

Mulig ny italiensk regering kunne forandre Europa

22. maj, 2018 – Hvis den nye italienske regering, dannet mellem de populistiske partier M5S (Femstjernebevægelsen) og Lega, bliver til virkelighed, kunne det vælte EU's hølæs. Selvom dens anti-EU-holdninger er blevet udvandet pga. pres fra Bruxelles, formidlet gennem den italienske republikks præsident Sergio Mattarella, så kræver »Kontrakten for en regering for forandring«, underskrevet af lederne af M5S og Lega, hhv. Luigi Di Maio og Matteo Salvini, forandringer i udenrigspolitik og den økonomiske politik som, dersom de gennemføres, ville bryde EU's geopolitiske intriger og EU's nedskæringspolitik.

Kontrakten karakteriserer Rusland som en potentielt mere relevant økonomisk og kommerciel partner og kræver en ophævelse af sanktionerne. Med hensyn til Bruxelles, så foreslår den at eftergå EU's jurisdiktioner ved at tilbagelevere til medlemslandene de jurisdiktioner, der ikke på effektiv vis kan styres på unionsplan.

På den økonomiske side anbefaler kontrakten budgetfleksibilitet og en national investeringsbank; og sidst, men bestemt ikke mindst, bankopdeling: »Vi må gå over til et system, i hvilket detail-kreditbanken (dvs. alm. kommerciel bankvirksomhed, der servicerer den almene offentlighed, -red.) og investeringsbankvirksomhed er adskilt, både med hensyn til den form for aktiviteter, de bedriver, og ligeledes med hensyn til supervision.«

Dette er første gang, at bankopdeling (Glass/Steagall-loven) har været en del af et regeringsprogram. Både Lega og M5S havde faktisk Glass-Steagall i deres valgprogrammer, og så mange som 135 valgte repræsentanter, både på nationalt og lokalt plan, mest Lega-medlemmer, men også et par M5S-

repræsentanter, har underskrevet en appel for Glass-Steagall, som i 2017 blev lanceret af den italienske LaRouche-bevægelse, Movisol.

En gennemførelse af Glass-Steagall ville være den enkeltstående regeringshandling, der kan gøre det af med det globale finanskasino, som kannibalisierer realøkonomien. Men for at Italien som et EU-medlem skulle kunne gøre dette, betyder det, at landet er nødt til at overtræde EU-lovgivning, som fastslår »universalbanken« som den eneste model, der kan få koncessionsbevilling. Det ville svare til at udtræde af EU eller fremtvinge en ændring af EU's traktat.

På grund af dette, og pga. den russiskvenlige udenrigspolitik, har EU-regeringsfolk og »eksperter« responderet med trusler. Den 20. maj udtalte den franske økonomiminister Bruno Le Maire, at, hvis forpligtelserne med hensyn til statsgæld, budgetunderskud og bankkonsolidering ikke opretholdes af Italien, er hele Eurozonens stabilitet truet. Dette fulgtes op af EU-parlamentets Europæiske Folkepartis (Kristendemokrater) gruppeleder Manfred Weber, der sagde, at italienske populistler leger med ilden med Italiens statsgæld. Den kendte tyske økonom Hans-Werner Sinn citeredes for at sige, »Dette vil føre til den Europæiske Unions ødelæggelse og bringe AfD [højrefløjspartiet Alternativ for Tyskland] til magten i Tyskland.«

Alberto Bagnai, senator i sit første år, og som er en progressiv økonom, der sluttede sig til Lega med det formål at gennemføre sin pro-uafhængighedskamp, forklarede i et radiointerview: »Vi ønsker ikke at føre krig mod nogen, hverken ECB eller Europa. Vi ønsker simpelt hen at sætte vort land i en sådan tilstand, at det kan rejse sig økonomisk og udtrykke sit potentiale.«

Foto: Lederne af de italienske partier M5S og Lega, hhv. di Maio (venstre) og Salvini, der har underskrevet en regeringskontrakt.

**Meddelelse: Tors. 24. maj
2018 kl. 18:**

**»Bøtten er vendt: Med
afsløringen af det virkelige
'aftalte spil'**

**– vil Obamas administration
slutte sig til ledende briter
på anklagebænken?«**

**Schiller Institut Webcast med
Helga Zepp-LaRouche**

newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com

I løbet af weekenden bøjede USA's vicejustitsminister Rod Rosenstein sig for presset og udpegede Justitsministeriets generalinspektør til at efterforske, om FBI og Justitsministeriet (DOJ) infiltrerede eller overvågede Trump-kampagnen under valget i 2016. Rosenstein tilføjede, at, hvis en efterforskning afgør, at dette skete, ville de »skride til passende handling«. Nye afsløringer peger ikke alene den rolle, som er blevet spillet af FBI/DOJ-korruption og -forbrydelser, men også på overtrædelser fra CIA's side, og især fra John Brennans side, i koordinering af en operation mod Trump-kampagnen sammen med en udenlandsk magt – Det britiske Imperium, gennem dettes efterretningsgrene, GCHQ og MI6.

De britiske netværk og Obamas netværk bag Russiagate opererede på vegne af et globalt bank-/finanskartel, centreret omkring City of London og Wall Street. I takt med, at dets beskidte tricks med at køre et regimeskifte-kup mod præsident Trump i stigende grad afsløres, bliver det ligeledes åbenbart, at dets globale spekulationskasino har direkte kurs mod et spektakulært kollaps. De tyer nu til deres gamle beredskabsstyrker – ved at bruge kup, stedfortræderkrige, terrorisme, sanktioner og afpresning – til at forsøge at bluffe sig igennem.

Men denne gang er tingene anderledes, med det Nye Paradigme, der vil erstatte den finansielle elites og dens geopolitikers gamle paradigme, og som vinder i styrke. Mandag sagde Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der har anført kampen for dette Nye Paradigme, at, for at stoppe kuppet i USA, er det nødvendigt at gennemføre Lyndon LaRouches Fire Nye Love (til nationens – og verdens – redning) og at mobilisere for, at USA og andre, inkl. Tyskland, tilslutter sig den Nye Silkevej. »Denne krig kan vindes«, lød hendes ord. »Vi er nået langt, og der er flere kampe, der skal udkæmpes; men historien vil blive formet af Lyndon H. LaRouches ideer.«

Fr. LaRouche vil stå i spidsen for denne kamp med sin ugentlige webcast, kommende torsdag, 24. maj. Lyt med, og bliv en del af den bevægelse, der vil forme fremtiden.

Italien og Glass-Steagall kunne redde Europa

– Truslen kommer fra City of London

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 22. maj, 2018 – Den seneste, forfærdelige »russiske trussel« hævdes nu at komme fra de to partier, der har aftalt at danne ny regering i Italien. Drabelige kraftkarle for europæisk stagnation og finansspekulation står i kø for at advare om enden på (deres) verden, hvis Lega- og Femstjernepartiernes koalition ikke bliver forhindret. Det er meningen, vi skal glemme, at disse partier af de italienske vælgere netop blev foretrukket for deres politikker i valgene, der afholdtes i marts måned – ligesom vi i to år har fået at vide, at vi skal glemme, at det var amerikanske vælgere, og ikke russere, der valgte Donald Trump.

Men, dersom den får lov at blive dannet, kan den foreslåede, italienske regering indlede den særdeles forsinkede proces med at redde Europa: fra 10 års stagnation efter krakket, som blev udløst af London- og Wall Street-banker; fra anslag mod dets produktive industrier fra anti-russiske sanktioner; og fra et nyt, værre finanskrak, der truer Amerika og Europa.

Nøglen er at indføre Glass/Steagall-loven, hvilket begge de førende italienske partier ønsker, med det formål at bryde de såkaldte »universelle banker«, som den Europæiske Union har krævet, op, og som absorberer billioner i bailout-penge – statslige bankredninger – fra den Europæiske Centralbank og Federal Reserve, og som intet udlåner til noget som helst, der er produktivt. Den anden nøgle: En statslig nationalbank, der kan udstede kredit til produktive beskæftigelser og ny infrastruktur, helt uden om EU's nedskæringsbegrænsninger af statslig, produktiv kredit. Disse to politiske tiltag kan, hvis partierne kan holde sig til dem, afværge et nyt finansielt blow-out og atter igangsætte reel, økonomisk vækst.

Begge de store, amerikanske partier har Glass-Steagall i deres programmer til præsidentvalget; præsident Trump krævede det på sine valgturneer. Men hidtil er Wall Street løbet med sejren, og storbankerne er blevet endnu større, mere gældstyngede og med større eksponering til super-spekulative derivatkontrakter. Eksperter som tidligere embedsfolk fra FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.) Sheila Bair og Thomas Hoenig er kommet med advarsler om, at rentestigninger på et hidtil uhørt ocean af selskabsgæld har gjort finanssystemet mere farligt og nu klart til at eksplodere.

I Tyskland har den tidligere cheføkonom for Europas farligste kæmpebank, Deutsche Bank, givet et eksplosivt interview om, hvad der ruinerede banken: »Anglo-amerikansk bankpraksis«. Et team af stjernespekulanter fra Merrill Lynch i London og New York overtog Tysklands daværende udlånsbank for 20 år siden og forvandlede den til en gigantisk hedge fund, der tjente enorme profitter hvert år – indtil det blev klart, at profitterne var falske, og banken stort set bankerot.

Hidtil er Wall Street og London gået af med sejren, og prisen har været økonomisk stagnation med massiv pengetrykning fra centralbankerne og endnu et krak lige om hjørnet. I Italien er der en chance for at indlede et omslag af dette, før det er for sent.

I USA har de amerikanere, der forsvarer præsidentskabet fra et ubarmhjertigt kupforsøg mod Donald Trump, på den hårde måde lært, at London og britisk efterretning begyndte det, og kører det. Trump-tilhængere er ved at indse, at man ikke kan forsvare præsidentskabet uden at angribe briterne og Londons anti-russiske, anti-kinesiske geopolitikker.

Denne erkendelse er endda nået til Kongressen, i senator Rand Pauls udtalelser. For at citere en skribents angreb af 21. maj på anti-Trump-udspionering, »Briterne – har aldrig tøvet med at blande sig i vores indenrigspolitik ... Det fandt sted i optakten til begge verdenskrige, og det finder sted i dag.

Hvis vi sporer oprindelsen til Russiagate-svindlen og kampagnen for at detronisere Donald J. Trump, så fører alle veje til London«.

Denne svindels gerningsmænd vil ikke, selv ikke, når de er blevet afsløret, opgive den; de må besejres. Det britiske finansimperium, City of London, der stadig dominerer transatlantisk finansaktivitet, må ligeledes besejres.

Konfronteret med et nyt krak, denne gang værre end i 2008, kan Italien blive starten til at redde Europa. Italiens ledende partier foreslår det, som amerikanerne ønskede, da de valgte Donald Trump til præsident. Deres udfordring er den samme: At besejre City of London.

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 be 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 policy. Instead of talking about a conflict in the so-called Middle East, we should talk about the Middle East as conflict that is largely global. 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 that”.

“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 them”.

“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 puppet”.

“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 Caucuses 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.

Briterne skubber på for krige i Mellemøsten, for at afspore fremvoksende samarbejde mellem de Fire Magter. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Webcast, 17. maj, 2018. Engelsk udskrift

Introduktion: I oktober måned, 2009, talte Lyndon LaRouche på Forum for Dialog mellem Civilisationer på øen Rhodos, hvor han fremlagde konceptet om, at en aftale mellem fire, ledende magter – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – kan danne grundlaget for at skabe et nyt, globalt kreditsystem til at erstatte det håbløst bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem, der på spektakulær vis krakkede det foregående år. I løbet af de seneste år er dette potentiale, under ledelse af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, begyndt at antage konkret form. Med valget af Donald Trump til præsident i 2016, og som for en stor dels vedkommende skyldtes hans afvisning af hans forgængeres politikker for krig og finansspekulation, sås det, at han var parat til at tage skridt til at bevæge USA til at gå med i denne aftale.

Dette alene forklarer de desperate handlinger imod ham, med begyndelse i de svindelagtige Russiagate-beskyldninger, som var brygget sammen af britiske efterretningsnetværk og Obamas efterretningsfolk. Det forklarer også indsatsen for en

skarpere konfrontation mellem USA og Rusland og Kina, inkl. Sripal-affæren og anklagerne om de kemiske våben i Douma, under falsk flag. De seneste, farlige handlinger fra Israels Netanyahu-regering mod Syrien, Iran, Libanon og palæstinenserne, og den fortsatte folkemorderiske krig, som saudierne fører imod Yemen, er alle en del af den samme deployering for at bruge krig til at stoppe konsolideringen af LaRouches idé om en Firemagtsalliance.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche har sagt, at det eneste, der kan stoppe denne dynamik for de Fire Magter, der har vundet frem omkring Kinas lederskab og Bælte & Vej Initiativet, er krig. Krigsfremstødet, der kommer fra Storbritannien, må nedkæmpes! Hør fr. LaRouche kommende torsdag for den seneste opdatering om denne kamp, og hvad du kan gøre for at sikre, at Imperiet og dets geopolitiske vanvid bringes til en afslutning.

Engelsk udskrift:

British Push Mideast Wars to Derail Emerging Four-Power Cooperation

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, May 17, 2018
With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute. Welcome to this week's international webcast, featuring our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Over the last weeks Helga has been emphasizing the deployment by British Imperial geopolitical interests out to wreck the promising potential that's emerged in Eurasia, and especially around the recent developments of a potential peace agreement with North Korea. Helga's repeatedly emphasized that this looks a lot like sleepwalking into World

War

I and in fact, with the events that just took place in Gaza, in the last couple of days, the massacre there by Israeli soldiers, the threat for the situation to break out of control, obviously, Helga, this looks like this is a potential kind of pre-war kind of deployment to disrupt the emergence of this four power agreement.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes, I think what has happened around Gaza in the last days is really a tragedy. Obviously, it coincided with the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem, which I think was an unnecessary and provocative thing to do. But the situation in the Gaza is an open-air jail; it's a new Warsaw Ghetto. If you look at what has happened there – OK, I'm not excluding, that there are some violent Hamas elements, who used the fact, that people are generally upset about the conditions. Basically, you have a very tiny area, of the size of the city-state of Bremen in Germany, which is very small, where 2 million people are crowded. They have no money for food, they have only a few hours of electricity, they have no clean water, and no medical supplies, which now, after 61 people were shot and killed, and 2,700 wounded became a real nightmare, because you had all these wounded people who were not treated. So people have been demonstrating, and the Israeli IDF and special snipers shot into the crowd, which was completely unnecessary. If you want to dissolve a crowd, you can use water throwers, you can use such other means – you don't have to

shoot

people dead. So, this has inflamed the situation and as I said,

after a day of mourning and funerals, now the thing is not stopping. The Israelis are firing airstrikes at installations of

the Hamas in Gaza.

This could easily lead to an escalation where you have a war between Israel and Hamas, Hezbollah, potentially Iran, and then,

from there it goes to a big war. This is a terrible situation.

And I should remind people that what is happening in this area,

even though it's not in the spotlight of the mass media, when you

had the Oslo Agreement, which was in 1993, already at that time,

the Palestinians were supposed to get only 25% of the territory

of Palestine, and the Israelis would get 75%. But in the meantime, 60% of the so-called West Bank of Jordan has been occupied by settlers, so there's only 40% left, and this is really becoming a very dire situation, and obviously the aim, and

several people have said that, the aim is to demoralize the Palestinians in such a way that they give up and just quit, which

won't happen.

You have a situation, where the Jewish population is becoming quickly a minority and you cannot maintain a rule a hostile population which outnumbers you in such ways: We saw that in other occasions, such as in South Africa, it didn't function, and it will not function here.

So even if you don't have an escalation to a big war, you have Hell! And I have been saying this, and naturally my husband

has been saying it for decades: You need economic

development.

Because if you have a lot of young people in Gaza and elsewhere,

who are growing up, being 14, 15, 16, and already at that time have the feeling they have no future, it is a chain of violence,

an escalation of violence is pre-programmed.

We have been making the point, the whole time, that while you have Christian fundamentalists in the United States who think

that an early Middle East war is a good thing – I have heard such people talking like that. The reality is that the Middle East, Southwest Asia, has been the playground of British Imperialism, and at a certain point also French Imperialism, which basically have treated this region as a region for proxy wars for their own geopolitical interests. This was demonstrated

in the Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916, which carved up this region in

ways which was the seed for future conflicts. And right now, you

can see very clear, the aim is to get a confrontation with Russia

– Iran – but, Russia, China, and that way prevent the possibility of a cooperation in a New Paradigm.

My husband has said this many times; emphatically he has made speeches about it at international forums, that the only way

how you can break this terrible nightmare of violence and horror

is by having a Four Power agreement among the United States, Russia, China, and India, and that way, you have enough people and enough military, political, and economic power to end the British Empire and their ability manipulate the situation.

This has to be put on the agenda, because if it's not, the danger is, that this thing spirals out of control, and already now it's a terrible nightmare and a tragedy for the people who

are suffering these situations.

SCHLANGER: You mentioned the Sykes-Picot Agreement which was a perfect example of the British geopolitical deployment that

led to World War I, and then the immediate period afterwards where the British were moving in, to try to replace the collapsing Ottoman Empire and establish what the British call the

“Middle East” today, a bridge that they could control between Asia, Africa, and Europe.

These geopoliticians are on the march, they’re threatening – in Israel you have threats against Lebanon, Israeli strikes on Iranian positions in Syria. But, Helga, I think the important

thing for people to understand, is you emphasis and your husband’s emphasis on a bigger picture agreement, which would be

that of the great powers. None of these small states can maneuver effectively within this. How is this that you could get

an agreement? Isn’t this a perfect opportunity for Trump and Putin to get together and sit down and talk about it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. I think that that particular move. They did agree on the telephone to have an early summit. President Trump even invited Putin to come to the White House. And given the extremely difficult factional situation in the United States, and anti-Trump, Russiagate coup attempt, which is

completely falling apart, but it’s still not officially acknowledged, and it needs to be gotten through in terms of putting the culprits of this coup in trial instead.

Given these difficult and complex situations, I think that if this summit between Putin and Trump would take place as quickly as possible, and take all the time needed to discuss and

develop flanks to the situation, I think that is the one thing which could cut through all of this and create new options. I think we should all wish, and speak out, that such an early summit would occur.

SCHLANGER: We also see the great potential on the Korean Peninsula, somewhat set back by these comments by Bolton, the national security advisor, comparing North Korea to Libya, which is an unmistakable reference for anyone in North Korea that the threat that, when Qaddafi went along with an agreement to get rid of his nuclear weapons, less than a decade later, Obama, Cameron, Sarkozy and Hillary Clinton went in and destroyed the country. What's your sense of where things stand now, following the statement from North Korea of the cancellation of the North Korea/South Korea summit that was supposed to take place, I think today; what's your sense of where this is heading?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think it is a dangerous phase. It's not yet hopeless, because after this North Korea/South Korea summit was cancelled, the State Department said the United States still assumes that the summit between Trump and Kim Jong-un will take place on June 12 in Singapore. And there were rumors in the Japanese papers that maybe even Xi Jinping would participate in such a summit. So this is not yet off the table. And the Deputy Foreign Minister of North Korea, whose name is Kim Kye-gwan, he made a very clear distinction between the statements and the

line

of Pompeo and Trump; and Pompeo was in North Korea came back and

reported very respectfully and very positively about Kim Jong-un

and Trump clearly has taken up a very respectful tone towards Kim

Jong-un as well. However, Bolton – and this Deputy Foreign Minister made this distinction very clearly – Bolton in, I don't

know if it was just being unclever or deliberate, I have no way

of saying, but to tell the North Koreans that the model of the denuclearization proposal by Kim Jong-un will following the Libya

model!–I mean, you cannot say something worse. Because if you remember, Libya, Qaddafi, turned over all of Libya's nuclear weapons and then the result was, he was overthrown and killed, and the country has been in complete chaos ever since, basically

ungovernable to the present day.

This Deputy Foreign Minister basically said they will never accept such a model, obviously, and that North Korea is proposing

something which is not to be taken as a weakness, but it is actually an effort by Kim Jong-un to solve a very untenable, terrible situation, but it's not a sign of weakness. And it cannot be done by unilateral commands from the side of the United

States, but it has to occur in a trustful atmosphere of dialogue

and cooperation. So, since I think that President Trump is intending to do that, I don't think it's completely in danger, but there clearly is a cloud over the horizon.

And obviously the events in the Middle East also have a peripheral impact, namely the question which is being raised by

many people, if the United States can rip apart the nuclear agreement with Iran, which was a negotiated agreement, it took 12

years, many nations were involved, the United Nations approved it, so if you unilaterally get rid of such an agreement, you know, it also puts a question of doubt on the reliability of the

United States in general.

All of this means we are really in a very dangerous situation. And, for example, there was just a new poll, where by

now, 57 % of all Russians are convinced that the crisis in Syria

will lead to a global war. Now, I hope not, but the air is full

of worry, about war, and people who are concerned about this, they should help us to mobilize to bring in the alternative: Which is the cooperation among nations for a win-win cooperation

overcoming geopolitics. And the potential clearly is there.

I think a lot of good things have happened: The rapprochement between China and Japan; careful steps in this direction between

China and India; clearly a good relation between Japan and Russia; Trump clearly has stated his intention to keep, despite

all trade issues, a good relationship with "his friend Xi Jinping," as he always calls him; and there is the pending summit

between Trump and Putin.

So all the potentials are clearly there, but it is also clear that as the Western financial system is in absolute mortal

danger of a new blowout, the risks to the situation cannot be overstated, and make every intervention in the direction of solving these problems with the Four Laws proposed by my

husband,
extremely urgent. So I would call on all of you that you should
get in contact with us, you should become a member of the
Schiller Institute, you should help us to put the Four Laws of
Lyndon LaRouche on the agenda, because they're not only needed
in
the United States, they're equally needed in Europe and other
affected by the effects of the trans-Atlantic financial
system.

SCHLANGER: This just highlights the difficulty of existing
in between two paradigms: On the one side you have the old
geopolitical, unilateralist paradigm, which is an imperial
paradigm, of war, of proxy wars, of false flags, of terrorism,
of
bail-outs, of austerity; and that's being rejected by the
world's
population. But we haven't yet seen the full consolidation of
the New Paradigm, and that's what the work of the Schiller
Institute has been from the beginning, to bring this New
Paradigm
into existence.

On that, also the Iran situation is sort of hanging between
these two paradigms; it's not clear where that's going. But,
Helga, there's been some discussion among Europeans as to
whether
or not the agreement can be salvaged. What do you know about
that?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, the Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif
travelled to China; he travelled to Russia and then to
Brussels,
because all of these countries – that, is Russia, China,
Germany
France, and Great Britain, and the EU basically have stated
that

they want to try with all possible means to maintain the Iran nuclear agreement, even if the United States pulled out unilaterally. It is not clear if that will function.

Naturally,

the fact that Russia and China are backing it is a very important point.

However, if the U.S. would impose secondary sanctions on European firms that maintain business with Iran, I don't know what will happen: Because the European Union foreign policy representative Federica Mogherini said that they will pull out some regulations which were voted in, or accepted in the '90s, but they were never used, to protect such firms from sanctions.

Now, I have a hard time to imagine how that will function, given

the fact that international banks are operating internationally,

so if the United States would impose these secondary sanctions,

it could cause absolute havoc in the whole situation.

The Europeans have now said that they demand additional negotiations with Iran, this time not concerning the nuclear program, but concerning the Iranian missile program, which is also something which President Trump had mentioned, and he said

all the time that he would come up with a better deal – well, I

hope that this better deal is a comprehensive solution for the whole region.

We have discussed this many times, but I want to reiterate it: That if you want to solve the problem in the Middle East, or

in Southwest Asia, you have to take into account the security interests of every country and every single party, and that emphatically includes not only Israel, but it includes Iran, it

includes the Palestinians; it includes every country. And equally important is that you need to have economic development:

You have right now several situations which are turning into a nightmare. One is Yemen. You know, you have {the} largest humanitarian catastrophe of the planet right now taking place in

Yemen. You have the situation in the Gaza Strip. And naturally,

you have all the areas which have been destroyed by these wars:

The situation in Afghanistan remains quite out of control, even

so, there are hopeful signs that this could be turned around.

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 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.

SCHLANGER: And just to inform our new viewers, and as well as to remind our regular viewers, we produced that blueprint, the

report that we've done on the New Silk Road coming into Africa and West Asia, and that's available through the Schiller Institute. ["Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa:

A Vision of an Economic Renaissance"]

[http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/extending-new-silk-road-](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/extending-new-silk-road-west-asia-africa/)

[west-asia-africa/](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/extending-new-silk-road-west-asia-africa/)]

And it is a comprehensive picture of what the Chinese have proposed, and what they're actually already doing, moving the earth, creating jobs, educating people, and doing the job training that's necessary.

As long as we're continuing to review the danger spots, there's one other one that won't go away, and that's the situation in Ukraine, where you had just this week the raid on the offices of RIA Novosti; you have various kinds of threats coming from Poroshenko, and the neo-Nazis in the security agencies in Ukraine.

You also have this very interesting development of a new bridge opening connecting Russia to Crimea, and this being a cause for some wild Ukrainian fascists, calling for blowing up the bridge because this is an attack on Ukrainian independence.

Helga, what's the situation on the ground as far as you can see in Ukraine right now?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: This raid on the offices of RIA Novosti is very serious, because they arrested the office chief Kirill Vyshinsky; they compared RIA Novosti with Goebbels – I mean, talking about the free press, you can really say that in Ukraine

right now, the situation is quite dire.

Mrs. Merkel, the German Chancellor, will go to Sochi, Russia to meet with Putin and this will be one of the subjects of

discussion; naturally, the other crisis spots as well. So, I think if one could somehow put pressure that the Minsk Agreement is being put back on the table, which right now it is obviously not, because Kiev is absolutely not cooperating, and you have the law by Poroshenko to solve the situation in East Ukraine by military means. So this is definitely another extremely dangerous situation. But, because it is so dangerous, I think more people are waking up to that, and that may be a first step to hopefully prevent something which could easily become World War III.

SCHLANGER: And the Ukraine issue brings up another aspect of Russiagate. I was just doing some review of this in the last couple of days, and I noticed something that I had forgotten, which is that John Brennan, the former CIA director who is at the center of much of the operation of Russiagate against Trump, that Brennan had made a secret trip to Kiev shortly after the overthrow of Yanukovich, and put in motion U.S. support for the criminal regime that came in. So this new discussion coming up around Brennan in the Mueller, this is quite interesting what Sen. Rand Paul brought up. Helga, do you think this adds to the weight against Mueller? The judges are turning against him, there are exposés of the FBI and overall corruption. Where is this thing heading? Why hasn't it been shut down by now?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it could be shut down quickly,

because the latest twist is, I just read an article that Mueller is now suspected of having had collusion with a Russian oligarch, which I'd find a little bit humorous, if the situation weren't so serious.

But I think this letter by Sen. Rand Paul is really important: He wrote a letter to Gina Haspel, the newly nominated head of the CIA, demanding that she should turn over all information the CIA has, as to was there any investigation; did the CIA bug the Presidential candidates in 2016, not just Trump but every other candidate, as well? And did they work, given the fact that the CIA is prohibited by law from surveilling Americans, did they ask other intelligence services from other countries to cooperate with them in doing that? And I think he hinted also to British intelligence directly.

And then, in an interview with NBC, he even went further, and also brought up in this context, the visit by Robert Hannigan, the then-head of GCHQ, the British equivalent of the NSA, to the United States to brief Brennan about all of this. So this is now coming out in the mainstream media that there was such a collusion with British intelligence, and this is really a very good thing, because obviously, this is completely illegal, unconstitutional; it may be even criminal. And the more quickly these things are being followed up, the better. Also Congressman Nunes, the head of the House Intelligence Committee, basically said that it's now 100% certain that there was absolutely no collusion of the Trump team with Russia.

And

he said that given the fact that those who pretended that there

was such a collusion knew that it did not exist, why was this whole operation instigated in the first place?

I think this question must be answered: Because this was a coup attempt against an elected President of the United States,

and it has shed light on exactly who are the forces of the Empire

– we call it the British Empire, because it is in the continuity

of the British Empire – but all the people who have come out quickly against Trump on the side of those who accused, have also

shown their true colors.

So, if the United States should get back to its constitutional form, there were demands that the entire FBI, and

Department of Justice must be cleaned out and reorganized afresh.

I think all of this is necessary.

And Trump must be freed from this, because this ongoing situation is the only reason why the relationship with Russia, with China, and naturally, in an indirect form in the Middle East, why these situations are so dangerous. If world peace is

supposed to be saved, the British coup must be uncovered completely. All the culprits must be held accountable. And then

Trump can actually do what he promised he would do – and most of

it actually went in a good direction, and even some of the critics have to see that.

However, the one Damocles Sword which is hanging over this is the danger of a financial blowout. And we need to have this debate on not only Glass-Steagall, but go to Hamiltonian

economics and apply the Four Laws of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche,
as an absolutely urgent matter of priority.

SCHLANGER: And Helga, in conclusion, I'd like to pose something to you, that comes back to this question of Hamiltonian economics, which is, that as all of these war provocations are progressing, as the British are pulling every string that they have, the Chinese are continuing with very bold plans around the New Silk Road. The New Silk Road Spirit, as you called it, is catching around the world. And even the efforts of some who sabotaged the U.S.-China relationship around trade, around tariffs, and things of that sort, seems to be moving in a potentially good direction, with the visit of another team of Chinese officials to Washington. How do you think this can affect the overall situation – the Trump-Xi relationship? Isn't that really one of the keys to breaking through the New Paradigm?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. If the proposal by Li Keqiang, the Chinese Prime Minister, would be taken up, that the way to balance the trade between the United States and China is not by imposing tariffs, but by increasing trade, by increasing investments in third countries, that way it could be done in a much more elegant way. And there are plenty of opportunities: The United States could join with China in investments in Latin America; in, as I said already, the Middle East; other Asia countries. And there is a new Chinese offer now to India, that rather than being a rival in African investment, that given the fact that Chinese has a big expertise in building

infrastructure,
where India is really lagging behind, that they should join efforts, and India should bring in the kinds of things they can do well, and China would provide the large-scale infrastructure without which all of these investments don't function. Now, for the United States, they could also be a part of that. And I think that, to look at the world in a non-geopolitical way – I know that this is almost impossible for some people to imagine, because they are so trained that the world is a zero-sum game, that if China rises, the United States goes under – this is just not the case, the Chinese want to have for the situation. China has made many times the point that they do not want to replace the United States as an unipolar, dominant force, but they want to have a new type of relations among major powers. And that involves dramatically, the idea of joint economic projects in third countries, joint ventures, and re-define entirely how you go about it. If you look at it from a longer arc of history, it is not natural that people solve conflict with weapons or wars. This always what I call the infant diseases of mankind. Like little boys who kick each in the shins when they are four years old, or even seven years old. Eventually, you can become an adult, and you have cherish the creative mind of the other person and work together like Max Planck and Einstein; like Schiller and Humboldt; you can have a relationship to other countries where

you address the creative potential of the other and that enriches
in turn, your own potential.
I think the future of humanity, which is after all the only species capable of creative reason, of making fundamental discoveries about universal principles of the physical universe,
again and again, and that way develop more knowledge about our planet, the universe in which we are living, about the principles
of science and technology, which we then apply in the production
process which leads to an increase in productivity, which leads
to an increase in living standards, an increase in longevity,
—
this is what we are! We are not animals. We are human beings, who are the only species, at least known so far, in the universe,
which can relate to their create power as their identity.
And if we take that approach, then, to have many nations, and to have many cultures all based on their cultural tradition,
all based on their sovereignty, they can work together to a higher level of reason, and that is the {only} way how mankind will survive! I think we are at a crossroads: If we decide to stay with geopolitics, in this world, this will lead to World War
III, for all we know, the extinction of our species. On the other side, the New Paradigm is already working, 140 countries are already cooperating, and I think we need a mass movement of
people who say, mankind has reached a new era and we must consciously form our future, our “shared community for the future
of mankind,” as Xi Jinping always calls it.
I think we need a discussion on these.

SCHLANGER: I think you just made a compelling case for people to give up sleepwalking, and to instead catch the New Silk

Road Spirit. So, Helga, until next week, thank you, and thank you for joining us.

And take up this challenge, those you watching this: Take up the challenge to become active with the Schiller Institute. Thank you, and see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes.

**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 17.
maj 2018:**

**Israels Netanyahu forsøger at
skabe krig**

**for at forhindre Trump i at
gå fredsvejen. 1. del. Se
også 2. del her.**

Video 1. del:

Video 2. del:

Lyd:

Meddelelse: Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Webcast, torsdag 17. maj, 2018 kl. 18: Briterne skubber på for krige i Mellemøsten, for at afspore fremvoksende samarbejde mellem de Fire Magter

newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com

I oktober måned, 2009, talte Lyndon LaRouche på Forum for Dialog mellem Civilisationer på øen Rhodos, hvor han fremlagde konceptet om, at en aftale mellem fire, ledende magter – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – kan danne grundlaget for at skabe et nyt, globalt kreditsystem til at erstatte det håbløst bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem, der på spektakulær vis krakkede det foregående år. I løbet af de seneste år er dette potentiale, under ledelse af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, begyndt at antage konkret form. Med valget af Donald Trump til præsident i 2016, og som for en stor dels vedkommende skyldtes hans afvisning af hans forgængeres politikker for krig og finansspekulation, sås det, at han var parat til at tage skridt til at bevæge USA til at gå med i denne aftale.

Dette alene forklarer de desperate handlinger imod ham, med begyndelse i de svindelagtige Russiagate-beskyldninger, som var brygget sammen af britiske efterretningsnetværk og Obamas efterretningsfolk. Det forklarer også indsatsen for en

skarpere konfrontation mellem USA og Rusland og Kina, inkl. Sripal-affæren og anklagerne om de kemiske våben i Douma, under falsk flag. De seneste, farlige handlinger fra Israels Netanyahu-regering mod Syrien, Iran, Libanon og palæstinenserne, og den fortsatte folkemorderiske krig, som saudierne fører imod Yemen, er alle en del af den samme deployering for at bruge krig til at stoppe konsolideringen af LaRouches idé om en Firemagtsalliance.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche har sagt, at det eneste, der kan stoppe denne dynamik for de Fire Magter, der har vundet frem omkring Kinas lederskab og Bælte & Vej Initiativet, er krig. Krigsfremstødet, der kommer fra Storbritannien, må nedkæmpes! Hør fr. LaRouche kommende torsdag for den seneste opdatering om denne kamp, og hvad du kan gøre for at sikre, at Imperiet og dets geopolitiske vanvid bringes til en afslutning.

Briterne, der frygter fremskridt i Asien, rykker ud for at sprænge Mellemøsten i luften

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 15. maj, 2018 – Benjamin Netanyahus israelske regering har begået en utilgivelig massakre på palæstinensere i Gaza i løbet af det seneste døgn; og de har hermed øget faren for en ny og *generel* krig i Mellemøsten, som allerede er rykket alt for tæt på. Den fare, som dette udgør for verdensfreden, bør ikke undervurderes – og det samme gælder for den katastrofe, det kunne blive for den økonomiske genopbygning og ditto fremskridt, der potentielt står til

rådighed for Mellemøsten og Afrika, på basis af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, der spreder sig i hele Eurasien.

Netanyahu er ikke den, der primært får tingene til at ske i denne optrapning, selv ikke med sin åbenlyse aggression mod Syrien og krigstrusler mod Iran og Libanon. Det er heller ikke præsident Trump, hvis hasarderede fejltagelse med hensyn til Jerusalem kom, mens han kæmpede for sit politiske liv imod en kampagne for hans afsættelse og retsforfølgelse.

Det er britisk efterretning og eliten i den britiske regering, der er de primære aktører i krigsfremstødet, og som af Trump kræver en krigskonfrontation med Rusland samtidig med, at de anstifter og optrapper kupforsøget imod ham.

Igen i dag belærte chefen for britisk efterretnings MI5, Andrew Parker, efterretningsrepræsentanter fra den Europæiske Union om nødvendigheden af at bekæmpe Rusland på enhver tænkelig måde. Siden marts måned har den britiske regering oppisket krigssvindelumre og anti-russiske konfrontationer – Skripal-forgiftningsaffæren; det særdeles tvivlsomme »angreb med kemiske våben« i Douma, Syrien. Britiske aktiver i Israel og Saudi-Arabien har iscenesat deres egne svindelnumre imod Iran samtidig med at angribe Syrien og føre en etnisk udrensningsskrig mod Yemen.

Så rædselsslagne er britiske geopolitikere over udsigten til et samarbejde omkring den Nye Silkevej mellem Kina, Rusland, Indien og Trumps USA, sammen med også Japan, Sydkorea og andre, at de med overlæg har promoveret krige imod det.

Lige nu kan truslen om generel krig i Mellemøsten kun vendes på basis af, at præsident Trump og præsident Putin mødes og samarbejder om det, som de begge ønsker. Disse to præsidenter kan stoppe denne nedstigning. Men faren kan i virkeligheden kun fjernes gennem en omfattende plan for økonomisk udvikling fra Afghanistan til Middelhavet og fra Kaukasus til Golfen, inkl. skabelse af afgørende ny infrastruktur og ved anvendelse

af Kinas metoder til bekæmpelse af alvorlig fattigdom.

Dette vil være muligt gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativets nye paradigme, hvis de fire, store hovedmagter, vi tidligere nævnte, kan samarbejde om det, assisteret af de andre asiatiske nationer. Præcis et sådant niveau af – tilsyneladende umulige – gennembrud har vist sig mulige gennem fremskridtet mod fred og genopbygning på Koreahalvøen. Det er fremkommet ud fra viljen til at samarbejde mellem Trump, Kinas præsident Xi, Putin, Sydkoreas præsident Moon og Japans premierminister Abe. Denne mulighed, inkl. Indiens afgørende bidrag, må holdes frem som eksempel for Sydasien, Mellemøsten og Nordafrika.

For USA skal der mere til. Det britiske angreb på præsidentskabet er en krig imod samarbejde med Rusland og Kina; men det er ligeledes et angreb på lederskab som sådan. Det er et halvt århundrede siden, at USA havde et præsidentielt lederskab, der blot delvist trodsede britisk geopolitik; og dette lederskab blev myrdet. I løbet af dette halve århundrede har amerikanerne i stigende grad ladet Wall Street tage over fra præsidenter og styre kongresser; de har mistet fornemmelsen for produktiv beskæftigelse og er blevet kulturelle pessimister.

»Jeg synes om denne leder, eller den leder« eller, »Jeg synes ikke om alt det kaos og al den interne strid«, vil ikke løse noget som helst. Amerikanske borgere må selv blive ledere og selvstændigt tænkende mennesker, som de engang brystede sig af. At tage deres økonomi og regering tilbage fra Wall Street er det formål, for hvilket LaRouche-bevægelsen forsyner dem med værktøjet.

Foto: Borgere i Gaza demonstrerer ved en barriere mellem Gaza og Israel 11. maj, 2018. (IDF Spokesperson Unit)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche opfordrer til diplomati for fred og udvikling i kølvandet på drab i Gaza

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 15. maj, 2018 – Dødstallet efter det voldsomme, israelske angreb 14. maj mod palæstinensiske demonstranter på Gazas grænse er nu oppe på 61 dræbte mennesker, med 2.700 sårede, heraf næsten halvdelen fra åben ild. Dette fandt sted samme dag som den ceremonielle åbning af den nye amerikanske ambassade, der blev flyttet fra Tel Aviv til Jerusalem, en handling, man vidste, var en provokation, i betragtning af områdets historie.

Konfliktlinjerne blev oprindeligt trukket op i blod i Sydvestasien af britiske, geopolitiske interventioner for et århundrede siden, for at skabe vilkårlige grænser og fortsættende stridigheder. I dag fortsætter de denne praksis, i betragtning af den Londoncentrerede opposition mod drivkraften for global udvikling, der er knyttet til initiativet for den Nye Silkevej og potentialet for samarbejde mellem de »Fire Magter« – Kina, Rusland, Indien og USA, for at gøre en ende på imperiegeopolitik én gang for alle.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets præsident, opfordrede i dag til nødhandling i overensstemmelse med det Nye Paradigme for udenrigsrelationer, for fred og økonomisk udvikling. Hun understregede, at faren for en optrapning til generel krig er stor.

Under samtaler med medarbejdere sagde Zepp-LaRouche:

»Jeg vil blot sige, at denne situation i Mellemøsten er virkelig farlig. Jeg mener, vi absolut også må kræve, at der må komme en efterforskning af, hvad det var, der skete – for det, der synes at være sket, er, at der var disse demonstrationer. For det første, så var resultatet af at flytte den amerikanske ambassade til Jerusalem forudsigeligt, i betragtning af, at begge sider gør krav på Jerusalem, og det er nu desværre sket. Men, da der kom demonstrationer imod dette i Gaza, skød de israelske, væbnede styrker på folk og dræbte 60 og sårede over 2.000. Dette er en grusomhed.

Situationen er naturligvis superspændt og kunne fuldstændig eksplodere. Jeg mener, at dette er meget ulykkeligt. Dette er virkelig slemt, men fremgangsmåden må være den, at man får alle sider til at erkende, at dette kunne være luntten til en virkelig stor krig, hvis ikke den store krig. For, hvis dette fører til en optrapning mellem Israel, Hezbollah og Hamas, så kunne det hurtigt optrappe hele vejen.

Så dette er virkelig noget, der viser os, hvor tæt verden står ved afgrunden, eller Armageddon, for den sags skyld. Folk bør virkelig indse, at vi må have en ændring i den måde, hvorpå man fører politik, til et Nyt Paradigme, hvis verden skal reddes. Dette er virkelig en meget alvorlig situation, og vi bør gøre dette til en forstærket appel om, at vi må have en ændring af politikken, hvor de Fire Magter arbejder sammen om alle disse spørgsmål, for så ville denne form for destabiliseringer ikke kunne forekomme.«

Schiller Instituttet holder Kulturaften i Dresden, Tyskland. Med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Schiller Instituttets resolution for Latinamerika opfordrer nationer til at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej og afslutte fattigdom

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 14. maj, 2018 – Schiller Instituttet er begyndt at cirkulere en resolution i hele Latinamerika, der har til hensigt at fremme en bred debat om, hvorfor områdets nationer må tilslutte sig Silkevejsånden og arbejde sammen med Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Resolutionen har titlen: »En appel til regeringerne, nationerne og folkeslagene i Latinamerika: Videnskaben om at afslutte fattigdom; Hvis Kina kan gøre det, hvorfor kan vi så ikke også?«

(Kan læses her på spansk)

Resolutionen bemærker, at 200 million af de 600 million indbyggere i Latinamerika og Caribien officielt klassificeres som fattige. »Fattigdom er ikke en naturlig tilstand for menneskeheden«, fremhæver erklæringen; den kan udryddes på én generation, som Kina har gjort. »Kina har reduceret antallet af fattige mennesker fra 875 million i 1981 til 30 million i 2018 – en reduktion på 97 %! – iflg. Verdensbankens statistik. Og Xi Jinpings regering er forpligtet over for fjernelse af fattigdom overhovedet, frem til 2020. Hvis Kina kan gøre det, hvorfor kan vi så ikke?«, spørger resolutionen.

Resolutionen diskuterer dernæst, hvordan Kina har opnået dette. »Som Kina har vist, kan fattigdom fjernes med en økonomisk plan, baseret på udryddelse af spekulation og fremme af videnskabelig innovation og introduktion af de mest avancerede teknologier«, såsom byggeri af et stort netværk af højhastigheds-jernbanelinjer over hele landet. »Kinas fremgangsmåde er i overensstemmelse med den systemiske udvikling af videnskaben om fysisk økonomi, som økonom Lyndon LaRouche hen over fem årtier har udviklet og udbredt.«

Kina udvider nu sin økonomiske succes over hele planeten gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som de latinamerikanske nationer må tilslutte sig, erklærer resolutionen. Anmodningen slutter med en appel i tre punkter:

»Vi opfordrer vore regeringer til fuldt og helt at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet ... På denne måde vil vores ungdom, i stedet for fattigdom og narkotika, have en fremtid med store infrastrukturprojekter.

Vi opfordrer vore politiske partier, erhvervssammenslutninger, fagforeninger og andre organisationer til at fremme en bred, national diskussion for at lære om BVI og videnskaben om fysisk økonomi, der ligger til grund for BVI, og til indtrængende at opfordre vore regeringer til at tilslutte sig. Vi vil ikke længere tolerere tomme taler om demokrati og korrupsion. Tiden er kommet til at gøre en ende på fattigdom –

og gøre en ende på de regeringer, der tolererer den.

Vi opfordrer de økonomer, journalister og andre meningsdannere – der foretrækker at ty til ideologiske slogans og geopolitiske argumenter, der har til formål at afvise Kinas beviste succes uden overhovedet at gøre sig den ulejlighed, så meget som at diskutere det – til i det mindste at have så megen intellektuel ærlighed, at de offentligt diskuterer disse ideer – der, trods alt, involverer den menneskelige arts overlevelse – med repræsentanter for Schiller Institutet, enten personligt eller gennem elektronisk opkobling til en international videokonference.«

Resolutionen er begyndt at cirkulere bredt i flere latinamerikanske lande, både gennem de sociale medier og direkte distribuering på politiske møder og stævner. For eksempel blev, under en march i forbindelse med en politisk kampagne i Colombia, 450 eksemplarer af resolutionen uddelt som flyveblad til deltagerne

Russisk general beskriver geopolitik som problem i Astana-forhandlinger for fred i Syrien

14. maj, 2018 – I den 9. runde af forhandlingerne om fred i Syrien, der finder sted i Astana, Kasakhstan, 14.-15. maj, har den amerikanske beslutning om ikke at deltage som observatører påpeget et dybereliggende problem. Russiske deltagere har advaret om, at Astana-processen bliver undermineret af handlinger, som overvejer den faktiske deling af Syrien, til

trods for, at alle deltagere i både Astana- og Genèveforhandlingerne har forpligtet sig til syrisk territorial integritet og suverænitet.

Den russiske generalløjtnant Yuri Netkachev sagde 13. maj til *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, at hovedmotiverne hos de væsentlige spillere, der deltager i forhandlingerne, nu ikke fokuserer på terrorister, men derimod på deres geopolitiske og militærøkonomiske mål i afgørelsen af krigen i Syrien.

»Astana-processen sidder fast lige nu«, sagde general Netkachev til avisen, »fordi Damaskus og Moskva, med deltagelse af Tyrkiet og Iran, kun kontrollerer omkring 60 % af det syriske territorium«, rapporterer TASS. »Det økonomisk vigtige område, med mange olie- og gasfelter, kontrolleres nu af USA og dets allierede«, sagde han. Rusland, Iran og Tyrkiet er de tre garantanter for Astana-fredsprocessen for Syrien.

Syrien og Rusland er parat til at arbejde på en ny forfatning med oppositionen, og til at forhandle i både Astana og Genève. *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* siger imidlertid, at den amerikanske koalition muligvis har sine egne planer, for den amerikanske koalition har, i overtrædelse af internationale normer, skabt 14 militære baser i Syrien – mange beliggende på territorier, hvor der er olie- og gasfelter.

»Det bliver således indlysende, at Assad-regimet og dets allierede sandsynligvis ikke vil lykkes politisk med at kontrollere de syriske områder omkring Eufrat, hvor der findes infrastruktur for olie og gas«, skriver *Gazeta* iflg. TASS. »Magtspillet om disse områder kunne true med at ændre form og blive til en reel krig.«

Det rapporterer ligeledes, at israelske handlinger under påskud af at bekæmpe shia-formationer i Syrien, antyder, at truslen om en krig i stor skala eksisterer.

Direktør for FN's Verdensfødevareprogram tilskynder til anvendelse af den kinesiske model for at takle fattigdom i Nordkorea

14. maj, 2018 – Den administrerende direktør for Verdensfødevareprogrammet, David Beasley, har netop 8.-11. maj gennemført et besøg i Nordkorea for at vurdere behovet for nødforsyninger af fødevarer dér. I et interview 12. maj til Kinas Tv-netværk CGTN sagde Beasley, at han ikke havde fundet nogen trussel om hungersnød i D.P.R.K., men derimod en stor trussel om, og eksistensen af, under- og fejlernæring.

Korrespondent Hou Nu spurgte Beasley om hans opfattelse af de »fremtidige udsigter for samarbejde«, efter han havde talt med repræsentanter fra Kinas Landbrugsministerium, og, om Kinas »erfaring inden for fattigdomsreduktion« kunne hjælpe andre lande i verden.

»Kina er en fantastisk succeshistorie med hensyn til at adressere sult i verden. Vores mål er at afslutte sult i verden frem til 2030«, svarede han. »Det kan vi ikke gøre uden Kina. Og Kina har været en model for resten af verden at følge mht. ... at afslutte sult. For, raten af alvorlig fattigdom er netop faldet – det er uden fortilfælde – for over 800 million mennesker! Og under mine møder med Kinas ledere, siger jeg: 'Ligesom USA gjorde for årtier siden, [med] denne succes, må I hjælpe resten af verden. Og vi må gå i partnerskab sammen, så vi kan afslutte sult i alle lande i verden, og jeres succes er

en model, der bør gentages'.«

Foto: Adm. dir. for FN's Verdensfødevareprogram David Beasley besøgte i sidste uge Nordkorea i fire dage, hvor han også besøgte landbrugsområder. (Foto fra 2017.)

Israelske forfattere advarer om, hvad Netanyahu's krigspolitik fører til

13. maj, 2017 – Præsident Donald Trumps erklærede hensigt om at tvinge Iran ind i en »ny aftale, en bedre aftale – bedre for Iran«, løber direkte ind i Netanyahu-regeringens hensigt om at have en israelsk krig med Iran og involvere amerikanske styrker i den. Tæt samarbejde mellem Trump og den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin er *sine qua non* for at genoprette fred i Sydvestasien.

To artikler af israelere, og som forekommer i hhv. *Ha'aretz* og *New Yorker*, gør det klart, at, alt imens visse israelske ledere og medier er euforiske over angrebene 9. maj mod iranske styrker i Syrien, så er det større spørgsmål, som konfronterer israelerne, at dette kunne føre til en langvarig krig mod Hezbollah og kunne resultere i et helt andet udfald, end de selvsikre israelere forventer.

Hvad ingen siger, er, at det kunne være gnisten, der udløser en global atomkrig.

I *Ha'aretz* 12. maj anerkender Amos Harel det, som den israelske regering hidtil ikke har: At israelerne udførte bombningen den 9. april af T4-flybasen i Syrien, som

resulterede i syv iraneres død, og som efterfulgtes af bombningen den 9. maj. Han siger ligeledes, at, foreløbig, »har Rusland ikke anstrengt sig for at assistere Iran«, hvilket, med præsident Trumps tilbagetrækning af Iran-atomaftalen, kan have opildnet israelerne.

Harel understreger, »det er værd at vente, før man holder medaljeceremonierne og sejrfejringerne« og »det ville være bedre ikke at lade sig indfange af den nuværende selvsikre, arrogante spiral, der åbenlyst ses i reaktionerne fra visse fjernsynsstudier, i Knesset og på de sociale medier. Under ekstremt pres eller længere fremme kunne Teheran ikke desto mindre rulle sit tungere våben, Hezbollah, frem, i tilfælde af hvilket konflikten kunne antage en ganske anden rækkevidde«.

10. maj skriver den israelske forfatter Bernhard Avishai for *New Yorker* ligeledes, at dette kunne ende i en langstrakt konfrontation mellem Israel og Hezbollah, som kunne ende dårligt for Israel. Desuden er USA's militære intimidering af Iran – en politik, som Avishai identificerer med USA's nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver John Bolton – »præcis det, Netanyahu regner med, i betragtning af muligheden af en eskalering i Syrien og Libanon, som han ikke ønsker, Israel skal konfrontere alene«.

Avishai understreger det, som Amos Yadlin, chef for Institut for Nationale Sikkerhedsstudier, sagde til han: »Situationen har et presserende behov for russiske og amerikanske ledere, der vil dæmme op for truslen om en større krig«.

Foto: Benjamin Netanyahu, der har været Israels premierminister siden marts 2009, taler i det israelske parlament, Knesset. Foto fra 2016.

'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 samme 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 Mellempøsten-»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 finanskrak, hun advarede om, kan bortfejle 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)

**Næste Møde med Politisk
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v/ Tom Gillesberg: torsdag,
17. maj kl. 19
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**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-LAROUICHE

: 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-LAROUICHE

: 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 tokomak 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.

Hvis Roosevelt havde levet

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 10. maj, 2018 – Midt i de seneste ugers begivenheder, der er uden fortilfælde, minder gårsdagens fejring af Sejrsdagen i Moskva, der fejrer afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig i Europa, og især præsident Putins dybt bevægende hyldest til dem, der rundhåndet gav alt for at besejre nazisterne, os om vores amerikanske præsident Franklin Roosevelt, der, udslidt, var bukket under blot få uger før nazismens endelige nederlag. Roosevelts død på dette tidspunkt frastjal denne generation det løfte om verden efter krigen, og Amerika efter krigen, han så længe havde planlagt og kæmpet for.

Statsmanden Lyndon LaRouches tale i New Delhi fra 3. dec., 2008, »Tiden for et nyt system er kommet«, hvor han første gang foreslog »Firemagtsaftalen«, genskaber Franklin Roosevelts tankegang fra dengang, gennem en prisme af LaRouches mere avancerede koncepter frem til nutiden.

Lyndon LaRouche sagde, »Vi må have en koalition af kræfter på planeten, der er stærk nok, og som i tilstrækkelig grad forstår sin gensidige egeninteresse, til at genindsætte den form for kontrol, som USA forsøgte at promovere under Franklin Roosevelt. Mod slutningen af krigen sagde Roosevelt, i forbindelse med Kina og i forbindelse med Sovjetunionen, samt andre lande, man behøver ikke synes om det andet land; man behøver ikke synes om dets regering; man behøver ikke synes om

dets politik. Det, man må gøre, er at etablere et internationalt kontrolsystem, under hvilket man ikke har ting, der løber løbsk, og som udgør trusler. Man må simpelt hen have traktatlige organisationer eller lignede ting, der svarer til traktatlige organisationer, hvor folk har en sådan interesse i at bevare traktat-organisationen, at de vil regulere sig selv og deres eget land. Og man kan få samarbejde omkring dette.«

Det var sådan, Roosevelt havde til hensigt at sammensætte en verden efter krigen med Stalins Rusland, Kina og Indien. Men hans efterfølger, Harry Truman, tilbød at mødes med Stalin, så snart denne kunne komme til USA – hvilket Truman udmærket vidste, Stalin aldrig ville gøre. Modellen for efterkrigstidens Tyskland skulle være det, vi har set i Østrig – neutralitet befriet for militær besættelse. Et forenet Tyskland ville have blomstret – men det skulle ikke være således. Koreakrigen, der har truet os fra dens begyndelse i 1950 og frem til nutiden, gav Stalin en mulighed for at slå tilbage mod angloamerikansk militært pres i Europa, gennem en ubevogtet bagdør i Asien. I tilbageblik fulgte der en anden form for mareridt efter Anden Verdenskrig, fordi Roosevelt døde, og hans planer og idealer blev begravet sammen med ham af britisk imperialisme.

Inden for sin Firemagtsaftale foreslog LaRouche at bruge den amerikanske forfatnings enestående træk til at forankre udstedelsen af massive mængder af kreditskabelse til produktiv investering, med vægt på infrastruktur. Der findes ingen måde, hvorpå man kan gå i gang med at transformere de millioner af ufaglærte arbejdere i Indien, for eksempel, til faglært arbejdskraft, uden en massiv skabelse af infrastruktur.

Tilbage i 1945 mislykkedes det for os at skabe den verden efter krigen, som vore helte forventede og fortjente. I stedet for dette lysende løfte, tilbragte vi et helt liv under truslen om atomkrig – en trussel, der stadig består den dag i dag. Men i dag er der åbnet op for et nyt alternativ, takket være Lyndon LaRouches kreative vision, centreret omkring Bælte

& Vej Initiativet, lanceret af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, og i hvilket flere end 100 lande nu deltager.

I dag blev Mahatir Mohamad, i en alder af 92, genindsat som premierminister for Malaysia 15 år efter, han sidst forlod denne post, og han er således den ældste, valgte leder i verden. Mahatir Mohamad er velkendt på internationalt plan for sin åbenlyse enighed med Lyndon LaRouche, for eksempel, med hensyn til George Soros. Han tiltræder embedet som en verdensleder, der er muslim, og som også frem for alt andet er en stærk tilhænger af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som han i dag sagde, han havde detaljeret foreslået i et personligt brev til præsident Xi Jinping.

Mahatir Mohamads lederskab og støtte til Bælte & Vej Initiativet er ikke alene vigtigt for Sydøstasien, men også ekstremt vigtigt for Mellemøsten, der nu er i færd med at blive angrebet af en farlig stedfortræderkrig. Bælte & Vej er det tvingende nødvendige svar for Sydvestasien – som Lyndon LaRouche i mere end 40 år har foreslået, og som Franklin Roosevelt ville være enig i.

Se Lyndon LaRouche: [»The Time Has Come for a New System«](#), *EIR*, 19. dec., 2008.

Foto: Den russiske præsident Putin under militærparaden, der markerer 73-året for Sejr i den Store Patriotiske Krig 1941-45. Et minuts stilhed. 9. maj, 2018. (en.kremlin.ru)

Valget af Mahatir i Malaysia

har globale implikationer

10. maj, 2018 – Ligesom Brexit-valget til fordel for Storbritanniens udtræden af EU, valget af den filippinske præsident Rodrigo Duterte og valget af den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, så repræsenterer dr. Mahatir Mohamads tilbagevenden til lederskabet i Malaysia det igangværende paradigmeskifte og kunne potentielt have en betydningsfuld indflydelse på løsningen af kriser i Mellemøsten og andre udviklingsområder i verden.

En erhvervsmand, der har arbejdet tæt sammen med Mahatir og dennes førende, økonomiske rådgiver, Daim Zainuddin, omkring projekter i hele verden, sagde til *EIR* i dag, at han har set, at Mahatir stadig nyder en enorm respekt i hele verden, inklusive i særdeleshed i de islamiske nationer, for sit forsvar for udvikling og suverænitet.

Man bør huske, at *EIR* i stor udstrækning cirkulerede Mahatirs taler og skrifter i hele verden i den periode, hvor Mahatir stillede sig i spidsen mod George Soros og IMF efter »Asien-krisen« i 1997. På det tidspunkt kørte *Wall Street Journal* en vildt irrationel reaktion på forsiden: »Malaysias Mahatir finder underlig kilde til Soros-kampagne: Asiatiske landes medier bruger den amerikanske konspirationsteoretiker Lyndon LaRouche, jr.« Argentinas præsident Nestor Kirchner og andre verdensledere blev influeret af Mahatirs mod og hans demonstration af, at en nation kunne overleve et britisk finansstormløb ved at gå op imod det.

Igen i dag kunne dette få en effektiv virkning og bidrage globalt til transformationen til det Nye Paradigme. Mahatir gav i dag i sin pressekonference udtryk for sin stærke støtte, både historisk og endnu i dag, til Bælte & Vej-processen.

I et interview med *EIR* den 16. feb., 2016 kommenterede dr. Mahatir sit møde med Xi Jinping kort tid efter, at præsident

Xi annoncerede den Maritime Silkevej i Indonesien. Han og Xi skabte en ny organisation ved navn »Ching Ho-foreningen«, navngivet efter admiral Ching Ho (Zheng He), der anførte den enorme armada af kinesiske skattefartøjer i det 15. århundrede. Mahatir sagde:

»[Ching Ho] er en bemærkelsesværdig leder, en bemærkelsesværdig mand. Han kom med meget magtfulde styrker, ikke for at erobre, men for at etablere diplomatiske relationer med lande. Kina har aldrig forsøgt at erobre lande. De ønskede at etablere diplomatiske relationer og handel med disse lande. Dette står i modsætning til de første portugisere – med Vasco da Gama, Alfonso de Albuquerque og Diego Lopes de Sequeira – som kom her med det formål at erobre. Portugiserne ankom i Malacca i 1509. To år senere erobrede de Malacca. Kineserne havde været i Malacca i mange, mange år før dette, og erobrede aldrig Malacca, til trods for, at de havde så mange kinesere i dette land, der kunne have dannet en femte kolonne for dem. Men de prøvede aldrig på at erobre det. Så der er forskel på Ching Ho og portugiserne og de andre europæere. Ching Ho etablerede venskaber. Så denne forening, som vi vil danne, sker for at fejre venskab mellem nationer. Der bliver en pris for folk, der arbejder mest for at frembringe venskab mellem lande.« (se *EIR*, 7. marts, 2014, »Mahathir: The British Empire and Its U.S. Minions Foment Global War«)

Foto: Dr. Mahatir Mohamad bliver verdens ældste, valgte leder. Hans opposition har netop vundet et flertal i Malaysias parlament med 112 pladser over det regerende partis 76 pladser – det første regeringsskifte, siden uafhængigheden fra briterne i 1957.

Mahatir taget i ed som Malaysias premierminister; roser Kinas Bælte & Vej

10. maj, 2018 – Dr. Mahatir Mohamad, 92 år, er blevet taget i ed som Malaysias nye premierminister efter den fantastiske og overvældende sejr, som blev vundet af koalitionen, han samlede for at udfordre sit tidligere UMNO-parti og sin tidligere protegé Najib Razak, som var blevet afsløret som ekstremt korrupt. Mahatirs pressekonference her til morgen fokuserede på Kina, eftersom han for en dels vedkommende havde ført kampagne imod de høje låneomkostninger for nogle af de projekter, Kina har indledt i Malaysia som en del af Bælte & Vej. Men han gjorde det klart, at han fuldt ud støtter Bælte & Vej og vil arbejde tæt sammen med Kina, alt imens han imidlertid ønsker at revidere nogle af kontrakterne.

Et udskrift af hans svar på det første spørgsmål til ham, om Kina og Bælte & Vej:

»Vi må undersøge alle de ting, som den foregående regering har gjort, ikke alene omkring Kina – mange ting internt i landet. Kina har lang erfaring i at behandle ulige traktater [under briterne], og Kina genforhandlede dem. Så, om nødvendigt, vil vi genforhandle betingelserne. Men, hvilken mængde penge har regeringen lånt? RM55 mia. [\$14 mia.] til Øst-vest-jernbanen, og en masse andre ting, som vil blive en stor byrde for regeringen. Regeringen må forsøge at reducere låntagning, i modsat fald vil vi få vanskeligheder.

Med hensyn til problemet Bælte & Vej. Vi har intet problem med det. Bortset fra, at vi ikke ønsker at se krigsskibe i regionen, for krigsskibene tiltrækker andre krigsskibe, og tingene bliver anspændt. I fortiden har vi haft en atomvåbenfri zone, så vi ønsker ikke at have potentiel krig i

dette land.

Men vi støtter Bælte & Vej-programmet. Jeg har faktisk selv skrevet til Xi Jinping om behovet for en landforbindelse med Europa ved hjælp af tog, de er hurtigere end skibe. Da efterspørgslen på olie steg, blev skibene bygget større og større og nåede op på en halv mio. ton, men togene er forblevet små, ikke lange nok. Så jeg foreslog Xi Jinping i et personligt brev, at vi må have store tog, og Kina har teknologien til at bygge store tog, der kan bringe varer til Europa og ligeledes gøre Centralasien – Kasakhstan, Usbekistan osv. – mere tilgængelig for transport af deres varer, deres råmaterialer, til Kina, til Japan og til Sydøstasien.

Det er vores politik.«

Foto: En smilende Mahatir Mohamad, 92 år, har netop vundet valget i Malaysia og bliver landets syvende premierminister. Han var tidligere premierminister i perioden 1981-2003.

Konflikt mellem Iran og Israel blusser op i Syrien

10. maj, 2018 – Kampe mellem Israel og Iran er blusset op, med Syrien, der er blevet krigsskuepladsen. Sent om natten den 9. maj anklagede Israel den iranske Revolutionsgardes Quds-styrke for at affyre 20 raketter mod de israelskbesatte Golan-højder. Talsmand for de Israelske Forsvarsstyrker (IDF), brigadegeneral Ronen Manelis, sagde, ingen af dem ramte israelsk territorium; fire raketter blev opfanget af Iron Dome-systemet, og resten landede på syrisk jord. Israel siger som respons, at det angreb 50 lokaliteter i Syrien, som det hævder, er baser for iranerne, og som Manelis definerede som

»en af det Israelske Luftvåbens største operationer i det forgangne årti«.

Det Russiske Forsvarsministerium sagde, at Israel udsendte 28 fly, der affyrede mindst 60 missiler, af hvilke halvdelen blev opfanget; Den Syriske Arabiske Hær rapporterer tre mennesker dræbt. Ruslands viceudenrigsminister Mikhail Bogdanov sagde, hans land var bekymret over voksende militære spændinger mellem Israel og Iran over Syrien. »Dette er alt sammen meget alarmerende, det vækker bekymring. Der bør arbejdes på at deeskalere spændinger«, citerede TASS Bogdanov for at sige.

Manelis sagde, israelske styrker angreb køretøjet, der lancerede raketterne, såvel som også fem batterier fra det syriske antiluftskytssystem. Han sagde også, at IDF advarede den syriske hær om ikke at intervenere og informerede russerne forud for angrebet, gennem dekonfliktions-aftalen mellem Rusland og Israel.

Det Syriske Arabiske Nyhedsagentur, SANA, bekræftede, at Israel lancerede »titals« raketter, af hvilke nogle ramte deres mål og ødelagde en af deres radarstationer.

Pressesekretær for Det Hvide Hus, Sarah Sanders, sagde i et interview til Fox News, at den oplussede situation med Israel i Golan »blot er en yderligere demonstration af, at man ikke kan stole på det iranske regime og endnu en god påmindelse om, at præsidenten traf den rette beslutning om at træde ud af Iran-aftalen«.

Angrebene fandt sted få timer efter den israelske premierminister Benjamin Netanyahus tilbagevenden fra Moskva, hvor han diskuterede sine bekymringer over Syrien/Iran med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin.

Israels forsvarsminister Avigdor Lieberman sagde om angrebet: »De [Iran] må huske på talemåden, hvis det regner på os, stormer det på dem. Jeg håber, vi har afsluttet denne episode, og at alle forstod.« Lieberman sagde, at Israel ikke ønsker en

eskalering, men »ikke vil lade nogen angribe os eller bygge infrastruktur til at angribe os i fremtiden«.

Fra Frankrig blev en erklæring udstedt i præsident Macrons navn, der sagde, at »Han opfordrer til deeskalering« og at Macron ville diskutere sagen med den tyske kansler Angela Merkel, når han mødes med hende i Aachen senere på dagen.

Foto: Israel har lanceret massive missilangreb mod iranske militære mål i Syrien.

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 bæltter«, 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 Press Corps)

Putin udsteder Maj-dekret, som fremlægger mål for politikken frem til 2024

8. maj, 2018 – Vladimir Putin overtog præsidentembedet i Rusland i går og underskrev, efter sin indsættelsestale, en eksekutiv ordre om den Russiske Føderations nationale og strategiske mål, som fastsætter hans regerings politik til og med 2024. Det såkaldte Maj-dekret er en stærk hensigtserklæring om den retning, som Putin vil instruere sin nye regering til at vedtage, og som giver genlyd af både tonen og de specifikke punkter, som han fastslog i sin tale 1. marts til den føderale forsamling. Maj-dekretet begynder:

»Med det formål at opnå gennembrud inden for videnskab og teknologi samt socialøkonomisk udvikling i den Russiske Føderation, øge landets befolkning, forbedre vore borgeres levestandard og livsbetingelser og skabe et miljø og muligheder for alle for at opfylde deres potentiale, har præsidenten instrueret regeringen om at opnå de følgende,

nationale udviklingsmål frem til 2024:

- Sikre en holdbar, naturlig befolkningstilvækst;
- øge den forventede levealder til 78 år (80 år i 2030);
- sikre bæredygtig vækst af reelle lønninger, såvel som også en vækst i pensionerne over inflationsniveauet;
- halvere fattigdommen;
- forbedre boligvilkårene for mindst 5 millioner husstande årligt;
- accelerere den teknologiske udvikling og øge antallet af organisationer, der er engageret i teknologisk innovation, til 50 % af totalen ...«

Hele Maj-dekretet kan læses på engelsk her:
<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/57425>

Foto: Vladimir Putin blev indsat som Ruslands præsident for endnu en seksårs periode frem til 2024.

Videnskab: Menneskets forhold til universet.

6. lektion i LaRouchePAC's undervisnings-serie 2018, »Hvad er det Nye Paradigme«,

14. april, 2018

Det emne, vi vil tale om i dag, er stort. Vi vil fokusere vores opmærksomhed på nogle specifikke aspekter af, hvad videnskab er; hvad det fortæller os om os selv og vores plads i universet. Jeg vil gerne lægge ud med en iagttagelse, som er, at menneskets intellekt er i en vis forbindelse med universet som helhed. En af de fundamentale grundsætninger hos dem, der skabte renæssancen, såsom Nicolaus Cusanus, og hos videnskabsfolk som Johannes Kepler og Leonardo da Vinci, er, at mennesket er skabt i Guds billede.

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