

Den Nye Silkevej – den presserende nødvendige modgift mod global krig.

LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 18. maj, 2018

Som I ser, så er titlen på aftenens udsendelse, "Den Nye Silkevej – Den presserende nødvendige modgift mod global krig". Dette er noget, Helga Zepp-LaRouche har understreget i løbet af de seneste par uger; at den eneste nøgle til krisen, som vi nu ser, konfronterer os over hele planeten, er omgående at gennemføre den Nye Silkevej. Initiativet for ét Bælte, én Vej, som Kina har indledt, og som indkapsler "win-win"-paradigmet, som er modgiften mod geopolitikker, der kun kan føre til krig.

Engelsk udskrift:

LaRouche PAC Friday Webcast, May 18, 2018

THE NEW SILK ROAD: THE URGENT ANTIDOTE TO GLOBAL WAR

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon! It's May 18, 2018. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our Friday evening strategic overview from larouchepac.com. As you can see, the title of our show here today is "The New Silk Road: The Urgent Antidote to Global War". This is something which Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been emphasizing over the last several weeks.

That the only key to the crises that we now see facing us across

the planet is by immediately applying the New Silk Road. The One

Belt, One Road initiative which China has started and which

encapsulates the “win-win” paradigm which is the antidote to geopolitics, which can only lead to war.

Now, while there are many very positive developments afoot, in this regard, emphatically the situation on the Korean Peninsula; we are by no means in safe waters. We are less than a

month away from the scheduled President Trump/Kim Jong-un summit,

which will be held in Singapore. But a month is a very long time, and all sorts of mischief can occur between now and then.

We saw a vivid example just this week, which demonstrates that even within President Trump’s inner circle, there are individuals

who are still seeking to derail his efforts towards peace.

John

Bolton, one of the leading war-mongers inside this administration, went on the Sunday talk shows this past weekend,

and said the very last thing that Kim Jong-un would want to hear

if you were Kim Jong-un. He said that the model to be used in North Korea for denuclearization is the Libyan model.

Now, we know that in the early 2000s, Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi voluntarily negotiated an end to his country’s covert nuclear weapons program, and other weapons of mass destruction programs in a bid to “come in from the cold” as they say, and join the international community of nations. Well, what did that

get him? It got him a Western-backed insurgency which overthrew

his government and eventually cost him his life in a very brutal

murder that occurred outside of Sirte. That is exactly what Kim

Jong-un is afraid of, and his regime has made very clear that they have viewed their weapons program as the guard, the

defense

against that kind of regime-change treatment. It was only through promises that there would be no regime change that the situation has even advanced to this point.

President Trump did come out and contradict John Bolton in a discussion with reporters yesterday, after a meeting between himself and NATO Secretary Stoltenburg. Trump said the Libya model is not what he has in mind for North Korea; although he did

turn around and use the opportunity to threaten Kim Jong-un again

if he doesn't make a deal. Threaten him with Qaddafi treatment

in no less words. But, this is what he said, and we can read into it what we will. What President Trump had to say to reporters is the following: "Well, the Libyan model isn't a model that we have at all, when we're thinking of North Korea. In Libya, we decimated that country. That country was decimated!

There was no deal to keep Qaddafi. The Libyan model that was mentioned was a much different deal. This would be with Kim Jong-un something where he'd be there; he'd be in his country. He'd be running his country. His country would be very rich; his

people are tremendously industrious. If you look at South Korea,

this would be really a South Korean model in terms of their industry, in terms of what they do. They're hard-working, incredible people.

"But the Libyan model was a much different model. We decimated that country! We went in and decimated him, and we did

the same thing with Iraq. But the model, if you look at that model with Qaddafi, that was a total decimation. We went in there to beat him. Now, that model would take place, if we don't

make a deal, most likely. But if we make a deal, I think Kim

Jong-un is going to be very, very happy. I believe, I really believe he's going to be very happy." So, that was President Trump in remarks to reporters yesterday.

Now the framework for creating prosperity on the Korean Peninsula as Trump said, "harnessing the industriousness of the people of North Korea," and producing something equivalent to the

model of what we've seen in terms of the tremendous economic success in South Korea with their industry. The framework for such an economic miracle in South Korea was actually, in effect,

an application of some aspects of the American System of Alexander Hamilton, translated through the works of Friedrich List and others. That's been discussed elsewhere on this program, but the framework for applying that sort of economic miracle to North Korea would be the new economic map for the Korean Peninsula. What you see here [Fig. 1] is exactly what Moon Jae-in gave to Kim Jong-un on a thumb drive during their recent meeting in the Demilitarized Zone. As you can see, this

model, this economic map for the Korean Peninsula would really be

connecting the entire Korean Peninsula into the New Silk Road. It's this sort of H-shaped configuration where you can see North

Korea connected on the left side to China; and then on the other

side into Russia, connecting North Korea into mainland China in

terms of rail development and also other trade routes. But also

connecting North Korea into the trans-Siberian railroad in Russia. You would see internal development across the Korean Peninsula, developing the interior of the Korean Peninsula. Then

you would see connected down, across the 38th parallel there,

into South Korea, on the one hand connected to the Maritime Silk

Road with the ports coming off the southern tip of South Korea.

Then on the other hand, bringing Japan into the entire mix, which

even be an incentive for Japan to develop the long-discussed Japan-Korea tunnel or bridge.

So, this kind of configuration is an idea of bringing the entirety of the Korean Peninsula into this New Silk Road. It would connect both Russia and China into this region, and it would act as a bridge. North Korea would have the opportunity to

act as a crucial bridge connecting South Korea and Japan into the

rest of Eurasia, and acting as a crucial hub for the New Silk Road. This is something that the LaRouche movement has discussed

for decades, and it's something that has been on the table and now is proving to be the key to actually bringing Kim Jong-un to

the negotiating table and providing the basis for a durable and

sustainable peace in that region.

This is emphatically the model that we need in the so-called Middle East, Southwest Asia. These nations where you seem to have intractable conflict; where there is no solution in terms of

the situation on the ground. You need to have something which comes in in a global context and creates this kind of connectivity in this region, where all the parties have a common

interest in embracing this sort of peace through economic development. This would be bringing the New Silk Road into the

Middle East.

Now what we're seeing in this area of the world is a renewed

danger of war, which is set to explode. Not just a regional war,
not just a war between different powers in that region, but one
which would very quickly threaten to become a global war.
Dragging parties across the world into this sort of war,
exactly
in the way that it was described in the lead-up to World War I;
where all of the alliances would force parties to sort of
sleepwalk into such a global war. The atrocities that were
committed on Monday, during the protests that occurred in
Gaza,
where dozens of people were killed, and almost 2000 people
were
wounded; these atrocities have caused widespread outrage
across
the world, including here in the United States, notably. A
statement was released by 13 US Senators – all of whom are
Democrats, including Senator Bernie Sanders, Senator Elizabeth
Warren, Senator Diane Feinstein, Senator Ed Markey, and
numerous
others – calling for urgent action in addressing the crisis in
the Gaza Strip. Both the humanitarian crisis, but also the
urgent lack of economic development. Here's an image [Fig. 2]
of
the letter which they sent to Secretary [of State] Pompeo.
You
can see in this open letter what they say is the following:
“Dear Secretary Pompeo,
“We write to urge the administration to do more to alleviate
the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. The
territory's lack of power, clean water, adequate medical care,
and other necessities not only exacerbates the hardships faced
by
Gaza's population, but redounds to the benefit of extremist
groups who use this depravation and despair to incite violence

against Israel. The United States should also encourage the easing of restrictions on the movement of people, goods, and equipment in and out of the territory, especially for materials

and supplies related to critical infrastructure such as water projects, and health essentials such as medicines and hospital supplies. Multiple parties should also be engaged to insure greater electricity flow into Gaza to meet the territory's desperate need for energy.

"The United States should also put its weight behind proposals to build Gaza's economy through bold initiatives, such

as the proposed Gaza sea port. The new port facility could boost

Gaza's economy by vastly improving the territory's access to goods and markets worldwide. The political and security challenges in Gaza are formidable, but support for the basic human rights of its people must not be conditioned on progress on

those fronts. For the sake of Israelis and Palestinians alike,

the United States must act urgently to help relieve the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip."

So, while that statement may be limited in its particulars, I think it's very significant that this appeal includes a demand

for economic development as a pathway to alleviating the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. But also, to creating the

basis for real peace; a peace which would benefit the Israelis and the Palestinians alike.

As Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche have repeatedly emphasized, nothing can be done locally to secure peace in this

region. But rather, this region must be understood in a global

context; both in a negative sense as a playground geopolitics

in

a new Great Game where geopolitical interests have sought to divide this region and to keep it at war against itself; but also

from a positive standpoint, where you understand that peace is only possible through collaboration of the great powers. A great

powers alliance between the United States, Russia – which plays

a very large role in this region with its allies – and also China. China which has the New Silk Road as the key, which would

be the key to developing this region. If these three great powers would be able to collaborate to bring the New Silk Road to

this region, it could be transformed from a crucible for war to a

new crossroads of civilization.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed this in detail in her international webcast this week. I would like to play just an excerpt from one of her statements during that webcast, where you

can see that she goes right at the core of the issue. That the

only way you're going to resolve this crisis in Southwest Asia,

is by bringing the New Silk Road Spirit to bear and using the pathway of peace through economic development. So, here's what

Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say. [Technical difficulties playing

video.] We apologize for that technical error. The gist of what

Helga LaRouche got at in this statement, was that you have an atrocity which was committed, but by no means is this to seen as

limited to the parties in this region. What you have to

understand is that there is a long history in which this region has been at war. There have been several potentials for peace agreements. Most significantly was Lyndon LaRouche's proposal going back to the 1970s, but very crucially revived in the 1990s as we reviewed during our show here on Monday afternoon. This was the idea of an Oasis Plan for Peace, where you would have all the parties in this region would be guaranteed their own security, but also would be guaranteed the benefits of the economic development which this Oasis Plan would provide. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, during this clip, which unfortunately we're not able to play for you, brought up the way that Mr. LaRouche has always posed the crisis in this region. That you have to not have a myopic view of this region, but you have to zoom out and see this region in the big picture in terms of the historic crossroads of civilization and the cradle of civilization going back thousands and thousands of years; but also currently as this sort of playground for a new Great Game, where you have British imperial interests and others carving up the region and playing one ethnic group against another in order to ensure that this region does not become a positive cradle for the dialogue between these civilizations and a crossroads between Europe, Asia, and Africa. Lyndon LaRouche delivered a speech at Connecticut State University, which is a state school in Connecticut, in May of 2009, which he titled "Only Dismantling the Empire Can Stop the War Today". Here, you can see, this is the cover [Fig. 3] of the {Executive Intelligence Review}

magazine which contained the text of that speech. But let me just read you a few excerpts of what Lyndon LaRouche had to say, and I think you'll see that he gets directly at this question of placing this region in a global context. So, Mr. LaRouche said the following:

"I shall suggest it is an error to talk a Middle East policyâ. Instead of talking about a conflict in the so-called Middle East, we should talk about the Middle East as conflict that is largely globalâ. Because the conflict is not determined by the Israelis or Arabs. It's determined by international forces which look at this region. How? As a crossover point between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, the relationship of Europe to Asia, the relationship of Europe to East Africa, and so forth.

"Therefore, what you're seeing is thatâ.

"We get so involved in the issues of the Middle East that we can never solve them. The way we're playing it, we'll never solve themâ.

"There is a solution, a solution in principle. And the solution is, end this blasted imperialist system!...

"But don't believe that's there's some solution for the Israeli-Arab conflict per se. There is no solution in that, per

se. That's why I said at the beginning here: Don't look at the history of the Middle East; look at the Middle East in history.

There, you find the solution.

"Because it's being played! The whole region. It's being played like a puppetâ.

“So now we’re in a situation where we have to change our monetary system. We could reorganize our monetary system and the world monetary system. We can cooperate with Russia, with China, India, and other countries”.

“So, how do you do this? Well, we have a system. We call it the American System, defined by Hamilton. We can shift the world economy from being a monetary economy to being a credit system, as specified by Alexander Hamilton”. “We go to a credit system: We can organize credit agreements like treaty agreements with Russia, China, India, and other countries”. “We have to move, therefore, from thinking about conflict among nations and regions, to the alternative to conflict. By finding that which unites us through our common purpose as independent nations rather than seeking resolution of a conflict we are now enjoying among ourselves. That’s the only chance we have. And when you look at the possibilities for this region, like Southwest Asia, the only chance will come {not} from inside Southwest Asia. We will do, and must do, what we can, for that area, to try to stop the bloodshed, the agony, to prevent the war. But we will not succeed until we change the history, change the world in which this region is contained. “And that’s my mission. Thank you.”

Now, that speech was delivered in 2009, well before Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road Initiative. But looking at this idea of changing the world within which this region is situated, that is the attitude that Lyndon LaRouche has always had. That you needed to create a new

international system, a system which he discussed there in credit

terms, monetary terms. A Hamiltonian credit system, where you can have credit for infrastructure development, credit agreements

among sovereign nations. He also discussed it in terms of a revived treaty of Westphalia; where you don't try to resolve conflicts between countries in terms of the conflicts per se. But you resolve these conflicts by saying what do our nations, as

sovereign nations, have in common, and what can we do to benefit

the other.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche took this question up again in her webcast this week, and the following clip I believe should function. And you'll hear Helga Zepp-LaRouche discuss the specific projects which are necessary to connect this region of

Southwest Asia into the movement for great project development which is now sweeping the globe in the form of the One Belt, One

Road Initiative. So, here's what Helga LaRouche had to say:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Now, what you need, is, if you have a very complex situation like that – and obviously, the many things which have happened, the terrorisms, many wars – emotions are hurt, people have an incredible accumulated rage: You need something big, and the only way how you could get it, is

if you had all the neighbors, Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt,

the United States, and hopefully European nations all agreeing that the only way how this can be solved, is, you have to have the extension of the New Silk Road into the region and develop every country as part of one, integrated, industrial

infrastructure development program.

There are already the beginnings of that. When President Xi Jinping was three years ago in Iran, he agreed already with President Rouhani at the time, that the New Silk Road would be extended into Iran. You had the Afghanistan President demanding

that the New Silk Road should be applied in Afghanistan. And at

the recent Wuhan meeting of President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Modi, they agreed that China and India would cooperate in bringing the Silk Road into Afghanistan, by building, as a first step, a large train connection between Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China, and that way start to connect Afghanistan to the Silk Road.

That same approach must be taken for Iraq, for Syria, for the situation in Yemen, and naturally Egypt will have to play a

very important role as a bridge between Asia and Africa. I think

Egypt is absolutely thinking in this direction, already. And however, naturally, these are gigantic projects and they cannot

be done by any one country alone; even if China has a special envoy for Syria, they have said they want to play a leading role

in the reconstruction of Syria. You have the earlier commitment

of Russia to supply energy, of Iran to help in the industrial development. But that needs to be presented as a comprehensive proposal.

And I'm sure that there are people in Israel, as well, who will not agree with the present course of Netanyahu – who, by the way, faces his own problems and may look into not such a bright future for his own political career. But there are people

in Israel who agree, that you need to come out of this

terrible
paradigm of the present configuration. And if there would be
an
agreement, between Trump, Xi Jinping, Putin, and Modi, and
then
other leaders joining with them, to go in this direction, even
this very difficult situation of Southwest Asia could be
approached and a solution could be found. But it does require
an
extraordinary intervention.

OGDEN: So that kind of extraordinary intervention as Helga
LaRouche just described there, must come in the form of
bringing
the Silk Road to bear in this region. On Monday, we featured
an
extensive clip from a LaRouche PAC video which was produced
two
years ago, which was called "Operation Phoenix", which
discussed
how to rebuild Syria, but in a broader context, how to bring
this
entire region of Southwest Asia into the New Silk Road. If we
look at this map [Fig. 4] on the screen here, just as we saw
the
map of the new economic map of the Korean Peninsula, where you
could see North Korea being connected into China, Russia, the
New
Silk Road, and being used as a crucial bridge, a hub in that
New
Silk Road route; now we can see the same thing here in
Southwest
Asia. As you can see outline, is coming in from Eurasia, a
route
of the New Silk Road which could originate in South Korea and
come up through North Korea and plug into three of the main
channels of the New Silk Road across Eurasia. But this one

would
come in and would arrive in Tehran in Iran. You see that
there
would be extensions going both south and north. South to the
Gulf region, and then north up to the northern route going up
to
the Caucasus and ultimately towards Russia, Scandinavia, and
the
Arctic. But then coming out of Tehran to the east, you would
have two different routes. One would be the route which
continue
on through Turkey and then across the straits into Europe.
But
then the other one would go southeast into Iraq, connecting
into
Baghdad; where you would have a connection along the Tigris
and
Euphrates Rivers down to the Persian Gulf in the southwest.
But
then proceeding upwards through the devastated regions of
Syria
which have been liberated, and then to Aleppo, across to the
Mediterranean Sea at Latakia; and then a route proceeding
southward towards the Red Sea – the famous Med-Red connection
–
and then into Egypt and then further into the rest of Africa.
So, with this image in mind, you can see that this region
would be a crucial crossroads of civilization and is the
crucial
connection between these three great continents – Europe,
Asia,
and Africa. This is the reason that this region has been
subjected to endless wars in this kind of geopolitical Great
Game, in order to interrupt the potential for this sort of
development. But this development perspective is the only
means
by which you can resolve these conflicts. Not in the terms of

the conflicts themselves per se, but in terms of creating a new zone of mutually beneficial cooperation among all the parties involved. That kind of economic development can take place if you have the sort of great powers arrangement among the four powers – Russia, China, India, and the United States. This is the core of what we continue to campaign for here in the United States. We must defeat this coup against President Trump. We are now one year into what President Trump has characterized as the Mueller witch hunt. Nothing has been found so far in terms of collusion. This attempted to coup to undermine President Trump is not aimed at Trump personally; it is rather aimed at Trump's inclinations towards just such a great powers relationship. The second pledge in this Campaign to Win the Future is that the United States should emphatically, wholeheartedly endorse and join China's One Belt, One Road Initiative. This is for both the benefit of the planet, this One Belt, One Road Initiative as we discuss here, is the key towards unlocking these conflicts around the globe; but it's also to the benefit of the United States itself. Extending this kind of great projects development perspective into the United States, with a Hamiltonian principle – what Lyndon LaRouche discusses in the Four Economic Laws; this is the agenda of LaRouche PAC here in the United States. As you can see on the back cover of this pamphlet [Fig. 5], this is the map of the World Land-Bridge. One of the crucial aspects of this map is a new Marshall Plan for a New Silk Road to rebuild the Middle East. So, this has to continue to be kept

first and foremost in view, when we're looking at how to resolve this crisis and how to prevent just such a regional crisis from exploding into a global war. As you can see here, LaRouche PAC's "2018 Campaign to Secure the Future" is available on the LaRouche PAC website if you visit action.larouchepac.com. We encourage you to become involved; to volunteer; and to help us circulate this pamphlet as widely as we can. Thank you very much for joining us here on larouchepac.com. The world is moving very quickly, and we encourage you to stay tuned and to visit larouchepac.com regularly. Thank you for tuning in, and please stay tuned.

'Aftaler' eller krige? Om Trump går sammen om økonomi med Xi og mødes med Putin, vil afgøre det

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 13. maj, 2018 – En japansk avis har rejst den mulighed, at præsident Donald Trumps afgørende topmøde den 12. juni med lederen af D.P.R.K., Kim Jong-un, måske får tilslutning fra Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Denne rapport, med en unavngiven amerikansk embedsmand som kilde, er slet ikke blevet bekræftet. Men muligheden for, at lederne af de tre våbenhvilelande i Koreakrigen vil mødes, med det

inkluderede mål at afslutte krigen med en traktat, er meget betydningsfuld for, at dette topmøde vil fremme fred og økonomisk fremskridt i verden.

Det er imidlertid vigtigere, at præsident Trump træffer beslutningen om at følge sin egen kampagne for Alexander Hamiltons »Amerikanske System« for at »gøre Amerika stort igen«, eller han i stedet følger det britiske system for store profitter fra handel og billig arbejdskraft, som hans parti og rådgivere påtvinger ham.

Hvorfor? Fordi en beslutning til fordel for det Amerikanske System betyder at gå ind i et samarbejde med Kinas fremragende Bælte & Vej Initiativ for store infrastrukturprojekter, som i sig selv er en kulmination af årtier, og atter årtier, af, at kineserne har lært og vedtaget Hamiltons økonomi med kinesiske karaktertræk. Og det vil gøre præsident Trumps Korea-»aftale« til en succes.

Præsident Moon Jae-in fra Sydkorea har allerede fremlagt en fredsplan til den nordkoreanske leder, der omfatter byggeri af ny infrastruktur for at integrere Koreahalvøen i Bælte & Vej Initiativet; så selv om den tredje leder, der er bragt på bane for topmødet den 12. juni i Singapore, skulle vise sig at være præsident Moon, så vil det afgørende spørgsmål fortsat være det samme.

Udenrigsminister Pompeos diskussion i dag på »Fox News Sunday« om forberedelsen til dette topmøde viste det store problem med indflydelsen, der kommer fra britisk imperieøkonomi. »Private amerikanske firmaer – og ikke amerikanske skatteborgerpenge – vil gå ind og hjælpe Nordkorea med at udvikle en økonomi for det 21. århundrede«, hvis landet opgiver sine programmer for atomvåben og ballistiske missiler, sagde Pompeo.

Disse selskabers visioner om profit vil støde sammen med det integrerede projekt for atomafrustning og fred: At bringe Koreahalvøen ind i hele udviklingen med den Eurasiske Landbro,

hele omfanget af ny konnektivitet fra Japan til Paris og Madrid.

Schiller Instituttets præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde til Kinas Weixing Satellite Communications, at, hvis Trump vælger den britiske model, vil det føre til en dybtgående, økonomisk krise for USA og verden. »Under sådanne omstændigheder vil hele det transatlantiske system synke ned i kaos. Hvis han går ... med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, vil dette nye, økonomiske fællesskab i Eurasien få den direkte modsatte virkning.«

Præsident Trump har fortsat med at have denne impuls, selv med konfliktspørgsmålet om handel med Kina. Den 13. maj tweetede han, »præsident Xi fra Kina og jeg arbejder sammen for at give et massivt, kinesiske telefonselskab, ZTE, en måde, hvorpå det kan komme tilbage i erhvervslivet, hurtigt. For mange jobs i Kina tabt. Handelsministeriet instrueret i at få det gjort!«

Bælte & Vej kan entydigt få Trumps Korea-»aftale« til at fungere.

Præsidenten ønsker tydeligvis en omfattende Mellemøsten-»aftale« med Iran og mener, at intensivt økonomisk pres – bedre kaldet finanskrigsførelse – vil skaffe aftalen. Men han har retning direkte mod den britiske, geopolitiske fælde. Britiske efterretningsaktiver i Israel og Saudi-Arabien ønsker ikke en ny Iran-»aftale«, men en Iran-krig, endnu et trin på nedstigningen i krigene fra Irak til Libyen, Syrien og Yemen, der fører til krigshelvedet med atommagten Rusland.

Trump kan intet opnå i Sydvestasien uden topmødet med Putin, som han tydeligvis ønsker, og som britisk og amerikansk efterretning er rasende for at forhindre ham i at få.

Igen, fra Weixing Satellite Communications 13. april, »I et interview med nærværende nyhedstjeneste, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Instituttet, at, jo hurtigere, præsident Trump og den russiske præsident kan mødes, desto hurtigere kan de gøre en ende på faren for en

konflikt. 'På præcis det tidspunkt, hvor præsident Trump gav udtryk for dette ønske, blev mange operationer i USA sat i gang for at forhindre dette i at finde sted'.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouches forudsigelse her involverer ligeledes, at Trumps USA selv vender tilbage til det »Amerikanske Økonomiske System« i Hamiltons tradition, som det specificeres i de »fire nye love«, som hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, foreslog i 2014. Disse forholdsregler begynder med genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven, der vil bryde de største Wall Street-banker og Londoncentrerede banker op, uden hvilket det finanskraak, hun advarede om, kan bortfeje alle »aftaler«.

Foto: Præsident Trumps rejse til Tyskland og G20-topmødet. Præsident Donald J. Trump og præsident Xi Jinping. 8. juli, 2017. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

Gennembruddene i Korea beviser princippet! Den Nye Silkevej er vejen til fred. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 11. maj, 2018.

Engelsk udskrift:

Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle!
The New Silk Road Is The Path to Peace.

LaRouche PAC International Webcast

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's May 11, 2018. My name is Matthew Ogden and you're joining us for our weekly strategic broadcast from larouchepac.com.

As you can see on the screen here, the title of our show is "Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle; New Silk Road Is the

Path to Peace". As many of our viewers might remember, in her New Year's address on January 1st of this year, Helga Zepp-LaRouche declared that 2018 must be the year that geopolitics is overcome; and that a New Paradigm of win-win relations and win-win cooperation is fully embraced.

In a discussion this afternoon, Helga Zepp-LaRouche called attention to those remarks that she delivered on New Year's Day;

and stated that we're seeing real breakthroughs on this front globally. We're seeing the forging of a new relationship between

China and India with the meetings that have occurred between President Modi and President Xi Jinping, as we've reported previously. We're seeing a realignment underway between China and Japan, which has been one of the leading geopolitical rivalries in the Asia-Pacific region. And of course, we're seeing the historic breakthroughs now occurring in Korea, which

clearly China has also played a major role in advancing and in securing.

All of these developments should show us that the possibility for achieving the challenge that Helga Zepp-LaRouche

posed in that New Year's message, is very real; and is very real

within this year – 2018. No matter how incredulous you may have

been when she first delivered those remarks, look at how far we've come. If we continue to keep our eye on the big picture strategically, and to understand what is at stake, we'll be

able

to keep a laser focus on the strategy which she laid out in those

remarks. Remember, we have two paradigms that are now acting on

this planet which cannot continue to coexist. Under the old paradigm of geopolitics in which major powers compete with one another for dominance and hegemony, war is the inevitable consequence, as we've experienced time and time again. Not only

in the 20th Century, but really going all the way back to ancient

Greece; that is the so-called Thucydides trap. But under the New

Paradigm, we recognize that in the age of thermonuclear weapons,

war is no longer a viable option if we wish mankind to survive.

Rather, we must embrace the idea of a community of common destiny, as President Xi Jinping of China has characterized it;

in which sovereign nations, with mutual respect, cooperate with

each other under the framework of win-win relations and common benefit in confronting and overcoming the common challenges of mankind. That latter New Paradigm is now proving itself, with the great potential that we see for a breakthrough on the Korean

Peninsula serving as an excellent case in point. As you'll see,

the Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road Initiative, is proving to

be the key which is unlocking all of these breakthroughs that we're now watching develop in front of our eyes.

Now, I'm sure that many Americans have been following this news, obviously; including the dramatic developments over just the past several days with Secretary Pompeo's secret trip to

meet

with Kim Jong-un. That's what's depicted in this picture [Fig.

1] that we have on the screen here. He negotiated the release of

the final American hostages who were being held by North Korea.

You probably saw the images the previous week, as we have here on

the screen [Fig. 2] of the historic summit between President Kim

Jong-un and President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, which took place in the Demilitarized Zone. However, what many Americans might not be knowledgeable of, is the content of these meetings.

You saw the photographs, but what was discussed? And how did this possibility for peace on the Korean Peninsula be advanced as

far as it has been? The key moment in that meeting between President Moon and President Kim Jong-un took place when President Moon of South Korea handed Kim Jong-un a thumb drive.

This thumb drive contained detailed plans for new rail routes, new power development projects, and other infrastructure projects

for North Korea. What President Moon called a "new economic map

for the Korean Peninsula." So, here's how that plan was described in an article that was published on the website citylab.com under the title "A Genius Plan to Modernize North Korea's Trains". As you can see here [Fig. 3], the subtitle was

"In Korean Peace Talks, all eyes are on Denuclearization. But a

plan to link the nations' railways could be far more transformative." The article discusses in detail what is contained in this new economic map for the Korean Peninsula.

It

says:

“At the center of Moon’s New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula is a railway modernization plan that’s much more than

an infrastructure project. It’s a key piece in the geopolitical

puzzle to connect North Korea to the world – and entice the regime to keep its promises. When it comes to the Korean Peninsula, North Korea’s denuclearization always gets top billing. But the agreement to re-link the railways between the two countries has the potential to be even more transformative than the promise of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

“As a first step, the rail project outlined in the Panmunjom Declaration would connect the railway from Seoul to Pyongyang, passing through Kaeseong in the North. Ultimately, it

would end in Shinuiju, North Korea, linking up at the border with

Dandong, China. But the ultimate plan drawn up by the South Korean government is much more ambitious. It envisions an additional high-speed line from Seoul to Shinuiju via Pyongyang,

along with the modernization of six other railways traversing North Korea. Currently the rails there are so decrepit that trains can only average 50 kilometers an hour, and the rails would break under heavy loads. Retrofitting would allow speeds of

100 kilometers an hour and enable heavier loads.

“Most significantly, the plan would connect North Korea to China and Russia, allowing North Korea to ultimately become a crucial connector between East Asia and Europe. The Shinuiju-Dandong crossing is the hub of North Korea’s commerce with China; adding a high-speed train line would go a long way toward facilitating even more trade, in which South Korea could

also participate. The renovated Manpo Line, connecting to

Jian,

China, would open another logistical connection between North Korea and China in addition to Dandong-Shinuiju. The improved Pyongra Line would connect to Russias Trans-Siberian Railroad, allowing overland freight transport from South Korea all the way

to Europe, while giving Russia a piece of the action for North Korea's economic development.

"Taken together, these new connections raise the stakes that China and Russia have in North Korea – and that would incentivize them to ensure that North Korea remains stable and keeps the trains running. North Korea would share in these benefits, as its cities on these trade routes likely develop along the way. The Pyongra Line, for example, would connect South

Koreas two largest cities (Seoul and Busan) to North Koreas third

largest city (Chongjin) and its industrial zone with the highest

GDP per capita (Rajin).

"A version of the inter-Korean railway plan has existed for a while; the two Koreas even had a test run for the rail link in

May 2007, having two trains cross the demilitarized zone on two

spots.

"[T]here are reasons to be cautiously optimistic this time around. For starters, both South and North Korea specifically want this project. Its also consistent with what their neighboring countries want as well. China is raring to begin the

One Belt One Road Initiative, a massive infrastructure project that would enhance the physical connection between Europe and Asia. The inter-Korean railway could serve as the eastern extension, creating the overland connection between South Korea

and the prosperous Chinese cities across the Yellow Sea from

the

Korean Peninsula, including Beijing and Shanghai.

“A stable inter-Korean railway may also motivate Japan to finally begin working on the Korea-Japan undersea tunnel, a project that had been under discussion since the 1980s. If built,

it would be the longest undersea tunnel in the world, more than

four times the length of the Channel Tunnel between France and the United Kingdom. According to the South Korean government, the inter-Korean railway plan caught the attention of both the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank – respectively led by China and Japan, with many other member nations – indicating international support for the inter-Korean railway plan. As wild as it sounds, we may see within our lifetime a Trans-Eurasian train ride from Tokyo to London – with a pit stop in Pyongyang for its delicious cold noodles.”

That’s by S. Nathan Park, who is an attorney at Georgetown University here in the Washington DC area.

But that vision, including the delicious cold North Korean noodles – I’ve never had them, but I’d be interested – that vision of a rail connection all the way from the tip of South Korea all the way to Western Europe; that {is} the vision of the

Eurasian Land-Bridge or the New Silk Road as it’s been characterized going all the way back to the time it was first proposed by the LaRouche Movement and Helga Zepp-LaRouche in the

early 1980s as a way of connecting the entire Eurasian continent.

Then the tunnel between Japan and South Korea would be an added

element of that connectivity. So that was what contained in the

thumb drive that Kim Jong-un received from Moon Jae-in. That is

what a new economic map for the Korean Peninsula entails. That article was published last Friday; a week ago. But what I'd like you to do, is to compare that development program with all the rail routes and otherwise what was described in that article, compare that – what was put appropriately into the context of connecting North and South Korea to China's Belt and Road Initiative. Take what was just described there, and compare it to the contents of this video which you're about to see some excerpts from. This video, which was produced by LaRouche PAC, titled "Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea." This video was published on May 11, 2016 – exactly two years ago today. So, listen to the excerpts of this video that you're about to see, which again, was published two years ago today – May 11, 2016. Compare it to what is being now proposed in this New Economic Map for the Korean Peninsula as it's being called by the President of South Korea, which is the key to unlocking the potential for peace on the Korean Peninsula. So, here's that video:

NARRATOR: The need for a policy of peace through development and win-win cooperation is evident across the globe, but it is particularly stark in certain parts of the world. The Koreas are a case in point. The situation in this area represents both tremendous potential and imminent danger. The 71-year division of the Koreas has resulted in a present-day serious war danger, with an isolated North Korea suffering from

retarded economic growth, engaging in a series of suspected nuclear weapons and missiles tests; believing nuclear weapons were the only means of avoiding the fate of Iraq and Libya, who

submitted to Western demands to end their nuclear weapons programs, and were promptly bombed, their leaders killed, and the nations left in ruins.

Is there a potential for cooperation there? Is there a pathway forward to the unification of Korea which could rather serve as an example for the rest of the world, showing that we can achieve peace through development? As recently as a couple

of years ago, significant steps were being made in a positive, and they remain a basis for hope. Around this time, there was intense deliberation around the first-ever cooperative Russia-North Korea-South Korea industrial project. The Rason Special Economic Zone, centered around the North Korean port of

Rajin. The development of this port, situated near the mouth of

the Tumen River (itself the boundary of Russia, China, and North

Korea), involved the participation of the major South Korean steel producer Pasco, the state rail company Korail, and the shipping company Hyundai Marine; bringing Russian coal through an

upgraded North Korean port to the South Korean steel factory. Two main transport corridors would feed into the port region from

China, Russia, and Mongolia, connect to the trans-Siberian railroad at Chita[ph] with the most crucial connections extending through Korea.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: What we need to have is a mass movement for development.

NARRATOR: It is high past time for a New Paradigm. To move forward with a peace through development outlook and to shun the policies of those who would prefer war.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Because China has embarked in the policy of the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road policy, a huge infrastructure project to connect all the countries of Eurasia through infrastructure development and high technology investments.

NARRATOR: China's stated foreign policy of win-win cooperation, an active program of creating a New Silk Road development corridor, is a path forward which both North and South Korea can contribute to, and benefit from.

PRESIDENT XI JINPING [translated]: China is firmly committed to the path of peaceful development. It is committed to growing friendship and cooperative relations with all countries in the world.

NARRATOR: The historic identity of Korea has its roots in the Silk Road. The former capital, Gyeongju, being a major port city on the ancient Silk Road. Just this past August, the inaugural conference of the Silk Road network of universities was held there. At the conference, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke of precisely the need for peace through

development and win-win cooperation; while Mike Billington of {EIR} reiterated the need to move forward with projects like the Rason port development project, elaborated in more depth in the recent report, "The Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". It can be jumping-off point for the bonanza which has been spoken of in achieving a peaceful unification of North and South. In addition to this keystone port development project, which can serve as an economic boon to all countries on the Tumen River, crucial rail links should be completed which can allow for the fulfillment of the vision of a Eurasian Land-Bridge extending from Pusan to Rotterdam. Rail originating in South Korea can connect directly to the Chinese New Silk Road Belt through rebuilding connection across the border. And connections in the North can also be directly fed into the trans-Siberian railroad; integrating roughly 75 million Koreans into a framework of great economic potential. South Korea has begun to pave the way for the future of energy – thermonuclear fusion – with their Kaestar superconducting tokamak device in Daejong. With this frontier potential and an expanded skilled labor force, Korea could demonstrate in an even more dramatic way the possibilities for development when the false debate over limited resources is done away with. In fact, Korea could help to show mankind what his future could look like. Korea can be a mirror to the world of what a true human culture can look like. This culture has long placed great value on the performance of beautiful Classical

music [music in background]. This is not only the performance of pieces of the great European composers, but Korea has made its own contribution to a world Classical culture through a genre of Korean art songs. A particularly beautiful one – “Longing for Kum-kang Mountain”. Rather than being an example of how quickly the world could devolve into all-out war, a tragedy which our human species cannot and should not enable, a peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development.

OGDEN: So, again, that was some excerpts from a video which was published exactly two years ago today, on May 11, 2016, under the title “Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea.” The link to the full video is available in the description below.

But indeed, the concluding words of that video, which was published two years ago, have now proven to be very prescient indeed. “[A] peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development.” Those were the words that concluded that video. And that’s exactly what we’re seeing happening today. The example has been set on the Korean

Peninsula. It now serves as a model for what could happen around the world, and how quickly things can change. But think about it, two years ago, while we still had President Barack Obama as President of the United States, and the threat of nuclear war was hanging over our heads like a Sword of Damocles. Two years ago, did anyone imagine that in two years' time we would be experiencing the kind of extraordinary breakthroughs that we're now watching development between those two Presidents? The Presidents of North and South Korea. Did anybody imagine that in two years' time, you could be seeing the cessation of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula? The freeing of all the hostages? The beginnings of talks to denuclearize the entire peninsula? And these warm gestures of friendship between these two Presidents; moving in the direction of some form of unification of the economic capabilities of that peninsula? This new economic map for the Korean Peninsula? Did anybody imagine two years ago that that's what we would be seeing at this point in time? Honestly, I produced that video; and even I, at that time, was somewhat incredulous as to how fast this could actually come into being. If someone had asked me at that time, "Do you really think that this stalemate, which has been in a state of frozen conflict for twice the amount of time that you have been alive — over 70 years. Do you honestly believe that two years from

now,
we'll be watching the Presidents of these two countries shaking hands and entering into these historic partnerships?" If somebody had travelled back in time at that point from the present, and shown me this tweet from President Donald Trump, I would have told them that "No, c'mon, you're pulling my leg!"; including the fact that Donald Trump would be President of the United States. I also would have thought that was a joke. But in all seriousness, who would have thought that we'd be reading a tweet [Fig. 4] like this: "Donald J Trump. The highly anticipated meeting between Kim Jong-un and myself will take place in Singapore on June 12. We will both try to make it a very, very special moment for world peace." But that tweet really happened, and this meeting is really set. A few short hours after greeting the three remaining US hostages who had been freed from North Korea at Andrews Air Force Base, once the plane carrying them and Secretary Mike Pompeo touched down on US soil, President Trump issued that tweet. That meeting is set to go forward; a very historic moment. A meeting between the President of North Korea and the President of the United States. But the lesson for all of us should be, we are living in truly historic times, and the possibility for real, dramatic, positive change in the direction of world peace, to use President Trump's own words, the potential for change in that direction is very real. As the video which we just watched made clear, as well as the article which I cited in the beginning of this broadcast, the reason that that possibility exists, the key to

unlocking this entire puzzle, is because of China's New Silk Road

– the Belt and Road Initiative. When President Xi Jinping announced the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, literally everything changed. This created the basis for rejecting geopolitics and the legacy of conflict and war which has made these types of breakthroughs as we're now witnessing on the Korean Peninsula impossible up to that point. And President Xi

Jinping's announcement of this One Belt, One Road initiative created the framework instead for this kind of win-win cooperation and economic development between countries. As President Xi Jinping has called it, "win-win cooperation, a common destiny for mankind"; which provides not only the incentives for ending conflict, negating a state of war, but also

creates the basis for a real and durable peace. That basis, as a

positive form of peace, not just a negation of a state of war, is

this kind of potential for mutually beneficial progress for all

nations involved. The point is, ideas can truly change the course of history. The vision which was contained in that video,

which was produced by LaRouche PAC two years ago, including the

excerpts which were included from a speech that Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave in which she called for a mass movement of economic development; that vision is now becoming real. These development projects, which are now serving as the vehicle for peace in Korea, are projects which the LaRouche movement has been

championing for decades. If you look at this process which is underway in Korea, together with all of the other development projects which are now moving forward elsewhere – such as the Transaqua program in Africa to refill Lake Chad; the Kra Canal

project in Thailand; and countless other projects. The list goes on and on. All of these projects which have been promoted by the LaRouche movement for decades, all in the context of the idea of a New Silk Road as the pathway to peace, these are now moving forward because of that history-changing initiative which President Xi Jinping took in 2013, when he launched the One Belt, One Road initiative.

The critical point is that this breakthrough in Korea was made possible only means of the cooperation which took place between China, the United States, and Russia; this great powers cooperation. As Kim Jong-un's second visit to China in less than two months which occurred this week proves, President Xi Jinping is playing {the} key role in guiding this peace process forward; as President Trump himself has recognized and has repeatedly called public attention to. In tweets, speeches, public statements, and in press conferences, he has given President Xi Jinping the credit.

But as we celebrate the anniversary again this week of Victory in Europe Day, or Victory Day as it's called, it was celebrated May 8 in Europe, and May 9 in Russia. This is the legacy of the Allies of World War II; the Allies under Franklin Roosevelt's guidance, which defeated Hitler and defeated fascism.

But [who], in Franklin Roosevelt's vision, would go forward to form a peacetime coalition of great powers which would bring development to the entire world. That vision was derailed at the

time that Franklin Roosevelt died and Truman and Churchill instead guided the world into a Cold War which lasted for the remainder of the 20th Century. But now, finally, we have the opportunity to revive that vision and the breakthrough on the Korean Peninsula should herald the beginning of a New Paradigm of this kind of great powers' relationship which can unlock these challenges which the world has faced for generations. So, Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed this during her webcast yesterday. She emphasized that this breakthrough is due to the tireless effort and vision which has been put forward over decades for these kinds of development projects which the LaRouche movement has been involved in intimately for connecting the Korean Peninsula into this more broad New Silk Road, Eurasian Land-Bridge idea. So, listen to what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: when Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-in met, President Moon gave his North Korean counterpart a thumb drive, and on that, there was a whole development plan for North Korea. And this involves three economic corridors; railway lines connecting all the way from South Korea through North Korea to China, and to the Trans-Siberian Railway. And there is now a big discussion, in Moscow in particular, about the Tumen River project. This is fantastic, because this is an economic development plan which involves Russia, China and North Korea, and it would make this region, which is now very little

developed, into one of the big transport hubs for all of Asia. If this program goes ahead well, and the fact that Pompeo was just again in North Korea, preparing the summit between Trump

and Kim, means, as of now, it's still on a very good track – that if these development projects would be implemented, you could have a complete economic miracle between the two Koreas, and this would really make the way for a peaceful unification, and integration into the Belt and Road Initiative, and transform

this area of the world from a crisis spot, into one of the most

prosperous regions.

Now, for me, this development shows that if there is a good will on the side of the political leaders, you can take any crisis – {any} crisis – and solve it exactly the way this was solved, through back-channel discussions involving Russia, China,

and the United States. And you know, it is an example that with

good will, you can turn the worst crisis into its opposite and make it a hopeful perspective. So, one would really hope that this lesson is being learned, and that same method is being applied to the Middle East right now, using the fact that the New

Silk Road is already the most dynamic development on the planet,

that all the people can be brought to see the benefit of cooperating and joining into this development.

OGDEN: So again, the Korea breakthroughs are a model. This is a proof of principle, and this is a lesson that has to be learned and applied across the world, as Helga LaRouche said; including, emphatically, in the Middle East. So, while these extremely positive developments are taking place in Asia, not only the developments on the Korean Peninsula, but also as we mentioned, the realignment of China and Japan, the opening up

of
new relations between China and India. While all of these
very
positive developments in the direction of this New Paradigm
are
taking place, on the other hand, a very dangerous situation is
developing on the other side of the world in the Middle East.
Specifically in Syria and Iran, as well as in Yemen. The
strikes
that have been launched just over the past few days by Israel
into Syria, are clearly intended to inflame this region and to
inflame a conflict with Iran; and are part of an array of
other
provocations. If you put this together with President Trump's
announcement that he is abandoning the Iran nuclear deal, we
have
a very dangerous situation developing in that region. Helga
Zepp-LaRouche warned that she is quite worried that this
decision, under the influence of certain advisors in the Trump
administration, to abandon the Iran nuclear deal, could have a
negative impact on the Korea process. She said later in that
same webcast that the solution in Iran, the solution in Syria,
the solution in the entirety of the Middle East, is to apply
the
Silk Road model in exactly the same way that it's being
applied
in the Korean Peninsula. Emphatically with the kind of great
powers cooperation between Russia, China, and the United
States
that we've seen taking place in Korea. So, listen to what
Helga
Zepp-LaRouche had to say further in that webcast from
yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: [A]ny peace plan, or any

security architecture has to take into account the security interests of all participating countries.

Obviously, given the condition of the entire Middle East, after the destructive wars in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, it

is very clear that the only thing which will really solve the problems of this region would be what I have said many times before: You need the extension of the New Silk Road into the entire region, from Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf, and have a development plan for all

of these countries as an integrated one. And this could only work if Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, the United States, and

hopefully European countries, are all agreeing that this region

must be economically built up. And the only way you can have peace in a region, and really get rid of terrorism, is if you have a perspective for the hope for the future.

So I would really hope that if President Trump says he has an alternative plan, a more comprehensive plan, that it should absolutely include joint ventures of the United States, Russia,

China, India in the development of this region. A beginning was

made between President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Modi

when they met in Wuhan a week ago, where India and China said they would start joint development projects in Afghanistan, building a railroad from Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China, and that would be the beginning of many other projects to follow. You need a comprehensive development plan for it to work. And so, I would really hope that President Trump

would think in that direction, because I think that's the only way it could be stabilized.

And I can only say, there must be a complete change in the

attitude, because geopolitics is the stuff of which two world wars were made, and due to the fact that we have today May 9, we should really make a solemn commitment, "Never Again!" We cannot have world wars again! And this kind of destabilization has the potential of spinning out of control: If there would be a military conflict between Israel and Iran, which is not to be excluded at this point, it could spin out of control and lead to the extinction of civilization, so this is not stuff to be played with.

OGDEN: So again, as Helga LaRouche declared on January 1st of this year, 2018 must be the year that we end geopolitics. We're seeing a lot of very positive indications in that direction, but we're also seeing the danger that the reaction against that is leading to a desperation which would be the impetus towards re-igniting these conflict zones and using them to start a world war-type of situation. So, we have to have a very clear and urgent sense of necessity when we look at what Helga Zepp-LaRouche called for in her New Year's address January 1st of this year.

We should be encouraged by the breakthroughs that are taking place. We should apply these lessons, and we should recognize that the Silk Road – this vision of a new common destiny for mankind and peace through economic development – this has been the key which has allowed us to unlock this seemingly intractable situation on the Korean Peninsula. It could be applied elsewhere. President Trump clearly understands that to a certain extent; praising the role that President Xi Jinping has played

and working very closely together with President Xi in the situation in Korea. But this must be extended to his view of the

entire world, and understanding that this great powers relationship is necessary to solve these conflicts worldwide. So, this is the reason why we've now reprinted an updated form of this mass circulation pamphlet which LaRouche PAC is now

circulating. This is "LaRouche's Four Laws: The LaRouche 2018 Campaign to Win the Future; A New Paradigm for Mankind".

Obviously, the three pledges which comprise the LaRouche PAC 2018

campaign program are:

1. Stop this kind of Russia-gate coup attempt to undermine the Trump Presidency. [Which is not personally against Trump, but

this is a strategy to undermine the possibility for the great powers relationship that Trump is inclined towards between the United States and Russia, targetted specifically; but also between the United States and China.]

2. President Trump must reciprocate China's offer to join the New Silk Road; and that the United States must fully come onboard with the Belt and Road Initiative on this idea of securing the common aims of mankind.

3. The United States must fully adopt Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws for Economic Recovery, which are the pathway towards the United States fully embracing this New Paradigm of great project

development which is now beginning to sweep the globe [and must

be applied not just in these regions around the world, but also

must be brought right here to the United States for the economic

development vision which Lyndon LaRouche has championed here in

the United States for decades].

This would a return to the American System of Alexander Hamilton with the kind of national bank credit creation capabilities that our Federal government was endowed with under

our Constitution, and the use of that to have a crash program for

the development of fusion power. It would be done in conjunction

with Korea, as was mentioned in that video. And also the aggressive re-assertion of an expanded manned exploration of space.

So, that's what's contained in this LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future. As I said, it's now been printed; it's in circulation. You can get your hands either on a print copy, or it's accessible at the link that's in the description to

this video – lpac.co/yt2018. We encourage you; get your hands on that copy. Visit the action center, and become an active volunteer with the LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future.

There are a lot of positive developments which should give you optimism. That ideas truly can change the course of history.

But you should also feel a real sense of urgency that this is truly a race against time to secure the New Paradigm for the benefit of the entire globe.

Thank you very much for joining us today. Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com, as I'm sure dramatic developments are yet to come.

**Med de voksende spændinger,
hold jer det store billede
for øje.**

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche i
Schiller**

**Institut Nyt Paradigme
Webcast**

9. maj, 2018. pdf; dansk

I betragtning af tilstanden i hele Mellemøsten, efter de destruktive krige i Irak, Syrien, Yemen, Afghanistan, er det selvfølgelig meget klart, at det eneste, der virkelig vil løse problemerne i dette område, ville være det, jeg har sagt så mange gange før: Der er brug for en forlængelse af den Nye Silkevej ind i hele dette område, fra Afghanistan til Middelhavet, fra Kaukasus til den Persiske Golf, og for at have en udviklingsplan for alle disse lande som en integreret plan. Dette ville kun kunne fungere, hvis Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Egypten, USA og forhåbentlig europæiske lande, alle aftaler, at dette område må opbygges økonomisk. Den eneste måde, hvorpå man kan få fred i det område og virkelig blive terrorismen kvit, er, hvis man har et perspektiv for et håb om fremtiden.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Leibniz havde ret: Korea beviser, man kan ændre det værste til det bedste, hvis den politiske vilje er til stede

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 8. maj, 2018 – Alt imens massemedierne sørgede for, at den vestlige verdens opmærksomhed i dag var naglet til præsident Trumps tale, hvor han annoncerede, at USA trak sig ud af Iranaftalen – baseret på endnu en række britiskfabrikerede Store Løgne – så foregik dagens store begivenheder, der faktisk ændrer verdenshistorien, alle sammen på den asiatiske front.

* Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping holdt et todages overraskelsesmøde den 7.-8. maj med den nordkoreanske leder Kim Jong-un i den kinesiske havneby Dalian, hvor de diskuterede vejen frem på Koreahalvøen. Kim erklærede: »Så længe, relevante parter opgiver deres fjendtlige politikker og fjerner sikkerhedstrusler mod D.P.R.K., er der ingen grund til, at D.P.R.K. skal være en atomvåbenstat, og atomvåbenafrustning kan realiseres ... Jeg håber at opbygge gensidig tillid med USA gennem dialog.«

* Den sydkoreanske præsident Moon Jae-ins forslag til nordkoreanerne om et »Nyt økonomisk kort over Koreahalvøen« skal angiveligt involvere byggeriet af »tre bælter«: en jernbane fra Sydkorea gennem Nordkorea og videre ind i Rusland; en jernbane, der løber i øst-vestlig retning langs

det, der nu er den demilitariserede zone, eller DMZ; og endnu en nord-sydgående jernbane, som forlænges ind i Kina – og herfra kobler op til hele Bælte & Vej. Asiatiske medier promoverer ligeledes det historiske projekt for Tumen-floden som en del af pakken for politikken for Koreahalvøen.

* Den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang ankom i dag til Japan til det første besøg af den kinesiske premierminister i otte år, til bilaterale diskussioner og til dernæst at deltage i det 7. ledermøde for Japan-R.O.K. (Republikken Korea; Sydkorea) den 9. maj. Li udtrykte sine forventninger om, at »de tre lande vil cementere tillid og søge samarbejde og bidrage til regional udvikling, fremgang og fred«.

Asien er stedet, hvor fremtiden i dag bygges, erklærede Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Det er den eneste del af verden, der vokser økonomisk, så meget, at det er lokomotivet, der trækker de øst- og centraleuropæiske økonomier og enhver anden nation, der er begavet nok til at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Der finder ingen reel økonomisk vækst sted i Europa eller USA, og der kan heller ikke komme nogen, før også de opgiver Det britiske Imperiums finanssystem, tilslutter sig Bælte & Vej og følger Lyndon LaRouches politik, der er nedfældet i de Fire Love.

»Det, der er ved at vokse frem, er et nyt sæt relationer mellem nationer«, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, »nye relationer, baseret på win-win-samarbejde med færdsel i begge retninger«. Disse nye relationer er allerede i kraft, og de udgør kernen i det Nye Paradigme, som på lang sigt alene kan sikre den menneskelige races overlevelse.

De projekter, der nu diskuteres og bygges – Tumen-floden, Koreas »tre bælter«, Transaqua i Afrika – er alle sammen vore projekter og politikker, som i årtier er blevet specificeret og promoveret af Lyndon LaRouche og hans medarbejdere. Og nu bevæger verden sig i denne retning; vores retning.

Det er tåbeligt og selvmorderisk at lade som om, dette fremvoksende Nye Paradigme ikke eksisterer, erklærede Zepp-LaRouche. De, der, ligesom Tysklands Angela Merkel, der belærer nationerne i Øst- og Centraleuropa om, at de ikke bør tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej, fordi EU har en bedre, mere »gennemskuelig«, mindre »korrupt« »Europæisk-asiatisk Plan for Konnektivitet«, gør sig selv til grin over hele planeten. Selv enhver struds med respekt for sig selv er begyndt at hive hovedet op af sandet, for ikke at blive sammenlignet med Merkel, Macron og May.

Koreahalvøen, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, er et bevis på princippet om, at de værste situationer i verden kan transformeres til de bedste, så længe den politiske vilje er til stede – og i Korea har denne vilje vist sig at være der, kommende fra Kina, Rusland og USA.

Med det Nye Paradigme, der nu er ved at blive til virkelighed, og med Det britiske Imperiums finanssystem, der er ved at kollapse, er Imperiet nu i en situation, hvor de ikke kan vinde; men de kunne stadig lykkes med at få hele verden til at omkomme i flammehavet sammen med dem. De står tilbage med muligheden for at fremprovokere krige – som det er deres plan med den Iran-politik, som Trump i dag formulerede – og forlade sig på befolkningens godtroenhed med f.eks. at tolerere Det britiske Imperiums statskupforsøg mod Trump-administrationen.

Det er vores opgave, ifølge Zepp-LaRouche, at »uddanne befolkningen i det strategiske billede, hele billedet«, så de indser den eksistentielle fare, som britisk geopolitik frembyder, og således, at de kan handle på grundlaget for, at dette er den bedste, og muligvis sidste, mulighed for at redde civilisationen.

Foto: Præsident Moon Jae-in (højre) og den nordkoreanske leder Kim Jong-un havde en kort samtale forud for deres topmøde, i lobbyen i Peace House, stedet for det Interkoreanske Topmøde 2018, i Punmunjeom den 27. april. (2018 Inter-Korean Summit

Krig eller fred

– Det afgørende øjeblik er kommet

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 6. maj, 2018 – Den fremvoksende løsning på den længe betændte Koreakrise frembyder en positiv model: uanset, hvor umedgørlig, en situation synes at være; hvis verdens store magter kan arbejde sammen, kan ethvert problem overvindes. Donald Trump, Xi Jinping og Vladimir Putin arbejdede sammen hen mod et fælles mål, der giver alle sider, inklusive Kim Jong-un, mulighed for at have tillid til processen som helhed. Med den Nye Silkevejs udviklingsproces, der ligger bag den politiske dialog, kan win-win-resultatet klart ses af alle partier.

Hvorfor kan denne proces ikke anvendes på de andre krisepunkter? Det britiske Imperium har altid været beroende på sådanne regionale kriser, som i de fleste tilfælde oprindeligt blev skabt af briterne selv, for at tvinge de globale magter til at stille op på modsatte sider – arabere versus jøder; sunni versus shia; Øst versus Vest. Hvis USA ophørte med at spille håndhæver for disse britiskkontrollerede konflikter og i stedet gik sammen med Kina og Rusland i den Nye Silkevejsånd, kunne alle disse konflikter relativt hurtigt blive løst, som i Korea.

Trump har insisteret på, at USA må ophøre med sin rolle som »verdens politibetjent« på vegne af Imperiet – og alligevel skriger krigspartiet i USA nu på krig mod Iran, krig mod Rusland over Ukraine og på en permanent kolonialistisk

besættelse og opsplitting af Syrien. USA's flåde har netop gendannet den Anden Flåde til at afpatruljere Nordatlanten – flåden var blevet de-aktiveret i 2011 – baseret på det vanvittige forslag, at Rusland og Kina pludselig er blevet »stormagtstrusler« mod USA, som den nye Nationale Forsvarsstrategi erklærer. Det samme krigsparti giver også troværdighed til de svindelagtige påstande, som Bibi Netanyahu har præsenteret, nemlig, at Iran »stadig« fremstiller atomvåben, på trods af IAEA's offentlige tilbagevisning af denne løgn.

Alt imens Kinas Bælte & Vej danner grundlaget for det store potentiale for et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden, baseret på udvikling og fælles fremskridt, så er det vestlige banksystems risikable system det, der danner grundlaget for briterne og deres aktiver i USA's fremstød for krig. Økonom og historiker Nomi Prins skrev i sidste uge: »I dag står vi meget tæt – hvor tæt, ved vi endnu ikke – ved randen af en farlig, finansiel afgrund. De risici, som de største af de private banker udgør, eksisterer stadig, men nu er de endnu større, end de var i 2007-08 [henved 40 % større, -red.], og opererer nu i en arena af endnu mere gæld.« Uden en gennemførelse af det totale LaRouche-program – med en genoprettelse af et videnskabsdrevet program for fusionskraft og udforskning af rummet, skabelse af statslig bankpraksis for at skabe statslig kredit til realøkonomien, samt en Glass/Steagall-reform af det bankerotte finanssystem – er der ingen mulighed for, at denne boble ikke snart brister. Imperiets finansherrer ville foretrække krig – ikke blot en lokal krig, men en krig med Rusland og Kina, hvis samarbejde i Bælte & Vej truer deres plyndringsrettigheder i udviklingslandene.

Den største fare for Imperiet er, at Trump vil leve op til sin plan om at etablere venskabelige relationer med både Rusland og Kina og således bryde denne imperieopsplitting. Russiagate-kupforsøget mod Trump er britisk efterretnings respons til denne fare. I den forgangne uge tildelte den amerikanske

føderale dommer T.S. Elliott III dette kupforsøg et slag og sagde til Muellers heksejagt-team, at de langt havde overskredet deres mandat og havde anklaget Trump-medarbejdere, der overhovedet intet som helst havde at gøre med nogen som helst forbindelse til Rusland, udelukkende for at tvinge dem til at »syng« eller »komponere« information, der »ville reflektere tilbage til hr. Trump og føre til hans retsforfølgelse eller afsættelse, eller hvad som helst«.

Retssystemet i USA er blevet undergravet, med begyndelse i George Bush' Patriot Act, NSA's masseudspionering af befolkningen og efterretningssamfundets korrupsion under både Bush og Obama. Dette korrupte system er nu selv på anklagebænken.

Spørgsmålet om krig eller fred vil ikke blive afgjort på baggrund af nogen af disse krisesituationer, men derimod af, om det amerikanske folk i sig finder viljen til at adressere dem alle på én gang, for at skabe det Nye Paradigme, med LaRouches Fire Love og USA's deltagelse i den Nye Silkevej, på globalt plan. Den reviderede LaRouchePAC-brochure om denne nødvendighed, *LaRouche's Four Laws – America's Future on the New Silk Road* (LaRouches Fire Love – Amerikas Fremtid på den Nye Silkevej), er nu udgivet og tilgængelig for distribution. Gå til den som død og helvede.

Foto: Præsident Moon Jae-in og formand for Kommissionen for Statsanliggender Kim Jong-un inspicerer æresgarden under den officielle velkomstceremoni foran Fredshuset, Panmunjeom. 27. april, 2018. (Inter-Korean Summit Press Corps)

Fælles udvikling: Den eneste vej til fred i Korea. EIR-lederartikel

Syd Koreas præsident Moon Jae-in og Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin ses her på det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok, der fandt sted fra 6.-7. september, 2017. Putin sagde på et fælles pressemøde:

»Jeg vil gerne sige, at Rusland stadig er villig til at gennemføre trilaterale projekter med deltagelse af Nordkorea. Vi kunne levere russisk gas gennem ledninger til Korea og integrere Ruslands, Republikken Koreas og Nordkoreas elektricitetskabler og jernbanesystemer. Gennemførelsen af disse initiativer vil ikke alene være økonomisk favorabel, men vil også være med til at opbygge tillid og stabilitet på Koreahalvøen«.

Præsident Moon var enig, i overensstemmelse med sin plan om at genoplive 'Solskinspolitikken'.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Den russiske udenrigsministers tale i FN fremhæver Trumps erklæring om

national suverænitet

22. sept., 2017 – I sin tale for FN's 72. Generalforsamling fremhævede den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, der talte som leder af den russiske delegation i den russiske præsidents fravær, i begyndelsen af sine bemærkninger kraftigt den amerikanske præsident Trumps stærke betoning af betydningen af princippet om national suverænitet.

Lavrov åbnede talen, der er udlagt på det Russiske Udenrigsministeriums webside, med at henvise til den resolution, som Generalforsamlingen har vedtaget om »Fremme af den demokratiske og ligeværdige internationale orden«, der »klart understreger, at indblanding i suveræne staters interne anliggender er uantageligt, statskup som en metode til magtskifte ikke anerkendes og behovet for at ekskludere fra international kommunikation forsøg fra visse staters side på at udøve ulovligt pres på andre, inklusive anvendelse af national jurisdiktion over fremmede territorier«.

Dette var grundlæggende set en introduktion til den russiske udenrigsministers fremhævelse af Trumps forsvar for national suverænitet: »Ikke desto mindre forandrer verden sig hele tiden. Det er glædeligt at notere sig, at den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump i tirsdags fra denne talerstol utvetydigt erklærede, at det er vigtigt at overholde principperne om national suverænitet i internationale anliggender; det er nødvendigt at sikre lederskab gennem eksemplet og ikke påtvinge andre nationer sin vilje; lande med forskellige værdier, kulturelle mønstre og forhåbninger kan ikke alene sameksistere, men også arbejde hånd i hånd på basis af gensidig respekt. Jeg mener, at alle kan skrive under på disse ord, især hvis USA's udenrigspolitik føres præcis på dette grundlag.«

Lavrov gentog Ruslands velkendte udenrigspolitiske interesser. Hans angreb på NATO er værd at bemærke: »NATO aspirerer til at

genskabe koldkrigsklimaet og nægter at virkeliggøre princippet om ligeværdig og udelelig sikkerhed hen over OSCE-området, der højtideligt blev erklæret i 1990'erne ... I det seneste kvarte århundrede har Rusland i god tro gået sin del af vejen mod at eliminere arven efter den Kolde Krig, [og] har gjort meget for at styrke tillid og gensidig forståelse i det euro-atlantiske område, og i verden ...

Dette er imidlertid ikke blevet gengældt fra vore vestlige partners side, der har været overgearet ved illusionen om 'historiens afslutning', og som stadig forsøger at tilpasse blok-mod-blok-konfrontationens rudimentære institutioner til nutidens virkelighed. Vesten på sin side strukturerede sin politik i overensstemmelse med princippet om »den, der ikke er med os, er imod os« og har valgt »kursen for hensynsløs NATO-udvidelse mod øst og har provokeret ustabilitet i det postsovjetiske område og tilskyndet til anti-russiske følelser«.

Om Ukraine fremlagde han præsident Vladimir Putins forslag om »at etablere FN-missionen til beskyttelse af OSCE-observatørerne i Donbass. Et relevant udkast til en resolution er blevet fremlagt i FN's Sikkerhedsråd«, og han udtrykte det håb, at »dette vil fremme afgørelsen af den interne ukrainske krise, som brød ud som følge af det forfatningsstridige kup, der blev begået af yderliggående radikale elementer. Vi ser frem til konstruktiv interaktion omkring disse spørgsmål med vore europæiske og amerikanske partnere, uden nulsumsspil«.

Med et angreb mod nynazisterne, formodentlig i Ukraine og de baltiske stater, sagde Lavrov: »Det er en skandale at bruge sit hensyn til tale- og ytringsfriheden som et påskud til at tolerere radikale bevægelser, der bekender sig til nynazistiske idealer og står for en heltedyrligelse af nazister og deres associerede. En konsekvent indsats fordres for at opsætte et sikkert skjold mod nynazisme, revanchisme, ekstremisme og xenofobi og fremme international og interkulturel harmoni ... Vi vurderer, at det er nødvendigt

omgående at prioritere dette spørgsmål i FN's Generalforsamling og UNESCO med det formål at frembringe en hertil modsvarende ramme for at forhindre sådanne handlinger. Rusland vil fremlægge relevante forslag.«

Det er ligeledes værd at bemærke, hvad Lavrov sagde om Iran: »I dag ser verden oprørt til, mens USA påtvinger endnu en række restriktioner mod Iran, der, oven i købet, i deres natur er ekstraterritoriale og truer realiseringen af den Fælles Omfattende Handleplan, der blev én af hovedfaktorerne i international og regional stabilitet.«

Og med hensyn til krisen over Koreahalvøen understregede han atter, at de relevante FN-resolutioner, »alle sammen indeholder bestemmelser om nødvendigheden af at genoptage forhandlinger. Vi lancerer en appel om at stoppe blokering af disse bestemmelser. Der er intet alternativ til de politiske og diplomatiske metoder for adressering af atomspørgsmålet på Koreahalvøen, baseret på en dialog blandt alle interesserede parter. Vi opfordrer ansvarlige medlemmer af det internationale samfund til at støtte den russisk-kinesiske køreplan, der er indeholdt i Ruslands og Kinas Udenrigsministeriers fælles erklæring fra 4. juli«.

Foto: Ruslands udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov taler for FN's 72. Generalforsamling.

**FN: Kinas udenrigsminister
kræver dialog om**

Koreahalvøen; promoverer Bælt & Vejs succes for verdensfred

22. sept., 2017 – Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi adresserede den generelle debat i FN's 72. Generalforsamling i går, hvor han gentog sit lands krav om en dialog for at løse krisen over Koreahalvøen. Han understregede atter Kinas forpligtende engagement til at bevare en atomvåbenfri halvø, men opfordrede også parterne til ikke at gøre noget, der kunne øge spændingerne. »Alle parter må spille en konstruktiv rolle«, understregede han.

Wang understregede den centrale rolle, som FN har spillet i at bevare freden i løbet af de seneste syv årtier og understregede behovet for, at FN bevarer fokus på løsningen af atomvåbenkrisen på halvøen. Han sagde også, at verden nærmer sig årsdagen for den første aftale, man opnåede for at indskrænke den Demokratiske Folkerepublik Koreas (Nordkoreas) atomvåbenprogram, som et resultat af sekspartsforhandlingerne, som havde »formuleret en køreplan« for atomafrustning. Det fandt sted for 12 år siden, men, »Denne erklæring er ikke forældet«, sagde Wang Yi.

Han sagde også, at FN må spille en fremtrædende rolle i udviklingssektorens fortsatte økonomiske udvikling og understregede, at den økonomiske genrejsning efter 2008-krisen »stadig var op ad bakke«. Han sagde, at FN må være en hovedfaktor i forfølgelse af en udviklingspolitik, der drager fordel af »nye videnskabelige revolutioner« i horisonten, og i hvilken bestræbelse »FN fortsat må sætte tempoet«, og han understregede betydningen af FN's charter. »Globalisering er ikke et spørgsmål om Øst vs. Vest«, sagde han. »Vi bør ikke følge jungleloven. Lande bør blomstre sammen.«

Han sagde, at der har været en »betydningsfuld rejse for Kina« i løbet af de seneste fem år. »Kina vil aldrig søge herredømme, og vil altid stemme for fred.« Han rejste også spørgsmålet om den forestående Kinas Kommunistiske Partis Kongres, »som vil åbne et nyt kapitel i den kinesiske drøm«, og han promoverede den succes, som Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i maj måned havde været, og som »leverede flere end 270 projekter«. Til næste år, sagde han, vil Kina følge op på dette ved at være vært for Kinas Internationale Udstilling.

Foto: Kinas udenrigsminister Wang Yi taler for FN's 72. Generalforsamling.

Højeste internationale deltagelse nogensinde på Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum

Torsdag, 1. juni, 2017 – Præsident Vladimir Putins assistent, Yuri Ushakov, sagde til journalister i dag, før starten af Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum (SPIEF), der finder sted 1.-3. juni, at forummet ville bringe 511 selskaber fra 62 lande sammen, såvel som lederne af De forenede Nationer, det Internationale Atomenergiagentur, OPEC, IMF og flere andre internationale organisationer. Det bliver den højeste deltagelse nogensinde i SPIEF.

Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin vil diskutere Ruslands utilstrækkelige repræsentation i visse FN-organisationer, kriserne i Syrien og Ukraine og situationen på Koreahalvøen, med FN's generalsekretær, Antonio Guterres. »Det vil fokusere på »varme« internationale spørgsmål, nemlig terrorisme,

der næst helt sikkert Syrien og Korea og selvfølgelig Ukraine-krisen, samt spørgsmål med relation til en reformering af FN«, sagde Ushakov. »Vi overvåger disse spørgsmål nøje, idet Ruslands repræsentation i visse FN-organisationer er indlysende utilstrækkelig.«

Putin vil holde korte møder med Østrigs kansler Christian Kern, præsident for Republika Srpska Milorad Dodik, premierministeren for Kurdistans Regionale Regering i Irak Nechervan Barani og generaldirektør for det Internationale Atomenergiagentur Yukiya Amano, på sidelinjerne af Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum. Han fortsatte, »Andre møder (mellem Putin og andre ledere og delegationsledere) er ikke udelukket«.

Forummets første dag vil handle om udviklingen af små og mellemstore virksomheder i Rusland, og i denne sammenhæng er en »Fremstillet i Rusland«-kampagne blevet lanceret af det Russiske Eksportcenter, for at tiltrække udenlandske kunder til landets produkter. Eksportcentret vil begynde at udstede de første »Fremstillet i Rusland«-certifikater i løbet af juni måned, hvor man indledningsvis vil fokusere på eksport til Kina, Vietnam, Indonesien, Iran, Indien, Sydamerika og CIS-staterne (Fællesskabet af Uafhængige Stater). Senere vil også de europæiske markeder komme med.