

Helga Zepp-LaRouche taler for forum i Kinas største forlag

24. maj, 2017 – I en tale for et publikum på mellem 100 og 200 mennesker i forlaget Phoenix Press Publishing Groups hovedkvarter i Nanjing, Kina, gav Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets præsident, en tilbagemelding om sin deltagelse i Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing.

»Bælt & Vej har indsprøjtet optimisme i mange lande«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, »og dette momentum kan ikke standses«, men at bringe det til at bære den fulde frugt »bliver ikke let«. Umiddelbart efter topmødet, fortsatte hun, optrappedes angrebene mod Bælt & Vej, kombineret med angreb mod præsident Trump, der havde sendt en delegation på højt niveau til BV-topmødet. »Angrebene var baseret på de absurde anklager om aftalt spil med Rusland i valget«, sagde hun.

»Efter den Kolde Krig, ønskede briterne og deres amerikanske allierede at skabe en unipolær verden«, sagde hun. »Og i deres bestræbelser herpå, har de ødelagt Mellemøsten og efterladt det i ruiner.« Dette fremskyndede flygtningekrisen, den generelle reaktion imod »globalisering« og fremvæksten af højrefløjsbevægelser. »Bælt & Vej«, sagde hun, »vil virkeliggøre skabelsen af Verdenslandbroen, som vil forbinde alle kontinenter. Dette er noget, vi har kæmpet for i over 40 år«, sagde hun.

Dernæst beskrev hun den kamp, som hun og hendes mand, Lyndon H. LaRouche, jr., har ført for at bygge en ny, økonomisk verdensorden: LaRouches forslag om en International Udviklingsbank, kampen for den afrikanske udviklingsplan og det latinamerikanske initiativ med samme formål, med samarbejdet med den mexicanske præsident, José López Portillo [1976-82], samt de hundredevis af seminarer på fem kontinenter, som Schiller Instituttet har afholdt, med krav om

en Bælt & Vej-udvikling.

»Transformereringen af Bælt & Vej til at blive til en Verdenslandbro vil for første gang rent politisk virkeliggøre en reel fremtid for alle mennesker, der lever på denne planet, og vil etablere former for regeringsførelse for verden.« Men, for fuldt ud at realisere dette, sagde hun, »må man også studere min mands ideer med hensyn til spørgsmålet om økonomi«.

Fr. Zepp-LaRouche gennemgik dernæst de altafgørende kulturelle aspekter af Bælt & Vej og behovet for, at alle de forskellige kulturer bringer alle deres bedste præstationer frem, med det formål at bruge disse til at skabe en dialog mellem kulturer blandt nationerne i Bælt & Vej. Dernæst gennemgik hun betydningen af Friedrich Schiller i tysk og vestlig kultur, og betydningen af Konfucius i kinesisk kultur, idet hun foretog en konkret sammenligning mellem Schillers og Konfucius' værker, hvor hun viste den nære lighed i disse to, store tænkere ideer, der var skilt af næsten 2000 år.

Efter fr. Zepp-LaRouche havde Bill Jones, chef for *EIR's* Washington-kontor, en fremlæggelse, hvor han viste en power point-præsentation, der beskrev LaRouche-organisationens kamp fra tidspunktet for Nixons ophævelse af Bretton Woods-systemet. Han beskrev Romklubbens angreb i 1970'erne og udgivelsen af bogen »Grænser for vækst«, der havde til hensigt at transformere en fremskridtskultur til en dødskultur, med den internationale indsats for Økonomisk Nulvækst og Befolknings-nulvækst. Han skitserede Lyndon LaRouches og LaRouche-organisationens reaktion på Nulvækst-bevægelsen, LaRouches krav om den Internationale Udviklingsbank (IUB) og det efterfølgende krav om IUB og en Ny, økonomisk Verdensorden ved den Alliancefri Bevægelses Colombo-møde i 1976, og gennem Guyanas udenrigsminister, Fred Willis, i FN's Generalforsamling.

Jones beskrev den kamp, som LaRouche førte for at bringe

præsident Ronald Reagan, der havde vedtaget LaRouches idé om Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI (Det strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ) som et fredsforslag sammen med Sovjetunionen, ind i en arbejdsrelation med de progressive ledere i udviklingssektoren, såsom den mexicanske præsident López Portillo og den indiske premierminister Indira Gandhi. Disse bestræbelser førte dernæst til en reaktion fra vicepræsident George H.W. Bush, der intrigerede for at få LaRouche og flere af hans medarbejdere fængslet på falske anklager. Valget af præsident Bill Clinton bragte LaRouche ud af fængsel og tilbage i en rådgivende rolle, med præsident Clintons forsøg, om end mislykket, på at gå i retning af en ny finansarkitektur. Skabelsen af Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI) og Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) repræsenterer således den type strukturer, som LaRouche og hans bevægelse har forsøgt at frembringe i over fire årtier, forklarede Jones.

Dernæst fulgte professor Bao Shixiu, professor i militærvidenskab, der skitserede Bælt & Vejs strategiske betydning for Kina og viste, hvordan det vil gøre det muligt for landet at overvinde de traditionelle vanskeligheder, det har haft med andre lande, inklusive Indien og Japan. Professor Bao understregede LaRouche-parrets skelsættende rolle med at bringe dette initiativ frem i forreste front, og Lyndon og Helga LaRouches fortsatte kamp for at overvinde modstanden mod det, fra finanseliten i London og New York. Professor Bao fremlagde også både Bælt & Vejs økonomiske og strategiske implikationer for Kina, som ville være med til at sikre et harmonisk klima i området og i verden, der igen ville gøre det muligt for Kina og alle andre lande at fortsat udvikle sig.

Tilhørerne viste stor interesse, især for Helga Zepp-LaRouches forslag om en dialog mellem kulturer og en større grad af interesse i Friedrich Schillers værker blandt personalet i Phoenix-forlaget, af hvilke nogle syntes at have fået et ret stort kendskab til den tyske kulturs værker.

Foto: Som præsident for Schiller Instituttet var Helga Zepp-LaRouche inviteret til at deltage i det netop afsluttede Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, den 14.-15. maj, hvor hun deltog i rundbordsdiskussioner mellem tænketanke. Her ses hun som tilhører under forummet.

Lad os komme videre! Nu skal landet genopbygges! LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 26. maj, 2017.

Matthew Ogden: Vi befinder os nu lidt under to uger efter det verdenshistoriske Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, Kina. Som resultat af dette ekstraordinære topmøde har de forskellige dele af verden nu indledt processen med at konkretisere og konsolidere det, der blev diskuteret på dette forum; og de befinder sig i processen med at bygge det mest ambitiøse og langt det mest vidtrækkende infrastrukturprojekt i verdenshistorien – det såkaldte Ét Bælte, én Vej; det økonomiske bælte; den Maritime Silkevej. Dette nye paradigme, der repræsenteres af dette fredelige, samarbejdende win-win-udviklingsprogram med storstilede projekter og reel, eksponentielle eksplosioner i menneskelig produktivitet, er nu ved at blive den fremherskende dynamik på denne planet. Vi har en meget spændende rapport fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der, som det er vore seere bekendt, deltog personligt i dette Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing; hvor hun deltog i flere plenarforsamlinger og rundbordsdiskussioner. Hun er fortsat

med at holde private møder i Kina, siden topmødet sluttede. Så sent som i går holdt hun endnu en fremtrædende tale i Nanjing.

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet. Hele Helgas tale vil kunne læses på dansk her på hjemmesiden i løbet af weekenden.)

So, let's take a look here; this is what Helga LaRouche had to say. She was a featured speaker at a conference of several hundred people at the Phoenix Press Publishing Group headquarters, which published the Chinese version of the New Silk

Road Special Report. It was a report-back from her attendance at

the May 14-15 Belt and Road summit. So, here's a view of beautiful Nanjing; this is where she was speaking yesterday.

As

you can see, a very modern and high-tech Chinese city. She said

the following:

"The Belt and Road has injected optimism into many countries, and the momentum is unstoppable. But bringing it fully to fruition will not be easy," she said. Then she elaborated a little bit on that; she said, "Immediately after the

Beijing summit, the attacks against the Belt and Road escalated;

combined with attacks against President Trump, who had sent a high-level delegation. The attacks were based on the absurd charges of collusion with Russia in the election."

"After the Cold War, the British and their American allies wanted to create a unipolar world. In doing so, they have destroyed the Middle East and left it in a shambles"; which she

said contributed to the refugee crisis. And she said, "The Belt

and Road will bring about the creation of the World Land-

Bridge,
which will connect all continents.” This is something that
we,
the LaRouche movement, have been fighting for, for over 40
years.
She concluded saying, “Transforming the Belt and Road to a
World
Land-Bridge will realize politically for the first time, a
real
future for the people living on this planet; and will
establish
forms of governance for the world.” She made a very important
point, which we’ll take up. “But to fully realize this, you
must
also study the ideas of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, on the
question of economics.”
In addition to Helga, other speakers at this conference
were: Bill Jones, the {EIR} bureau chief for Washington, DC;
and
a very distinguished gentleman, Professor Bao Shixiu, who’s a
professor of military science.
That’s the kind of optimism, you get a sense of the real
optimism that’s being expressed by Helga LaRouche; and that’s
what the world looks like to the rest of the world for anyone
who
is not reading the hysterical American and European press. On
the other hand, for your average American citizen, the very
words
“New Silk Road”, “One Belt, One Road”, “Belt and Road
Initiative”, these phrases are almost like a foreign language.
It’s practically unheard of, with hardly a mention of this
incredible development in world history that occurred over the
last two weeks. Hardly a mention of this in the mainstream
press
aside from propaganda about how this project is just some sort
of
front for a so-called “new Chinese imperialism” or other lying

distortions of what the implications of this idea, of this vision, is.

So instead, while your average American is sitting in the sweltering heat in Penn Station, waiting for a train which has been delayed for two hours because of some track derailment, or

literal disintegration of the track, while he's sitting in his car for hours in a traffic jam waiting to go through the Lincoln

Tunnel, or stuck in traffic on 495, or sitting at home looking for a job to pay off hundreds of thousands of student debt that

he spent to get a degree that has earned him nothing. What is the average American forced to listen to on the radio, or on CNN,

or while he's reading the esteemed headlines in the so-called venerable press, the mainstream media, the {Washington Post} or

the {New York Times}? Nary a mention of the new high-speed, vacuum tube magnetic train that is being developed by China, or

the new rail routes that are being opened in Africa, or the literally hundreds of great infrastructure projects that are being built practically overnight along the routes of the New Silk Road. But rather, what are you reading? Page after page after story after article of McCarthy-ite scare stories about evil Russian spies who have supposedly infiltrated and subverted

the entire Trump administration, lurking behind every desk in the

West Wing. Literally smuggling hidden microphones into the Oval

Office itself; the inner sanctum of the Trump administration. They're reading John Brennan repeatedly tell a Congressional hearing "I don't do evidence"; as he increasingly begins to sound

like a character out of a "Doctor Strangelove" movie.

Here's a quote from John Brennan: "I know what the Russians try to do. They suborn individuals and they try to get individuals, including US individuals, to act on their behalf; wittingly or unwittingly." In other words, any American who has

some contact with Russia or Russians, may be a spy or a mole, whether he or she knows it or not. Subversion, or possible subversion, is everywhere; trust no one. There's John Brennan for you.

Now, Americans should ask themselves, why are we being subjected to an endless, round-the-clock, literally nonstop narrative of so-called collusion between Russian spies and the Trump campaign, when even John Brennan himself was forced to admit in that same hearing, under rigorous questioning from members of Congress, that no, in fact, he has absolutely {no} evidence of collusion, cooperation, or coordination. Let's take a look:

ALICIA CERRETANI [on video]: On Tuesday, Obama's CIA director, resident thug, and coup plotter John Brennan testified in front of the House Intelligence Committee. His testimony was

then used by the crazed media to flame the ongoing coup against

the President for yet another day.

Who is this guy? Well, after his stint as CIA station chief in Riyadh, Brennan became George Tenet's gopher at the CIA, and

then authored the intelligence assessment that claimed Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction. Credible guy, right?

He

became Obama's CIA director in 2013, and regularly joined Obama

for the infamous Tuesday kill sessions. He helped overthrow the

duly-elected government of Ukraine using neo-Nazis, and helped Obama encircle Russia and China with US military forces, setting

the stage for World War III.

On Tuesday, Brennan told Congress that based on his intelligence experience (like the Iraq war intelligence assessment), when he observed contacts between Trump campaign personnel and Russian personnel he thought they might be nefarious, even if the Trump campaign personnel were “unwitting”.

This has justified a full, unprecedented FBI investigation of a

Presidential campaign and all that has followed.

And just like the Iraq war, his “judgment” is not based on “evidence”. As he explained, he “doesnât do evidence.” Listen to

these exchanges:

REP. TOM ROONEY: But with regard to the main question at hand, in your experience with the Russians trying to involve themselves in our election, did you every find any evidence, as

the ranking member spoke of collusion, while you were the Director, did you find direct evidence of collusion between the

Trump campaign and Putin in Moscow, while you were there?

JOHN BRENNAN: Mr. Rooney, I never was an FBI agent, I never was a prosecutor, so I really don’t do evidence. I do intelligence throughout the course of my careerâ|.

REP. TREY GOWDY: When you learned of Russian efforts, did you have evidence of a connection between the Trump campaign and

Russian state actors?

BRENNAN: As I said, Mr. Gowdy, I don’t do evidence. We were uncovering information and intelligence about

interactions

and contacts between US persons and the Russians. As we came upon that, we would share it with the Bureau.

GOWDY: So, was it contact that you saw, was it something more than contact? What is the nature of what you saw?

BRENNAN: I saw interaction, and was aware of interaction. But again, it raised questions in my mind about what was the true nature of it; but I don't know. I don't have sufficient information to make a determination whether or not such cooperation or complicity or collusion was taking place.

REP. MIKE TURNER: But if someone left this hearing today, and said that you had indicated that those contacts were evidence of collusion or collaboration, they would be misrepresenting your statements, correct?

BRENNAN: They would have mis-heard my response to the very good questions that were asked of me. I'm trying to be as clear as possible in terms of what I know, what I assess, and what I can say.

TURNER: So, you would say that's a misrepresentation of your statement, yes?

BRENNAN: I would say that it was not an accurate portrayal of my statement, absolutely; it was inconsistent with my remarks.

TURNER: So, let me go to the next step. If someone saw what you saw, and only what you saw, with respect to those contacts, if they looked at the intelligence that you saw, where you said it might have been benign, might not have been

benign,
and then they characterized what they saw as having been
evidence
of collusion or collaboration, they'd be misrepresenting the
intelligence, would they not?

BRENNAN: I don't know what else they have seen that could
corroborate or –

TURNER: If they saw only what you saw, they would be
misrepresenting the intelligence, correct?

BRENNAN: I presume they would be misrepresenting what it is
that I saw. Again, I don't know –

TURNER: Thank you. I appreciate that, because I do believe
that there are members of this committee who deserve that
counsel. Because your specificity gives us an understanding
of
what we're reviewing, and I do believe there are those who
reviewed some of the information that you have seen, and
represented to the public absolutely incorrectly and
misrepresented it.

CERRETANI: It's time for Americans to see the world as
Brennan and his cohorts see it. Their establishment has their
panties in a bunch, not over Trump-Russian collusion, but
because
Donald Trump said he is ready to work with Russia and China on
terrorism and economic development, ending the miserable years
under Bush and Obama which Brennan so faithfully served. Trump
needs to keep his promise; end the regime change wars and
focus
on rebuilding the economy. And the same goes for our Senators
and
Congressmen: Suck it up, move on, and back Trump up on
rebuilding
the country.

OGDEN: So, as you can see, we have a petition on that subject which is available on the LaRouche PAC website. It's called "It's Time to Rebuild the Country"; the website is lpac.co/rebuild. This is a petition which you can sign and you can circulate.

So, to take up that question – "It's time to rebuild the country" – I'm joined by Jason Ross as I mentioned earlier; who

spent the last week in New York City, conducting meetings with some top engineers and discussing what must be done to form a task force, a national action force, to address what is rightly

being called an infrastructure emergency. It is expressing itself very acutely in New York City, but it's a general problem.

Before I bring Jason on, I want to show a couple of headlines to

give you a flavor of what New Yorkers are experiencing right now.

Here's the first: "Nothing Can Save New York City Commuters from

a Summer of Hell"; "Long Island Railroad Riders Could Be in for a

'Summer of Agony'|"; "MTA Taking on 'Crushing Debt' for Expansion

Projects"; "New York Governor Urges Trump to Provide Emergency Funds for Penn Station"; and "If You Want to Understand America's

Infrastructure Problem, Just Look at New Jersey!"

So, Jason, why don't you give us a flavor of what's going on up there in New York?

JASON ROSS: Sure! I can say a bit about what's going on up here, and then I think the really important aspect is about where

the solution can come from. Some people like to look for

local

solutions, which in the case of New York is simply not possible

here. In terms of what the region is facing, I'll just give a couple of examples. One is New York Penn Station, which is where

the New Jersey Transit trains come in from New Jersey, it's where

the Long Island Railroad trains come in from the east, and also,

Amtrak trains use it. It serves about 700,000 passengers every

day, busiest train station in the United States. The tunnels that go under the Hudson River from the west side of Manhattan,

are over 100 years old. They received damage during super storm

Sandy, and without repair, they're expected to potentially fail

anytime within a decade or so. But it's unpredictable; they could fail sooner. Basically, it's a ticking time bomb.

Were one of these tunnels to fail, there would literally be probably about 100,000 people unable to get to work in the morning, or get home, or run their errands or do whatever they're

doing. 100,000 people. That's an awfully large number of people. Also related to this, Matt, you had mentioned the "Summer of Hell" for Long Island Railroad commuters. Coming out

of Penn Station to the east, are tunnels that cross the East River. Of the four tunnels, there are two that are going to be

undergoing repair and maintenance. During that time, the availability of trains is going to be decreased; this is the "Summer of Hell". This is going to be a major bottleneck for commuters. Then coming up in 2019, the L train, which crosses the East River and heads to Williamsburg and Brooklyn, is

going

to be closed down for over a year. That tunnel needs such major

maintenance; again, an over 100-year old tunnel serving the busiest metro system in our nation. When that is closed for over

a year, that's going to cause major disruptions.

The thing is, this is not an accident; it's not as though these things were unforeseen. Due to decades of under-investment, the infrastructure of New York City, the largest, most important city in the United States, is really at

catastrophic levels. Even the planned outages are going to be very debilitating, and were something to occur to the Hudson River crossing heading into Penn Station from the New Jersey side, you would have an absolute disaster. You'd have to change

the bridges and tunnels to be buses and carpools only, for example. Major disruption, very major disruption.

What I think this shows us, in addition to the \$100 billion to \$1 trillion that would be required to really revamp the system

in New York, to standardize the types of sizes of the trains, or

have platforms that can operate on both New Jersey Transit and Long Island Railroad trains; not to get into all the detail on this. Let's talk about what would make it possible.

You opened up the show discussing Helga LaRouche's visit to the Nanjing, following her participation in the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing two weeks ago. This Belt and Road Initiative outlook, the types of financing that are involved in this, the funding, the way that this infrastructure is being conceived and

put together; this is something that's absolutely essential in the United States. Infrastructure isn't little bits and pieces

that get put together to make individual commuters or the

movement of goods easier. What it is, is a platform as a whole, required for a certain level of productivity. So, we require both an increase in the productivity of the United States, productivity in the sense of producing things. Producing something for the future, as exemplified by scientific research or high-technology manufacturing, by the space program. These are things that are incredibly productive in achieving a greater potential for the future. When you say what is the platform on which a higher level of productivity can exist, then the answer to that question is things like national rail upgrades; very high-speed rail, for example, along the eastern coast of the United States, throughout the country. A large investment in revamping in the New York City metro system, for example; but far beyond that. Nationally, rail; power plants. Upgrading our very old power plants to new, higher technology, more efficient and safer nuclear power plants; fourth generation nuclear power plants. The kinds of upgrades that are needed are on a scale that is so large, that it requires a commitment from the nation. This, I think, gets to the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, the proposal that he's made for what's necessary for real economic recovery in the United States. With Glass-Steagall in place and the potential to actually direct the economy in a productive direction, you're going to need a national banking approach. We're going to need the ability to finance large investments in infrastructure in projects that will not bring a return. This is

the biggest problem people have in understanding this. You're thinking about value in terms of money. Does the New York subway

pay for itself? Do people pay enough in fares to pay for the system? These kinds of things really miss the point, because they ignore the qualitative incommensurable change in productivity that's made possible by an infrastructure platform as a platform.

As Mr. LaRouche considers it, in creating a synthetic environment, an artificial environment, a manmade, nurturing, improved, better environment around us; where our surroundings,

the world that we live in, is, to an increasing degree, one of our own creation. The resources that are resources to us in our

daily life, or on a national economic scale, are not those of 2000 years ago. They're not the resources of good land for agriculture – although of course, we use that; or of resources that are sitting around. Fish in the ocean or the river that you

can catch. They're resources that are underground; they're resources that are very hard to separate from each other.

Separating out rare Earth elements for their use; mining aluminum

ore and creating aluminum with a process that requires a great deal of electricity. The ability to use the resources of the future to increase our power as a species; that's the real key direction that infrastructure must be approached from.

The way to avoid the bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal user fee approach to infrastructure financing, is to acknowledge

its unique role in the economy as something that's of governmental responsibility and something whose returns are inherently indirect and should not be looked for in terms of direct money made by them via user fees. It's just a completely

wrong way to look at these things.

The way to make this possible is going to go far beyond Donald Trump's proposals for investing \$1 trillion in infrastructure over the next decade via a process that pulls in private money via PPPs (public-private partnerships) and the like. What's required is not annual appropriations, not private financing, but an ability to have national credit over a longer term loans via a national banking approach to make it possible to build these 5-, 10-, 25-year programs at rates that are affordable. So we can put in place this necessary physical environment; create the platform that we would want to live in, where we're able to move efficiently. Where new areas for, for example, affordable housing open up, when you've got a better transportation system. You don't have to live quite so close to an expensive city center to be able to get a job there. You can enjoy more of your time when you have an efficient and productive infrastructure platform.

So I think overall, New York City is a case study. You'd say that if this can happen in New York, and you think about the importance of New York City and the nation, the importance of the businesses that are located there; you'd say that there is enough of a pull that this should never have been possible for this to occur in New York City. But it has, and it's just an illustration of a dramatic underinvestment nationwide; and

something that has to be reversed in this way that Mr. LaRouche has been very unique and very correct in proposing for the United States.

OGDEN: Well, Jason, you have unique perspective, because not only have you spent the last week up in New York, but you've had the opportunity to travel to China. Maybe you could just tell us a little bit; just a personal eyewitness view. What's the difference between being an American walking around the streets of New York City right now with crumbling infrastructure, versus being in China, walking around Beijing with a blossoming high technology commitment to modern infrastructure?

ROSS: Well, some people might say it's an unfair comparison, because the metro system in Nanjing is basically brand new; it's a decade or two old. And in Beijing, there's been significant expansion of the lines. But the fact is, that even older cities – take Seoul, South Korea; they've had major upgrades to their subway system. They put in the screen doors in the stations so you don't have trash or people falling on the tracks; it makes it safer, it makes it possible to air condition the stations. These are the kinds of things that New York could have retrofitted; but if you look at the situation today, you've got the interesting aromas in New York subways. You've got the famously unreliable performance. In contrast to that, the Chinese, for example, high-speed rail network, where you're

able

to go an equivalent distance as that between here and Chicago –

– meaning Beijing to Shanghai – you can go in five hours in China.

That same trip by rail here in the United States takes 19 hours.

Or, take New York to Washington. It's kind of insane for somebody looking from the outside, to see these two major cities

of the United States separated by travel really takes hours.

It's a little under three hours even with the "high-speed" Acela;

which is isn't very high-speed. By road, you're looking at more

than five hours. This would be a one, one and a half hour travel. It's really a question of how we're thinking about ourselves; the fact that these kinds of terrible conditions are

being tolerated. And the fact that of these stupid, stupid economic policies that have made this possible, continue to be tolerated.

Mr. LaRouche has pointed to the post-Kennedy shift in orientation of the United States, away from a future orientation,

away from investments in the future, away from physical productivity towards finance. You can have all of the exotic investment derivatives that you want, but that's not going to get

you home any quicker if the train is late, or because a bunch of

trash on the tracks caught on fire and delayed the subway line.

OGDEN: One thing about that. First of all, infrastructure goes far beyond just transport infrastructure. Obviously there's

the power production and what you can provide in terms of energy density towards manufacturing and all of the agricultural technology that is involved in a modern infrastructure platform for a nation. But one question I think is interesting, and we discussed it a little bit. We take for granted that the idea of faster transport is just a modern idea and that we should have faster transport between cities. That sort of stands on its own, it is true. But what role does that play in terms of the science of economics? Productivity and what does that allow us to do economically that we couldn't do before without this kind of high-speed transport?

ROSS: Well, let's also take it on the level of the Belt and Road, where some of these areas, it's not just going from moderate to high speed transit; it's going from a two-week voyage through the mountains by road to one that only takes a few days in the location I'm thinking of right now. But think of the value of land in a certain area. What is the value of a piece of land? It depends on what the surroundings are, what is the environment; including, very importantly, probably most important these days, the created environment – the constructed environment. That nurturing, synthetic, artificial, manmade human environment that we've created. If you've got an area, and now you've got access to high-speed rail, you've built several fourth-generation, a very highly efficient nuclear power supply. You know it'll be on 24 hours a day; the rates are reasonable.

You've got a water supply system backed up by desalination to ensure that it's always available; and you've got an efficient to get people, employees, and goods around. The value of that area has now just dramatically increased; not just in financial terms, like the rent would be higher on a piece of land there, if you owned a building. But it actually is more productive. You can move things around more quickly; you can go from a prototype design to creating goods more rapidly. You're able to waste less time having whatever it is that you're producing or working on just being in transit going from place to place. Think about it. When you're shipping things, say you've got a type of production facility and you're shipping things by ocean and you're counting on a certain number of car parts arriving every week. Well, there's always a certain number that are just sitting out in the ocean in transit; it's just wasted inventory basically. So physically, those are maybe a small type of improvement to look at, but the type of economy that's made possible as a whole. You could do the best urban planning you want, you could have a wonderful system in some area; but if that area didn't have electricity, it doesn't matter how well things are laid out. It doesn't matter how clean the water is around it, how perfect the weather; you're simply going to be limited in terms of what processes you can engage in. Transportation, energy, access to resources. I think the real way to look at it right now is we have to keep in mind, whenever we're talking

about infrastructure or platforms, we have to talk about nuclear fusion. Because that's really the thing you've got to keep in mind. How will our relationship to other people, land area, resources, how is that going to change with the development of commercial nuclear fusion? Where the price of energy will come down dramatically; where our ability to process resources will be dramatically eased. How is that going to change the productivity, the value of every person, the value of the platform of constructed environment that we've got? You have to always keep that in mind. What's the next level going to be? I'll say one more thing. You brought up agriculture. Think about the important role of space infrastructure in agriculture today. The ability of GPS positioning; the ability to get a very good sense of conditions on the ground of agricultural conditions, of weather, of location; and the way that changes the way you approach to fertilizing, taking care, harvesting of the field. So, the space program, where our space infrastructure is playing a major role here. So, what are the next levels of infrastructure going to be? Let's keep that in mind.

OGDEN: I think that's the key. It's vision; it's where are we going next. Where is the world in the next 50 years? Can we imagine a new platform of human existence which is incommensurate with the one that we currently have? It's very important to look

backwards in history and say, prior to the discovery of nuclear fission, what was possible and what was not possible? Prior to the development of widespread electricity? So, if you look at the incommensurate changes over time that the human species has gone through, can you imagine what the next incommensurate leap is going to be? I really do think that that is the beauty of this Belt and Road Initiative. Go back 40 years, go back as I think Helga mentioned in the remarks that I quoted in the beginning; go back to when Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche were first campaigning for this idea of a new international economic order around the International Development Bank. This became this vision of this productive linkage between East and West, uniting Eurasia; it was known as the Eurasian Land-Bridge. This was the vision for the New Silk Road that now in 2013 was adopted by the Chinese government and is now a reality. Forty years ago, would you have even imagined what has now become possible because of what China has committed itself to? It requires those types of visionaries at every stage of history to say where do we go to next; what is the next leap that mankind has to take? I do think, as we've discussed, the next leap is moving mankind into near-Earth space and then beyond. We have to become an extraterrestrial species; not just one that makes expeditions with two-man, three-man capsules to the Moon and back. But actually building up an infrastructure as we have here on Earth, to create these kinds of artificial environments in space. You project that vision of the future back onto what

we should be doing here on Earth, and a lot of these things just become kind of obvious. We shouldn't have trains derailing coming in and out of Penn Station, if we're actually a species worthy of colonizing Mars.

ROSS: Right. You're talking about looking back to the past to look at something having been a breakthrough originally. Some of the equipment that's currently operating in the signalling in the New York subway is from the 1930s, when those relay boxes and things like this go back to the Roosevelt administration. And they're still in use; thankfully, still working for the most part.

OGDEN: Do they use Morse Code to signal when the train's coming into the station?

ROSS: There are rude levers and things like this.

OGDEN: I thought it was unique that in this speech that Helga made in Nanjing, as I mentioned, she was speaking to the Phoenix Publishing House, which published the Chinese version of the "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge" special report; which is the {EIR} Special Report from two years ago, and now this is circulating in Chinese. But she was sort of giving a report back on what's the progress that we've made; what are the breakthroughs that we've made so far; what do we have to do next?

It was this remark that she made that to fully realize all of this, you must study my husband's science of economics. It really is true. Beginning to understand these things not just

from the standpoint of transport corridors and train tracks and highways and these types of very necessary projects; but to understand it from above in terms of the science of human productivity and how the human mind harnesses new technologies and uses them to build these increasing platforms of human existence. You already have the world engaging in a process of which they're not even quite conscious of what they're doing. It's necessary to become fully conscious of what this process actually is, in order to carry it forward to the next level. Let me ask you one more political question, Jason. On the ground there in New York, how are people responding to, on one side this 24-hour nonstop news cycle barrage about Russian spies and so on; and then on the other side, being told that there's this incredible process that's underway, this breakthrough that happened in China that they're not even being told about? What's people's response to that?

ROSS: I don't know how different it is from other places, but overall, people are getting really sick about hearing about Trump-gate and Russia. People are really sick of it. Either that, or they're going along with it and they kind of listen to it. But what really gets through to people is when you're discussing thinking about the future. This is what people really do respond to. They say, "OK, what are we going to do? The election happened. What's our future going to be?" If your favorite historical figure ever were the President of the United States right now, what would be the policies you'd want to get implemented? OK, let's start making those things happen.

The potential to do this in a very new way, both shocks some people or seems impossible to others; but I attended a forum about US-China economic relations the other day, and one of the things that came up was one of the presenters was going through various studies about the economy in China. About how the middle class is exploding, how poverty is diminishing very rapidly; the percentage of the population that's actually poor is going down very quickly; and about the level of optimism. There was a chart of optimism among different nations; it measured as survey questions. "I think my children will have a better future than I do." And in all segments of China, this was very positive in all segments of China. For the middle segments of China it's 60-70%; even a majority in the lower income segments as well. There's just this tremendous sense that things are getting better, things are moving forward; the next generation will have it better. Then on this chart, you have the United States, way down here almost at the very bottom, along with the Western European nations. So, I just think – I know this gets away from asking how people respond here, but it's a very important point, I think. In keeping with the shift of the center of gravity in the world, the importance economically and politically, away from the trans-Atlantic and towards Asia where everyone is expecting the majority of the growth in the world economy in the next decades.

Along with that, you have this sense of happiness and optimism in that part of the world. In these old, sour nations. It's also changing in Europe, but in the trans-Atlantic, the government leaders can say whatever they want, but if you actually ask people what they think about what their future looks like, it's very grim. The contrast between these two outlooks – you had asked earlier about New York versus China – as a personal anecdote, that was one of the huge differences that I saw; was this overwhelming sense of optimism from people in China. It's getting better. We can absolutely have that sense here as well, by making it a reality; by throwing off the stupid ideas that are holding us back. By throwing off this slavish adherence to Wall Street and London; by tolerating the avowed supremacy of finance over actual human contributions. It's a choice we have to make.

OGDEN: Exactly! That was exactly the point that Helga made in her speech in Nanjing; she said "The Belt and Road has injected optimism into many countries, and the momentum is unstoppable. But, to fully bring it into fruition, it will not be easy." So, we have our work cut out for us here in the United States. I think this idea of a task force of engineers and real qualified minds who are going to put their minds to work on how to construct this vision for how the United States can join this

New Silk Road dynamic; it's a very important one. I'd like to put on the screen one more time the address to the petition: This is "Congress: Suck It Up and Move On! It's Time to Rebuild the Country"; lpac.co/rebuild. I encourage you to sign that petition and to circulate it, and to become involved in what you just heard from Jason. Spread the news about this dynamic of optimism that is sweeping the world, and the possibility that this is something that could happen here in the United States.

Thank you so much, Jason; it was a pleasure talking to you from your remote location. I'd like to thank everybody for tuning into our webcast here today. Please stay tuned for more news from Helga Zepp-LaRouche; we'll keep you updated as her travels continue. We've got some definite breakthroughs that we can be expecting over the coming days. So, thanks for joining us, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Den økonomiske platform

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 25. maj, 2017 – Det, der altid må ligge til grund for vores forståelse af det, nogle mennesker blot kalder »infrastruktur«, må være Lyndon LaRouches begreb om, hvad det egentlig er, der gør sig gældende med et sådant begreb. For, det reflekterer den ene sandhed om menneskeheden og dens historie, nemlig den sandhed, at menneskeheden genopfinder sig selv og så at sige skaber en ny og bedre menneskelig art, gennem sin iboende, menneskelige kreativitet.

Dette er den sandhed, der ligger i infrastruktur, sandheden om økonomi og sandheden om selve den menneskelige natur – de er i virkeligheden alle aspekter af én og samme ting, der stirrer os i møde, når vi først begynder at begribe det.

Ben Deniston fra LaRouche PAC Videnskabsteam fremførte dette argument på en forståelig måde den 13. april med sine korte bemærkninger til Schiller Instituttets Manhattan-konference, og som blev rapporteret i *EIR*, 5. maj. [www.larouchepub.com/other/2017/4418lar_platform_concept.html]

Bens titel lød, »Fra den Nye Silkevej til rummet: LaRouches koncept om den økonomiske platform«. Og her, efter afslutningen af Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing den 14.-15. maj en måned senere, har Lyndon LaRouche understreget, at det nye, internationale rumprogram nu er det næste, nødvendige skridt for menneskeheden.

Den tidligst kendte sådan »platform« var den præhistoriske trans-oceaniske, maritime kultur, som allerede besejlede verdenshavet under den sidste istid. Ben karakteriserede denne kulturs »platform« som stjernekortet, som søfarerne brugte til at finde vej over det uvejsomme hav. Menneskets viden om stjernehimlen var den første videnskab og er på en måde fortsat kernen i al ægte videnskab – som Lyndon LaRouche i dybden forklarer hele dette spørgsmål i 1984 i sin artikel, »On the Subject of B.G. Tilak's Thesis: The Present Scientific Implications of Vedic Calendars from the Standpoint of Kepler and Circles of Gauss« (Om B.G. Tilaks tese: De nuværende videnskabelige implikationer af vediske kalendere ud fra Keplers standpunkt og kredse omkring Gauss), som findes genoptrykt i *EIR*, 28. april.[1]

Lyndon LaRouche bruger termen »platform« i denne forstand til at indikere en ægte videnskabelig, kulturel og økonomisk revolution, som kvalitativt transformerer menneskeheden, dens omgivelser, aktiviteter, overbevisninger og moral – ja, som faktisk omskaber mennesket til en ny, anderledes og bedre art.

Det var det menneskelige intellekt, der for første gang begreb stjernernes plan. Det var det menneskelige intellekt, der indledte menneskets erobring af kontinenternes indre, fra Karl den Stores store kanaler, til Colberts værker og Amerikas kanaler og jernbaner, og videre til kulminationen af dette menneskelige intellekt i den Eurasiske Landbro, eller Bælt & Vej, og som blev udtænkt af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche.

Den mest strålende side af det Tyvende Århundrede, som er integreret med Lyndon LaRouche og hans arbejde i det århundrede, vil altid være lanceringen af rumprogrammet, også selv om det i vid udstrækning blev afbrudt på det tidspunkt. Enhver dybere undersøgelse af rumprogrammets historie og dets personer bekræfter én i overbevisningen om, at dette i sig selv var en kvalitativt højere fase af den menneskelige civilisation: selve personerne, videnskabsfolkene, astronauterne og de hundreder af tusinder, der gjort alt, hvad der var muligt og umuligt for at støtte indsatsen – de var bedre mennesker, af en højere kvalitet. Idealistiske mennesker. Det er ganske åbenlyst; og det gælder i lige grad for det sovjetiske som for det amerikanske rumprogram.

Lyndon og Helga LaRouches ven, Krafft Ehrlicke, er et fremragende eksempel.

Som de nævnte artikler af Lyndon LaRouche antyder, så er det en kendt hemmelighed, at dagens og morgendagens rumpionerer har rødder tilbage i tiden, til istidens videnskabsfolk og globetrottere. Selv de navne, vi giver dem: »astronauter«, »kosmonauter«, »taikonauter«, fastslår korrekt, at de er »søfarere«, af det græske ord »nautes«. Det er de sandelig.

☒ Med vores lancering af en national kampagne for at revolutionere infrastrukturen i New York City, er dette nogle af den form for overvejelser, der ligger os på sinde.

Titelfoto: Helleristning fra Engelstrup, Odsherred, dateret til år 1000-500 f.Kr. Helleristninger med afbildning af skibe i hele Norden viser den store betydning, skibsfart havde for datidens mennesker, hvor indlandsområderne var ufremkommelige.

Indsat foto: Shanghai Transrapid maglevtog i 2012. (photo: Lars Plougmann/Flickr CC BY-SA 2.0)

[1] Vi henviser til knappen *EIR* på hjemmesiden, der giver adgang til arkivet over samtlige årgange af *EIR*. Nogle artikler er dog kun for betalende abonnenter. For tegning af abonnement, henvendelse til vores kontor.

Er fred i Mellemøsten endelig muligt?

Leder Fra LaRouche PAC, 24. maj, 2017 – Præsident Trumps historiske besøg til de hellige steder for de tre religioner af Bogen (Den jødiske Bibel, den kristne Bibel og Koranen, - red.), sluttede i dag i Vatikanet. Udskrifter fra både Vatikanet og Det Hvide Hus rapporterer, at samarbejde omkring fred i Mellemøsten var det centrale diskussionsemne – »fremme af fred i verden gennem politisk forhandling og dialog mellem religioner«, som Vatikanet udtrykte det.

Forskellen mellem den aktuelle situation og så alle de mislykkede bestræbelser under tidligere præsidenter er den kendsgerning, at den britiske opsplittning af verden i Øst og Vest, den »frie verden vs. gudløs kommunisme«, skabt af

briterne efter præsident Franklin Roosevelts død, er i færd med at blive smadret af samarbejdet mellem Donald Trump, Vladimir Putin og Xi Jinping. Den israelsk-palæstinensiske konflikt har tjent som den primære styrekabine for denne opdeling af verden, og det samme har Nordkorea i Asien. I begge tilfælde ville briterne og deres naive fjolser i USA og Europa træffe alle tænkelige forholdsregler for at *forhindre*, at der kommer en løsning på disse betændte kriser, på trods af den kendsgerning, at deres eksistens var grobund for et terroristkaos og konstant truede med at blive gnisten til udbruddet af atomkrig.

Nu er en ny, økonomisk verdensorden på plads, hvilket demonstreredes af det succesrige Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing, den 14.-15. maj. Alt imens Kina og Rusland var hoveddrivkraft bag denne proces, så sendte præsident Trump en højtplaceret repræsentant, skabte en »Bælt & Vej Komite for USA« for at følge op på forummet samt inviterede Kina til at deltage i planlægning og byggeri af den desperat nødvendige genopbygning af den smuldrende, amerikanske infrastruktur.

Med præsident Trump, der har kurs mod Bruxelles på torsdag til et NATO-møde (de anti-russiske fanatikere holder vejret i forventning om, hvad Trump vil sige), så fremlagde den russiske forsvarsminister Sergei Shoigu i dag et ekstremt positivt syn på det amerikansk-russiske samarbejde i krigen mod terror i Syrien.

»Vi taler med dem 'på alle tider af døgnet'«, sagde Shoigu om det amerikanske militær, »både nat og dag, og vi mødes ved forskellige lejligheder«. Chefen for den amerikanske generalstab, general Dunford, beskrev i sidste uge det tætte samarbejde med russerne og syrerne, selv om amerikansk lov forbyder egentlige fælles militære deployeringer.

Dette er det nye, globale miljø, baseret på samarbejde, i hvilket præsident Trump opfordrer Islam, Jødedom og Kristendom

til at komme sammen for fred. Med hensyn til terrorisme sagde Trump søndag i Riyadh, ved et møde med ledere fra næsten 50 islamiske nationer, at det ikke er en konflikt mellem religioner, men mellem godt og ondt.

I samme ånd bryder muligheden for fred ud på Koreahalvøen. Den nyligt valgte præsident for Sydkorea, Moon Jae-in, promoverer åbenlyst en genindførelse af 'Solskinspolitikken' for økonomisk samarbejde med Nordkorea, både for fælles udvikling og for at etablere den nødvendige tillid for en aftale for at afslutte Nordkoreas atomprogram, til gengæld for en fredsaftale og løfte om ikke-aggression fra USA.

Præsident Moons udsending til Rusland, Song Young-gil, holdt dybtgående diskussioner med Ruslands minister for udvikling i Fjernøsten, Alexander Galushka, i sidste uge. Song sagde til det sydkoreanske nyhedsbureau, *Yonhap*: »Minister Galushka foreslog, at det trilaterale samarbejde mellem Syd- og Nordkorea og Rusland, og som har befundet sig i et dødvande pga. atomspørgsmålene, nu fremsættes af hver nation, og det gik jeg ind på.« Dette har været kernen i Lyndon LaRouches forslag mht. Korea i de seneste tyve år. Ligesom tilfældet er i Mellemøsten, så er den Nye Silkevej også her den platform, på hvilken fred endelig kan etableres.

Kinas ambassadør til FN, Liu Jieyi, sagde ved Sikkerhedsrådets møde om Nordkorea tirsdag, at »der er intet til hinder for en dialog i den aktuelle situation – det kræver politisk vilje.«

»Alle skridt fremad i Koreakrisen er sket gennem dialog«, sagde han – og han kunne have tilføjet, at alle skridt fremad blev saboteret af krigspartierne i Vesten, først Bush og Cheney og dernæst Barack Obama.

Disse geopolitiske spil kan og må lægges i graven for evigt, og Imperiets ild må slukkes. Tiden er inde.

Foto: USA's præsident Donald Trump havde udstrakte drøftelser med Pave Frans under en privat audiens i Vatikanet, 24. maj,

2017. Her beundrer han med fr. Trump Michelangelos store vægmaleri, Dommedag, i det Sixtinske Kapel i Vatikanet.

Den dybere liggende proces bag Alma Deutschers musikalske geni: En 12-årig komponist af klassisk musik

Vores politiske bevægelse [LaRouche-bevægelsen og Schiller Instituttet] er dedikeret til ideen om, at alle børn kan blive genier, hvis deres kreative potentiale udvikles. Dette er Alma et bevis på.

Vi er overbevist om, at menneskehedens vigtigste udfordring består i at udvikle en strategi for udløsning af kreativiteten hos alle mænd, kvinder og børn, og at en afgørende metode til at opnå dette er gennem at genopleve fortidens kreative opdagelser. Også dette er Alma et bevis på.

Og vi er fast besluttet på at skabe en ny, global renæssance, for hvilken renæssance nye musikkompositioner, baseret på principperne for den mest storslåede, klassiske musik, vil være med til at vise vejen. Og igen, Almas unge, musikalske intellekt og sjæl beviser allerede, at dette er muligt.

Den efterfølgende artikel er på engelsk. (Se også den danske version her.)

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Syngende spørgsmål og svar med Alexander Gent Gillesberg (7 år) og Michelle

Singing question and answer with Alexander Gent Gillesberg (7 years old) and Michelle

Marts 2017, March 2017::

<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Alexander-and-Michelle-March-2017.mp3>

Den 3. marts 2017, March 3, 2017

<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Alexander-og-Michelle-March-3-2017.mp3>

Den 3. marts 2017, 2. sang, March 3, 2017, second song

<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Alexander-og-Michelle-March-3-2017-anden-sang.mp3>

Der kommer flere om nogle dage.

More are coming in a few days.

Indslag om Alma Deutscher på "60 Minutes" CBS tv-program den 5. november 2017.

Schiller Instituttet interviewer dr. Wang Yiwei i København om Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing

København, 18. maj, 2017 – Efter seminaret »Kinas Ét Bælt, én Vej-initiativ og mulighederne for Norden«, der var arrangeret i fællesskab af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS) og den Kinesiske Ambassade i Danmark, gennemførte Schiller Instituttetts Michelle Rasmussen et interview med Wang Yiwei, professor ved School of International Studies; direktør for Institute of International Affairs, samt direktør for Center for European Studies ved Renmin Universitet i Beijing. Han er forfatter af bogen, »The Belt and Road: What will China offer the World in its Rise?«, fra 2016 (Bælt og Vej: Hvad vil Kina tilbyde den fremvoksende verden?)

Wang Yiwei deltog ved præsentationen af den kinesiske udgave af EIR's specialrapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«, som blev præsenteret af Schiller Instituttetts stifter og præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, ved et symposium, sponsoreret af Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, der også er medsponsor af den kinesiske udgivelse, den 29. september, 2015, på Renmin Universitet.

Den Nye Silkevej – 'En proces

for fred'

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 23. maj, 2017 – Den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, der nu er i Italien, mødtes tidligere i dag i Betlehem med den palæstinensiske leder Mahmood Abbas, hvor de talte om, hvad der ligger forude. Trump udtrykte håb om, at Amerika kan hjælpe. Han sagde: »Hvis israelerne og palæstinenserne kan skabe fred, vil det indlede en fredsproces i hele Mellemøsten ... [det] ville være en fantastisk præstation«.

Det er i realiteten den Nye Silkevej – Verdenslandbroen – som udgør midlet til at opnå denne dramatiske præstation, allevegne, i 'fredsprocessen', selv i de mest belejrede, forladte lande. Dette aspekt tages nu op, sammen med den virkelige betydning af »økonomi«, i efterfølgende diskussioner mange steder, om det historiske Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde, der fandt sted den 14.-15. maj. For eksempel kommer dagens *South China Morning Post* med den iagttagelse, at Japan og Kina nu med held kan komme sammen og samarbejde om Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI).

Helga Zepp-LaRouche fastslog udtrykkeligt denne pointe i sin fremlæggelse for BVI-forummet i Beijing i sidste uge. Hun fremlagde, hvordan BVI også må forlænges til hele det sydvestasiatiske område, som Kina allerede har foreslået; og ligeledes forlænges som en »Storslået udviklingsplan for hele Afrika«.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche og hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, har i årtier promoveret dette fredsprincip internationalt, for eksempel i to, internationale konferencer i 1988 og i bogen, »Udvikling er et andet navn for Fred«.

Vi befinder os i øjeblikket i kampens hede for at vinde sejr for dette koncept her i USA, hvor amerikanere ellers bliver bombarderet med propaganda og sorte, eller 'hemmelige',

operationer, der går ud på at sværte og dæmonisere Trump, dæmonisere Rusland og Kina, dæmonisere »store projekter« og dæmonisere selve livet. Kilden til alt dette er Det britiske Imperium i sine døds kvaler, der har mobiliseret i et forsøg på at bringe USA's præsident, og USA med ham, til fald. Et nyt, dræbende anslag af videoklip, der angriber Rusland, blev i dag skabt af en høring i Husets Udvalgskomite om Efterretning, om russiske »aktive forholdsregler« mod valgene i USA i 2016.

Det er værd at gentage rådene om disse beskidte operationer fra senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), et seniorkongresmedlem og formand for Senatets Retsudvalg. Han sagde den 10. maj, da han af Fox News blev spurgt, hvad han mente om sammenligningen mellem Trumps fyring af FBI-direktør James Comey og så Nixon, der blev taget for Watergate. Grassley sagde, »Mit budskab er, Skråt op, og gå videre«.

Vi har en forfærdelig masse, vi skal gøre. Den geografiske vision for udviklingen af de amerikanske kontinenter blev fremlagt i sidste uge af Zepp-LaRouche i hendes fremlæggelse i Beijing. »Når vi ser på verdenskortet, så er USA ikke kun et land, der er omgivet af to oceaner og to naboer, men et land, der kan blive en central del af en infrastrukturkorridor, der forbinder sydspidsen af Latinamerika gennem Central- og Sydamerika med det eurasiske transportsystem, via en tunnel under Beringstrædet.«

En del af dette nordamerikanske billede, der har brug for omgående opmærksomhed, er New York City, hvis transportinfrastruktur er ved at bryde sammen, i hele metropolområdet – det største på kontinentet – men især i Manhattan. New Yorks guvernør sendte den 21. maj et brev til præsident Trump, hvor han bad om hjælp fra staten. I alle transportenhederne – Amtraks passagertog, Penn Station, LaGuardia Lufthavn, Metrosystemet – sker der ulykker, aflysninger og dysfunktion. Lyndon LaRouche har kommissioneret dannelsen af en aktionskomite, der skal fremlægge, hvad der må gøres, og »lave krigshyl« om det. Opstille et program; få

internationalt input. »Det er fysisk muligt at gøre det.«

Præsident John F. Kennedy, der fejrer sin 100-års fødselsdag den 29. maj, rejste hyppigt princippet om fred gennem udvikling. Den 1. marts, 1961, da han underskrev sin Eksekutive Ordre, der oprettede Fredskorpset (Peace Corps), talte han om amerikanere, der var villige »til at ofre deres energi og tid og arbejde for sagen for verdensfred og menneskehedens fremskridt«. Han sagde, amerikanere »mere fuldt ud må udøve deres ansvar i den store, fælles sag for global udvikling«.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump mødtes med præsident for det palæstinensiske selvstyre, Mahmood Abbas, i Betlehem den 23. maj, 2017.

Saudi-Arabien er kilden til terrorisme!

Trump må droppe dem og holde sig til det Nye Paradigme

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 22. maj, 2017 – Selv, mens præsident Donald Trump søndag deltog i unævnelige ceremonier sammen med de saudiske tilbedere af guldkalven, blev det nye paradigme, med Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ, fremtrædende rapporteret i Golfstaternes aviser. Og Iran – en afgørende nation i udviklingen af de nye Eurasiske Landbroer – responderede i al mindelighed på Trumps ekstreme provokationer ved simpelt hen at tilbyde at vente og antage, at han ville komme frem til en mere fornuftig politik!

Saudi-Arabien er det sted, der stort set har uddannet alle de væsentligste islamistiske ekstremister og terrorister i verden. Det vil ikke være med til at hjælpe en amerikansk præsident med at genopbygge den by, som det for 15 år siden udløste ødelæggelse over – lige så lidt, som det vil genopbygge Yemen, som det nu har jævnet med jorden og pint. Ja, Saudi-Arabien har for den sags skyld aflyst sine egne energi- og andre infrastrukturprojekter, siden olieprisen faldt – altså, det stik modsatte af Kinas storslåede »win-win«-projekter under Bælt & Vej-initiativet.

Endnu vigtigere end det faktum, at nyhederne om Bælt & Vej-forummets succes i Beijing kommer ud i Golf-pressen under præsidentens besøg, var disse nyheders indhold. Det fokuserede på Lyndon og Helga LaRouches 30 år lange kampagne for »Verdenslandbroen«, der var frøet til Kinas nutidige succesfulde »Nye Silkevejsinitiativ«. Dr. Ahmed Al-Kedidis ekstraordinære redegørelse blev udgivet statsaviserne i Qatar og Oman samt i diverse andre, private aviser og websider i Golfen i løbet af weekenden.

Lyndon LaRouche bemærkede i dag, at dette er en genklang af den i stigende grad betydningsfulde rolle, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche – der talte ved begivenheder under topmødet i Beijing – spiller i udviklingen af »Bælt & Vej« til en *Verdenslandbro*. Dette sker samtidig med, at Stillehavsområdet bliver mere fremherskende økonomisk, og vokser med større hast.

Det er presserende nødvendigt, at præsident Trump bringes til at ændre sit fokus tilbage til USA's genopbygning og økonomiske genrejsning – især i sin egen hjemby, New York, hvis byområde er i færd med at forvandles til en farlig infrastruktur-katastrofezone. De simpleste rejser i byområdet er blevet farlige og usikre for millioner af mennesker. Der er behov for omgående handling her, og, fortsatte LaRouche; der bør dannes en ekspertkomite for at stille krav om handling.

Da Trump fokuserede på en sådan genopbygning, kom Kinas

præsident Xi og Japans premierminister Abe ham i møde med afgørende planer for investeringer i ny transportinfrastruktur, som de for tiden er verdensmestre i. Det er det nye paradigme, fra storstilede projekter til udforskning af rummet og forskning i fusionskraft – alt sammen i samarbejde mellem nationer.

For sikkerhed og kampen mod terrorisme er Trump-administrationens relation med Rusland stadig den strategiske. Så vel som Ruslands egen relation med Iran.

Det amerikanske folk vil ikke glemme, hvem det var, der sponsorerede terroristerne, der stod bag 11. september, ikke efter, at amerikanerne kæmpede mod Bush og Obama for at få denne »hemmelige« information afsløret. Præsident Trump må satse på det nye paradigme for samarbejde omkring de ting, han har lovet amerikanerne, han ville gøre.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump stiller op til fotografering sammen med Kong Salman, efter en ceremoni, der markerede åbningen af det Globale Center for Bekæmpelse af Ekstremistiske Ideologier, og hvor Trump, Salman og Egyptens præsident el-Sisi (til højre for Salman) sammen 'lagde deres hænder' på den lysende globus. Ikke alt, der glitrer, er guld

'''

**Præsident Trump i
Mellemøsten:
Gå i forening imod terrorisme**

og løs den israelsk-palæstinensiske splittelse

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 21. maj, 2017 – I dag holdt præsident Trump en tale for et møde med 20 ledere af muslimske nationer – men ikke Iran – i Riyadh. I sin tale krævede han en universel krig mod terrorisme som basis for en forening af verden for fred og udvikling. Talen burde i det mindste afslutte ét aspekt af hysteriet og løgnene, der bruges i den 'farvede revolution' for at ødelægge præsidenten – nemlig, at han skulle være anti-muslimsk. Han bemærkede, at 95 % af dem, der dræbes af terrorisme, er muslimer og erklærede: »Med Guds hjælp vil dette topmøde markere begyndelsen til enden for dem, der praktiserer terror og spreder dens afskyelige trosbekendelse.«

Der er helt klart problemer, der må adresseres mht. saudierne, hvis støtte til Wahhabisme har været den primære, ideologiske base for terroristsvøben internationalt, og hvor en stor del af finansieringen og bevæbningen af terroristoperationerne enten kom direkte fra saudierne eller blev kanaliseret gennem saudierne af briterne og Bush' og Obamas administrationer. Saudierne er engageret i en grusom krig mod Yemen, med britiske og amerikanske våben, og skaber en af de alvorligste humanitære katastrofer i moderne tid.

Verden har imidlertid drastisk forandret sig i løbet af det seneste år, og især i løbet af den seneste uge. Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing i sidste uge markerer et faseskifte i menneskehedens historie – en ny, økonomisk verdensorden er officielt blevet etableret, baseret, ikke på nulsums-, hund-over-hund-geopolitik, men derimod på fysisk-økonomisk win-win-udvikling og kulturelt samarbejde. Saudi-Arabien, De forenede arabiske Emirater og andre

golfstater og arabiske nationer sendte højtplacerede repræsentanter til forummet. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche vedvarende har fremført, og som det i stigende grad er blevet promoveret af nationerne i Mellemøsten, så er den Nye Silkevej den unikke basis for en genopbygningen af området, fra den ødelæggelse, der er frembragt af både terroristerne og de dødbringende og kriminelle ødelæggelseskrige, der blev ført af Trumps to forgængere i Det Hvide Hus.

I modsætning til Bush' og Obamas krige for regimeskifte, der blev ført gennem en koloniherre-mentalitet med »ansvar for at beskytte« (»den hvide mands lod«), og som ødelagde regeringer og lande, når de nægtede at underkaste sig Vestens direktiver, så har Trump slået ind på en anden kurs: »Vi vil vedtage et princip om realisme, der er rodfæstet i fælles værdier, fælles interesser og sund fornuft«, sagde han i Riyadh. »Vi er ikke her for at belære. Vi er ikke her for at fortælle andre mennesker, hvordan de skal leve, hvad de skal gøre, hvem de skal være, eller hvilken trosbekendelse, de skal have. Vi er i stedet her for at tilbyde partnerskab, baseret på fælles interesser og værdier, for at forfølge en bedre fremtid.«

Der ligger en fare i Trumps blanke fordømmelse af Iran. I sin tale anklager han Iran for at yde terroristerne »sikker havn, finansiel støtte og det samfundsmæssige fundament, nødvendigt for rekruttering«. Han synes at ignorere ISIS, al-Qaeda og de andre, dødbringende Wahhabi-terrororganisationer, der er finansieret af eller gennem saudierne, når han fordømmer Hezbollah og Hamas og endda roser saudiernes krig mod houthierne i Yemen.

Men den forandrede verdenssituation giver håb om, at disse spørgsmål kan blive løst. Ved roden til ustabiliteten i den arabiske verden finder man den israelsk-palæstinensiske konflikt. Trump udgør et sjældent tilfælde, hvor en amerikansk præsident er gået op imod den britiske opsplitting af verden i den såkaldte »frie verden« i Vesten og de såkaldte »Gudløse kommunister« i Østen; og som i stedet promoverer, at de mest

magtfulde nationer på Jorden – USA, Rusland og Kina – har al mulig grund til at arbejde sammen, som venner. Dette er den globale sammenhæng, i hvilken alle geopolitiske opsplittings kan erstattes med win-win-løsninger.

I sin tale sagde Trump: »I denne ånd ... vil jeg rejse til Jerusalem og Betlehem, og dernæst til Vatikanet, og således besøge mange af de helligste steder i de tre trosretninger, der nedstammer fra Abraham. Hvis disse tre trosretninger kan forenes i samarbejde, er fred i verden mulig, inklusive fred mellem israelerne og palæstinenserne.«

Denne vision om en fredelig og fremgangsrig fremtid beror på, at menneskeheden kommer sammen gennem en forståelse af, at vore kulturer har forskellige karaktertræk, men at vi er én menneskehed. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde i sin tale til Beijing-forummet den 14. maj: »Den Nye Silkevej må – ligesom antikkens Silkevej gjorde det – føre til en udveksling af de skønneste udtryk for kultur i alle deltagerlandene, for at kunne lykkes. Den sande betydning af win-win-samarbejde er ikke kun de materielle fordele gennem infrastruktur og industriel udvikling, men er den frydefulde opdagelse af andre kulturers klassiske musik, poesi og malerkunst og, gennem at lære dem at kende, styrkelsen af vores kærlighed til menneskeheden som helhed.«

Dette må være vores mission.

Foto: Den amerikanske præsident Donald Trumps tale under sit besøg i Saudi-Arabien, hvor han blandt andet stærkt understregede, at ekstremisme og terrorisme må udrydes i alle de muslimske lande.

Lyndon Larouche: Britisk skaktræk for at lamme Trump gennem en kampagne for rigsretssag vil ikke virke

19. maj, 2017 – Den amerikanske statsmand Lyndon LaRouche kommenterede i dag, at den britiskorkestrerede kampagne for at lamme den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump politisk gennem deres fortsatte forsøg på et statskup gennem »rigsretssag« – der nu diskuteres bredt i de britiske medier, såsom *Telegraph* og *Economist* – ikke vil virke. Dette er for stort for briterne, forklarede LaRouche. Trumps sejr i de amerikanske valg sidste november var ikke et nationalt, amerikansk fænomen, men et globalt fænomen; og det bliver ikke så let at stoppe, som briterne tror, i betragtning af de udviklinger, der kommer fra Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing og andre strategiske overvejelser. Jeg er optimistisk, sagde LaRouche.

LaRouches kommentarer blev fremkaldt af en artikel, som blev udgivet i dagens *Telegraph* af stringer-journalisten for britisk efterretning, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, hvis erfaring i at orkestrere fremstød for amerikanske rigsretssager går tilbage til Clinton-affæren. På tærsklen til Trumps første udenlandsrejse som præsident, udbreder Evans-Pritchard den sorte propagandalinje, at Trump muligvis allerede er sat ud af spillet, meget lig den måde, hvorpå præsident Richard Nixon blev sat ud af spillet af forsvarsminister James Schlesinger, der »instruerede amerikanske militærfolk om at ignorere enhver ordre fra det Ovale Kontor om at bruge atomvåben«.

Evans-Pritchard hævder, at nøglen til at vælte Trump er at trække Republikansk støtte, som han indrømmer, stadig er stærk, ud under ham. Men hvad er så det næste, der sker? Han citerer Sir Jeremy Greenstock, tidligere britisk ambassadør til FN og nu »politisk risikostateg ved Gatehouse Advisory Partners«: »Amerika kan være yderst magtfuld, hvis det beslutter at handle hårdt. Xi Jinping og Putin vil sandsynligvis vente og se, om Trump destruerer sig selv.«

Dernæst rejser Evans-Pritchard spørgsmålet: hvordan vil Trump opføre sig, »når den særlige anklager [Robert Mueller] begynder at rive løs med en byge af stævninger«.

En artikel i Londonavisen *Economist* fastslår en lignende pointe: brug krigstrommerne for en rigsretssag (som de indrømmer, ikke har store chancer for at lykkes) til at sikre, at Trump ikke kan foretage sig noget som helst af politisk betydning. Hvad de imidlertid ikke nedfælder på skrift, men som ikke desto mindre er sandt, er den kendsgerning, at sådanne 'krigstrommer' og sådant politisk kaos rent historisk er blevet brugt af briterne som et røgslør, i ly af hvilket de gennemførte politiske mord på amerikanske præsidenter, som de ønskede af komme af med.

I en artikel i *Economists* trykte udgave, fra 20. maj, med overskriften, »En dyb vejrtrækning, Amerika«, lægger de ud med at dvæle ved, hvordan udnævnelsen af Robert Mueller som særlig anklager »er et frygteligt slag for hr. Trump« og hævder, at situationen minder alle om afsættelsen af Richard Nixon gennem en rigsretssag. Artiklen går dernæst lige til sagen:

»Der er dog en stor forskel på Richard Nixons vanære og fald i 1973-74 og så nu, og som gør det næsten sikkert, at hr. Trump ikke er i fare for en umiddelbar afsættelse gennem rigsretssag.« Det skyldes, at Republikanerne kontrollerer Repræsentanternes Hus, og de fleste Republikanske kongresmedlemmer vil ikke røre ved rigsretssag, fordi »de fleste Republikanske vælgere stadig er med ham [Trump]«. »Men

dette kunne ændre sig. Hvis hr. Mueller kommer frem med noget, der er alvorligt belastende for præsidenten, kunne selv de mest frygtsomme Republikanere forlade ham.« Og, selv om en rigsretssag ikke ligger i kortene på nuværende tidspunkt, konkluderer *Economist*, »så står hr. Trump med udsigten til at gøre meget lidt af nogen ting«.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump på arbejde i det Ovale Kontor.

Vi vil finde vores frihed i nødvendighed og udføre vores pligt med lidenskab! LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 19. maj, 2017

Uddrag:

Aftenenes vært: Jason Ross.

I denne weekend fandt der et enormt skift sted i verdenshistorien; noget absolut fænomenalt enormt, med Bælt & Vej Forum, der fandt sted i Beijing, Kina. Det omfattede flere end 1000 deltagere fra over 100 lande, to til tre dusin statsoverhoveder; flere dusin internationale aftaler blev underskrevet under selve begivenheden. Der blev truffet bestemmelser om over \$100 mia. i ekstra finansiering til

infrastruktur i hele verden.

Jeg vil gerne gennemgå noget af det, der fandt sted under denne konference, og dernæst sætte det i kontrast til kvaliteten af politisk debat, vi har netop nu i USA.

Her ser vi et af åbningsbillederne fra begivenhederne, med statsoverhoveder og andre delegerede, der deltog i konferencen. En meget stor begivenhed. Hallen med over 1000 mennesker. Her ser vi præsident Putin, der taler for deltagerne – han var æresgæst; viser den virkelige forbindelse mellem Kina og Rusland omkring dette projekt; her bydes han velkommen af Xi Jinping. Blandt de øvrige deltagere ved denne begivenhed var – på en meget bemærkelsesværdig måde – Helga Zepp-LaRouche, »Silkevejsladyen«; præsident og stifter af Schiller Instituttet, og hustru til Lyndon LaRouche. Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har mobiliseret for et Nyt Økonomisk Paradigme i årtier.

Det, der fandt sted på konferencen i Beijing, inklusive Helga Zepp-LaRouches deltagelse som medlem af en tænketank i et forum for tænketanke, som fandt sted, hvor hun et par gange fik lejlighed til at tale og føre sine pointer frem, var, at et helt nyt paradigme virkelig er ved at tage form. Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ inkluderer foreløbig disse seks landruter, som man ser her på skærmen, sammen med den maritime rute, som man ser gå gennem oceanerne. Det kinesiske initiativ vil medføre investering af milliarder af dollars; for \$4-8 billion infrastrukturinvestering i veje, jernbaner, havne, kanaler og den slags ting. Det, som LaRouche-bevægelsen, som Schiller Instituttet, som EIR har foreslået gennem rapporter om dette, er et Verdenslandbro-koncept for konnektivitet, infrastruktur, udvikling og opbygning af en ny platform for at gøre den fremtidige, potentielle økonomiske vækst til virkelighed.

Mængden af programmer og projekter, der er planlagt, overstiger allerede mange gange selv Marshallplanen, der genopbyggede Europa efter Anden Verdenskrig. På denne graf –

som I måske dårligt kan se – repræsenterer denne lille, blå søjle her til venstre den inflationstilpassede investering i Marshallplanen, som var USA's finansiering til genopbygningen af det krigshærgede Europa efter Anden Verdenskrig; omkring \$150 mia. Ved siden af er RFC – Reconstruction Finance Corporation, som var et af hovedinstrumenterne til finansiering af New Deals infrastrukturprogrammer (i USA); RFC byggede de store projekter i USA, der var motor for den daværende økonomiske vækst. Se dernæst på størrelsen investeringerne i Ét Bælt, én Vej; et sted mellem \$4-8 billion er planlagt at blive investeret som en del af dette program. Mange, mange gange større end noget, der tidligere er gjort.

Det er vigtigt, mener jeg, at erkende, at i denne verden, der er ved at tage form, er den ene ting, at det repræsenterer et Nyt Paradigme i verden; og den anden ting er, at det repræsenterer årtiers arbejde, årtiers mobilisering. Kort tid efter forummet, en dag eller to efter, inviterede et af top-tv-programmerne i Kina, »Dialog«, Helga Zepp-LaRouche som gæst på programmet. Lad os se et kort klip:

Interviewer: Hvad synes De om Kinas globale ambition?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg mener, at det er et meget vigtigt, strategisk initiativ, for det er den eneste måde, hvorpå man kan løse alle problemer, regionalt samarbejde, underudvikling, fattigdom; det er virkelig en historisk mission. Jeg ser intet andet. Bestemt ikke fra USA, og bestemt ikke fra Europa; så jeg er virkelig optimistisk. Jeg mener, i går var et fantastisk historisk øjeblik.

Ross: Jeg vil gerne læse en sætning ved dette interviews slutning, hvordan Helga afsluttede dette interview. Hun sagde: »Jeg er fuldstændig overbevist om, at, om et halvt år, så vil flertallet af de nationer, der stadig tøver, erkende, at det er i deres bedste interesse at tilslutte sig. Tyskland burde f.eks. have en fundamental interesse i at samarbejde. Tysk industri, Mittelstand, mellemstore virksomheder, er præcis den

form for komplementær økonomisk styrke, der ville fungere perfekt med Kina; og jeg tror, det kommer, jeg lover det.«

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet)

So, this is reflected as well in the statements from the many foreign leaders who attended the conference. Let's get a sense of what the world thought about this event. This is a quote from Matthew Pottinger; he was sent by President Trump. About a week before the forum, it was announced that Trump was upgrading US involvement; and the National Security Council East Asia head was sent. He said, "You can really see that there is a shared interest in expanding infrastructure connectivity through high quality investment financing. That's why American companies should really be involved in a lot of the projects that we're hearing about."

President Putin talked about how it's creating a new type of world order. He said, "We have exhausted many former models and indicators of economic development. Poverty, the lack of financial security, and the massive gap in the level of development between countries and regions; these all fuel international terrorism, extremism, and illegal migration. We will not be able to tackle these challenges unless we overcome this stagnation in global development. None of the old approaches to conflict resolution should be used to solve modern problems. We need fresh and stereotype-free ideas. "By proposing China's One Belt, One Road Initiative, President Xi Jinping has demonstrated an example of a creative approach towards fostering integration in energy, infrastructure, transport, industry, and humanitarian collaboration. We would

welcome the involvement of our European colleagues in this partnership." Putin was the guest of honor at the event. President Xi Jinping himself said, "We should build the Belt and Road into a road of prosperity. Development holds the master

key to solving all problems. In pursuing the Belt and Road Initiative, we should focus on the fundamental issue of development; release the growth potential of various countries, and achieve economic integration and interconnected development, and deliver benefits to all."

Viktor Orban, the prime minister of Hungary, said that "the trend of the Belt and Road Initiative, this trend is the exact opposite of what we're used to, and what we have been taught about the workings of the global economy." More on that in a moment. President Erdogan of Turkey said, "This initiative, particularly against rising terrorism in the world, will be an initiative that will almost eradicate terrorism. I believe this

cooperation, which will benefit everyone, will succeed as a model. We, as Turkey, are ready to give all kinds of support for it."

Jean-Pierre Raffarin, sent by new French President Macron, said "The Belt and Road Initiative proposed by President Xi shows

that he attaches great importance to cooperation between Europe

and Asia. It will inject vitality into global development, and

shows his global vision." Prime Minister of Greece, Alexis Tsipras: "What is particularly positive for us is that the goals

of the Belt and Road Initiative are compatible with our own regional economic goals. And our dynamic, comprehensive, strategic partnership with China sets a solid basis for

working

in this direction. Greece, after many years of severe crises, is

returning to a growth path which opens up remarkable opportunities for investment and trade.”

And last, the Economics Minister of Slovakia, Peter Ziga, said, “It’s an historic opportunity. View it as the project of

the century. Everything indicates that the Chinese side and other important states such as Russia, have a strong interest in

launching a New Silk Road. Even though the details still haven’t

been released, it’s seems that the question actually is only whether the project will take place with us, or without us.”

And that’s exactly right. As President Putin and Prime Minister Orban had said, there is a New Paradigm that is taking

place in the world right now. The past decades’ attempts to try

to control terrorism or extremism without having a real development model simply will not be effective; they cannot be effective.

I’d like to ask Kesha to address what Mr. LaRouche views as one of the most important aspects of US cooperation, in terms of

what the US has to offer the world in a World Land-Bridge-type perspective. Kesha, what do you see as the opportunities that the US has to provide leadership on this front? What do we have

to offer?

KESHA ROGERS: Well, Jason, Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche stressed both that the next phase of cooperation has to be around the offer of the United States to cooperate on the space program.

We

have to go beyond what most people have looked at as come to

the
space program, even going back to President John F Kennedy, as
something of a competitive avenue. But that this is to unite
in
harmony, mankind; to bring cultures together in a vision for,
as
Mrs. LaRouche said, what is the natural mission of mankind for
the next 10, 100, 1000 years. As she stressed in her remarks
at
the recent event, where do we want humanity as a whole to be
in
100 or even 1000 years? As she posed in her speech, is it not
the natural destiny of mankind as the only creative species
known
in this universe so far, that he will build villages on the
Moon,
develop a deeper understanding of trillions of dollars [inaud;
11:46] universe, solve the problems of – until now – incurable
disease, or solve the problem of energy and raw material
security
through the development of thermonuclear fusion power. She
goes
on to say that by focussing on the common aims of humanity, we
will be able to overcome geopolitics and establish a higher
level
of reason for the benefit of all mankind.
As Mrs. LaRouche made clear, and Mr. LaRouche, from their
decades-long work as we know, that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche have
dedicated decades of their lives to the formation of what has
been brought about with what we're seeing of the Belt and Road
Silk Road initiative; what they have called the Eurasian
Land-Bridge. But we're not just talking about development and
cooperation among nations in infrastructure development here
on
Earth with these bridges and dams and roads, but as has been
reported coming out of the Belt and Road summit, this was
actually developed in the science magazine, China is also

looking

at win-win cooperation in what is called space development or science infrastructure or a science Belt and Road. You see already out of this conference, there were over 370+ agreements

which took place; but on science and technology, President Xi Jinping of China said "Innovation is an important force of powering development." With that, they developed – to kind of highlight a few things here – a science and technology action plan, calling for 25,000 foreign-born scientists, engineers, and

managers over the next five years. They want to give 10,000 scholarships to students from developing countries to study in China. You have a set-up of about 50 joint laboratories that's

being discussed; 40+ countries to cooperate in space-based Earth

observation; observatories which would be used to identify and manage natural resources and to respond to natural disasters. So, when people think about cooperation in space, before we even talk about going to another planetary body, going to the Moon, we can actually start to set up new technologies of the shared interests for the development of mankind on this planet.

But that takes us into the next phase of mankind's commitment; as

Mrs. LaRouche said, "Our destiny has to be building villages on

the Moon." This is something that's not new to Lyndon and Helga

LaRouche. Mr. LaRouche developed the concept really as finally

to restore and revive that which was destroyed by the British Empire and those who thought to take out President John F Kennedy. Mr. LaRouche came in and restored that vision of President Kennedy in the 1980s with the Woman on Mars mission. But let me just say, the concept here is vision; vision for

the

future. What the United States has to restore itself to, is a commitment to vision in space exploration as we had under President John F Kennedy, and cooperation. A lot of people don't

know and I hear all the time that the purpose of going to the Moon, the purpose of President John F Kennedy's famous speech to

a joint session of Congress May 25, 1961, saying we're going to

send a man to the Moon and return him safely to Earth before the

end of the decade; people see that as merely competition.

What a

lot of people don't know and don't recognize is that after Kennedy made that very clear vision directed the nation toward a

national mission, it was two years later in September of 1963, only two months before he was assassinated, that President John F

Kennedy offered cooperation for a joint mission with the Soviet

Union, at a time when tensions had started to fade out, that there was a move toward mutual cooperation and development.

Those people in the United States who say that the United States

can't work with Russia, or that Russia is the enemy, these are the same people who were denying the vision of President John F

Kennedy; who didn't want the cooperation that he had set forth.

We could have had a joint mission on the Moon with the Soviet Union at the time that would have completely changed the concept

and the scope of the relationship with the United States and Russia. Also today, it's the same thing, because when we talk about missions for developing the Solar System, developing the

Moon as the first step for developing the fusion technology and energy for getting to Mars and developing colonies on Mars, as Mr. LaRouche lays out in his "Woman on Mars" speech, which he made over 30 years ago, that we would get there in 39 years and have this woman speaking back to us on this great accomplishment for the project and benefit of all mankind. That's what we have to restore right now, and that is the next phase and mission of cooperation as was clearly laid out by Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche, and also is already being taken up by nations that have developed and have joined the Belt and Road Initiative. The question at hand is the creative development of mankind and the best conception to do that is through cooperation in space, cooperation in creating new sciences, new technologies. We very much understand how to do that, and we can move forward with that initiative.

ROSS: Right; and I think in terms of way that this is really being moved on right now, you brought this up in science and in projects that clearly demonstrate common aims and have a universal character in that way. I'd just like to bring up one of the developments that came out of this forum on the strategic or the geopolitical front; which was the cooperation that was announced by President Duterte from the Philippines.

President

Duterte has been under attack for a variety of reasons.

People

say he's too tough on the drug dealers in the Philippines, etc.

What he announced, in collaboration with Vietnam and China, was

that they would work out a way to collaboratively use the resources of the South China Sea; essentially eliminating that as

a geopolitical factor, if the parties involved can agree to common development. This is very much like the d'Átente and the

agreement reached between Japan and Russia, which have not fully

in a formal way worked out the ownership of some of the contested

islands – the Kurile Islands – between Russia and Japan; but

agreed as two countries working together, to exploit the resources together in a common way. So that the hang-ups that allowed conflict to fester are being overcome by looking at ways

of working together in a collaborative way.

While all of this is happening – and this is something that the US most certainly ought to join, because we have a tremendous

need for infrastructure here; we're in desperate need of an economic recovery. President Trump has called for the spending

of \$1 trillion on infrastructure; which is nowhere what's fully

required in the United States, although it's certainly moving in

the right direction. When you would think that patriotic Americans would all be saying, "Look at these opportunities around the world. An opportunity to overcome the Wall

Street-type of finance that's characterized our economy and

move

towards real physical building of things and cooperating on projects that undoubtedly improve people's lives; like having high-speed rail, like creating jobs and business in this way." Instead, there is a total tempest-in-a-teapot going on in the United States around President Trump and all things related to Russia.

Diane, I was hoping that you could share with us your views on what this means about our ability to act politically in the United States as a nation in its own interests.

DIANE SARE: Sure. I think first of all, I'll share the views of

Lyndon LaRouche, who was briefed this morning on some comments from the British intelligence operative, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard,

who we remember from his efforts to get President Bill Clinton thrown out of office. He's basically saying that they're not going to be able to impeach President Trump; which is true. First of all, because Trump has not committed any impeachable offenses. He didn't say that, of course, but he said that with a

Republican Congress and so on. So, let's just harass him; let's

tie his hands, let's prevent him from doing anything that he wants to do. When Mr. LaRouche was presented with this, he said,

"It won't work. The transformation of the world is too large. It's bigger than the British Empire." If you think about the size of the investments that you showed on that chart, think about the size of China – 1.4 billion or so people. There are already 61 or more nations involved in the Belt and Road, who have experienced a massive increase in trade and prosperity as a

result of this collaboration. Even in the United States, while

the media is doing their very best job to prevent Americans

from

getting the faintest whiff of the potential in the world, the {Wall Street Journal} two days ago was forced to admit that the

China Investment Corporation was planning to move their offices

from Toronto into Manhattan; and that they wished to change \$50

billion of their holdings in US Treasuries into investment of new

infrastructure in the United States. I think you can ask yourself from the Chinese perspective, they're holding \$1.4 trillion of US Treasuries; if the United States is a collapsing

giant with water crises, roads and bridges collapsing, heroin overdoses, that's not really a viable investment. If they're holding, or invested, as Mrs. LaRouche pointed out in her speech

in Beijing, that President Trump is calling for a return to the

American System which would create a pathway using Hamiltonian credit; he's referred to Henry Clay and others – Hamilton, we are referring to; this creates the means for China to actually make this kind of investment in the United States which transforms everything. I think you can ask anybody if they would

prefer to be stuck in traffic for five hours, risking losing their entire car in a giant pothole, when they could be riding a

train that goes 300mph and getting to their destination in 15 minutes, what they would prefer; I think the choice is obvious.

So, what has occurred is just a spectacular witch-hunt; President Trump is 100% correct when he refers to this as a witch-hunt. He has no intention of giving it up. I'd like to go

right now to a video clip of him speaking to the commencement

ceremony of the Coast Guard so that people have a sense of that.

And then I have a few more things to say about who is behind this attack and why.

TRUMP

: Now, I want to take this opportunity to give you some advice. Over the course of your life, you will find that things are not always fair. You will find that things happen to you that you do not deserve and that are not always warranted. But you have to put your head down and fight, fight, fight. Never, ever, ever give up. Things will work out just fine. Look at the way Iâve been treated lately â (laughter) â especially by the media. No politician in history â and I say this with great surety â has been treated worse or more unfairly. You canât let them get you down. You canât let the critics and the naysayers get in the way of your dreams. (Applause.) I guess thatâs why I â thank you. I guess thatâs why we won. Adversity makes you stronger. Donât give in. Donât back down. And never stop doing what you know is right. Nothing worth doing ever, ever, ever came easy. And the more righteous your fight, the more opposition that you will face.

SARE: So, as I think you can see, this is not a President who is going to turn tail or run, or cower. Happily, he's a New Yorker who enjoys fighting. I just want to remind people, because those of you who have been following LaRouche and been familiar with LaRouche, there was an earlier witch-hunt in this

country, which was the witch-hunt against Lyndon LaRouche; with the result that shortly after he collaborated with President Reagan and the Strategic Defense Initiative came into being, at the time that the Berlin Wall – which Mr. LaRouche had forecast would come down – came down, LaRouche was being carted off to prison. This witch-hunt was orchestrated not only by the same apparatus, but in many cases, the exact same individuals that are targetting President Trump now.

One of the key players in the early, initial trial against Mr. LaRouche in Boston – which fell apart – was none other than Robert Mueller. He did such a brilliant job of covering up the evidence of the Saudi royal family role in 9/11, he's now been assigned to investigate President Trump's alleged ties to Russia, etc. As was pointed out by Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS) Bill Binney and Ray McGovern in an article that appeared a couple of days ago in the {Baltimore Sun}, Comey absolutely was legitimately fired; it was the right thing for President Trump to do. Comey had refused to investigate the actual serious crime which was committed, which was the unmasking of Michael Flynn; who had a telephone conversation with the Russian ambassador and, according to US law, the American end of that conversation should never have been recorded. That was illegal. The fact that that not only was recorded, but then was leaked to the press, is two crimes committed for which people could and should be prosecuted; and it would be relatively easy

to discover who did it. That actual crime was not investigated.

Instead, we are supposed to believe that somehow Russian hacking changed the vote of the American people; which no one has

yet explained even how that would work even if they could prove

that the Russians hacked into the DNC computers – which they can't even prove. Especially since it's been revealed now that

you can change the IP address; you can make it look like Russians

hacked into a computer, when in fact the hacking was done right

from someplace in Iowa. So, this whole thing is completely a fraud; and Julian Assange has made the point that there was no hacking, as Binney and Ray McGovern said. Assange explicitly it

was a leak; McGovern and Binney also said that this absolutely could have been a leak.

There's another breaking story – which we have not confirmed independently – of interest, of Seth Rich, the 27-year

old DNC staffer who turned up dead. There's now some question as

to whether or not he was sending tens of thousands of emails to

Wikileaks. As I said, that has not been yet confirmed by other

sources, but it just underscores that there was no crime committed in terms of collusion between Trump and Russia. The Russians did not determine the outcome of this election. I think

every sane American knows this; and frankly, most of the Democratic Party knows this, they're just completely gutless in

the face of this McCarthy-ite kind of witch-hunt against the

President, to tell the truth about what they know. Which is that the Democratic Party abandoned its traditional base; the forgotten men and women who voted in large numbers for President Trump. The people who have skills who are currently unemployed; who should be working for \$50, \$60, \$70 an hour producing things for the nation and the world; who are now either working at McDonald's or Walmart or are unemployed. These are the people that Trump's campaign inspired to turn out in large numbers; that was simply not being offered by the Democratic Party. I will say that if you think about two times in history which Mr. LaRouche talks about frequently: one is 1945, where the British – through certain military tactics or failures – delayed the end of World War II; they delayed the victory because they were hoping that Franklin Roosevelt would be dead by the time the war ended. Because what FDR envisioned was a world without a colonial empire; where the British, the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese would give up their colonies, and nations would have the right to develop. Very much like what President Xi Jinping is talking about at this time. Mr. LaRouche was a veteran of World War II; he was in the Pacific theatre at that time – I believe in Burma – when Franklin Roosevelt died. He often describes his fellow troops coming to him and saying, "What do you think is the meaning of this?" And he said, "A very great man" – FDR – "has been replaced by a very little man." That is Truman, who was a complete lackey of the British; who presided

over the only use of nuclear bombs so far, which was done by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This was completely unnecessary, because Japan was already preparing to surrender. He also presided over the new Cold War; the division of the world between these spheres of influence – geopolitics, which has so much colored the way people think about things. So LaRouche determined that, in a sense, his life's work would be to bring into existence a higher ordering state of mankind; governments worthy of what it means to be truly human. That has been his life's mission. And to that end, he collaborated with others to create the conditions for the Reagan Presidency, where with the Strategic Defense Initiative and LaRouche's forecast that the Soviet Union was going to disintegrate economically, you had the collapse of the Berlin Wall. Now that was 28 years ago. That changed the world; and yet, you have people today – 28 years later – trying to act like Russia is our enemy. The British, who truly are the enemy of the United States, are allies. This is completely backwards. Happily, the British Empire is right now operating from the standpoint of complete strategic weakness. The trans-Atlantic financial system is totally bankrupt; they have shut down their ability to produce. They have tried to squash and stifle every scientist in the trans-Atlantic world with this Green agenda, this fear of global warming and climate change and all of this baloney; which happily hasn't worked. We still have a lot of creative people in the United States. I think Kesha knows many of them in the space program in Texas. And what you have is that

China, with this Beijing conference, has consolidated a process that has been underway and coming together for a very long time. So, I would like to just urge everybody who is viewing this, to take advantage of the material on the website. I think Jason was involved in producing a short video and a petition basically saying let's suck it up and tell the Congress to suck it up and move on; that no one is interested in this witch-hunt against President Trump. What people {are} interested in, is organizing an economic recovery, and we are very much on the brink of success. So, I would urge everyone to not be demoralized or fearful. We have to take the same approach as Lyndon LaRouche, as President Trump has said now, to absolutely not give up; and insure the United States joins this potential which has been opened up.

ROSS: Absolutely! Part of the irony of this idea of a Russian takeover of United States policy, is that if Russia took over US policy, what are the policies that Russia is forcing through? Russia is not opposing Glass-Steagall. The reason we don't have Glass-Steagall right now is because of Wall Street and because of Presidents who capitulated to it; it's not because of Russia. Joining the Belt and Road Initiative would make the most possible sense for the United States right now. Offering what we

have to offer to that; being part of an international development program of infrastructure, that's clearly in America's best interests. Would that be some sort of a Russian plot? The whole thing just doesn't make any sense. The idea that people are debating this and arguing whether or not Trump said something inappropriate to Comey, while people are dying of opioids, while communities are being devastated by unemployment and by a collapsing economy in many parts of the country. The idea of worrying about this stuff, or making it an issue, makes it very clear that these "facts" aren't driving an investigation. What it is, is an attempt to prevent a shift in policy in the United States, and the fear that Trump would, indeed, play a role in making that happen, is what has these people completely unhinged and making up all sorts of complete nonsense and conspiracy theorizing in order to throw him out. I think if we look at what is being offered right now with the initiative from the Belt and Road Forum, and you contrast that with some empty platitudes about human rights and rights for all coming from the West, you can't protest unemployment; you have to create development. You need policies that are going to make it happen; you need projects that are going to make it happen. You need a path towards a better future. For us, this requires overthrowing a concept of economics that we have had for decades now, and replacing it with LaRouche's concept of wealth – not as money, but as the creation of an increased power of the

human species around its surroundings.

So, let me just wrap up by quoting the end of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's presentation at the Belt and Road Forum. She said: "When we organize our societies around scientific and artistic discovery, we will perfect our knowledge on how we can

continuously advance the process of self-development of mankind;

intellectually, morally, and aesthetically. And we will find our

freedom in necessity – doing our duty with passion!"

As Diane had mentioned, we have a petition; I'll put it up on the screen here. The webpage that we'd like you to go to; it's lpac.co/rebuild. It is a petition; it begins with the video

that Diane had referred to, and then a call on the Congress to focus on making this country a better place, revitalizing our manufacturing and infrastructure, exploring space, working on science, and ending the concept of regime change warfare. That's

something that should be our policy. So, please go to lpac.co/rebuild. Sign and circulate the petition. Our goal is

to get 100,000 signatures on this to force a response from the White House, among other effects. The primary effect, of course,

being Congress to whom the petition is directed.

Go there; do that; and let's get to work!

Helga Zepp-LaRouche interview

til tysk Tv:

»Dette er det vigtigste strategiske initiativ på planeten«

16. maj, 2016 – I et seks minutter langt interview (på tysk) i går til People Television, på sidelinjen af Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets præsident, at, efter hendes mening, er Bælt & Vej-strategien »det vigtigste strategiske initiativ på planeten«, og at det også ses som sådan af folk i Afrika, Asien og Latinamerika. Kun de europæiske tænketanke maler et andet billede. Hun sagde, at hun havde erfaring for, at, når som helst, hun briefer folk om Bælt & Vej-initiativet, er de chokerede og vrede over, at de intet har hørt om det i medierne; men de er også fascinerede, når de først hører om det.

Informationen om denne politik til den europæiske befolkning må forbedres således, at de får et objektive billede af Bælt & Vej-strategien, som hidtil er blevet dem forholdt, sagde Zepp-LaRouche.

Den fordel, som dette initiativ udgør for verden, forklarede hun, er, at, »for første gang i menneskehedens historie er det nu muligt at overvinde geopolitik; gennem reelt samarbejde at overvinde forsøget fra visse sider på at dominere alle de andre. I særdeleshed er den storstilede plan for Afrikas udvikling nødvendig for at fjerne rødderne til flygtningeproblemet. Dernæst vil det blive muligt at fjerne sygdomme, ekspandere ud i rummet og forsvare planeten fra f.eks. farlige asteroider, sagde hun.

Fordelene for Tyskland ligger i, at den tyske 'Mittelstand' (små og mellemstore virksomheder) besidder al den knowhow, der

skal til for at gøre Bælt & Vej-initiativet en succes, og hvis den tyske regering omsider ville opgive sin modstand mod at tilslutte sig, ville joint ventures mellem Kina og Tyskland på alle lokaliteter i verden være mulige. Den tyske regering bør følge den tidligere franske premierminister Raffarins eksempel. Raffarin talte på topmødet for Frankrig.

»I dag er der skrevet historie«, sagde Zepp LaRouche til slut. »Et nyt kapitel for menneskeheden er blevet åbnet.«

Det tyske interview kan ses her:
<http://tv.people.com.cn/n1/2017/0516/c177969-29278601.html>

Schiller Instituttets strategiske Bælt & Vej-interventioner i København

København, 18. maj, 2017 – Schiller Instituttet havde to strategiske Bælt & Vej-interventioner i København den 17. og 18. maj.

Første intervention fandt sted under en konference for repræsentanter for 33 Konfucius-institutter i Europa, med titlen »Kina i Europa«, med to kinesiske og to europæiske eksperter, hvor vi uddelte Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale på Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, og kontakter blev skabt.

En otte mand stor delegation fra Schiller Instituttet deltog ligeledes i et heldagsseminar med titlen, »Kinas Initiativ for Ét Bælt, én Vej og mulighederne for Norden«, der var sponsoreret i fællesskab af den Kinesiske Ambassade i Danmark og det Danske Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS), med

mange både kinesiske og europæiske eksperter som talere. Dette inkluderede professor Xinning Song fra Renmin Universitet i Beijing, der havde været med under pressekonferencen i Kina, hvor Helga Zepp-LaRouche, sammen med eksperter fra hans universitet, præsenterede den kinesiske oversættelse af *EIR's* rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Bagefter gav han et kort interview til Schiller Instituttet og *EIR*.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches evaluering, at Bælt & Vej Forum var et historisk skift til en ny, økonomisk verdensorden, samt uddrag af fremtidsvisionen i Helgas tale, blev rejst under spørgeperioden.

Delegationen fra Schiller Instituttet uddelte materiale, inklusive Helgas tale i Beijing samt hendes to, nylige taler i New York City, og kontaktinformation udveksledes med nogle af deltagerne.

En rapport om spørgsmålene og indholdet af møderne vil følge.

Foto: Kinas ambassadør til Danmark, H.E. Liu Biwei, holdt åbningsningtalen til DIIS' heldagsseminar den 18. maj.

Den Nye Silkevej spreder sig globalt, inklusive i USA – Hvilket er grunden til,

at Trump er under angreb

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 17. maj, 2017 – Verdens ledere, der vender hjem til deres lande fra det historiske Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, udtaler vidt og bredt, at et nyt paradigme for verdens anliggender er blevet etableret, både økonomisk og kulturelt. Titlen på *EIR's* Specialrapport fra 2014, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«, er på en meget realistisk måde blevet til virkelighed.

I Europa er italienerne, med hjælp fra kineserne, i færd med at sammensætte en ny Nordlig Adriaterhavs-Havnesammenslutning, sammen med Slovenien og Kroatien, som vil opgradere havne og bygge jernbaneforbindelser igennem til Øst- og Vesteuropa. Med kinesisk hjælp er grækerne i færd med at planlægge endnu en jernbanelinje fra den nyligt udvidede havn i Piræus (opgraderet af Kina), og som løber op langs vestkysten og ind i Balkanlandene. Tjekkiets præsident Milos Zeman hånede dem, der klager over, at Bælt & Vej splitter Europa og sagde, at Europa allerede er forfærdelig splittet, men kan forenes gennem den fælles Silkevejsmission. Ungarns premierminister Viktor Orbán sagde, at mange lande var lede og kede af at høre på formaninger om menneskerettigheder og foredrag om frie markeder, og at den »gamle model for globalisering er død« med den Nye Silkevej, der skaber et udviklingsbaseret, globalt paradigme.

I Asien diskuterer Japan nu en tilslutning til Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og gensidige besøg mellem Kinas præsident Xi Jinping og Japans premierminister Shinzo Abe, som den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump har tilskyndet til. Filippinernes præsident Rodrigo Duterte planlægger at genoplive fælles udvikling af de rige resurser i det Sydkinesiske Hav sammen med Kina og Vietnam, nu, hvor Obamas plan for krig i det Sydkinesiske Hav er blevet afvist i hele Asien, og af Trump-administrationen.

I Latinamerika roste generalsekretøren for FN-kontoret for den Økonomiske Kommission for Latinamerika og Caribien (ECLAC), Alicia Bárcena, Bælt & Vej som »en fornyelse af den dybe forpligtelse over for de værdier, som er fundamentale for vores globale, økonomiske og sociale velfærd« og opfordrede alle medlemslandene til at »opsamle det potentiale, som dette Ét bælt, én vej-program har for at omdefinere kapitalisme gennem folks ligeværd og værdighed«.

I Afrika sagde den etiopiske premierminister Hailemariam Desalegn, at Bælt & Vej »åbner døren for udviklingslande og fremvoksende nationaløkonomier til at bidrage til global, økonomisk vækst«. Kenyas præsident Uhuru Kenyatta sagde, at »Bælt & Vej-initiativet giver vort kontinent muligheden for at gennemføre et paradigmeskift. Post-koloniale Afrika har siddet fast i en trummerum. At blive en del af Ét bælt gør det muligt for kontinentet at gå videre til en ny platform, ved hvilken globalt samarbejde vil muliggøre merværdi, innovation og øget fremgang«.

Lignende entusiastiske responser fyldte pressen i nationer i hele udviklingssektoren.

Og i USA etablerede Trump-administrationens repræsentant, Matthew Pottinger, en »Amerikansk Bælt & Vej Arbejdsgruppe« som et partnerskab mellem den Amerikanske Ambassade i Beijing og amerikanske selskaber, for at bringe amerikanske selskaber ind i Silkevejsprocessen. Desuden inviterede han Kina til at deltage i det »Særlige Amerikanske Investeringsstopmøde« den 18.-20. juni i området omkring Washington, D.C., med det formål at bringe Kina ind i investeringsmuligheder i USA.

Ikke desto mindre ville en person, der var afhængig af den amerikanske presse eller rapporter fra den amerikanske Kongres, ikke vide noget som helst om alt dette. I stedet består næsten alt i USA's 24-timers nyhedscyklus af hysteriske tirader om præsident Trump. Hvis man troede på noget af det, skulle man tro, præsidenten var en marionet for onde Rusland

og onde Kina, at han skulle være skyldig i forræderi for at gøre sit arbejde og gøre det, han lovede i sin valgkampagne – nemlig, at afslutte Bush' og Obamas politik for »krige for regimeskifte« og at genoprette Amerikas industriinfrastruktur, samt de hertil hørende arbejdspladser.

Tro ikke på den løgn, at Trump skulle være tvunget i forsvarsposition; at hans handlinger skulle have undermineret hans troværdighed, som medierne bringer til torvs *ad nauseam*. For kendsgerningen er den, at Trump er i offensiven for at afslutte den britiske imperieæra i historien. Briterne, med samt deres aktiver i USA – de neokonservative i begge politiske partier og på Wall Street, og de korrupte elementer i efterretningssamfundet, især i FBI – er totalt hysteriske over, at deres geopolitiske opsplittning af verden og deres evne til at få den amerikanske befolkning til passivt at acceptere nedskæringer og krig, er i færd med at blive ødelagt af Trumps tiltag for at bringe USA ind i den Nye Silkevej og for at samarbejde med Rusland om at knuse terroristsvøben. Hans erklærede hensigt om at genindføre Glass-Steagall driver simpelt hen de britiske aktiver yderligere ind i en panikreaktion.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gentog i sine mange taler og interviews i Kina i forgangne weekend, hvor hun optrådte som taler på det Globale Topmøde for Tænketaanke under Bælt & Vej Forum: Hvis Donald Trump lykkes med at bringe USA in i det nye paradigme med den globale Silkevej, vil han huskes som én de store præsidenter i amerikansk historie.

Foto: Præsident Trump og præsident Erdogan udsteder en fælles erklæring i Roosevelt Room i Det Hvide Hus, tirsdag, den 16. maj, 2017, i Washington, D.C. (Whitehouse Instagram)

Amerika, Kina og Rusland: Et Nyt Paradigme for fremskridt – eller en Ny Kold Krig?

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 16. maj, 2017 – Med ekstraordinært, globalt, politisk mod, indkaldte til og organiserede Kinas præsident Xi, som i begyndelsen handlede alene, den forgangne weekends topmøde med deltagelse af 29 statsoverhoveder og repræsentanter for 130 nationer: »Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde«. Med denne handling har Xi skabt en ny, international, økonomisk og monetær orden – der ikke er dømt til at krakke og blive reddet gennem 'redningspakker' (bailout), men derimod er bestemt til at opbygge og udvikle. Foreløbig er den hovedsagligt baseret på Kinas egen forpligtelse til et beløb af \$1 billion *til andre nationer* i investeringer i afgørende infrastrukturprojekter; og på den kendsgerning, at Bælt & Vej-initiativet er åbent for alle nationer.

Med Ruslands aktive støtte er dette ligeledes »det vigtigste, strategiske initiativ på denne planet«, som det vurderedes af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der deltog i topmødet som stifter og præsident for Schiller Instituttet. Et statsoverhoved på topmødet sagde korrekt, »Dette er den form for initiativ, der kan afslutte terrorisme«.

I fald USA nu fuldt ud samarbejder i dette initiativ, er der intet problem, der ikke kan tackles med held, gennem disse tre nationers samarbejde.

Dette spørgsmål, og hvilken politik, præsident Donald Trump vil føre hen imod dette potentielle samarbejde, er vigtigere for amerikaneres fremtid end al den mediesladder, de læser.

Hvis de fleste amerikanere ikke er klar over dette, skyldes det, at britiske og amerikanske efterretningstjenester er fast besluttet på at isolere USA fra Rusland og Kina og gennemtvinge en ny, Kold Krig, med disse nationer som Amerikas fjender. De hjælpes frem af en ny McCarthy-isme i amerikanske og europæiske medier, og en genoplivelse af forrige århundredes »sensationsjournalistik«. De lancerer flere og flere angreb mod præsident Donald Trump i et forsøg på at tvinge ham til at føre en fjendtlig politik over for Rusland og Kina – og, hvis de kan, tvinge ham ud af embedet.

De fleste amerikanere er ganske enkelt ikke bevidste om, at et nyt paradigme er i færd med at skabes, som vil genoplive den kollapsede økonomi, den udforskning af rummet, som USA opgav, og de fremskudte, videnskabelige grænser, som det ophørte med at finansiere. Årsagen er, at medierne og efterretningskræfterne forsøger at tvinge Amerika ind i en Ny Kold Krig i stedet. De fleste Demokratiske ledere er fuldstændig faldet for det.

Vågn op; afvis det. Kræv fornuftigt samarbejde med Kina og Rusland om dette fremvoksende, nye, økonomiske og strategiske initiativ.

LaRouche PAC cirkulerer appeller og kæmper i Kongressen for fire politiske punkter af afgørende betydning:

Lad os genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven og bryde Wall Streets storbanker op.

Lad Amerika investere billioner af dollars i sin egen, ny infrastruktur, med samarbejde med andre verdensmestre i højhastighedsjernbaner, osv., og lade indehavere af amerikanske statsobligationer investere i ny, amerikansk infrastruktur.

Lad os bygge næste generation rumfartsmissioner og gøre opdagelser for fremtiden, såsom fusionskraft.

USA har ligeledes behov for samarbejde inden for bekæmpelse af international terrorisme og den hermed relaterede narkotikasvøbe.

Og, hvilke af disse ting er det, Rusland og Kina forhindrer USA i at gennemføre? Eller, er det tværtimod præcis disse mål, som det internationale Bælt & Vej-topmøde drejede sig om?

Foto: 15. maj, 2017: Rundbordsdiskussion mellem ledere på Bælt & Vej Internationale Forum [en.kremlin.ru]

Virksomheden af Bælt & Vej

Forum:

Lyndon LaRouche:

»En vidunderlig ændring i historien«

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 15. maj, 2017 – I dag sluttede »Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde« i Beijing, efter to dage med overvejelser og med repræsentation fra 130 nationer, i en proces, som værten, præsident Xi Jinping, beskrev som at arbejde sammen for en »fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«. Et fælles kommuniké blev udstedt her til eftermiddag, efter Ledernes Rundbordssamtale ved Bælt & Vej Forum, hvor 29 statsoverhoveder deltog. Præsident Xi, såvel som også præsident Putin, æresgæsten, holdt bagefter en pressekonference. Xi meddelte, at det andet internationale forum bliver i 2019 i Kina.

»Dette er en vidunderlig ændring i historien«,

erklærede Lyndon LaRouche om konferencen. Han sagde, at

»Kina gør et godt stykke arbejde. Kina stiller sig selv i front for dynamikken for verdens udvikling.«

Han sagde, at

»vi er parat til at satse på den totale sejr i USA og andre steder«. Lad være med at »forklare« det. »Acceptér processen og aktualisér potentialet. Få hele verden indkapslet i denne proces. Kampen går ud på at arbejde på dens virkeliggørelse.«

Lyndon LaRouches hustru, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, befinder sig lige midt i handlingens centrum i Beijing. Dette kommer efter årtiers lederskab fra LaRouche-parret, for netop denne form for mobilisering for verdensomspændende udvikling. Siden 1990'erne og Helga Zepp-LaRouches første deltagelse i en international konference i Kina, hvor hun opfordrede til en »Eurasisk Landbro«, er hun i Kina blevet vidt kendt som 'Silkevejsladyen'.

Repræsenterende Schiller Instituttet, som hun stiftede og er præsident for, talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche søndag, den 14. maj, på konferencens første dag, på panelet, »Bælt & Vej for fremme af en stærk, afbalanceret, inkluderende og bæredygtig, global økonomi«. Hun sagde:

»Bælt & Vej-initiativet har det indlysende potentiale til hurtigt at blive til en Verdenslandbro, der forbinder alle kontinenter gennem infrastruktur, såsom tunneller og broer, og som forstærkes gennem den Maritime Silkevej. Som sådan repræsenterer initiativet en ny form for globalisering, der ikke bestemmes af kriteriet for profitmaksimering for finanssektoren, men derimod af kriteriet for den harmoniske udvikling af alle deltagende lande på basis af win-win-samarbejde.

Det er derfor vigtigt, at man ikke ser på Bælt & Vej-initiativet ud fra en bogholders synspunkt, som fremskriver

sit statistiske cost-benefit-synspunkt ind i fremtiden, men at vi derimod tænker på det som en vision om et fællesskab for en fælles fremtid. Hvor ønsker vi, menneskeheden som helhed skal være om 10, 100 eller endda 1000 år? Er det ikke menneskehedens naturlige skæbne, som den hidtil eneste kendte, kreative art i universet, at vi i fremtiden vil bygge landbyer på Månen, udvikle en dybere forståelse af de billioner af galakser i vort univers, løse spørgsmålet om sygdomme, der hidtil ikke har kunnet kureres, eller løse spørgsmålet om sikkerhed for forsyning af energi og råmaterialer gennem udvikling af termonuklear fusionskraft? Ved at fokusere på menneskehedens fælles mål, vil vi blive i stand til at overvinde geopolitik og etablere et højere fornuftsgrundlag, til fordel for alle.»

Helga Zepp-LaRouche adresserede især spørgsmålet om USA's rolle – USA's delegation i Beijing blev ledet af en særlig rådgiver til præsident Trump. Med en fremstilling af det mest positive, 'store billede', forklarede Zepp-LaRouche:

»Når man ser på et verdenskort, så er USA ikke kun et land, der er omgivet af to oceaner og to naboer, men at det kan blive en central del af en infrastrukturkorridor, der, via Central- og Sydamerika, forbinder Ibero-Amerika med det eurasiske transportsystem, via en tunnel under Beringstrædet ...
«

Som det kunne forudsiges, så er geopolitik-flokken, med centrum i London, ved at få et anfald. Londons *The Economist* kørte i dag en strøm af modvægt, med overskriften, »"The Economist explains, "What Is China's Belt and Road Initiative?" (The Economist forklarer: Hvad er Bælt & Vej-initiativet?) De skriver, at forretningsfolk i Centralasien kalder det for »En vej, en fælde«, fordi B&V-projekter er upålidelige. Og »Bælt & Vej Forum har en uheldig forkortelse, opkast (BARF)«, osv.

Men tilbage i virkeligheden markerer Bælt & Vej Forum ikke

alene udviklingen af et potentielt verdensøkonomisk og videnskabeligt lift-off, men der er også en proces i gang med overvejelser over spørgsmål om nuværende lidelse og mulig generel krig. Præsident Trumps udsending til Beijing, Matthew Pottinger, er nu i Sydkorea til konsultationer om spørgsmål i regionen. Med hensyn til Syrien, hvor fredsforhandlinger, under navnet »Genève 6«, begynder i morgen, er flere møder planlagt til denne uge med mellemøstlige ledere, der mødtes i Beijing med både Xi og Putin. I Washington, D.C., vil den tyrkiske præsident Recep Tayyip Erdogan mødes med præsident Trump den 16. maj. Den 17. maj vil den italienske premierminister Paolo Gentiloni mødes med præsident Putin i Sotji. Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras mødtes ligeledes med Xi og Putin i Beijing, og også med den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov.

I dag opsummerede Helga Zepp-LaRouche det store potentiale – vores store udfordring – ved at beskrive åbningen af Bælt & Vej Forum den 14. maj:

»I går var et fantastisk, historisk øjeblik!«

Hun talte på China Global Television Network's program, **»Dialog med Yang Rui«**, udsendt live, prime time.

Hun udbrød: *»Vi befinder os i et faseskifte for menneskeheden!«*

*Foto: Slutscene fra Aftengallashow på forummet, med en smuk præsentation af kinesisk kultur. **Videoen kan ses her.***

LPAC's Matthew Ogden præsenterer Helga Zepp-LaRouches smukke tale på Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing; engelsk

Redaktør for LPAC TV Matthew Ogden præsenterer her Helga Zepp-LaRouches smukke tale på Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, 14. maj. Fr. Zepp-LaRouche taler om implikationerne af at udvide rækkevidden af Bælt & Vej-initiativet til hele verden, hvor de amerikanske kontinenter inkorporeres i en win-win-relation med Eurasiens nationer, som nu har fordel af Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ.

Helgas fulde tale kan læses i dagens leder.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale på Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing.

"Hvor ønsker vi, menneskeheden som helhed skal være om 10, 100 eller endda 1000 år? Er det ikke menneskehedens naturlige skæbne, som den

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kendte, kreative art i universet, at vi i fremtiden vil bygge
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Ved at fokusere på menneskehedens fælles mål, vil vi blive i
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geopolitik og etablere et højere fornuftsgrundlag, til fordel
for alle.”*

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 15. maj, 2017 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche,
stifter og præsident for Schiller Institutet, deltog i går,
på åbningsdagen af Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt
Samarbejde i Beijing, Kina, i »Tematisk session om
udvekslinger mellem tænketanke«, på panelet med titlen, »Bælt
& Vej for fremme af stærk, afbalanceret, inkluderende og
bæredygtig, global økonomi«. Her følger hendes indlæg:*

Bælt & Vej byder Verdenslandbroen velkommen

I de tre et halvt år, der er gået, siden præsident Xi Jinping annoncerede initiativet i 2013, har der været en åndeløs dynamik i den Nye Silkevej. Bælt & Vej-initiativet har det indlysende potentiale til hurtigt at blive til en Verdenslandbro, der forbinder alle kontinenter gennem infrastruktur, såsom tunneller og broer, og som forstærkes gennem den Maritime Silkevej. Som sådan repræsenterer initiativet en ny form for globalisering, der ikke bestemmes af kriteriet for profitmaksimering for finanssektoren, men derimod af kriteriet for den harmoniske udvikling af alle

deltagende lande på basis af win-win-samarbejde.

Det er derfor vigtigt, at man ikke ser på Bælt & Vej-initiativet ud fra en bogholders synspunkt, som fremskriver sit statistiske cost-benefit-synspunkt ind i fremtiden, men at vi derimod tænker på det som en vision om et fællesskab for en fælles fremtid. Hvor ønsker vi, menneskeheden som helhed skal være om 10, 100 eller endda 1000 år? Er det ikke menneskehedens naturlige skæbne, som den hidtil eneste kendte, kreative art i universet, at vi i fremtiden vil bygge landsbyer på Månen, udvikle en dybere forståelse af de billioner af galakser i vort univers, løse spørgsmålet om sygdomme, der hidtil ikke har kunnet kureres, eller løse spørgsmålet om sikkerhed for forsyning af energi og råmaterialer gennem udvikling af termionuklear fusionskraft? Ved at fokusere på menneskehedens fælles mål, vil vi blive i stand til at overvinde geopolitik og etablere et højere fornuftsgrundlag, til fordel for alle.

Det er åbenlyst, at Verdenslandbroen er ideel for at fuldføre udviklingen af vor planets indlandsområder. Koloniseringen af det nære rum bliver den indlysende, næste fase af den infrastrukturelle åbning af menneskets naturlige levested.

Når man ser på et verdenskort, så er USA ikke kun et land, der er omgivet af to oceaner og to naboer, men at det kan blive en central del af en infrastrukturkorridor, der, via Central- og Sydamerika, forbinder Ibero-Amerika med det eurasiske transportsystem, via en tunnel under Beringstrædet. Siden præsident Xi Jinping tilbød præsident Trump, at USA kunne tilslutte sig Bælt & Vej-initiativet, er der nu et praktisk forslag på bordet, hvor USA kan blive en integreret del af Verdenslandbroen. USA's infrastrukturbehov, der er enorme, kunne være en perfekt anledning til at konvertere alle eller en del af de \$1,4 billion, som udgør Kinas beholdning af amerikanske statsobligationer, til sådanne investeringer via en infrastrukturbank. For eksempel har USA virkelig brug for ca. 40.000 mil hurtige jernbaner, hvis de ønsker at være på

lige fod med de kinesiske planer om frem til år 2020 at forbinde alle de større byer i Kina via hurtigtog.

Den amerikanske økonomi ville opleve en enorm styrkelse gennem en sådan storstilet infrastrukturinvestering og kunne igen eksportere til det hastigt voksende, kinesiske marked, og når konkurrence først er udskiftet med samarbejde, er mulighederne for joint ventures mellem USA og Kina i tredjelande enorme.

Siden præsident Trump har erklæret, at det er hans plan at genintroducere det Amerikanske Økonomiske System, opfundet og praktiseret af Alexander Hamilton, Henry C. Clay og Abraham Lincoln, og ligeledes genintroducere Franklin D. Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, er muligheden for en snarlig etablering af en Nationalbank og et statsligt kreditsystem, med det formål at kanalisere kinesiske beholdninger (af amerikanske statsobligationer) over i infrastrukturinvesteringer, nærmere en realitet.

Alt imens flere og flere europæiske nationer, både i og uden for EU, er ved at anerkende BVI's enorme potentiale og giver udtryk for planer om at blive et omdrejningspunkt for eurasisk samarbejde, så har selve EU været reserveret, for at sige det diplomatisk.

Der er imidlertid en enorm udfordring, som gør, at EU-staterne kunne overbevises om at samarbejde med BVI: Det er flygtningekrisen. Den eneste måde, hvorpå dette Europas moralske sår kan heles, er den aktive integration af de europæiske nationer i en storstilet udviklingsplan for hele Afrika, under BVI.

Den nye, positive udsigt til samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland i Syrien om deeskalering og samarbejde mellem de to landes militære styrker, sammen med Astana-processen, stiller nu en stabilisering af hele regionen i sigte. Der eksisterer allerede tilbud fra Kina om at forlænge den Nye Silkevej ind i Sydvestasien.

Den Nye Silkevej må – som oldtidens Silkevej gjorde det – føre til en udveksling af de skønneste udtryk for alle de deltagende landes kultur, hvis den skal lykkes. Den sande betydning af win-win-samarbejde er mere end blot den materielle fordel af infrastruktur- og industriudvikling, men er også den frydefulde opdagelse af andre kulturer og skønheden i deres klassiske musik, poesi og malerkunst og hermed, gennem at lære dem at kende, at styrke vores kærlighed til menneskeheden som helhed.

I opbygningen af Verdenslandbroen vil alle nationer samarbejde om at undersøge, hvordan man anvender lovene for noosfæren med det formål at etablere levedygtige former for regeringen af os selv. Udvikling af de skabende, intellektuelle evner hos alle mennesker i alle nationer vil give hele menneskeheden en fornemmelse af enhed og formål, som vil gøre vores art virkeligt menneskelig. Når vi organiserer vore samfund omkring videnskabelig og kunstnerisk opdagelse, vil vi fuldende vores viden om, hvordan vi uophørligt kan fremme menneskehedens selvudviklingsproces, intellektuelt, moralsk og æstetisk, og vi vil finde vores frihed i nødvendighed – hvor vi gør vores pligt, med lidenskab!

Helga Zepp-LaRouche på kinesisk Tv i diskussion om Bælt & Vej; 28 min.

Kina har lanceret Århundredets Projekt; Hvad er vores ansvar fremover?

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 14. maj, 2017 – Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings hovedtale på Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing, søndag, understregede de næste skridt, der må tages for at sikre, at flere end 100 nationer i maksimal grad får fordel af det, han kaldte »Århundredets Projekt« – Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI).

Det attraktive aspekt af dette storslåede projekt med storslåede infrastrukturprojekter er blevet fastslået gennem fire år, sagde Xi og citerede et mundheld: »Ferskner og pærer taler ikke, men de er så tiltrækkende, at en sti kommer til syne under træerne«. Men, med mere end \$950 mia. i forpligtende langfristerede investeringer i 900 projekter – hidtil i overvældende grad fra Kinas udviklingsbanker og nye fonde, som tilføjede \$115 mia. i nye forpligtelser alene på dette Forum – understregede Xi de vanskelige opgaver med koordinering af projektdesign, planlægning af økonomisk udvikling og mobilisering af industri blandt de deltagende lande. Og også, fælles finansiering gennem nationale kreditter.

Det pressereden spørgsmål er, hvad andre nationer, især USA, kan og må *tilføre* BVI, for virkelig at gå med i det – i betragtning af 1 milliard fattige mennesker, truslen om sult og massedød i dele af Afrika og Mellemøsten, samt udbredelsen af en fortvivlelsens kultur i USA's og Europas afindustrialiserede områder.

Den amerikanske systemøkonom Lyndon LaRouche, stifter af *EIR*, og hvis hustru Helga Zepp-LaRouche optræder i kinesisk pressedækning af Forummet, understregede, at tiden nu er inde

til, at hans bevægelse i USA og alle dens tilhængere må handle for at føre Trump-administrationen længere end sine første skridt for samarbejde med Kina.

LaRouche påpegede udforskning af rummet og alle de hermed forbundne videnskabelige og teknologiske landvindinger: Dette er et *førende* bidrag, som USA kan og må yde til dette initiativ, hvor USA samarbejder med andre rumprogrammer, der engang efterlignede, men nu overgår Amerikas, med det formål at skabe et overordnet spring i menneskeligt fremskridt.

Der må være en »Silkevej i Rummet«, der overvåger og er drivkraft bag nye infrastruktur-korridorer på Jorden. Præsident Donald Trump er netop lige begyndt at se på en virkelig genoplivelse af NASA's kapacitet på »Apollo«-niveau, og en genoplivelse af optimismen hos det amerikanske folk, der engang kunne gå på Månen.

Ignorér »den offentlige mening« om, hvad der skulle være muligt, sagde LaRouche. Og frem for alt, få Amerika til at handle på denne basis: Hvad er meningen med livet for et menneske, 50 år frem i tiden? Da Lyndon og Helga LaRouche for mere end 35 år siden fremlagde politikken for den »Eurasiske Landbro« og internationale udviklingsbanker, forudså de i realiteten meningen med denne weekends momentum i Beijing og præsenterede frøet til dette momentums Bælt & Vej-initiativ.

Præsident Xis presserende opfordring kan høres:

»Industrier er nationaløkonomiens fundament. Vi bør intensivere industrisamarbejde således, at forskellige landes industrielle udviklingsplaner vil komplementere og forstærke hinanden. Fokus bør ligge på lanceringen af store projekter. Vi bør styrke internationalt samarbejde om produktionskapacitet og fremstilling af udstyr og gribe nye udviklingsmuligheder, der frembydes af den nye industrirevolution, for at skabe nye foretagender og fastholde dynamisk vækst.

Finansiering er en moderne økonomis livsblod. Kun, når blodet cirkulerer uhindret, kan man vokse. Vi bør etablere et stabilt og bæredygtigt, finansielt garantisystem, der holder risici under kontrol, skabe nye modeller for investeringer og finansiering, opmuntre til større samarbejde mellem regering og privatkapital og bygge et diversificeret finansieringssystem og et flerstrengt kapitalmarked. Vi bør ligeledes udvikle inkluderende finansiering og forbedre netværk for finansielle ydelser.

Infrastruktur-konnektivitet er fundamentet for udvikling gennem samarbejde. Vi bør fremme konnektivitet til lands, til vands, i luften og i cyberspace, koncentrere vore bestræbelser omkring hoved-forbindelsesveje, byer og projekter og forbinde netværk for hovedveje, jernbaner og havne. Vi har sat et mål for byggeri af seks økonomiske hovedkorridorer under Bælt & Vej-initiativet, og vi bør bestræbe os på at opfylde dette mål.«

Denne udfordring blev anerkendt af den tjekkiske præsident Milos Zeman på Bælt & Vej Forum: »I hele historien har der, med undtagelse af Marshallplanen, ikke været et langfristet projekt, der kræver enormt mod. Lad mig udtrykke min taknemlighed over for Folkerepublikken Kina for dets mod, og lad mig især udtrykke anerkendelse over for Kinas præsident for dette så sjældne mod.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der blev interviewet af Kinas *Xinhua* Nyhedsbureau, forudsagde, at andre lande vil blive i stand til at »eftergøre det kinesiske, økonomiske mirakel gennem de seneste 20 år ... Det vil føre til videnskabelige og teknologiske gennembrud, med internationalt samarbejde om termionuklear fusionsteknologi, der vil give os sikkerhed for forsyning af energi og råmaterialer ...

Jeg er sikker på, at det (initiativet) vil fortsætte med at vokse og blive til en virkelig verdenslandbro, med en omskrivning af et gammelt slagord: intet land vil blive ladet

tilbage«.

Lad os sørge for, at USA indtager en førende plads og redder sin egen fremtid.

Foto: Internationalt Forum for Ét bælt, én Vej begynder. (kremlin.ru)

China Daily har også en artikel om Helga Zepp-Larouche i sin dækning af Bælt & Vej

14. maj, 2017 – I sin artikel, »**Momentum for Bælt & Vej-Initiativ vokser med utrolig kraft**«, fremlægger *China Daily's* engelske udgave også Schiller Instituttets stifter og leder, Helga Zepp-LaRouches vurderinger af Bælt & Vej Forum (BVF).

Helga Zepp-LaRouche kaldte Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI) »en ny dynamik med et nu voksende momentum. De personer, der sagde, at Bælt & Vej-initiativet ville bryde sammen, har nu beviseligt taget fejl, for statistikkerne viser nu, at det er blevet verdensøkonomiens motor for vækst – ja faktisk, den eneste motor for vækst.«

I den mest dristige udtalelse karakteriserede Zepp-LaRouche initiativets art: »Kina har haft en utrolig økonomisk udvikling i løbet af de seneste 30 år, og det, som Bælt & Vej-initiativet på en vis måde gør, er, at det gør det muligt for Kina at eksportere dette mirakel.« Og, sagde hun, »initiativet har allerede ændret dynamikken omkring mange af brændpunkterne

i verdens kriseområder«.

Tyrkiets præsident Tayyip Erdogan gav i sin hovedtale udtryk for, at han var enig i denne indsigt, da han udtalte, at »Dette [BVI] vil blive et initiativ, der vil gøre en ende på terrorisme«.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede over for *China Daily*, at Kina havde vist, det var førende på verdensplan mht. højhastigheds-jernbanesystemer, som landet frem til år 2025 vil have 40.000 km af, og som det begyndte at opbygge i 2006. Hun bemærkede den elendige tilstand, som USA's transportinfrastruktur befinder sig i, og at kinesisk ekspertise kunne hjælpe USA med at efterligne et sådant højhastigheds-jernbanenet. Hun bemærkede, at der var »positive tegn« under Trump-Xi-topmødet på Mar-a-Lago, Florida, »og, alt imens hr. Trump ikke selv er til stede ved Forummet, så er der planlagt et snarligt besøg til Kina«, sagde hun.

Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche ses her som deltager og taler på topmødet 'T20' – Tænk tank 20 – i Beijing, 29. juli, 2016.

Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltager i Bælt & Vej Forum

14. maj, 2017 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltog i Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing i dag, som leder af Schiller Instituttet. Schiller Instituttet, der er én af de afgørende tænketanke, der er involveret i Bælt & Vej-initiativet, var blevet inviteret til

at deltage i konferencens diskussioner.

Det kinesiske pressebureau *Xinhua* interviewede Zepp-LaRouche, som i Kina velkendt som »Silkevejsladyen« for igennem nu 35 år at være fortaler for idégrundlaget for det, der nu er Bælt & Vej-initiativet. Interviewet er dateret Berlin, 14. maj. En uge tidligere, den 5. maj, interviewede *China Daily* Zepp-LaRouche om hendes organisations mobilisering for USA's deltagelse i topmødet 14.-15. maj, og gav interviewet overskriften, »Trump opfordres til at deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum«.

Nu, sent søndag aften ved *EIR Alert's* sengetid i USA, har *Xinhua* på sin »I dybden«-side, interviewet med Zepp-LaRouche.

Ordlyden i *Xinhuas* interview er som følger: »Interview: Bælt & Vej-initiativ bliver 'En virkelig Verdenslandbro'«.

»Berlin, 14. maj (*Xinhua*) – Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ vil fortsætte med at vokse og blive til en virkelig verdenslandbro, siger Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for tænketanken Schiller Institutet, til *Xinhua*.

»'Bælt & Vej-initiativet er det vigtigste, strategiske initiativ på planeten', sagde hun. 'Det bringer ikke alene økonomisk fremgang til alle deltagerlandene, men udgør også et virkeligt fundament for en fredsorden for det 21. århundrede.'

»'I begyndelsen troede visse lande, at initiativet kun ville bringe fordele for Kina, men indså dernæst, at det drejede sig om win-win-samarbejde mellem alle deltagerlandene', sagde hun.

'For Afrika og andre udviklingslande er det første gang, de har fået adgang til avancerede teknologier inden for initiativets rammer for bekæmpelse af fattigdom og styrkelse af udvikling', sagde eksperten.

Initiativet gør det også muligt for andre lande at 'gentage de seneste tyve års kinesiske, økonomiske mirakel', tilføjede

hun.

Hun udtrykte også sin overbevisning om, at Bælt & Vej-initiativet spiller en vigtig rolle i fremme af den menneskelige civilisation.

'Det vil føre til videnskabelige og teknologiske gennembrud, med internationalt samarbejde inden for termonuklear fusionsteknologi, der vil give os sikkerhed for forsyning af energi og råmaterialer.'

Gennem initiativet vil alle deltagerlande også få en chance for at lære om hinandens kulturer og traditioner, sagde hun.

'Jeg er sikker på, at det (initiativet) vil fortsætte med at vokse og blive til en virkelig verdenslandbro, med en omskrivning af et gammelt slagord: intet land vil blive ladet tilbage', sagde Zepp-LaRouche.«

Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Kina, 1996, ved Den Eurasiske Landbros Østlige Terminal.

Seneste mediedækning i USA af Bælt & Vej Forum. Uddrag af LPAC webcast, 12. maj.

Vært Matthew Ogden: Som vore seere vil vide, er der nu mindre end 24 timer til det verdenshistoriske Bælt & Vej Forum, der afholdes i Beijing, Kina, med start søndag morgen. Som det vil være vore seere bekendt, har LaRouche PAC og den internationale LaRouche-bevægelse krævet, at medlemmer af

Trump-administrationen deltager personligt i dette topmøde. Seneste nyt er, at det i går aftes blev meddelt, at der faktisk vil blive en delegation, der deltager Bælt & Vej Forum. Trump-administrationen har besluttet at sende en officiel delegation til denne verdenshistoriske begivenhed.

Jeg vil gerne vise en artikel på skærmen fra Xinhua News, der bærer overskriften, »USA sender delegerede til at deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum«. Den lyder:

»USA vil sende delegerede til at deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing den 14.-15. maj, sagde den amerikanske regering torsdag aften. USA 'anerkender betydningen af det af Kina foreslåede Bælt & Vej-initiativ og vil sende delegerede til at deltage i Forummet', iflg. en udtalelse fra USA's Handelsministerium.«

Ved det forestående forum vil alle parter fastlægge store samarbejdsprojekter, etablere arbejdsgrupper og etablere et center for investeringssamarbejde. De vil også underskrive finansieringsaftaler til støtte for deres samarbejdsprojekter.

Under et møde på Mar-a-Lago-egendommen i Florida i sidste måned sagde den kinesiske præsident til sin amerikanske modpart, Donald Trump, at Kina byder USA's deltagelse i Bælt & Vej-initiativet velkommen. I løbet af den månedstid, der fulgte efter dette møde mellem de to ledere, har USA og Kina opnået tilsagn til indledende forpligtende engagementer inden for områder som handel med landbrugsvarer, finansielle ydelser og energi for at styrke det økonomiske samarbejde under en 100 dages plan, iflg. Handelsministeriet.«

Det er selvsagt en betydningsfuld udvikling på vejen, hvor USA tager imod tilbuddet fra Xi Jinping til officielt at tilslutte sig dette verdenshistoriske initiativ. Delegationen vil blive ledet af hr. Matt Pottinger, der er særlig assistent til Donald Trump og seniordirektør for Østasien i det Nationale Sikkerhedsråd. Han vil, sammen med den amerikanske

delegation, slutte sig til de p.t. 29 statsoverhoveder, der vil deltage i dette topmøde; disse omfatter bl.a. Ruslands præsident Putin og en minister fra Nordkorea – og netop meddelt – den nyvalgte præsident fra Sydkorea. Så meget står på spil på dette topmøde. Hr. LaRouche indskærpede, at dette må lykkes for den menneskelige civilisations fremtids skyld.

Den første, større dækning af dette Bælt & Vej-topmøde, der er fremkommet i USA, er netop kommet her til morgen fra, af alle medier, NBC News. Dette er meget signifikant, og jeg tror, I vil finde det meget interessant og ikke tilfældigt, at denne dækning af det forestående Bælt & Vej-topmøde omfatter ekstensive citater fra hr. Chas Freeman; som vore seere vil huske, var en fremtrædende hovedtaler under en Schiller Institut-konference sidste år i Tyskland, med Silkevejen og Bælt & Vej-initiativet som emne, og hvor hr. Freeman sad på et panel sammen med fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Jeg vil gerne vise lidt af denne dækning fra NBC News. Som I ser, er titlen, »Bælt & Vej-initiativet: Kina planlægger 'Ny Silkevej til \$1 billion'«, med et vidunderligt kort over de forskellige Silkevejsruter. Det lyder:

»Kina tilsigter at genskabe Marco Polos gamle »Silkevej«, der forbandt Europa med Asien. Men, i stedet for de kameler og karavaner, der transporterede krydderier og silke for hundreder af år siden, vil et for \$1 billion moderne netværk af handelsruter blive bygget.

Søndag vil den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping være vært for 28 statsoverhoveder ved åbningen af et todages topmøde med fokus på det såkaldte 'Bælt & Vej-initiativ'.

Analytikere fremfører, at projektet kunne ændre centrum for den globale økonomi og udfordre den amerikanskledede verdensorden ...

Xis kolossale program er 11 gange større end USA's Marshallplan, der genopbyggede Europa efter Anden Verdenskrig.

Det omfatter nye veje, højhastighedsjernbaner, kraftværker, pipelines, havne og lufthavne og telekommunikationsforbindelser, der ville styrke handel mellem Kina og 60 lande i Asien, Europa, Mellemøsten og Nordafrika ...

☒ Tidligere amerikansk viceforsvarsminister Chas Freeman beskrev Bælt & Vej-projektet som 'den potentielt mest transformerende ingeniørindsats i menneskets historie'. Han pointerede, at de involverede lande udgør omkring 55 % af det globale, økonomiske resultat, 70 % af verdens befolkning og skønsmæssigt 75 % af kendte energireserver.

'Amerikanere tænker i øjeblikket på magt i næsten udelukkende militær sammenhæng, hvilket er ironisk, for vi hævder at tro på markedernes magt til at danne begivenheder, og Bælt & Vej-initiativet beror på markeder', sagde Freeman til NBC News.

'Amerikansk fjernhed' er ikke et svar på den strategiske udfordring, som initiativet udgør, fremførte han. 'Hvis vi ikke griber eksportmulighederne dér, hvor de findes, vil beskæftigelsen gå til andre, ikke amerikanere', tilføjede Freeman. Bælt & Vej er stadig en vision, men, hvis en virkeliggøres på signifikant vis, vil alle veje i Eurasien 'føre til Beijing' ... Kina vil blive det økonomiske tyngdecenter i takt med, at landet bliver verdens største nationaløkonomi', tilføjede han. '»Bælt & Vej«-programmet indeholder intet militært element, men det har tydeligvis potentialet til fuldstændig at ændre verdens geopolitik, så vel som verdens økonomi'. ...

Med 12.500 miles kan Kina allerede prale med verdens længste højhastigheds-jernbanenet – med planer om en nær-fordobling frem til 2025. Under Bælt & Vej er i alt 50.000 miles projekteret. Det er planen at gøre det muligt at rejse fra London til Beijing 'på blot to dage', iflg. Freeman.«

Som I ser, så er dette en meget betydningsfuld artikel, med disse lange citater af Chas Freeman. Som jeg sagde, så var

Chas Freeman (indsat foto) en af hovedtalerne på en konference i Tyskland for nylig, som var sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet. Dette er altså den første betydningsfulde, amerikanske mediedækning af dette ekstraordinært signifikante projekt og ditto topmøde i kommende weekend.

(Afsnittet med den kinesiske video med Xi Jinping findes særskilt oversat til dansk, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=19502>

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet.)

So, as you can see, this is a very major article, with these extensive quotes from Chas Freeman. As I said, Chas Freeman was one of the keynote speakers at a recent conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Germany. So, this happens to be the first major U.S. media coverage of this extraordinarily significant project and extraordinarily significant summit this weekend.

Now, I also just want to give you a selection of a number of different quotes from other world leaders around the world, who are recognizing the extraordinary significance of the Belt and Road Initiative. While Americans are distracted by domestic politics here at home and the narratives of the mainstream U.S. media, the rest of the world has become very attuned to the fact that China, with this Belt and Road Initiative summit this weekend, is inaugurating a new era in global politics and in world history. So, let me give you a taste of some of these quotes.

You're going to see quotations from the chief of the United Nations; this is Secretary-General António Guterres, and he was

interviewed by Xinhua. Look at what he says: “China plays a very central role” in uniting the world and tackling development challenges. He said, “When we look at the Belt and Road Initiative, we see a very important contribution to this solidarity in addressing global problems with international cooperation, where China plays a very central role. So,” he said, “I am very happy that I have the chance to participate in the Belt and Road summit.” He will be attending in person. “[The initiative] is exactly doing the projects that are uniting countries, benefitting countries; namely infrastructure that links different regions in the world. We are creating exactly that kind of shared prosperity that your President [Xi Jinping] was offering,” he said. He went on to say, “This reveals a very important strategic breakthrough, and I think the Belt and Road Initiative is demonstrating that new vision that China has brought to global development. We are in the beginning of its implementation, but I think that there is now an enormous amount of enthusiasm, and I must say that I have high expectations.”

The next article is an interview with the Consul-General to Düsseldorf, Germany from China, whose name is Feng Haiyang. He says, “Chinese Jobs-Motor for Rhineland”; you can see in the German-language coverage there in {Rheinische Post} [<http://www.rp-online.de/nrw/staedte/duisburg/chinesischer-job-motor-fuer-das-rheinland-aid-1.6811298>].

He said, “We should take the idea of a new Silk Road as a win-win situation for all countries that participate in it. We are experiencing an era of crises: terrorism, wars, and refugee streams, plus a shrinking world economy. Hardly a country in

the world still has the will, nor the courage, to think for the future and act accordingly. The Chinese idea of a new Silk Road can, therefore, also be seen as a hope-promoting answer for this new era. That is exactly why this initiative is welcomed by more and more countries in the world.”

Then the next quote I want to read to you is from the delegate from France who will be attending, Jean-Pierre Raffarin.

He said, “I expect, with this great summit, the entire world will learn about this project, which involves not only Central Asia, but also West and East Asia as well as Europe and even Africa. What I would like is a world mobilization.”

Then he went on to say, “The world is very dangerous... In that dangerous world, China has projects and strategies, it seeks multilateralism, defends the UN and UNESCO and thereby contributes to peace in a dangerous world...”

“Thus, we have the vision of a world which in the process of erecting a new framework and a new organization. The Belt and Road Initiative is the framework of a new world; a world that is a grand alliance between Europe and Asia, with a grand opening towards Africa...” China is contributing to the connectivity of most of the world, and is “creating links, creating relations, and creating development.

“France and China have the same peaceful vision of the world. We are countries that want peace in the world in order to have development.”

Then he made an important historical point: “Since General

de Gaulle, we have always insured that the Franco-China relation should prevail above political parties, and the ongoing Presidential election would not play any role in the deterioration of those relations. We want a good relationship; there is consensus on that question.”

This is very significant in the aftermath of the French Presidential elections, that it's Jean-Pierre Raffarin who will be attending this summit, representing France. And the extraordinarily positive statements that he had in terms of the importance of the Belt and Road framework. As he called it, “the framework for a new world”; very much along the lines of what Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been saying about how this is inaugurating a New Paradigm for mankind. Speaking on behalf of France, but also speaking on behalf of the better impulses inside Europe, his point about how Europe should have a very close relationship with China in bridging Eurasia and in inaugurating this new era of global development as the means towards peace and stability in a very dangerous and unstable world, is exactly the point. It's those kinds of statements that we would hope that President Trump takes a page from.

What you have coming out of China, as you could see from the statement by the Consulate General to Düsseldorf, and we had also seen from the Consulate General to New York City at the recent Schiller Institute conference in Manhattan about a month ago, are repeated statements that it's in the best interests of all

countries to join in this “win-win” cooperation with China.

That

this really is the future; and as the Consulate General to Dusseldorf made the point, there are very few countries on the planet right now which have the courage to think in terms of a future vision. Most countries are now stuck in crisis-management

mode, just trying to resolve crises as they occur; wars, terrorism, economic collapse, famine, starvation. When you have

a nation like China, which is able to actually think 50 years into the future, and to inaugurate this kind of future vision, and to invite other countries to become a part of that; that’s something that countries should take up the opportunity to be participants in.

There’s a very inspiring press conference that was just held on May 8 by the head of the Chinese Rolling Stock Rail Corporation [CRRC], and they’ve announced some exciting initiatives in terms of new trains and new rail capabilities that are coming out of China. I have a little animation about that.

This is the clip from the Chinese Rolling Stock Company press conference May 8, and the chairman, Liu Hualong, had some exciting announcements. He said that the CRRC is developing new

high-speed trains, capable of speeds reaching 400 kilometers per

hour [kph]. They will have the ability to change track width to

utilize different gauges found along the Belt and Road; and it’s

these different track gauges that remain the greatest bottleneck

in rapid transit along the routes of the Silk Road. And, they have announced that CRRC is working on a maglev capable of achieving speeds of 600 kph; which would make the 1100-km trip

between Shanghai and Beijing something that you can achieve in less than two hours. So, this is a very exciting new initiative

from China; and it's this kind of thing that the Silk Road and the World Land-Bridge would bring to the entire world. If you think about what China has been able to accomplish in just the last ten years in terms of high-speed rail connectivity inside China – which has lifted 500 million people out of poverty, as Secretary Rex Tillerson very aptly made the point during his speech to the State Department just last week that we covered extensively on our webcast here last Friday.

This is the opportunity that the United States has to participate in. When Donald Trump talks about \$1 trillion for infrastructure, we should compare the state of infrastructure in

the United States to the state of infrastructure in China.

It's

these kinds of high-speed rail projects and so forth, that we would be very well advised to initiate in the United States with

direct collaboration in investment and know-how from China.

A colleague of mine found a very inspiring and entertaining video that was just issued by China, with quotes from President

Xi Jinping where he discusses why he initiated the New Silk Road,

or the Belt and Road Initiative in the first place. It goes through some wonderful examples of how different areas of the world are being lifted up by these great projects that are spin-offs and initiatives from the New Silk Road. So, I just want to play this five-minute video for you right now, and allow

you to be inspired by it.

[BEGIN VIDEO, subtitles are transcribed]

President Xi Jinping: Why I proposed the Belt and Road

The world is watching China as it gets ready to host the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in mid-May 2017.

PRESIDENT XI JINPING: While visiting Kazakhstan and Indonesia in 2013, I proposed jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk road, respectively.

Shaanxi, my home province, is situated at the starting point of

the ancient Silk Road. Standing here and looking back on history, I feel I can hear the sound of camel bells ringing in the mountains and see plumes of smoke rising over the desert. This all feels so familiar. Since ancient times, peaceful development has been a shared goal of mankind.

[Captions:]

War

Famine

Wealth Gap

Economic Recession

XI: Today's world is filled with uncertainties. People have hopes for the future, but at the same time, feel perplexed.

[Caption:] Some lands once prosperous and bustling are now synonymous with difficulty, conflict and crisis.

XI: What has become of the world? What should we do? The whole world is pondering over these questions and I am thinking of them all the time.

[Captions:]

Policy Connectivity

Trade Connectivity

Infrastructure Connectivity

XI: I proposed the Belt and Road Initiative in the hope that with a focus on connectivity, the free and convenient flow of

all

elements of production will be encouraged, multidimensional cooperation platforms developed, and mutual gains and shared development achieved.

The Belt and Road Initiative draws inspirations from the ancient Silk Road, and aims to help realize the shared dream of

people worldwide for peace and development.

Shining with the wisdom from the East, it is a plan that China offers the world for seeking common prosperity and development.

The Belt and Road Initiative is based on the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits.

[Caption:]

Uzbekistan: Qamchiq Tunnel, Part of the Angren-Pap Railway Line

XI: It is not exclusive, but open and inclusive. The initiative will not be a solo for China, but a chorus of all countries along the routes.

[Captions:]

Belarus: China-Belarus Great Stone Industrial Park

China-Russia Cooperation Projects

Maldives: China-Maldives Friendship Bridge

Malaysia: Sea Freight

Greece: Piraeus Port

Sri Lanka: Puttalam Coal Power Plant

Britain: China-Europe Freight Trains

Ethiopia-Djibouti: Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway

Kazakhstan: Light Railway Transportation System in Astana

XI: For more than three years, over 100 countries and international organizations have responded positively and offered

support for the initiative.

The “friend circle” of the initiative has kept widening.

[Captions:]

Fiji: Nabouwalu-Dreketi Highway

Pakistan: Karakoram Highway

XI: A great cause should be pursued for common good. Let us more closely join hands in forging new partnerships characterized

by win-win cooperation and build a community of shared future for mankind.

History is made by the brave. Let us show confidence, take action and forge ahead, hand in hand.

[Caption:]

“Belt and Road”

[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: ...Now obviously, this is a wonderful and inspiring vision of a new era for mankind, and that era means the end of the British Empire world, the era of divide-and-conquer, of colonialism, of enforced poverty, backwardness, lack of development. It’s an entirely new concept of what the world can

share in terms of progress, prosperity, development and peace. And, as we know, and as we reported extensively, there is an unrelenting assault against not only those countries that have initiated this vision of a new world, China, others who are participating in this, but there is an unrelenting assault against President Donald Trump in the United States, for even his

willingness to consider, that this would be something that the United States could participate in, and to usher in a new relationship between the United States and China, and especially

the United States and Russia. That would be his willingness to

overturn this geopolitical world that has reigned since the

conclusion of World War II, with the United States-U.K. "special relationship" in a war against these developed and developing countries.

Now, a very significant development has occurred just in the last two days along those lines, and it has definitely occurred

among a tumultuous political situation in Washington, D.C.

But

perhaps the most significant development, aside from all of the

media hysteria around the firing of James Comey, and Trump's decision to remove the Acting Director of the FBI, was the fact

that on that very day, Foreign Minister of Russia Sergey Lavrov

made a visit to the White House, where initially he was scheduled

to only meet with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson on his way to

the Arctic Council ministerial in Alaska, but at the very last minute, it was announced that President Trump would be in on that

meeting with Sergey Lavrov.

And we don't have the direct transcript yet, but we do have some paraphrases of the reports of that discussion, and I'm going

to read you a few of the very significant statements that were made by Sergey Lavrov. And you can see, that despite the concerted efforts to drive a wedge between the United States and

Russia, and to try to disrupt this thawing of relations and the

potential for a collaborative relationship, this is moving forward steadily.

What Sergey Lavrov said is that the United States and Russia can and should contribute to a settlement in Syria and that

this

is moving along well. He said: All government and opposition parties will be constructive in the next Geneva meeting. Now, he

was questioned as to why U.S. and Russia relations had sunk to such a low level, and this is a quote from Sergey Lavrov [as interpreted]: "The previous Administration bent over backwards to

undermine the solid foundation of our relations. Now we have to

start from a very low level between Russia and America."

He went on: It is clear "the Obama Administration in its last days in power resorted to petty actions against both our property and our diplomats. ... The President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin [is] ... not going to follow those who are trying to destroy our relations. I hope we will be able to resolve the situation without our relations deteriorating."

And he went on to say: "The dialogue between Russia and the U.S. is now free from the ideology that characterized it under the Barack Obama Administration. ... U.S. President Donald Trump,

his Administration, and Secretary of State Rex Tillerson are the

kind of people who want to maintain a dialogue not as a means of

demonstrating what they can achieve in the area of ideological preferences, but rather as a means of solving particular issues..." [<https://www.rusemb.org.uk/fnapr/6082>]

And then he said, that "The presidents reaffirmed during their recent telephone conversation that they would meet on the

sidelines of the G20 meeting in Germany in the first 10 days of

July" and that meanwhile discussions will be continuing at a very

high level with Secretary Rex Tillerson.

And as I reported, just today now, following that meeting,

Secretary Tillerson and Minister Lavrov are meeting on the sidelines of the Arctic Council Ministerial in Alaska, and they're discussing what has been characterized as the "Arctic Silk Road." So this is yet one more aspect of the connectivity of the world, as we've repeatedly made the point, and that should absolutely include the extension of the Eurasian Land-Bridge across the Bering Strait to become the World Silk Road, with rail connectivity between the Americas and Eurasia.

But look, this kind of very high-level and very friendly dialogue that occurred at the White House on Wednesday, during the whole hoopla around Comey and so forth, is exactly what this British coup attempt has been trying to derail, against Trump, to try to derail this potential for a warm and collaborative relationship between the United States and Russia. And it really is an all-out battle for the future of the U.S. Presidency, and for the future of what will come of these great potentials, in terms of this cooperative relationship between the United States and these other countries around the world, and an abandonment of this Obama-era regime change ideology.

So, finally, what we have for you tonight is two clips from a very timely and I think important interview between {EIR} Contributing Editor Will Wertz and Virginia State Senator Dick Black. And Senator Black, as you'll see from these two short clips had had a very unique, ground-floor view of this fight, particularly some of the leading parties involves and in particular Andrew McCabe who is now Acting Director of the FBI, who succeeding James Comey after he was fired by President

Donald

Trump.

[<https://larouchepac.com/20170511/fbi-s-mccabe-attacks-anti-isis-senator>]

So I'm just going to play two very short clips from that interview, back to back. And then we'll come back and I'll let

you know what you can expect from LaRouche PAC in the coming days.

[BEGIN VIDEO]

WILLIAM WERTZ: So, if you look at this, you opposed Obama's policy of regime change, which was also backed by the British, the French, the former colonial powers in Syria, let alone, Libya, Egypt, and so forth. So the point here is, what we're talking about here is your letter to Assad was posted on his website – this was back on May 28, 2014. Soon after that you get visitations from the FBI, in a very fishy operation, and at

least two of those agents are coming from the Washington, D.C. field office which is run by Andrew McCabe. This is ten months

before his wife is recruited, in a meeting that he attends, with

[then Virginia Gov. Terry] McAuliffe, to run against you.

So the point here that I would like to raise is, whereas some has looked at this from the standpoint merely of, there was

sort of an agreement here that she was backed to run involving a

conflict of interest in which then Andrew McCabe ends up involved

in various cases involving Hillary Clinton, the Democratic Party

and eventually against Donald Trump; but the point that I would

make is, that you had identified yourself as an opponent to

the

policy which was being carried out by the Obama administration and by the FBI, the CIA and the State Department in terms of regime change and the promotion of terrorists.

SEN. RICHARD BLACK: Well and worldwide, I was the first one to break the wall of silence. Since then, we have Rep. Tulsi Gabbard, we have Sen. Rand Paul, we have several who have come out and who have taken a stand; our own Virginia Rep. Tom Garrett. But up until this time there was total censorship.

It

was wartime censorship, it was censorship that was the equivalent

of what we saw in the Second World War, when we were at war.

We're not at war, and yet, we have this same type of censorship

going on. And I think there was a feeling that this individual,

this Senator from Virginia has to be just beaten into dust as an

example to the world that if you dare to stand up and to tell the

truth about what we're doing in Syria, and in other countries, then you're going to be crushed, your life is going to be destroyed. ...

WERTZ: Now in that same time period when you endorsed, now President Trump, there were two interventions into the U.S. political scene, by British intelligence. The first was a dossier that was compiled by an MI6 British intelligence officer,

Christopher Steele. And the indications are that he actually worked on this dossier, after being paid by the Clinton campaign,

Hillary Clinton's campaign, to present this dossier. One of the

issues that Senator Grassley has raised is – this was reported

in the {Washington Post} – the FBI was prepared to pay Christopher Steele to continue his research to try to prove that Trump was somehow working with the Russians.

SENATOR BLACK: Amazing that the FBI was involved in paying for opposition research. Now, I've done a little opposition research: You know, we paid companies and of course it's been done on us, endlessly. But, I've read a little bit about the dossier and if I paid someone and he gave me that, I would be so furious, because it is so transparently fallacious. It's just ridiculous! You know, unbelievable the things that he says. It has no air of credibility in my view, from my experience, and I've seen a lot of this stuff before. I think it was a total creation...

[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: So as you can see that is a very explosive story and it's one that will continue to develop, especially now that McCabe is right in the spotlight. He was, in fact, one of the testifying witnesses at a Senate committee hearing just yesterday, which originally Jim Comey was supposed to be involved in.

So you can watch for more developments on that, and I think that's a unique view from on the ground of what, really, this grouping has been willing to engage in in terms of activities, to try to enforce the fact that there can be no breaking, there can be nobody calling this for what it is.

So to conclude, I would just like to announce that we will have a new petition, available for you to sign on LaRouche PAC.

The title is "We Agree with Senator Grassley: Suck It Up, Move

On, Let's Rebuild the Country!" And this goes through the fact that Donald Trump was elected, not because of Russian interference but because in fact, the American people have been beaten down and have become desperate in terms of the economic collapse that they've been subjected to, over not just the last eight years, but over the last fifteen years and even more; that he spoke to that; and that they were also against the insane regime change agenda, to try to drive a wedge between these great powers that should be collaborating for the mutual benefit and stability of world peace, not at each other's throats in terms of thermonuclear war, and potential for setting off World War III. That this was rejected, and in fact, the logical consequence of that overturning the geopolitical applecart would be for the United States to reciprocate President Xi Jinping's offer and use the opportunity for this Belt and Road Forum this May 14-15, which we can announce the happy news, there will be an official U.S. delegation attending that Forum in person, to use the opportunity of that to inaugurate an entirely new era, a new framework for international relations, a new paradigm of peace, economic development, stability and mutually beneficial relations among nations. So please stay tuned to larouchepac.com over the coming 24, 48, 72 hours: A lot is going to change between now and the beginning of next week. And we, I think as we've demonstrated, uniquely, are your unique source for the real news about

what's

happening around the world and in fact, you can participate in helping us change the course of world history.

Please sign up for <http://www.larouchepac.com>. If you have not, already, go to the LaRouche PAC Action Center; also sign up

for the daily email updates. You will receive this updates in your in-box, and please subscribe to our YouTube channel.

Thank you very much for tuning in today, and we look forward to seeing you again, soon. Good night.

USA annoncerer delegation til Verdenshistorisk topmøde i Beijing.

LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 12. maj, 2017.

(dansk uddrag følger senere)

Med lidt over 24 timer tilbage til åbningen af Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, har USA officielt annonceret, at en delegation vil deltage som repræsentant for USA og Trump-administrationen. Aftenens webcast fremlægger flere spændende og hurtige udviklinger, med vores verden, der er i færd med at blive transformeret af en vision om win-win-samarbejde og fred gennem udvikling, som de britiske imperialister så desperat har forsøgt at køre af sporet, inklusive med et igangværende politisk kupforsøg imod Trump-administrationen.

Se afsnittet med kinesiske video med Xi Jinping, dansk

udskrift, engelske undertekster,
her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=19502>

Se uddrag af webcast i oversættelse, her:

USA annoncerer og begrundet delegation til Beijing Bælt & Vej Forum – Kina hilser USA's deltagelse velkommen

12. maj, 2017 – Kinas Udenrigsministerium erklærede i dag, at det hilser udnævnelsen af en delegation fra USA til Bælt & Vej Internationale Forum velkommen og kalder det »en indikation af USA's anerkendelse af Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ«.

Leder af den amerikanske delegation bliver Matthew Pottinger, der er det Nationale Sikkerhedsråds seniordirektør for Østasien; Pottinger er desuden udnævnt til særlig assistent til præsident Donald Trump »under sit besøg for at observere topmødet«.

Pottinger tjente under general Michael Flynn som marineofficer i Afghanistan, og han blev udnævnt til det Nationale Sikkerhedsråd af general Flynn. Han taler flydende

mandarinkinesisk. Han var aktiv under organiseringen af Mar-a-Lago-topmødet mellem præsident Trump og Kinas præsident Xi.

Pressesekretær for Det Hvide Hus, Sean Spicer, responderede i dag til et spørgsmål om, hvorfor delegationen blev sendt af sted, mere detaljeret, end hans svar på så mange andre spørgsmål. »Det er et betydningsfuldt handelsinitiativ«, sagde Spicer. »De har mange havneprojekter og andre infrastrukturprojekter i kikkerten. Og gennem de diskussioner, som [handelsminister Wilbur] Ross og [finansminister Steven] Mnuchin, samt andre, havde i Mar-a-Lago – det er noget, de [Kina] har gjort. Vi vil fortsætte med at arbejde sammen med dem. Handel er selvsagt et betydningsfuldt spørgsmål for os. Og det, de planlægger at gøre, er meget vigtigt for vores økonomi og nationale sikkerhed, og de har indbudt os til at sende folk af sted. Og vi har også indbudt dem til ting, som vi gør. Og jeg tror, præsidenten har vist, at, mht. den relation, han har opbygget med præsident Xi og deres delegation, at disse relationer nu giver udbytte, både på den nationale sikkerhedsfront og på den økonomiske front.«

Foto: Matthew Pottinger under et Beijing-møde, han deltog i med udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson i sidste måned.