of the Union address. We are putting these two items on

the agenda. The United States must adopt LaRouche's Four Economic Laws, and the United States must join the New Silk Road. So, Hussein, is there anything that you want to say in conclusion before we end this show today? Any special messages for our viewers, both in the United States and internationally?

ASKARY: I think it's a great opportunity for people now to get this report, take to themselves the scientific, even philosophical and other ideas that are in the report which are necessary. As you said, it's for everyone; it's not only for Africans. I think the main target of the report should be Europeans and Americans, because we need these kinds of ideas more than at any time before. We have problems here in Europe with the infrastructure, with unemployment. You have massive problems in the United States. You need to have these ideas for your own sake, too; but there is enormous potential that exists in Europe and the United States that could be revived. But that has to be done in the right way; and the right way was outlined by Mr. LaRouche, but we put it in very clear terms in this report. I hope people will get the report and learn something and push the policymakers in the United States to also do the same.

OGDEN: Wonderful. Thank you very much, Hussein, for joining us. And thank you to Jason for joining me here. I think we have a lot more to come. So, a very exciting report here today. Help us circulate this video; send it out to everybody that you know; share it on social media. Let's get these ideas to permeate the United States. Thank you very much and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

»Tiden er inde til at lukke britiske imperieoperationer ned«
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i ugentlig

[international webcast. pdf og video](#)

Så vil jeg gerne sige noget om de subjektive grunde til, at jeg, på trods af alle disse farer, er fundamentalt meget optimistisk: Og der er ikke er nogen pointe i at være bekymret. Man må have en vision for, hvor man med sit liv vil bidrage til forbedringen af den menneskelige race. Jeg har en vision, der ikke er helt identisk med Xi Jinpings, men min vision er også meget lig min mands, med hvem jeg i 40 år har arbejdet på dette, at vi har en verden, hvor hvert enkelt menneske på denne planet kan få et anstændigt liv, kan opnå at opfylde hele det potentiale, som det enkelte menneske har, og at menneskeheden kan blive voksen! Vi kan gå tilbage til de værdier, der er karakteristiske for den Amerikanske Revolution, for den Tyske Klassik, for den Italienske Renæssance og andre af kulturens højdepunkter. Jeg er forhåbningsfuld mht., at vi kan få en kulturel renæssance for klassisk musik, klassisk poesi, og eftersom Kina allerede er på denne kurs ved at genoplive den konfutsianske tradition og lægger stor vægt på klassisk kultur og videnskabelige gennembrud, mener jeg, at Vesten virkelig bør gentænke, hvad vore bidrag til universalhistoriens fremme var, og dernæst genoplive dem og få en dialog mellem kulturer med alle landes bedste traditioner.

Jeg mener, at dette er menneskets natur.

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

[Amerikas udbytte af at gå med i den Nye Silkevej: Optimisme](#)

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 17. jan., 2018 – Inkarnerede mediesere i USA er relativt sikre på, hvad der vil ske i den nærmeste fremtid: Regeringen går af;

millioner af lovende, unge mennesker bliver deporteret; en epidemi af mere og mere potente opiater vil slå et voksende antal millioner amerikanere ihjel, elektronisk overvågning af alle, hele tiden, vil fortsætte i det uendelige; præsident Trumps planlagte \$1 bio. store initiativ for at bygge ny infrastruktur vil ikke ske; krige vil fortsætte i Afghanistan, Mellemøsten og Afrika, og vi vil sandsynligvis gå i krig med Rusland i Europa eller over Nordkorea i Asien.

Erhvervsfolk har deres egen version: De kan ikke finde faglært arbejdskraft til at besætte deres ledige jobs; men de hæver alligevel ikke lønnen, fordi de er usikre på, hvad der sker, når aktie- og låneboblen brister.

Sammen med masseskyderier og periodiske terrorangreb er dette blev amerikaneres, og europæeres, »informerede forventninger«. Tingene er gået virkelig galt siden århundredeskiftet – og især siden finanskrakket i 2007-08 – og pessimisme er således dagens orden.

Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som har stor erfaring med Kina og er en intellektuel ophavsmand til instituttets politik for den »Nye Silkevej«, påpeger, at forventningerne i Kina er helt anderledes. Forventningerne her er økonomisk vækst, afslutning af fattigdom, ikke alene dér, men også i meget fattige lande, at se teknologiske vidundere og ny infrastruktur, at opleve kulturelt samarbejde med andre lande og mulighederne for fred; og endda – husker I, da millioner af amerikanere drømte om dette? – udforskning af Månen og Solsystemet.

Hun påpeger, at den voksende indflydelse, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ har – og som senest har tiltrukket den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron – er en indflydelse for optimisme og en fornemmelse af at have en mission, og ikke blot »praktiske« aftaler om at bygge højhastigheds-jernbaner, selv om disse også kan sprede en kulturel optimisme med hensyn til fremtiden.

Denne mission er afgørende for at være optimistisk. Et finanskrak af »alting-boblen« er rent faktisk på vej, og det med sikkerhed. Men, ved at genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven, kan vi med lethed bringe banksystemet og økonomien igennem det og øge kredit til at udvide reel økonomisk produktivitet. Der findes metoder, som har stået deres prøve i amerikansk historie, til at få kredit dirigeret til de store infrastrukturprojekter og de banebrydende teknologier, vi behøver, og endda et forceret program for opnåelse af fusionskraft.

Det, der er vigtigt, er at erkende, at Kinas mission for Bælte & Vej Initiativet for stormagter, vendt mod verden, er en succesfuld mission, og at gå med i den.

Kernen, som er præsidenterne Donald Trumps, Xi Jinpings og Vladimir Putins samarbejde for at afslutte 20 års permanent krig, findes stadig.

LaRouche PAC og Schiller Instituttet har lagt en klar plan for en mission. For det første, stop briternes og amerikanske imperiefraktioners og efterretningsvæseners planlagte kup mod Trump. Efter at have påført dette kup et tilbageslag gennem massecirkulation af vores »Mueller-dossier«, så cirkulér dernæst Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske politikker med de »Fire Love«, for at genoprette amerikansk produktivitet og få Amerika klar til at gå med i en ny Marshallplan i Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Dette er de *reelt informerede* forventninger for landets nærmeste fremtid.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump deltager i ceremonier i marken i 2018 College Football Playoff National Championship. 8. januar, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

[Vi går frem fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt: LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform – »Valgkampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«](#)

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 16. jan., 2018 – Vi bliver presset fra alle sider, i USA og i den transatlantiske sektor, til at synke ned på et lavpunkt, med hensyn til økonomi, kultur og moral. Under angreb fra dem, der forsvarer City of Londons/Wall Streets døende, monetaristiske system, presses vi til at fiksere på spørgsmål og »emner«, der har til formål at holde vores tankegang fangen, som i en fælde: »Hvad sagde Trump, eller hvad sagde han ikke?« Alt imens kendsgerningerne står klart: Vi må gå med i den Nye Silkevejs impuls for udvikling. USA skal med om bord. [LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform; »Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«](#), blev udgivet i går for at mobilisere en styrke, der kan få dette til at ske.

En ny erklæring er nu under udarbejdelse, om at bringe den Nye Silkevej til de

amerikanske kontinenter. Se på størrelsesordenen af krisen i Caribien og Mellemamerika! Fejlernæring af børn er f.eks. på over 17 % i Caribien. I Haiti er 47 % af børn fejlernærede; 80 % lever i fattigdom. I dele af Mellemamerika ser vi samme billede. Dette er de rene helveder på vores halvkugle.

Der findes ingen måde, hvorpå vi kan »løse« de »dagens spørgsmål«, der er åbenbare i USA – dvs., narkoepidemien, »migranter«, grænsesikkerhed, mistede jobs osv. – uden samtidig også at styrke Caribien, Mellemamerika og Mexico; samt de amerikanske kontinenter i deres helhed.

Det samme kan siges om Afrika, Sydvestasien og Europa. I Subsahara-Afrika har vi en fejlernæringsprocent på 22. Lægehjælp er en sjældenhed. De kampe, der er en følge af den onde politik for »regimeskifte«, har gjort millioner af mennesker fra Nordafrika og Sydvestasien, i Libyen, Irak, Syrien og Yemen, hjemløse. Godt og vel 1 million mennesker har søgt tilflugt i Europa siden 2015. I 2017 druknede flere end 3.000 mennesker, mens de forsøgte at krydse Middelhavet.

Se så på, hvad Kina gør i samarbejde med nationer i Afrika. Foreløbig har man bygget 6.200 km moderne jernbaner, eller de er under konstruktion, sammen med også kraftværker, dæmninger og andre projekter. Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi har netop afsluttet en turne til fire afrikanske nationer, hvor flere projekter blev planlagt. Præsident for Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), Jin Liqun, udtalte i denne uge, på toårsdagen for bankens oprettelse, at den vil udvide lån til Afrika og også til Sydamerika. (Se Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport: [»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«](#), af Hussein Askary[1] og Jason Ross.)

Se så på de amerikanske lande, og på, hvad Kina gør dér. Den 19.-22. jan. vil Wang Li deltage i Sammenslutningen af Latinamerikanske og Caribiske Staters (CELAC) møde for at diskutere udviklingsplaner og øge det strategiske samarbejde mellem de to områder »til et højere niveau«, hvorefter han vil tage på statsbesøg til Chile og Uruguay, der begge er entusiastiske tilhængere af Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Forestil jer en »rygrad«, der består af en udviklingskorridor, som løber fra Sydamerikas sydligste spids mod nord gennem Darién-gabet (en sump- og skovafbrydelse af den panamerikanske hovedvej mellem Panama og Columbia, -red.) og Mellemamerika, fortsætter mod nord over USA's og Canadas højsletter og ind i Alaska og videre til Beringstræde-tunnelforbindelsen til Asien og Europa. I USA ville denne nye korridor skabe en vej til at »genbefolke« (med nye byer, industri og landbrug) landbrugsamterne i de centrale, amerikanske stater, som i de seneste år har haft de højeste rater af udvandring, narkomisbrug og selvmord

i nationen.

At virkeliggøre udvikling på en sådan skala kan ikke simpelt hen gøres »fra bunden og op«, men kræver derimod prioriterede forsknings- og udviklingsprojekter og lokaliteter, der har evnen til at hæve produktiviteten med en kvantespringsvirkning. Blandt de vigtige centre er centrene for rumraketopsendelse i det ækvatoriale, nordøstlige Sydamerika. I Puerto Rico – som stadig er hjemsøgt efter orkanerne Irma og Maria, samt af manglen på genopbygning – er der mulighed for en »Indfaldshavn til de amerikanske lande« på øens sydkyst ved Ponce, som vil være et knudepunkt på den Nye Silkevej.

Dette storslåede perspektiv for de amerikanske kontinenter blev i dag beskrevet af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der pointerede, at vi må arbejde ud fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt. Fra et økonomisk perspektiv, fra et moralsk perspektiv: positionér jer fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt.

[\[1\] Se Husseins Askarys tale \(dansk\) over samme emne](#)

[Regn ikke med Wall Street! Hvad præsident Trump har brug for at forstå om økonomi. pdf og video](#)

Den fremgangsmåde, der er nødvendig, er at opgive denne idé om økonomi; at sige, glem 'tilføjede værdi', glem 'penge'. Ægte rigdom kommer af at forøge vores magt over naturen, af at forbedre vores levestandard og at opdage mere om universet og om os selv, gennem udvikling af videnskab og udvikling af en skøn kultur. Vi kan få en sådan økonomisk genrejsning; vi kan gå med i dette nye paradigme for økonomisk tankegang, som, baseret på årtiers organisering af LaRouche-parret, nu i vid udstrækning er Kinas politik gennem dets Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Vi kan gå med i dette. Vi kan få en økonomisk genrejsning; men vi bliver nødt til at fortælle præsident Trump: Se ikke hen til Wall Street for en økonomisk genrejsning. Forvent ikke, at \$200 mia. i statslig finansiering vil blive imødekommet af en entusiastisk strøm af \$1 bio., der strømmer ud fra Wall Street

for at genopbygge vandsystemet i Flint, Michigan, blandt andet, eller til oversvømmelseskontrol efter orkaner i Texas; det vil ikke ske. Den eneste måde, vi kan gøre det på, er som en national prioritet, og det er ikke muligt at opnå nogen af disse LaRouches fire politikker uafhængigt af hinanden. De følges ad: Glass-Steagall; statslig bankpraksis; teknologiske snarere end monetære målemetoder til at udfordre økonomisk vækst; og forcerede programmer for at skabe dette næste niveau, som er det sande nettoresultat, den sande, økonomiske aktivitet. Vi har brug for det som et samlet hele, som et nyt koncept for, hvordan økonomi fungerer; i modsat fald vil vi ikke få en økonomisk genrejsning i USA.

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

Trump skal have mulighed for at styre USA's politik over for Rusland: Vi må knuse Muellers Russiagate- svindel

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 15. jan., 2018 – Præsident Trump har vedvarende og gentaget erklæret, at Robert Muellers Russiagate er en svindel; et forsøg på at vælte nationens vilje i præsidentvalget og i flere aspekter et direkte forræderi. Han har ligeledes, i hele sin kampagne og som præsident, om og om igen gentaget, at det, at have venskabelige relationer med Rusland, er en »god ting« og afgørende for en succesfuld amerikansk politik i verden.

Men politikken over for Rusland køres fortsat af andre. Præsident Putin og udenrigsminister Lavrov siger næsten altid, i forbindelse med diverse protester over amerikanske politikker, der er skadelig for Rusland og amerikansk-russiske relationer, at præsident Trump har forpligtet sig til at forbedre relationerne, men at bestræbelserne på at få ham fjernet holder ham tilbage. Dette er sandt,

og må hurtigt ændres.

En gennemgang af den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrovs bemærkninger på sin pressekonference ved årets afslutning i dag demonstrerer, hvor meget det haster med, at LaRouche PAC's kampagne for at afsløre og ødelægge Robert Muellers britiskdirigerede kupforsøg mod Trump og mod Rusland, lykkes.

Idet han pegede på USA's ulovlige beslaglæggelse af russisk, diplomatisk ejendom i USA; på truslen om, at det succesfulde samarbejde i Syrien for at besejre ISIS nu forvandles til en opdeling af Syrien eller et fuldskala regimeskifte; på udvidelsen af NATO-militærstyrker til Ruslands grænser; på ensidige sanktioner og ensidig anvendelse af militærstyrke – kom Lavrov med en streng advarsel:

»Vi er vidne til en devaluering af international lov og de multilaterale institutioners svindende rolle.« USA og dets allierede »ønsker stadig at tackle anliggender udelukkende på basis af diktater og udstedelse af ultimatummer. [De] ønsker ikke at høre andre globale politiske centres synspunkter og ønsker i realiteten ikke at anerkende kendsgerningen med den fremvoksende, multipolære verden. De metoder, de tyer til for at begrænse deres rivaler, er for det meste snarere tvivlsomme og skruppelløse. De spænder vidt i deres metoder – fra deployering af et globalt missilforsvarssystem til ensidige sanktioner, ekstraterritorial anvendelse af deres lovgivning og trusler om at tackle alle internationale spørgsmål udelukkende i overensstemmelse med deres eget scenarie, hvor de ikke viger tilbage for noget, inklusive anvendelsen af brutal militærmagt.«

Disse ting er sande – men, det er af yderste vigtighed at understrege, at vi befinder os ved et punkt i historien, hvor denne globale krise kan ændres, at USA kan befries fra den britiske politiks indflydelse og fra britisk ideologi. Geopolitik kan og må tilintetgøres – denne darwinistiske hund-æder-hund-mentalitet med nulsums-konflikter og konfrontation – til fordel for det win-win-koncept, der ligger til grund for den Nye Silkevej. Dette er, hvad Trump favnede på sin rejse til Kina i november. Det er det, som den franske præsident Macron ligeledes favnede på sin rejse til Kina tidligere på måneden. Og det er det, som Lyndon LaRouche igangsatte for halvtreds år siden ved at skabe de nye ideer, der kræves for at løfte menneskehedens tankegang op til et højere niveau: til niveauet for lovene for det fysiske univers og se halvtreds eller tusinde år frem for at opdage, hvad det er, vi i dag må gøre.

Kupmagerne mod Trump er i store vanskeligheder. Den Amerikanske Kongres har nu i sine hænder de dokumenterede beviser på, at hele kampagnen for at dæmonisere Rusland og fjerne Trump fra embedet har været bygget på løgne, på fabrikationer

af MI6-agent Christopher Steele og hans medskyldige. Meget af det er klassificeret og kan endnu ikke offentliggøres, men nøglepersoner i Kongressen har haft mod til at gøre det kendt, at alvorlige forbrydelser er blevet begået af FBI, Justitsministeriet og CIA-ledere fra Bush/Obama-æraen, og som i dag opererer som en kriminel klike uden for regeringen.

Bestræbelsen på at redde deres kup ved at erklære, at præsidenten er racist og en galning, udtrykker en tilstand af hysteri og panik fra netop de personers side, der er ansvarlige for de racistiske og sindssyge politikker, der har holdt verden nede i fattigdom og evindelige krige i de seneste to årtier.

Der er ingen tid at spille. Den Nye Silkevej er vejen til at forene verden bag et højere niveau af tænkning og samarbejde. Det vil kun virke med en hermed parallel kampagne for at omorganisere det korrupte, vestlige finanssystem, gennem Glass-Steagall og de hermed forbundne »Fire Love«, som LaRouche har fremlagt. Det ligger i vore hænder.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump afholder video-telekonference med medlemmer af USA's militær. 24. dec., 2017. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

[Trump versus Durbin: Hvem er den virkelige hykler, der nærer institutionel racisme?](#)

[Hvorfor sker det netop nu?](#)

LaRouche PAC offentliggjorde følgende erklæring den 12. januar:

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 12. jan., 2018 – Om få dage, eller højst om få uger, vil det amerikanske folk have bevis fra Husets Efterretningskomite og andre på, at de har været vidne til et kup siden sommeren 2016 imod kandidat og dernæst præsident Donald Trump, som er blevet udført af Clinton-kampagnen, korrupte embedsfolk i Justitsministeriet og i FBI og Obamas efterretningschefer, der har ageret på vegne af britisk efterretning. Det er årsagen til, at vi nu har det

desperate kapløb for på falsk grundlag at fremstille præsidenten som en irrationel galning og inkarneret racist. Dette er en nødplan, med »Russiagate«, der nu truer med at føre til anklageskrifter, ikke mod Trump, men derimod mod de medsammensvorne, der søgte at vende valget og ødelægge hans præsidentskab.

Se nøje på den aktuelle furore. Præsidenten indrømmer, at han har brugt barske ord, men ikke dem, der nævnes af demokraterne. Han har fokuseret på narkoen og de dermed relaterede kriminelle bander og terrorister, der strømmer ind over USA's grænser, et produkt af Barack Obamas politikker for manglende fasthed i lovens håndhævelse og for legalisering af narkotiske midler. Lyndon LaRouche har brugt en hel del tid på at skrive om både immigration og narkotika. Han påpegede for år tilbage, og der absolut ikke findes nogen løsninger på immigration i fraværet af fuldskala, økonomisk udvikling, både internt i USA og i udviklingslandene. Der er ingen løsning på hærgende narkotikamisbrug uden økonomisk udvikling og en krig mod narko, der inkluderer udslettelse af de banker, der finansierer narkohandelen og Hollywoods promovering af en dekadent narkokultur.

Dick Durbin, manden, der nu anfører angrebet på Trump for at være racist, er en total tilhænger af NAFTA og anden frihandelspolitik, skabt af Wall Street, og af andre økonomiske planer i Malthus-traditionen. Disse planer har drevet amerikanske jobs inden for industriel vareproduktion ind i Mexico og andre steder, pga. billig arbejdskraft. Disse planer og demokraternes politik for legalisering af narkotiske midler har forvandlet Mexico, El Salvador og andre latinamerikanske lande til kriminelle helveder, hvor narkobander kontrollerer hele byer, og hvor ingen kan føle sig trygge for vold. En enorm andel af deres uddannede og specialiserede personer, der er nødvendige for en økonomisk genrejsning, er flygtet. At beskrive de faktiske, nuværende betingelser i disse lande i grafisk sprog, er mildt.

Den nuværende helvedessituation er resultatet af overlagte, amerikanske politikker for befolkningskontrol i udviklingslande, og som i 1970'erne blev formaliseret gennem forslagene fra Henry Kissinger i National Security Study Memorandum 200, og gennem den af Zbigniew Brzezinski støttede Paddock Plan. Disse planer for systemisk folkemord blev gennemført og var i sandhed tværpolitiske. De byggede begge på det morderiske argument, at økonomisk udvikling øger befolkningstilvæksten og herved skaber en hindring for den udviklede sektors piraters postindustrielle, systemiske udnyttelse af naturlige resurser.

Den falske debat om åbne-versus-lukkede grænser blev formaliseret i 1980'erne med begge de kontrollerede »sider« i denne debat, der var tilhængere af

passionerede synspunkter med meget lidt faktisk grundlag. Lyndon LaRouche intervenserede gentagne gange og forklarede løsningen og brugte især immigration fra Mexico som politisk eksempel. Se f.eks. artiklerne [»Growth Approach Is Key to Immigration Law«](#); [»LaRouche: Use PHLINO Project To Solve Immigration Crisis«](#).

Løsningen er kapitalintensive infrastrukturprojekter på begge sider af grænsen. Løsningen er fysisk-økonomisk udvikling snarere end planer, der udplyndrer alle involverede, til Wall Streets fordel.

LaRouche PAC har ført kampagne for Haitis økonomiske udvikling med en understregning af storstilet infrastruktur. Den tavshed, der som respons kom fra demokraterne, fortalte os alt, vi behøvede at vide om hyklerne, der pompøst belærer om racespørgsmål. I stedet for at få udvikling, blev Haiti plyndret af Obama og Hillary Clinton, holdt nede i middelalderlig tilstand og afhængig af hjælpepakker med mad og medicin fra lejlighedsvist bekymrede liberale.

Til vores store fryd har Kina nu iværksat en plan for fuld økonomisk udvikling af Afrika og Vestasien. Frankrig har netop meddelt, at det ønsker at gå sammen med Kina om dette storslåede projekt. Alle nationaløkonomier, der deltager i denne indsats, vil nyde stor profit, ikke kun i fysisk-økonomiske termer, men med hensyn til den kreative gnist og optimisme, der skabes i det afrikanske kontinents i overvejende grad ungdommelige befolkninger. I stedet for at fungere under de begrænsninger, der gennemtvinges af IMF og kolonistyrer, vil Afrika blomstre med højhastigheds-jernbaneprojekter, nye og skønne byer og dæmninger og vandstyringsprojekter i stor skala. Folk vil ønske at blive dér, fordi fremtiden bliver bygget dér.

Er tiden ikke inde til, at Washingtons ophidsede demokrater afslutter deres hykleriske, falske og kriminelle poseren på racespørgsmålet? De fleste sansende menneskelige væsener forstår, hvad det er, og hvorfor, det finder sted nu. Er tiden ikke inde til, at de mennesker, der rent faktisk bekymrer sig om disse spørgsmål, fuldt og helt vedtager LaRouches [»Fire Love for Økonomisk Udvikling?«](#) og kæmper med næb og klør for at få USA ind i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ som en fuld deltager?

Foto: Dick Durbin (venstre) (Richard Joseph Durbin, demokratisk senator for staten Illinois siden 1997; siden 2005 assisterende demokratisk leder, den næsthøjeste position i det demokratiske partilederskab); præsident Donald Trump.

Afgørelsens time er kommet for amerikansk økonomi – vil Trump vende tilbage til sine kampagneløfter?

Præsident Trump vil få mulighed for en økonomisk 'genstart' den 30. jan., når han holder sin State of the Union-tale. Forud for dette vil han afholde møder for at færdiggøre sine længe ventede infrastrukturplaner. Han er under et enormt pres fra Wall Street-spekulanter for at begrænse infrastruktur-investeringer til offentlig-privat partnerskaber (PPP'er), som, hævder deres fortalere, kan generere profitter for dem samtidig med at undgå problemet med budgetunderskud. PPP'er fokuserer primært på investering i lavomkostningsprojekter med allerede eksisterende teknologi, såsom privatisering af køreveje og opførelse af vejafgiftskabiner, som involverer få omkostninger, men store indtægter. ...

Hvis han lytter til disse talsmænd for nedskæringspolitikker, med »det frie marked« og minimalstatspolitik, og som omfatter yderligere afregulering af bank- og finansvæsen, er det uundgåeligt, at aktie- og selskabsgældsboblerne, der nu pumpes op til rekordhøjder, vil briste og indlede en depression, dybere end den i 2008.

EIR-artikel af Harley Schlanger.

Foto: Præsidentkandidat Donald Trump i Charlotte, North Carolina, 27. okt., 2016.

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

Frankrig omfavner den Nye Silkevej:

Bliver USA den næste?

LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 12. jan., 2018

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

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet:

On that latter point, a very dramatic breakthrough has occurred this week, and the world has substantially changed. However, you most likely have not heard this news; unless, of course, you are watching larouchepac.com. But the western media is failing to report what is probably one of the most strategic changes in the alignment of the world in many years. That news comes out of a trip that French President Emmanuel Macron made to China in the beginning of this week. Now, this may come as a surprise to many people who might not have expected that this would occur. But we do have to say that the activities of the LaRouche movement yet again have now come to bear and really deserve significant credit for this strategic shift that has occurred in France. Of course, you remember that Jacques Cheminade, who is a collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in France, ran a very high-profile Presidential campaign just last year, in which he called for France to join the New Silk Road. Now, what has Emmanuel Macron done? He has announced that he intends for France, and also by consequence, Europe to collaborate with China on the New Silk Road. This is an extraordinary change. Emmanuel Macron was the first European leader to visit China in the aftermath of the 19th Party

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

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

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

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

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

to the announced objectives. Road, railroad, airport, maritime and technological infrastructure programs along the Silk Roads can provide a response to the infrastructure deficit; particularly in Asia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now what I would like to do is, share with you the remarks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAUL GALLAGHER: The Belt and Road Initiative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Already, China has made this major investment in West Virginia.

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

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

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

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

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

States.

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

Kinas Silkevejsånd inspirerer
Frankrigs Macron;
Hvornår vil den nå Berlin og
Bruxelles?
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i
Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 11. jan.,
2018.
pdf og video

Mange gange er denne form for pessimisme blot en 'comfort zone', for når folk først har boret hælene i jorden med deres pessimisme, betyder det, at de ikke behøver gøre noget, for verden er alligevel håbløs, og derfor behøver man ikke ændre den.

Det er min holdning, at, når tingene udvikler sig i en positiv retning, har alle – næsten alle på denne planet – mulighed for at forbedre ting og ændre ting til det bedre, hvis muligheden skabes. Jeg vil derfor appellere til folk om at have et kulturelt optimistisk livssyn på disse spørgsmål, for at sidde på hænderne og intet foretage sig i et historisk øjeblik som det aktuelle, er næsten en forbrydelse.

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

LaRouche PAC's intervention i Valg 2018

– kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden

9. jan., 2018 – LaRouche PAC har udgivet følgende [erklæring i dag, til massedistribution](#):

Vores fremtid vil blive bestemt af valgene i 2018. Ingen af de to partier har et program for på fundamental vis at føre nationen fremefter, og da slet ikke for blot at sikre vores overlevelse på kort sigt. LaRouche PAC fremlægger den følgende politiske platform, og vi annoncerer hermed, at vi vil gennemføre en økonomisk uafhængig kampagne for at få det til at ske. Vi vil føre kampagne ud fra dette program og støtte eller være imod kandidater, baseret på, om de vil føre kampagne for disse ideer. Vi søger at skabe store blokke af vælgere i afgørende kongresdistrikter til at slutte sig til os.

Begge partier kontrolleres af Wall Street. Begge partier er tilhængere af imperiesystemet efter Anden Verdenskrig for relationerne mellem nationer, et system, der har frembragt evindelige krige og folkemord og nu, en farlig, ny kold krig. Demokraterne har til hensigt at bruge disse midtvejsvalg til at stille præsidenten for en rigsret (impeachment). Republikanerne er fanatiske tilhængere af økonomiske aksiomer, der vil ødelægge Trumps præsidentskab, samtidig med, at de nominelt støtter præsidenten.

Vort program har to flanker. Afslut kuppet imod præsidenten og retsforfølg de ansvarlige. Gennemfør LaRouches Fire Love for USA's økonomiske genrejsning, og slut USA til Kinas store Bælte & Vej Initiativ for økonomisk udvikling.

Dette vil skabe millioner af produktive jobs, her og internationalt, samtidig med, at det også vil skabe en særdeles fundamental og bydende nødvendig forandring i de strategiske relationer. Under LaRouche-programmet vil nationer samarbejde omkring store projekter, der fremmer menneskehedens fælles mål, snarere end at konfrontere hinanden som geopolitiske modstandere i hybridkrige, hvor selve menneskeheden konstant står og vipper på randen af termonuklear udslettelse.

Her er LaRouches Fire Love. De er ikke adskilte planker. Hver og én af disse love må forstås og gennemføres sammen.

Genindfør Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, og gør det nu, forud for det umiddelbart overhængende kollaps af finansboblen, som Wall Street har opbygget i kølvandet på 2008.

Vend tilbage til et system for et topstyret, nationalt (statsligt) banksystem, der skaber den nødvendige kredit til at sætte vores infrastruktur på en fuldstændig moderne platform. Modellerne for et sådant program findes allerede i form af Hamiltons Nationalbank for USA, Lincolns system med 'greenback'-dollaren og Franklin Roosevelts Reconstruction Finance Corporation (kreditanstalt for genopbygning).

Brug det statslige kreditsystem til at skabe en trend for højproduktivitet i forbedringer af beskæftigelsen, med den ledsagende hensigt at øge den fysisk-økonomiske produktivitet og levestandarden for individer og husstande i USA. Fremskridt er afhængigt af at opbygge en moderne, national infrastruktur og en kulturel platform, der er befordrende for at nære menneskelig kreativitet. Skab en fusionskraftbaseret økonomi og dediker atter nationen til udforskning af rummet. Fusionskraft repræsenterer et kvalitativt spring i befolkningens potentielle, produktive evne og vil blive energikilden til en forberedt udforskning af rummet. Fundamentale videnskabelige fremskridt er hjørnestenen i al økonomisk fremskridt.

Hensigten med disse love, taget sammen, er at skabe en afgørende nødvendig, ny, menneskelig renæssance.

[LaRouches fysisk-økonomiske målemetode,](#) [Del II: Hvordan værdi defineres.](#) [LaRouche PAC Videnskabsteams undervisningsserie 2017 i økonomi:](#) [Lektion 6. pdf og video.](#)

Denne case study er også meget nyttig for at se på den omvendte proces og komme med et par meget vigtige konklusioner i dagens diskussion – og dette er noget, jeg aldrig har hørt hr. LaRouche ikke sige – og det er, at nulvækst, eller såkaldt bæredygtighed, iboende vil slå samfundet ihjel. Det er en fundamental naturlov; og i dette kapitel fastslår han denne pointe ...

Uden at tilslutte sig Asiens 'Nye Silkevej', står Trump over for et finanskarak

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 7. jan., 2018 – Præsident Donald Trumps administration kan ikke miste flere muligheder, hvis den skal udføre den plan, som det amerikanske folk, først og fremmest, valgte Trump til: At få USA ud af evindelige krige i udlandet og genopbygge og genindustrialisere nationen.

Hvis den store skattelettelse til selskaberne er alt, hvad Trump-administrationens økonomiske politik har at byde på, så står præsidenten og nationen over for et forestående finanskarak og endnu en såkaldt »stor recession«, der er meget værre end den foregående. Den enorme selskabsgæld og aktiemarkedsboble, som allerede i et årti er blevet skabt med gratis penge fra centralbanken, og som nu er omgivet af det, analytikere kalder »alt-boblen« med andre, eksploderende gældskategorier, kan ikke klare den mindste, kommende rentestigning. Skattelettelser for selskaberne vil ikke redde denne boble, men derimod blot i højere tempo pumpe den op, indtil den eksploderer. Storbankskerne på Wall Street og i London kæmper sig ud af denne gæld ved at genforsikre den – samle den i pakker og sælge den videre – vel vidende, at den ikke kan honoreres. Amerikanske banks sikring af gæld – selskabs-junkgæld, bil- og kreditkortgæld, studentergæld osv. – er vokset med \$1,1 billion, eller 25 %, blot i 2017.

Det Hvide Hus og Kongressen må ganske enkelt trodse Wall Streets gammelkonesnak om Glass/Steagall-loven og genindføre denne lov omgående, for at isolere kommerciel bankpraksis fra denne kasinospekulation, før den eksploderer. Og de må udstede statskredit til ny infrastruktur og et videnskabsprogram som drivkraft for økonomien, og således genopbygge produktivitet og velbetalt, produktiv beskæftigelse.

Men netop heri ligger problemet. Præsidentens møde på Camp David i denne weekend med det Republikanske lederskab, og som angiveligt skulle dreje sig om en 1\$ billion stor infrastrukturplan, ser ikke ud til at fremvise den store diskussion eller det store fremskridt. Desperate tåbeligheder kommer frem – som at omdirigere måske \$2 mia. i annulleret amerikansk hjælp til Pakistan, til byggeri af veje og broer! – hvilket betyder, at Det Hvide Hus absolut ikke har nogen idé om, hvordan et investerings- og anlægsbudget til infrastruktur kan skabes eller finansieres. Selv hjælpen til genopbygning efter katastroferne i de stater og områder, der er hærget af orkanerne – og som omfatter afgørende infrastruktur til elektricitet og storm-kontrol – er blevet forsinket uden nogen som helst handling i næsten tre måneder.

Og dog vil guvernøren for Vest Virginia, når han på onsdag holder sin tale om Statens Tilstand, bygge på en langfristet forpligtelse på \$80 mia., som han har, fra et kinesisk selskab, støttet af en statsejet bank i Kina. Guvernøren af Maryland, der nu gennemfører forundersøgelser til en maglev-linje (svævetog) fra Baltimore til Washington, har en \$5 mia. stor forpligtelse fra Japan. Er der tale om en mystisk hemmelighed?

Nej, der er snarere tale om en invitation fra Kina, der virkelig er win-win, til USA om at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet for storslåede infrastrukturprojekter; og en voksende »konkurrence« fra Japan for at bruge sine store kapaciteter for infrastrukturteknologi i og for andre lande, i nogle tilfælde sammen med Kina. Og Rusland og Sydkorea gør det samme med byggeri af avancerede kernekraftreaktorer.

Og der er ligeledes tale om USA's første finansminister, Alexander Hamiltons metode til kreditskabelse til ny infrastruktur og teknologier til varefremstilling, som er forklaret af Lyndon LaRouche i det 21. århundredes form. Både Kina og Japan anvender disse metoder til statslig kreditskabelse. Tilbuddet om at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet er der, givet af præsident Trumps gode ven, Kinas præsident Xi. Dette forklares fuldt ud i *Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej*, som er brochuren om LaRouches »Fire Økonomiske Love«, der uddeles til hele Kongressen.

Den amerikanske præsidents 'Tale om nationens tilstand' den 30. jan. bliver sidste chance for, at denne win-win-strategi skal komme fra administrationen; og Kongressen må under alle omstændigheder tage dette spørgsmål op og vedtage det som lov. Uden dette, og uden Glass-Steagall, vil vi se den gigantiske Wall Street gældsboble og »finansieringsteknikker« blive pumpet op i endnu mange uger og måneder, indtil den brister ned over den amerikanske økonomi.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump vandrer hen ad Det Hvide Hus' vestlige kolonnade / 3. jan., 2018.

**Danmark behøver LaRouches
handlingsplan
inden nyt finanskrak.
RADIO SCHILLER, 8. jan., 2018**

Seneste politiske analyse v/ formand Tom Gillesberg

**Afslut kuppet; Stop den næste krig;
Byg Verdenslandbroen.
Taler af forfatter til EIR's Mueller-
dossier
Barbara Boyd og VIPS-medlemmerne
William Binney og Ray McGovern.
Video og pdf.**

Vi vil lægge ud med Barbara Boyd. Barbara er forfatter af den særlige undersøgelsesrapport, som nogle af jer måske har set; titlen er »Robert er en juridisk lejemor; Han vil gøre sit job, hvis I giver ham lov«. Hun vil være med her på skærmen. Efter hende har vi to talere; William Binney, der sidder her på min højre side, og dernæst Ray McGovern (begge medlemmer af VIPS). Jeg vil introducere dem hver især, når de taler, selv om jeg ikke ved, om de faktisk behøver ret megen introduktion. Nu til vores første taler.

(Dansk udskrift af Barbara Boyds præsentation)

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[Online-brochure: LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej. Opdateret version](#)

Se opdateret version af brochuren: [LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas Fremtid på den Nye silkevej](#).

Online-version.

[Desperat britisk angreb befrier Trump for populistisk mytologi](#)

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 3. jan., 2018 – Med Russiagate, der smuldrer under fødderne på de angivelige olympiske guder, har briterne nu taget så desperate forholdsregler for at redde deres kupforsøg mod USA's præsident, at de utilsigtet har befriet præsidenten for den spændetrøje, der hedder »populisme«, som faktisk blev tvunget ned over ham af de selv samme kupmagere, for at begrænse hans evne til at handle.

Forud for dette udløste London to panikslagne og ynkelige operationer i løbet af de seneste 48 timer, og som havde til hensigt at genoplive det døende og miskrediterede Russiagate. For det første skrev de to høvdinge fra Fusion GPS, Glenn Simpson og Peter Finch, en kronik i *New York Times*, hvor de hævdede, at de havde reddet Amerika fra »et angreb på vort land fra en fjendtlig, udenlandsk

magt«, ved at hyre ruslandseksperter fra britisk efterretning Christopher Steele til at sætte det, Trump helt korrekt kaldte en »bunke skidt«, sammen. For det andet, så offentliggjorde sladderjournalisten Michael Wolff, hvis andet værk var en biografi af Rupert Murdoch, en forpremiere på sin nye bog, *Fire and Fury: Inside the Trump White House*, i den britiske sprøjte for britiske efterretning, *Guardian*, der udgav udvalgte afsnit fra bogen, som citerer Steve Bannon, den anti-kinesiske, anti-russiske tosse, der fortsætter med at hævde, at han er en af Trumps nærmeste rådgivere til trods for, at han er blevet fyret af Det Hvide Hus. Bannon citeres for at sige, at mødet mellem Paul Manafort, Jared Kushner og Donald Trump, jr. og en russisk advokat i juni 2016, var »forræderisk«, »upatriotisk« og »noget rigtig skidt«.

Hvad var Trumps respons? Han kom omgående med en udtalelse, der meget ligefremt, som han plejer (med en indbefattet reference til Franklin Roosevelt), siger:

»Steve Bannon har intet med mig eller mit præsidentskab at gøre. Da han blev fyret, mistede han ikke alene sit job, han mistede forstanden ... Steve havde meget lidt med vores historiske sejr, som blev leveret af dette lands glemte mænd og kvinder, at gøre ... Steven repræsenterer ikke min base – han er kun med for sin egen skyld. Steve foregiver at være i krig med medierne, som han kalder oppositionspartiet, og dog brugte han sin tid i Det Hvide Hus til at lække falske informationer til medierne for at gøre sig selv langt mere betydningsfuld, end han var. Det er det eneste, han er virkelig god til. Steven var sjældent i møder med mig alene og foregiver kun at have haft indflydelse for at narre folk, der ikke har nogen adgang eller nogen anelse, og som han hjalp med at skrive forlorne bøger.«

Dette skal ses som en uafhængighedserklæring fra den højrefløjs-, populistiske klapfælde, der har forsøgt at bejle til Trump for at få ham væk fra sin forpligtelse til at etablere venligtsindede relationer med Rusland og Kina. Bannon og hans Breitbart-nyhedssite bruger det meste af deres tid til at tilskynde til forberedelser til konfrontation, både økonomisk og militær, imod Rusland og Kina. Deres eneste basis for at forsvare Trump imod Robert Muellers Russiagate har været at anklage Hillary Clinton, snarere end Trump, for aftalt spil med den store, slemme russiske bjørn – og således forvrænge den meget virkelige kendsgerning, at Hillary Clinton og Barack Obama var fanatisk indstillet på at indlede en krig med Rusland og Kina, som kun blev forhindret af Clintons nederlag i præsidentvalget.

Trump's virkelige base drejer sig i stigende grad om kun én ting – nemlig, at han må se at lykkes med at genopbygge amerikansk industri og den smuldrende infrastruktur og skabe tusindvis af jobs; i modsat fald vil han miste sin stærke

støtte fra arbejderbefolkningen. Trump holder i denne uge flere møder for at forberede en kampagne for en national infrastrukturpolitik. Selv, hvis de kommer frem med et kompetent program, vil det mangle midlerne til at finansiere det, hvilket vil være umuligt uden at bekæmpe den massive spekulationsboble, der har sat det vestlige banksystem på en kurs for et snarligt kollaps, som er langt større end det i 2008. Lyndon og Helga LaRouches og deres organisations årelange kamp for at genindføre Glass-Steagall, genetablere en nationalbank og frigive denne nations industrielle og videnskabelige potentiale reflekteres i stigende grad i diskussioner fra alle sider af det politiske spektrum, som diverse rapporter fra i dag viser.

Men tiden er knap. Finanskrisen vil, hvis den ikke løses gennem at fjerne den spekulative boble, eksplodere og ødelægge enhver bestræbelse på at Gøre Amerika Stort Igen. Alt imens LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) fortsætter med at cirkulere afsløringen af »den politiske lejemor Robert Mueller«, så uddeler vi nu også, til alle senatorer, alle kongresmedlemmer og tusindvis af regionale politiske ledere og samfundsledere, vores brochure, »LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas Fremtid på den Nye Silkevej«. Dette er Trumps nødvendige vej til succes.

Foto: Til venstre, Steve Bannon; til højre Donald Trump.

[Flere advarsler om finanskarak i 2018](#)

Mandag, 1. jan., 2018 – Morgan Stanleys researchafdeling forudså et krak i selskabsgældsboblen i 2018, i en researchberetning ved årets slutning, der blev cirkuleret den 30. dec. NASDAQ-websiden opsummerede Morgan Stanley-rapporten som følger: »Research-teamet [hos Morgan Stanley] har nu et meget dystert syn på kreditmarkederne. Banken siger, at selskaber har udstedt alt for meget gæld, især, fordi de brugte pengene til at tilbagekøbe aktier; og, med rentesatser og afkast, der sandsynligvis vil stige, kunne dette sætte mange i vanskeligheder. Apple er et af de selskaber, der nævnes som værende truet. 'Markeder forventer en glidende nedtrapning af kvantitativ lempelse. Det gør vi ikke.' MS forventer, at markeder af investeringsgrad (eks. obligationer af god kvalitet, der ikke har risiko for ikke at blive tilbagebetalt) vil blive ramt lige så hårdt, som markeder for junkgæld.«

Bankhistoriker og tidligere investeringsbankier Nomi Prins gav en mere

detaljeret advarsel i Thruthdig den 29. dec.: »Frem til 1. oktober havde selskabernes udstedelse af gæld af investeringsgrad allerede oversteget \$1 billion – og slog hermed tempoet i 2016 med tre uger. Mængden af selskabsgæld af spekulationsgrad (eller junkgæld), der blev udstedt i de første tre kvartaler af 2017, var 17 % højere end hen over samme periode i 2016. Tilsammen betyder det, at udstedelse af amerikansk selskabsgæld står til endnu et rekordår, såvel som også at være det sjette, konsekutive år for forøgelse af udstedelse af selskabsgæld.

»Som historien har vist os, så brister alle bobler ... Selskabsgæld i amerikanske selskaber, der ikke er finansielle, som procentdel af BNP, har haft et opsving før hver af de seneste tre recessioner. I år nåede det op på niveauer som før krisen i 2007 ... og hvor tidligere, selskaberne brugte noget af deres gæld til at investere i reel vækst, så er selskabernes investeringer denne gang forblevet relativt lave. I stedet har selskaberne været på et indkøbsorgie og har opkøbt egne aktier og herved etableret en tilbagevenden til 2007-niveauet for tilbagekøbsaktier.

Med hensyn til det finansielle, så bliver 2018 et usikkert år med flere bobler, der oppustes af billige penge, efterfulgt af en lækage, der vil begynde med markedet for obligationer eller gæld ... Hvis der kommer endnu en finanskrisen i 2018, bliver den værre end den sidste, fordi systemet fortsat er forblevet grundlæggende set uden reformer, bankerne fortsat er for store til at lade gå ned, og Fed og andre centralbanker fortsætter med at kontrollere pengestrømmen til disse banker (og til markederne) ved at fastholde lave omkostninger for pengene.«

[Bernhard Riemann og formen på økonomisk rum](#)

[LaRouche PAC Videnskabssteams Undervisningsserie i økonomi 2017. Lektion 5. pdf](#)

En forståelse af, hvad LaRouche tænker, af, hvad hans indsigter i økonomi og hans fremgangsmåde er, og en hel del mere undersøgelse og udarbejdelse af en

fuld, økonomisk teori på denne basis, burde være et af de mest presserende behov blandt økonomiske tænkere i verden i dag. Alle mennesker har brug for at vide, hvordan Lyndon LaRouche kommer til sine konklusioner; hvad hans økonomiske synsmåde, som nu i stigende grad er i færd med at forme en stor del af politikken i verden, er.

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

Modstanderne er Wall Street og Londons City **– De allierede er Rusland og Kina**

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 1. januar, 2018 – Om kun fire uger vil præsident Trump holde en State of the Union Address – tale om nationens tilstand – med sit løfte om at genopbygge Amerikas økonomiske infrastruktur, der står på spil og er tvivlsomt. USA og Europa står over for et nyt finanskrak, centreret omkring Wall Street og City of London, og præsidenten spilder tiden med at foregive, at aktiemarkedet repræsenterer en stor genrejsning af den amerikanske økonomi.

Det amerikanske folk, der har samlet sig omkring os for at forsvare præsidenten mod det britiske angreb under ledelse af den juridiske lejemor Robert Mueller, må få Trump og Kongressen til at begribe, at der ikke har været tale om nogen økonomisk genrejsning. Der kommer flere og flere advarsler, der siger, at den enorme gældsboble i selskaberne er ved at være klar til at briste, og en drastisk skattelettelse til disse selskaber vil blot tvinge mere luft ind i boblen og få den til at eksplodere.

Vi må meget hurtigt bryde Wall Street-bankerne op, før dette krak kan nå at indtræffe, og skabe reel værdi og produktivitet gennem at udstede – ikke \$1

billion – men derimod mindst \$2-3 billion i ny statskredit til at bygge ny, national infrastruktur på højeste teknologiske niveau. Dette omfatter et netværk af højhastighedsjernbaner, der skal bygges lige så hurtigt og effektivt, som nationer som Kina og Japan har bygget dem. Det omfatter avancerede teknologier for kernekraft, og det omfatter at få NASA tilbage på hele Månen og omkring den; og det omfatter teknologi for fusionskraft, så vi kan tage til Mars.

Finansministeren og Wall Street har solgt den idé til præsident Trump, at den amerikanske økonomi skulle befinde sig i et stort opsving. Men, hvorfor var dollarkursen så lav i forhold til andre, store valutaer i 2017, og hvorfor falder den stadig efter skattelettelser og rentestigninger? Hvorfor stiger dødsraten fortsat i Amerika, og hvorfor falder den forventede levealder fortsat? Hvorfor nåede det sandsynlige tal for dødsfald som følge af overdosis af opiater op på et ugudeligt 70.000 i 2017, inklusive hundreder af mennesker, der døde af overdosis *mens de var på arbejde*? Og hvorfor, sidste gang, selskaber fik muligheden for at hente penge hjem fra udlandet til en superlav skattesats i 2005, brugte de da 95 % af det til at opkøbe aktieandele og uddele dividender? Hvad var det, der fulgte kort tid efter – velstand, eller et globalt finanskrak?

Præsident Trumps fejltagelser med denne såkaldte økonomiske genrejsning gør det vanskeligere, nu, at få den reelle genopbygning af amerikanernes ødelagte infrastruktur, som han ønsker, og som han vil kræve i sin State of the Union tale. Amerikanske aktivister må nu få dette til at ske: At fikse det, som præsident Eisenhower for 65 år siden kaldte »de rystende mangler for at imødekomme krav som følge af katastrofer eller forsvar«, som vi nu atter ser det i ødelæggelserne efter orkaner, strømsvigt, ukontrollable brande og togulykker. Det vil kræve en masse statskredit, og *EIR*-magasinets stifter Lyndon LaRouche har defineret, hvordan det skal gøres.

Præsidenten er endnu hårdere angrebet af geopolitisk tænkning, som kræver udenlandske modstandere, hvis besejring gennem krig eller på anden vis må være målet for amerikansk »sejr«. Vil han konfrontere Kina over »handel«? Kina bygger store infrastrukturprojekter i hele verden og arbejder på at fjerne fattigdom, *inklusive i USA*, hvor investeringer nu giver håb til guvernør Justice i Vest Virginia, vores tredjefattigste stat.

Vores job frem til denne dato, den 30. januar, er at få præsidenten og denne, ikke 'gør ingenting', men 'ved ingenting' Kongres til at tilslutte USA Bælte & Vej Initiativet, Kinas »Nye Silkevej«.

Så kan vi synge den gamle nytårssang:

»Should geopolitics be forgot
And buried for all time?
Should war and plunder be forgot,
For the aims of all mankind?
“For all of mankind, my jo,
For all of mankind,
Let war and plunder be forgot
For the aims of all mankind!«

Frit oversat:

Melodi, 'Skuld gammel venskab rejn forgo'

»Skuld geopol'tik ren forgå, For altid kules ned?

Skuld krig og hærgen ren forgå, For den fælles men'skehed?

For fælles men'skehed, åh ja, For fælles men'skehed,

Lad krig og hærgen ren forgå, For den fælles men'skehed!«

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump underskriver Direktiv 1 for Rumfartspolitik. 11. dec., 2017.

(Official White House Photo by Joyce N. Boghosian)

[Helga Zepp-LaRouches Nytårsbudskab og et nyt potentiale for menneskehedens fremtid](#)

31. dec., 2017 – Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche optog følgende Nytårsbudskab til LaRouche PAC Action Committee (LPAC):

Kære borgere i verden,

Lad mig først ønske jer et Godt og Fredeligt Nytår 2018. Som det vigtigste mål for 2018 ønsker jeg at definere overvindelse af geopolitik. Geopolitik har været årsag til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og det turde stå enhver klart, at, i atomvåbenalderen, kan krig ikke længere være et middel til konfliktløsning. Geopolitik er ligeledes baseret på den forældede koldkrigstankegang og tankegangen med nulsumsspil, altså den idé, at, hvis ét land vinder, må de andre tabe. Det er den fejlagtige idé om, at det er legitimt at forfølge en nations eller gruppe af nationers interesse, på bekostning af andres interesse.

Heldigvis har Kina sat det nye koncept for udenrigsrelationer, for relationer mellem nationer, et win-win-samarbejde til alles fordel, på dagsordenen. Reaktionen på dette har været blandet: Kina har tilbudt USA, og ligeledes de europæiske lande, at samarbejde. Nogle har reageret med entusiasme, fordi de ser fordelene ved samarbejde inden for infrastrukturområdet og andre områder. For eksempel har Central- og Sydeuropa reageret meget positivt; mange udviklingslande er med om bord. Alt i alt er flere end 70 lande allerede en del af dette nye paradigme.

Men andre har reageret med et hysteri, der netop nu tager til, fordi de ser Kinas fremkomst, og de ved, at dette er en mere succesfuld model, som er mere attraktiv for mange lande i verden. De hævder, at den kinesiske model er en trussel mod deres demokratier.

Men måske gør kineserne noget mere korrekt, end disse vestlige demokratier. Kina har trods alt bevæget 700 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, og de har erklæret, at de ligeledes ønsker at bringe de resterende 42 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom frem til år 2020. Kina har endda aflagt løfte om at fjerne fattigdom på verdensplan frem til år 2050.

Dette ville selvsagt betyde, at Europa må overvinde fattigdom for 90 mio. borgere, der lever i denne tilstand, og USA har henved 42 mio.: Dette er absolut muligt, hvis de samarbejder med den Nye Silkevej.

En af de største, geopolitiske udfordringer, der skal overvindes, er udfaldet af den kamp, der finder sted i USA, hvor man netop nu har høringer i Kongressen, hvor det utrolige, aftalte spil, der har fundet sted mellem Obama-administrationen, Hillary Clintons valgkampagne, det Demokratiske lederskab, cheferne for efterretningstjenesterne, og så britisk efterretning helt klart har forsøgt at stjæle valgsejren fra Trump i 2016, og, hvis alt dette kommer frem, og Trump lykkes med sine bestræbelser for at genetablere en anstændig relation med Rusland og Kina, hvilket var den første årsag til Russiagate; så kan en ny

æra for civilisationen virkelig begynde.

Samarbejdet mellem alle nationer i den Nye Silkevej er ligeledes den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan forhindre, at finanssystemet krakker i 2018; hvilket, hvis det skete, ville blive meget værre end i 2008. Dette ville kræve, at vi gør en ende på kasinoøkonomien i Vesten, vedtager en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, etablerer et kreditsystem og dernæst samarbejder med banker som AIIB, den Nye Silkevejsfond og andre banker, for at genopbygge realøkonomien.

Dette er ikke alene vigtigt for USA og Europa, men er i særdeleshed vigtigt, hvis vi ønsker at genopbygge Mellemøsten efter mange års forfærdelige krige, som var resultatet af interventionskrige, regimeskifte og 'farvede revolutioner'; så må vi samarbejde med Kina omkring den Nye Silkevej, for at forlænge dette koncept ind i Mellemøsten.

Den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan løse flygtningekrisen på en human måde, på en menneskelig måde, er at samarbejde med Kina omkring den økonomiske udvikling af hele Afrika. Hvis vi gør dette i det kommende år, har vi mulighed for utrolige gennembrud for verdensfreden, men også inden for området af videnskab og teknologi, hvor, f.eks., reelle gennembrud mht. at opnå termionuklear fusionskraft skues i horisonten. Hvis vi lykkes med dette, kan vi få sikkerhed for energiforsyning og for forsyning af råmaterialer.

Hvis vi kombinerer alt dette med en dialog mellem kulturer, hvor hver nation repræsenterer sine bedste traditioner, så andre kan lære dem at kende, er jeg fuldstændig overbevist om, at dette vil resultere i en større kærlighed til menneskeheden.

Så der er al mulig grund til optimisme for de kommende år, for der findes løsninger. Lad os simpelt hen gennemføre dem på en beslutsom måde.

Godt Nytår.

Den Nye Silkevej forandrer nu verden: USA må tilslutte sig i 2018.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut

Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 28. dec., 2017

Kan vi i tide, før et nyt finanskrak kommer ned over os – det hænger jo over vores hoved som et Damoklessværd – kan vi i tide skabe denne form for forandring i USA i særdeleshed, men også i Vesteuropa, hvor vi tilslutter os dette nye paradigme, eller vil denne kamp for civilisationen blive tabt? Jeg er meget optimistisk mht., at den kan vindes, men det kræver aktivitet: Vi oplever ikke dialektisk materialisme, eller historisk materialisme, hvor positive begivenheder får deres eget liv; for, det er altid den subjektive faktor, der spiller en meget stor rolle, og et sted, hvor dette ses meget tydeligt, er med Xi Jinping, der virkelig har frembragt en positiv kinesisk udvikling, en total opgradering og en total transformation ind i et nyt paradigme. Og vi har brug for sådanne mennesker i Vesten til at gøre ligeså.

Schiller Instituttet har absolut indgået en forpligtelse til at gøre alt, hvad der står i vores magt, for at få USA og Europa til at samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej, for det vil blive den afgørende kamp i det nye år.

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

Året 2017:

Den Ny Silkevejsånd fejrer hen over verden.

LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast,

29. dec., 2017

Vært Matthew Ogden: God aften, det er den 29. december; jeg er Matthew Ogden, og dette er årets sidste internationale fredags-webcast fra larouchepac.com.

Som vi nærmer os afslutningen af året 2017, er vi nødsaget til at se tilbage på året, som det udfoldede sig dag for dag, i de seneste 365 dage. Men vi er også nødt til at se fremad, til året 2018, og til forpligtelser og muligheder, som dette år vil bringe os.

Det forgange år, 2017, har selvfølgelig været et af de år, der har budt på flest forandringer i de fleste menneskers levetid. Vi erindrer, at året startede med først, valget, og dernæst indsættelsen af en ny præsident, præsident Donald Trump, og det var helt klart en af de største, politiske rystelser i moderne politisk historie, med valgnederlaget til Hillary Clinton, hvem alle antog for den sikre vinderkandidat til at blive USA's præsident, og med valgsejren til den nuværende præsident Donald Trump. Men, som hr. LaRouche korrekt sagde på det tidspunkt, så ville det være en fejltagelse at anskue betydningen af dette valg ud fra et rent nationalt standpunkt. Det ville være en fejltagelse at anskue betydningen af denne valgrystelse inden for rammerne af national politik, men det sande perspektiv, man må have, både for årsagerne og også for den følgerige betydning af dette dramatiske, politiske skifte i USA, må snarere være et globalt perspektiv og et perspektiv for en global transformation, der fandt sted på mange, mange måder.

På den ene side har vi afslutningen af en æra, afslutningen af den transatlantiske æra med finansspekulation og med at bringe USA som en del af denne sektor i verden til et punkt for desperation, økonomisk, socialt og på anden vis, her i USA, og som frembragte denne dramatiske, politiske sejr og dette dramatiske, politiske nederlag til Hillary Clinton og det, hun stod for. Og ligeledes den angst, som amerikanerne følte, over, at verden kom nærmere og nærmere til randen af Tredje Verdenskrig, til en konfrontation mellem USA og Rusland, en konfrontation mellem USA og Kina.

Men man må også se den potentielle betydning af denne dramatiske, politiske begivenhed her i USA, ud fra et standpunkt om de muligheder, der er udløst på verdensscenen. Og disse muligheder var, og er fortsat, potentialet for et samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland og USA og Kina, som en relation mellem stormagter for at *afslutte* æraen med koldkrigs-geopolitik og frembringe et nyt stadie for samarbejde mellem disse store magter i verden, for et nyt paradigme for relationer mellem disse lande, og som ville udløse et hidtil uset potentiale for samarbejde, fredelig, gensidig fordel og »win-win«-samarbejde.

Det er en udfordring for amerikanere at se længere end det daglige melodrama i amerikansk politik og 24-timers nyhedsudsendelser og se, hvad der virkelig har udfoldet sig på verdensscenen i løbet af året 2017. Men, hvis vi ser længere, og vi tager et globalt perspektiv, ser vi, at året 2017 virkelig havde sin historiske betydning med den kendsgerning, at dette er året, hvor hele verden begyndte at blive transformeret af den dynamik, der nu er associeret til den Nye Silkevej, eller Ét Bælte, én Vej-initiativet, som fejer hen over verden fra Kina. Det har haft en transformerende virkning for hele planeten: Hvert eneste kontinent er blevet transformeret, og alle nationer er blevet berørt af Silkevejsånden, inklusive, på signifikant vis, USA. Som vi senere skal tale om, så er Vest Virginia et meget, meget godt eksempel.

Men det, vi har set, er en stor bølge af optimisme, der er blevet udløst. Det er det, der kaldes »Silkevejsånden«, og vi ser, at meget af denne transformation allerede er i gang; men der er selvfølgelig meget tilbage at virkeliggøre.

I dag er tilfældigvis hr. og fr. Lyndon og Helga LaRouches 40 års bryllupsdag, og det er en meget passende dag til at reflektere over den ekstraordinært positive virkning, som disse 40 års frugtbart samarbejde og helligelse til det gode har haft på verden, gennem disse to, ekstraordinært verdenshistoriske personer: både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche. Dette forgangne år 2017 har på en meget virkelig måde været en meget stor modning af disse 40 års utrættelige arbejde på begges vegne, og ligeledes på vegne af dem i bevægelsen, der er blevet inspireret af dem.

I det kommende år må vi sætte os for, og træffe vore nytårsforsætter om at se konsolideringen af denne vision. Alt det, der nu er blevet virkelighed, mht. potentiale i året 2017, nu må konsolideres og krystalliseres i året 2018. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche har karakteriseret det: 2018 må være afslutningen af geopolitik og lanceringen af et nyt paradigme for den menneskelige race, baseret på win-win-samarbejde mellem alle folkeslag og blomstringen af en renaissance, bestående af det bedste i alle kulturer, civilisationer bragt i dialog med hinanden, og som drager fordel af det bedste af det, alle nationer har at

tilbyde det almene vel for menneskeracen som helhed.

Det kunne være nyttigt at tage et snapshot af et par af de mest afgørende vendepunkter i året 2017 for at beslutte den transformerende virkning, der har fundet sted i løbet af dette år. Hvis vi ligesom tager et forskudt tidsbillede af året 2017, selv om alle udviklingerne, der har fundet sted, kan have syntes at være næsten for meget og for dramatisk til at holde trit med; hvis vi ser tilbage, ser vi, på hvor absolut dramatisk vis, verden er blevet forandret af denne Silkevejsånd i dette år, 2017.

Vi begyndte året her på LaRouche PAC med en appel, der blev cirkuleret bredt og faktisk havde en ret intens virkning, og som krævede, at præsident Trump, med sin indtræden i embedet, tog alle sine kampagneløfter og hele sin diskussion om at genopbygge USA's industri, genopbygge USA's varefremstilling, genopbygge USA's infrastruktur alvorligt, men også at tage en ny holdning over for verden og en samarbejdende relation med Rusland og endda med Kina; og denne appel krævede, at præsident Donald Trump rakte en hånd tilbage mod Kina. Det, som Obama havde afvist mht. et samarbejde, et samarbejdende partnerskab med det, Kina havde påbegyndt, Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, den Nye Silkevej, Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og så i stedet række en ånd frem til Kina for samarbejde og blive en del af dette.

Det har endnu ikke helt båret frugt, og det er opgaven for året 2018, men vi er kommet meget, meget langt.

Lad og se på et par af de meget vigtige vendepunkter i løbet af det forgangne år:

I april – 6. og 7. april, for at være helt nøjagtig – blev præsident Xi Jinping af præsident Trump budt velkommen i USA til et meget vigtigt statsbesøg, der fandt sted på præsident Trumps Mar-a-Lago ferieresort i Florida. Vi har set billederne og videoerne af deres diskussioner og deres modtage i løbet af disse to dage på Mar-a-Lago. Det var under dette topmøde, dette præsident Xi Jinpings statsbesøg, at præsident Trump og præsident Xi begyndte at skabe det, der nu er blevet til en meget nær, personlig relation.

Dette var en meget dramatisk vending af præcis det, præsident Obama gjorde mht. en politik for militær konfrontation, en politik for at omringe Kina og en politik for at forsøge at ophede konflikten over det Sydkinesiske Hav og andre ting, mht. at anbringe USA i en konfronterende holdning over for Kina.

På trods af sit meget krigerske sprog under valgkampen, tiltrådte præsident

Trump embedet og besluttede at vende denne Obamas politik og i stedet skabe en, i det mindste på det personlige plan, varm og nær personlig relation mellem ham selv og præsident Xi Jinping. Det begyndte på Mar-a-Lago-topmødet den 6. og 7. april i år.

Den følgende måned, den 9. maj, begyndte LaRouche PAC en meget koncentreret kampagne og en slags nedtælling til det, der tydeligvis skulle blive et meget afgørende topmøde, der skulle finde sted i Kina. Dette var Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde, der skulle finde sted 14.-15. maj. Så i begyndelsen af maj indledte LaRouche PAC en to uger lang nedtælling og lagde ekstraordinært pres på præsident Trump for at acceptere præsident Xi Jinpings invitation til personligt at deltage som USA's repræsentant på Bælte & Vej Forum i Kina. Som en del af denne kampagne udgav vi en video, en meget kort men meget fyndig video, med Jason Ross som fortæller, ved navn »Bælte & Vej Initiativet: Vort århundredes afgørende projekt«.

<https://larouchepac.com/20170509/belt-and-road-initiative-defining-project-our-century>

Denne video blev meget hurtigt cirkuleret bredt og er nu blevet set af 50.000 mennesker; den udlagte video har 50.000 visninger.

Jeg vil gerne tage jer tilbage til dette historiske øjeblik og afspille et kort klip af denne videofortælling af Jason Ross for jer. Den hedder altså »Bælte & Vej Initiativet: Vort århundredes afgørende projekt«.

Her følger resten af udskriftet på engelsk:

[Begin Video]

JASON ROSS: It would be the biggest mistake ever, if the U.S. didn't take advantage of the Belt and Road Forum that's taking place in a week in Beijing, China – the biggest mistake ever. This event is going to bring together representatives of over 100 nations on this planet, including the direct participation of almost 30 heads of state, and they're going to discuss the greatest project of our generation, the Belt and Road Initiative.

Now, so far, there's no indication or announcement that President Trump or other U.S. representatives will attend, *but*

–

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: "If we can convince President Trump to take up the offer to join with China and the other nations in the New Silk Road, he can become one of the greatest Presidents of

the history of the United States....”

ROSS: This initiative, the Belt and Road Initiative, was launched officially by China in 2013. It’s a program of mutually beneficial connectivity, of infrastructure, of common development programs. So far, the proposals and works in progress embrace over 60 nations, affecting over *4 billion people*, the majority of humanity, with plans for *\$20 trillion* in infrastructure spending. That’s two or three times what would be needed to fully revitalize U.S. infrastructure; it’s 20 times the \$1 trillion that Trump has called for so far. This is a *huge* project.

These programs have got the potential *to eliminate poverty, on the globe, within a generation*, completely and totally eliminate endemic poverty everywhere.

Already over the past few decades, China has seen phenomenal development....

SECRETARY OF STATE REX TILLERSON: “And China really began to feel its oats about that time, and rightfully. They have achieved a lot: They moved 500 million Chinese people out of poverty in to middle-class status....”

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: “OK, it’s a great thing, thank you. And I met with the President of China, at great length in Florida. And we had long, long talks. Hours and hours and hours. He’s a good man.”

ROSS: China is springing ahead with its own development, and working together with its neighbors. Through Chinese investment, by the nation, by the corporations, and through new financing from institutions like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Silk Road Fund – these are mechanisms created since 2013 – major projects of enormous scope are made possible.

RICHARD TRIFAN [The Eurasia Center]: “This is an historic project, as you all know. It is probably the biggest global achievement which is analogous to our reaching out into space, and to the Moon and other planets. It’s probably the most comprehensive initiative that many nations will be working together on....”

ROSS: So let's take a tour: Starting in Asia, there are six development corridors proposed by China, for road, rail, water, electricity, communications, along with soft infrastructure such as education, customs standardization, cultural exchange. These corridors are currently under way to varying degrees. So much of the world is currently working together for aims of common development, and a shared future of advancement, of dignity, and of scientific achievement. Will the U.S. join in? We're invited with open arms.

ZHANG MEIFANG [Deputy Consul Chinese Consulate, New York]:
"Last, but not the 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. Both countries should really seize the opportunities..."

ROSS: Let's accept this invitation. The U.S. of a hundred years from now, looking back, will be so glad that we did.
[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: Now, that video was released on May 9th, and as I said, quickly received tens of thousands of views on YouTube, a very rapid circulation. And despite the fact that almost no one in the United States at that time was discussing, or frankly had even heard of the idea of the Belt and Road Initiative or the New Silk Road, or the One Belt, One Road policy of China, all of a sudden this project and this idea asserted itself in a very large way and was thrust into the center of U.S. political debate. Almost seemingly out of nowhere, three days after the release of that video, White House Press Secretary Sean Spicer was asked multiple times during the White House press briefing about the One Belt, One Road policy and whether or not President Trump was going to be sending a representative to the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, and whether the United States was going to join the New Silk Road. So here's that press briefing from May 12th of this year:

[BEGIN VIDEO]

Q: "I wanted to ask you about the One Belt, One Road summit that starts on Sunday in China. You announced yesterday, or Secretary Ross said that you're going to send a delegation to that summit. Could you talk about how you came to that

conclusion, why it's important for the U.S to be represented at what's ostensibly a major trade initiative by a foreign country?"

PRESS SECRETARY SEAN SPICER: "As you point, it's a major trade initiative. There's a lot of ports and infrastructure that they're going to do, and through those discussions that Secretary Ross and Secretary Mnuchin and others had at Mar-a-Lago, and part of this is that this is something they've done; we're going to continue to work with them. Obviously, trade is a major issue for us and what they're looking to do is of great importance to our economic and national security, and they've asked us to send people to that. And we have them attend things that we're doing as well. And I think that's, as the President has shown in terms of the relationship that he's built with President Xi, and the rest of the team has built with their delegation, those relationships are clearly paying dividends both on the national security front and on the economic front.

"Jennifer?"

Q: "...is the U.S. going to participate in the One Belt, One Road initiative?"

SEAN SPICER: "We'll have a readout. At this point that's all we have on One Belt, One Road..."

[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: So, as you saw, it was announced that President Trump had really at the last minute, decided to send a high-level representative to the Belt and Road Forum. This is very much, largely due to the campaign that we waged here in the United States, and that high-level representative from the State Department was sent to the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, Matt Pottinger.

Now, also in attendance at that historic summit in Beijing, with multiple heads of state and representatives from all around the world {was}: Helga Zepp-LaRouche herself. And that was really poetically just that she should be there. Because the fact is, she is recognized in China as the "Silk Road Lady," and the efforts of herself and her husband Lyndon LaRouche and the movement which has been inspired by them, really has laid the groundwork for what became in the year 2017, the great flourishing of the New Silk Road. So, Helga Zepp-LaRouche

attended this Belt and Road Forum; she was present there in the proceedings, and she also conducted numerous other meetings. She was a speaker at some of the roundtable discussions and break-out sessions on the side, and then followed that with a two-week tour of China. Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave a report back on her presence, on her participation in the Belt and Road Forum, and during that report she gave a wonderful overview of the 40 years of effort that she and her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, have invested into bringing this vision into actuality. Going all the way back to Lyndon LaRouche's proposal in 1971 for an International Development Bank and the development of the entire planet. You'll see that she goes through that entire sweep of history. So, obviously, reviewing this sweep of history is a very appropriate thing to do on the occasion today of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche's 40th wedding anniversary that we're observing today.

So, I'd like to play for you a short excerpt from that report back, that very immediate report that Helga LaRouche had upon her return from this historic Belt and Road Forum on May 14 and 15 of this year.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I just wanted to make sure that you get a first impression from me from my trip, because the worst mistake we could make is to respond to the absolutely incredible propaganda coming from the US mainstream media and the new liberal media in Europe; like *Der Spiegel* underlined, the chief editor piece which was really out of this way. It is very clear that people who are primarily relying on such media, have a completely, totally 100% wrong idea what the reality is that's going on. We should really get that out of our heads and not try to swim within the fish bowl of an artificially created environment. Because from my standpoint, the world looks very different.

First of all, I said this already and I reiterate it. With the Belt and Road Forum, the world has dramatically consolidated the beginning of a new era. I don't think at all that short of World War III, this is going to go away, because the majority of the world is moving in a completely liberated way. This was the highest level I ever participated in; there were 28 heads of state speaking one after the other. Obviously, the speech by Xi Jinping was absolutely outstanding. Whoever has time to listen to it, should really do it; because it was a very Confucian

speech which set the tone for the two-day conference in a very clear way. So, please listen to it when you have some time. I think the way people have to understand what is going on, is you have to really think what this organization, and Lyn in particular, did for the last almost 50 years. The first time when Lyn in 1971 recognized what the significance of the dismantling of the Bretton Woods system was, and then all the many things we did in the last over 40 years. Lyn coming back from the Iraqi Ba'ath Party celebrations in 1975 when he proposed the IDB as an International Development Bank to foster a New World Economic Order. The fact that we for one year campaigned with this IDB proposal which then basically became part of the Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in '76. Then at the end of the '70s when we worked with Indira Gandhi on a 40-year development plan for India. We published a whole book about the industrialization of Africa. We worked with López Portillo on Operation Juárez. We put out a 50-year Pacific Basin Development Plan. Lyn had already proposed the Oasis Plan. And then naturally when the Wall came down and the Soviet Union disintegrated, we proposed the Productive Triangle and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. All of these proposals – and just think of the many, many activities we did – conferences on five continents; all of this was on the level of ideas. But only after Xi Jinping put the New Silk Road on the agenda in 2013 and in the four years of breathtaking developments of the One Belt, One Road Initiative since, these ideas are becoming realized; and the genie is out of the bottle. You have now the bi-oceanic railway discussion and the tunnels and bridges connecting the Atlantic and Pacific around Latin America. You have all these railways now being opened up in Africa.

This is unprecedented; this was not done by the IMF or the World Bank. They suppressed it with the conditionalities. But with the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank], the new Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the direct investment of the Chinese Ex-Im Bank, the China State Bank; all of these projects are now proceeding, and they have completely changed the attitude and the self-confidence of all participating countries.

The way people in China look at President Trump is absolutely different than what the media is trying to say. They are very positive about Trump, in the same way that people in Russia think Trump is somebody you can absolutely have a decent

relationship with; and that is reality. Forget the media; forget these whores of the press who are really just prostitutes for the British Empire. Don't pay any attention to what they say, and don't allow other people you are talking with to do that either. When Trump promised \$1 trillion investment, this was the right thing, and we put out the right program saying the United States must join the Silk Road. That should be our focus and nothing else. Everything else should be a subsumed aspect of that. This is the strategically important thing. And the fact that the head of the China Investment Corporation, Ding Xuedong, said it's not \$1 trillion, but \$8 trillion that the United States needs; this is absolutely on the mark and you know it yourself from the condition of the roads and the infrastructure in all of the United States. The fact that this same organization has now set up an office in New York, advising Chinese investors how to invest in the United States, and vice versa how US investors can invest in China; the fact that the Chinese are invited to participate in this infrastructure conference in June; all of this is absolutely going in the right direction.

What happened in the Belt and Road Forum and the many meetings I had afterwards – after all, I spent two full weeks in Beijing, in Manjing, in Shanghai. But it's the fact that in the many interviews, many quotes, we were treated with the highest respect possible. People are fully aware of Lyn's significance as a theoretician of physical economy; his ideas are highly respected. People treated me as we should be treated; namely, as people who have devoted their entire lives to the common good of humanity. This is in absolute stark contrast to the shitty behavior that we are getting normally from the neo-liberals in the trans-Atlantic region. You should understand that what the attack on Trump is supposed to do, is to make it so difficult for him to focus on the positive aspects; and there are quite some many of them, including his working relationship with Russia and China, which is strategically the most important. Basically, he has to defend his staff, and everybody thinks they have to spend all the time to defend themselves. So, don't fall for it. The idea that we are losing is completely off; mankind is on the winning track, and we have to pull the American population up to create the kind of ferment so the implementation of the infrastructure program as a first step is on the agenda and on everybody's mind and nothing else.

I have the strong conviction that by the end of this year,

the world will look completely different because the development perspective is so contagious that I think all the efforts by the British Empire to somehow throw in a monkey wrench will not work. So, take the winning perspective; take the high ground. Think strategically and realize that what is happening in reality in many development projects around the world is what this organization has been fighting for, for almost half a century. I just wanted to tell you that, because the worst thing we could do is look at it from inside the United States, from within the box, when the whole world has moved out of the box decisively with the Belt and Road Forum, which is not going to be stopped by anything. That is my view I wanted communicate.

OGDEN: This is an inexorable, almost irresistible dynamic; this is a dynamic which is not going to be stopped by anything. Of course, the subsequent months saw a very dramatic attempt to escalate the campaign to undermine and overturn the Presidency of the United States; largely because of President Trump's willingness and commitment to working together with these countries which were supposed to be our enemies and our adversaries under the Obama view of the world. But also, we saw the continued expansion of the Silk Road. This was almost an unstoppable march of this development perspective to every corner of the planet.

Perhaps most significantly, we saw the development of Africa. This is a continent which for centuries had been kept in an enforced state of backwardness, poverty, miserable famine across the entire continent of Africa; with no development. What China has done just in the last few months, has been unbelievable; in terms of the railroads that have been built, the power projects that have been built, the water projects that are now under consideration such as the Transaqua project. But already, just in the latter portion of this year, we've seen the dramatic transformation of the continent of Africa and the change in the attitude of the African people; who now are – as Helga LaRouche has repeatedly noted – have a renewed sense of optimism and self-confidence because of what China has done to bring development to that continent.

We've also seen the nations of South and Central America begin to embrace the Silk Road spirit. We've seen increasing collaboration between China and Russia, with the integration of the Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union idea. We've seen

barriers that have been erected geopolitically between nations in South and Southeastern Asia crumbling as we speak. We saw the forging of a new partnership between Japan and China; two nations which have historically been at each other's throats. We've seen the Philippines join enthusiastically the New Silk Road dynamic and reach out a hand of collaboration to China in friendship. And we've even seen nations in Europe – most notably southern and eastern Europe – enthusiastically become part of the New Silk Road dynamic. So, you've had an almost unstoppable rhythm of developments, month after month, week after week of nations embracing this New Silk Road spirit.

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said at the conclusion of that report that she delivered immediately after her attendance at the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing in May of this year, she said, "I am confident that, by the end of this year, the world will have been transformed in a very dramatic way by the New Silk Road dynamic." Indeed, now we sit at the end of this year, and what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said at that point is very true. So, if we fast forward from May, those dramatic developments leading into and then leading out of that Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, China; if we fast forward from May all the way up to November, and take a look at the historic trip by President Trump to China – the "state visit-plus" that he made – which occurred in the immediate aftermath of the historic Chinese Communist Party National Congress; where President Xi Jinping was elevated to another term as President of China. The Silk Road idea was literally written into the Chinese Constitution. This historic trip that President Trump made to China, which was in the context of his grand tour of Asia, of southern and southeastern Asia as a whole; this trip consolidated an entirely new era in US-China relations.

Again, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who is a unique voice in terms of her analysis, because she's not just a commentator looking at this from the outside; but again, is speaking as somebody who has been on the ground for years if not decades in bringing this Silk Road reality into existence. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in the aftermath of President Trump's historic state visit-plus to China, gave her analysis and her report on what the significance of President Trump's visit to Beijing and his continued, very warm special relationship with President Xi Jinping of China. So, here's what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say in the immediate aftermath of President Trump's historic visit to China in

November of this year.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it is the beginning of a new era of strategic relationships between the United States and China, as Xi Jinping had said. What they did in order to receive Trump and give him the best possible honors, the characterization was that this was a “state visit-plus” and President Xi Jinping even said that this was a “state visit-plus-plus”. They rolled out the red carpet, so to speak, in a way that they have never done for any other foreign dignitary before since the existence of the People’s Republic of China. What they did is, they had a first day of introducing President Trump to the ancient culture of China. For that purpose, they closed down the Forbidden City for an entire day; then they had a gala dinner in one of the palaces. They showed him three different Beijing operas, they showed him the restoration of art, crafts, and similar things. Obviously, President Xi Jinping was the tour guide for all of this. Anybody who has ever read or listened to his speeches knows that he is very well-cultured in Chinese history, but also in universal history. So, this is really an incredible thing. Naturally, there were other aspects like trade deals for \$253 billion. When President Trump came back from the Asia trip, he said that he had deals for about \$300 billion, but that would only be the beginning. Soon this figure would be three-fold. But I think much more important – as much as the economic deals are important; I don’t want to neglect that – but I think much more deeply was the deep human accord between these two Presidents. So, I am confident that the chance to have a new renaissance, to have an uplifting of people where the best traditions of all nations and cultures of this planet are being revived; and out of that, a new renaissance can be created. I think that that is an absolutely realistic possibility. So, be happy and join us.

OGDEN: And indeed, an immense optimism was unleashed around the world after seeing this very successful trip that President Trump made to China. There was an optimism from inside the United States; notably, most conspicuously, the case of West Virginia. If we take a look at West Virginia Governor Jim Justice, who announced in the immediate aftermath of President Trump’s return from this historic trip to China, he [Justice] announced an \$83.7 billion investment deal that was signed

between China and the state of West Virginia. This is \$10 billion more than West Virginia's entire annual GDP for the year 2016, which was only \$73.4 billion. So, this investment is \$83.7 billion into one of the most impoverished and really despairing states in the entire United States. Just take a look at the optimism and the sheer enthusiasm that Governor Jim Justice of West Virginia showed in this press conference that he gave, upon announcing this investment by China into his state.

GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE: Who in the world can even begin to describe what \$83.7 billion of money and investments is? Well, I'll tell you what it is. Do you realize it's 83,700 \$1 million investments? Now just think about that. 83,700 \$1 million investments. I don't know if you could actually pull this off, but you could maybe be able to rebuild every city in the state of West Virginia with \$83.7 billion. I would say to all of y'all that may be doubters that this could become a reality. Don't get on the wrong side of it, because really and truly, it's a comin'; it's coming.

OGDEN: So, "Don't get on the wrong side of it," this is a reality. And "really and truly, it's a comin'|". I think that perfectly describes this inexorable irresistibility of the New Silk Road. I think it encapsulates the year 2017 in just a few phrases. 2017 truly was the year that the Silk Road spirit swept the globe; including the state of West Virginia. It's indeed, the perfect optimism out of the mouth of Governor Jim Justice there in West Virginia. It's the perfect expression of the sentiment that we, as Americans, should all have as we reflect back on the year 2017 and look ahead at the year 2018. Don't get on the wrong side of this, because it's a comin'.

So, to conclude our broadcast, and to conclude this year, I would like to play a short video message by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which is really her end of the year message. This is her appeal for the year 2018, which she says must be the year that we see the end, once and for all, of the idea of geopolitics, and the consolidation of the "win-win" collaboration of all nations in this New Paradigm. So, here's Helga Zepp-LaRouche's end of the year message.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: ... [T]hat in the almost four and a half years now that Xi Jinping, the President of China, has put the

Belt and Road Initiative, the New Silk Road on the table, you see a dynamic which is unbelievable. First of all, China naturally is economically exploding with development, with optimism, with absolute ambitious infrastructure projects – we should talk about that in detail in a minute – and many other countries, I think well above 70 countries and 40 international large associations and institutions are cooperating with the New Silk Road. And all of these countries have been gripped by an enormous sense of optimism, which some people call the “Silk Road Spirit,” which is the sense of entering a new era of mankind; and the rest of the Europeans and Americans don’t know it! The only people in the United States who have an inkling, are those from West Virginia and some other states who travelled with President Trump on his recent trip and came back with enormous deals; like West Virginia having a deal of \$83 billion over the next 10 years. And people really see that the United States could absolutely join and be a part of it.

But I think that the key battle in which the world really is, that you have the old neo-cons, the neo-liberals, who want to stick, with geopolitics, who want to keep the image of China and Russia as enemies and want to continue the British Empire game of divide and conquer, playing one section against another section; versus what is clearly the winning strategy and that is what Xi Jinping has put on the agenda, with a “win-win” cooperation of all nations of the world, and with the idea of a new paradigm, a “community for a shared future of mankind,” a community of destiny: The idea that geopolitics can be overcome. And more and more countries are joining with this new conception.

So, the battle really is, can we in time, before a new financial crash comes down on us – you know, it’s hanging over our heads like a Damocles’ Sword – can we in time get the kinds of changes in the United States in particular, but also in Western Europe, to join in this New Paradigm, or will this battle for civilization be lost? I’m very optimistic it can be won, but it requires activity: We’re not experiencing dialectical materialism, or historical materialism, where positive events are just taking on a life of their own; because it is always the subjective factor which plays a very large role, and one place you can see this very clearly is in the person of Xi Jinping, who has really given an already positive Chinese development, a complete upgrade, and a complete transformation into a New Paradigm. And we would need such people in the West to do

likewise.

The Schiller Institute is absolutely committed to doing everything possible that we can get the United States and Europe to cooperate with the New Silk Road, because that will be *the* decisive battle for the coming year...

So this is the perspective that has to happen in the year 2018, because I think the present status quo is not going to last. I appeal to all of you, use this New Year to get the United States and European countries in the New Silk Road Spirit.

OGDEN: That is the task for the year 2018. The key battle, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, is that of the old paradigm of geopolitics versus the New Paradigm of “win-win” collaboration and this idea of a community of common destiny for all mankind. We, as we sit now at the threshold of a new year – 2018 – we find ourselves at the most crucial decisive inflection point in that battle. Everything hinges on victory in bringing the United States into that New Paradigm; victory in instilling the Silk Road Spirit into our fellow Americans; and finally, decisively, the United States abandoning geopolitics once and for all, and joining the New Silk Road. Joining the One Belt, One Road Initiative.

So, we have a crucial piece of material for securing that victory. This has just been released; just in time for the New Year. This is the new pamphlet from LaRouche PAC – “The Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche; The Crucial Physical Economic Principles Needed for the Recovery of the United States. America’s Future on the New Silk Road.” You can see on your screen there, the link that you can obtain the digital copy of this, and it’s also circulating in the streets of the United States as we speak in this pamphlet form. So, what your task is for the remaining days, the remaining hours of 2017, is to get a hold of a copy of this pamphlet. If you have not yet caught the contagion of the New Silk Road Spirit, that’s your task for the remaining hours of this year. And to hit the ground running as we enter into this New Year – 2018 – which must see, finally once and for all, the end of geopolitics and the consolidation of this community of shared destiny for all mankind. Thank you very much for joining me here today. We would like to thank you for being so active over the course of this past year – 2017 – which has seen many victories and many advancements towards victory. But what we have to do now as we

enter into this New Year is to redouble our efforts. I think the perfect way of celebrating and observing the 40th wedding anniversary of Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche, and honoring the work that the two of them have done over the last 40 years, is to rededicate ourselves to consolidating a victory for this vision once and for all during the course of the coming year. So, Happy New Year to you, and we will see you again as you tune in next year to larouchepac.com. Good night.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 27. december 2017:

Vil Trumps tale til nationen 30. januar 2018 indlede en ny æra?

Video:

Lyd:

Vestligt vanvid: Bitcoins' storhed og fald

23. dec., 2017 – Millioner af naive eller blot grådige investorer er blevet narret ind i »bitcoins«, en Internet-spekulationsbegivenhed, der skal forestille at være en »alternativ valuta« til dollaren, men som ikke har forbindelse til nogen virkelighed – ud over et vist antal computere og de mennesker, der bruger deres keyboard til spekulation. Og virkeligheden er ikke til fordel for bitcoins: I går tog deres »markedsværdi« et styrtdyk på 30 % og standsede ved omkring 10.000 stykket. Tidligere på ugen stod den til \$20.000. Andre cyber-valutaer som e Bitcoin Cash, Ethereum eller Ripple blev trukket med ned i hængedyndet.

Blot her den 18. dec. advarede Danmarks nationalbankdirektør, Lars Rode, borgerne i et radiointerview: »Hold jer væk fra det, det er dødeligt!« Spekulationsmarkedsmisbrugere såsom Neil Wilson fra mæglerfirmaet ETX Capital nægter imidlertid at tage ved lære, men nedspiller i stedet fredagens krak: »Det er for tidligt at ringe med klokkerne til begravelse. Det ser mere ud til, at tiden er inde til at få nogle ekstra gevinster og bruge pengene på en særlig festlig jul.« Det kan man da godt gøre; men så er der måske ikke flere penge tilbage til selve begravelsen om få dage. Og: Ethvert stormløb væk fra bitcoins og til at få ægte dollars ud af dem, vil udløse det store krak.

Det er interessant at bemærke, at fremtrædende modstandere af Glass-Steagall spiller en ledende rolle i promoveringen af Bitcoin-vanviddet: For eksempel er i Tyskland og Europa ingen anden end Frank Schäffler, tidligere finanspolitisk talsmand for de Frie Demokrater (FDP), direktør for Bitcoin Europe SE, en af de store spillere i dette marked for virtual reality.