Latinamerikas fremtid ligger på den Nye Silkevej.
Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Zepp-LaRouches videopræsentation til en konference, »Latinamerikas fremtid ligger på Silkevejen«, 4. maj, 2017. Fr. Zepp-LaRouche udvikler her en dramatisk vision om økonomisk »win-win-samarbejde«, der kan løfte hvert eneste menneske ud af fattigdom; og om den Ny Silkevejspolitiks potentiale for at udløse menneskelig kreativitet på hele planeten, der kan skabe en ny, kulturel renæssance.

Helgas tale blev vist ved møder, der var samlet i Mexico City, Hermosillo og Querétaro (i Mexico); i Lima og Pucallpa (i Peru); og i Guatemala City, og blev ligeledes udsendt live over Internettet.

Engelsk udskrift:

Dear Friends of the Schiller Institute,

I will speak to you about the "Future of Ibero-America Lies in the New Silk Road," and I want to send you my most heartfelt greetings, watching the video in Peru, Guatemala, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the United States, and maybe elsewhere.

We are only eight days away from an event which will make clear to the whole world that the world *is* changing, that we are already in the process of developing a completely new paradigm, that of the New Silk Road, otherwise called the Belt and Road Initiative. In Beijing, between the 14th and 15th of May a summit will take place. Already 28 heads of state, or 28 nations have agreed to attend, and those heads of state include those of Argentina and Chile, but also there will be high-level representatives and delegates from 110 nations,

altogether 1,200 delegates; there will be 60 international organizations represented. And they will sign in the context of this summit, 20 cooperation agreements between China and 20 countries into a document which then will define the goals and principles, and specify cooperation; it will develop an international new platform on science, technology, exchanges and training of talent among the participating countries.

This Belt and Road Forum will be an historic event. It will be the consolidation of a process which started three years and eight months ago, when President Xi Jinping in Kazakhstan announced the New Silk Road. And in this period, the true conception of "win-win cooperation" among altogether almost 70 nations, has become a reality, where it is clear that no longer is this a zero-sum game where one has advantage and the other one suffers, but this is a true "win-win cooperation," where each country is having equal benefits from such cooperations.

Now the significance in this conception of the Belt and Road Initiative which is open to all nations of the world, including the United States and the European nations, even though they are still not so clearly in favor of it, or at least it's a mixed situation, the significance of this concept lies in the fact that for the first time in human history, it overcomes geopolitics – geopolitics which was the cause of two world wars in the 20th century – because it establishes a higher level of reason, and since it's open to every country, it can reach into the farthest corner of the world.

Since this program has been put on the agenda by Xi Jinping it has led to an unbelievable explosion of development, absolutely unprecedented in history. China has signed more than 130 bilateral and regional transport agreements. It opened 356 international road routes, for both passengers and freight; there are now 4,200 direct flights connecting China with 43 Belt and Road countries; there are presently already 39 China-Europe freight train routes; currently, there is

daily leaving such a cargo train from Chongqing to a European destination.

There are in the meantime, six major industrial development corridors, and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. These corridors not only are, one, a corridor from China to Central and Western Asia which is intended to be extended through Iraq, Syria, Turkey, into Europe and into Africa; there is a second corridor from China to Western Europe which goes from such cities as Chengdu, Chongqing, Yiwu, Lianyungang, going to Duisburg, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Lyon, and Madrid. There is thirdly the Mongolia- China-Russia corridor which involves 32 large projects. There is fourthly, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), where China has invested $46 billion and this project is creating 700,000 new jobs in Pakistan. There is the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor, which bridging the whole region of Southeast Asia. Then you have the China-Indochina Peninsular corridor, and you have in the meantime the development of an entire railway network in Eastern and Central Africa.

This is unprecedented in human history, because after literally centuries of suffering colonialism and poverty and underdevelopment, for the very first time, through this Chinese initiative is the perspective for the developing countries to overcome poverty, hunger, underdevelopment and realize the true potential of all these countries.

Well, it is most astounding, but then, not so astounding if you think about it, that about this greatest infrastructure project in all of history, there is almost nothing being reported in the mainstream media, at least in the United States and in Western Europe. The mainstream media, with very few exceptions such as for example *Forbes* magazine, they had a six-part series about the potential of the New Silk Road, all the other mainstream media pretend it doesn’t exist. So the populations of Europe and the United States know very little about it, and once they realize it, mainly through our

efforts, the efforts of the Schiller Institute, they realize that this is a tremendous potential also for their future. And mostly people get extremely angry that they have been deprived of this knowledge.

Now, it is very clear that the old forces of the old paradigm, the paradigm of geopolitics, a system based on so-called globalization which emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and which was and is based on the "special relationship" between the British and the United States, this system which was based on profit for the rich, making the gap between the rich and poor ever wider, a system which is now specifically now aiming to overcome poverty in the whole world and have a "win-win" relationship among equal nations with equal rights, equal respect for their sovereignty, these old geopoliticians regard this new system as a complete threat to their existence. So they try to maintain the illusion that it does not exist.

Just today appeared a very interesting article by Robert Parry, who is an investigative journalist in the United States, who became rather famous because of his coverage of the Iran/Contra affair; he wrote an article with the title, "The Existential Question of Whom To Trust." And he says, "The looming threat of World War III, a potential extermination event for the human species, is made more likely because the world's public can't count on supposedly objective experts to ascertain and evaluate facts. Instead, careerism is the order of the day among journalists, intelligence analysts and international monitors — meaning that almost no one who might normally be relied on to tell the truth can be trusted." He says, and I fully agree with that, what replaces objective reporting is "groupthink," where experts "have sold themselves to … powerful interests in order to keep high-paying jobs and … don't even seem to recognize how far they've drifted from principled professionalism."

Well, that will not help them, because the positive

alternative of the Belt and Road Initiative does exist and it is also the remedy to the two existential crises facing human civilization at this point: First, the danger of a global nuclear war, which is now most obvious in the crisis around the two Koreas, and naturally, still to a certain extent the situation in Syria; and secondly, the danger of an uncontrolled crash possibly to occur this year, which if it would occur would lead to uncontrollable chaos out of which the danger of a nuclear war would arise as well.

Let's briefly look at the second danger. On July 25th, 2007, my husband, Lyndon LaRouche made truly history forecast: He said, this present global financial system is hopelessly finished and all which you will see now is that the different elements will come to the surface. And it will not be resolved until you have complete, total reorganization of this bankrupt system through a number of measures, Glass-Steagall, a return to a credit system and the American System of economy.

Exactly one week later, the secondary mortgage crisis in the United States erupted, which then, since it was not dealt with by the measures which LaRouche proposed, escalated into the big financial crash of Lehman Brothers and AIG in September 2008.

At that point, for a very short period of time, actually some days and weeks, the leaders of trans-Atlantic world were absolutely convinced this was a systemic crisis, and some of them, like Sarkozy of France, even called for a New Bretton Woods, because they were so scared that this whole system may disintegrate. Unfortunately, this shock lasted not very long, and already at the next G20 meeting in Washington on Nov. 15, of the same year, they basically decided to paper it over, go for quantitative easing and use other so-called "tools" of the instruments of the central banks in the United States rather than going for the Glass-Steagall separation law of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which my husband has prescribed, they went into Dodd-Frank, which basically was just a cover-story to keep the

high-risk speculation of the big banks going.

In the meantime, the central banks of Europe, the ECB, of Great Britain, Japan, and the Federal Reserve decided to go into quantitative easing, and they created $15 trillion in lending facilities to the too-big-to-fail banks, and that added a de facto zero-interest rate since about 10 years. They spent part of this money for so-called bail-out packages, which supposedly went to countries like Greece, but in reality 97% of these bail-out packages went back to the to the big European banks and the American banks.

In the United States this liquidity pumping increased for example, so that corporate debt rose from 2008 to today, from $8 to $14 trillion; that is, an increase of 75%, of which almost $9 are in commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS). Since 2013, 80% of the corporate borrowing has been used for, not productive investment, but so-called "financial engineering." Now, that is, corporate firms buy up their own stocks to drive up the price, or they're buying other firms in so-called mergers & acquisitions (M&As) for the same effect. They are using $500 billion per year into driving up those stock indexes, while at the same time, betting on the derivatives of these manipulations.

Despite all of this, the total non-financial corporation profits have not increased since 2011 and started to fall since 2013. Morgan Stanley just put out a report in April that the ratio of non-financial corporate debt to cash from operations is at an all-time high, at a ratio of 3.2 to 1.

Now, with this situation, where the debt is going through the roof relative to the operating cash, and profits are declining, normally, what firms used to do, is to go to the banks and borrow more, but this is now no longer happening, because the banks stopped giving credit because they know this whole system is coming to an end and it's not maintainable.

Just at the recent meeting of the IMF in Washington, they put out a 2017 Global Financial Stability Report, where they basically wrote that the U.S. debt service to income ratio of the non-financial corporations has gone up 37% in 2014, to 41% in 2016; and those corporations have $7 trillion more debt than in 2008, but $3 trillion less equity invested in them. As a result, a wave of defaults has already started. The default rate for the non-financial corporations jumped from 3% at the beginning of 2016, to 5% at the end, and it is expected to be 5.6% in June. The IMF warns that if the interest rates go up, as they did in the period from November to January, then 20% of all U.S. corporations could default. Now, that is higher than the highest mortgage default rate in the crash of 2008.

Now, this gigantic bubble of corporate debt is made more unpayable because of the complete lack of growth in the real economy. The miserable 0.7% growth which was published about the GDP in the United States – and remember that the GDP statistics are always manipulated, and every knowledgeable person in Europe, for example, makes jokes about it – it went up only 0.7% in the first quarter of this year, and that does not pay for this huge bubble.

But the problem is not only in the United States, it's also in Europe. Just recently, the Italian Banking Association put out the figures of the Level3 derivatives in the European countries, where the highest ratio is in Germany, it was 25.5%; British banks, 25.4%; French banks, 20.5%. And Italy, which is always scolded for having the biggest commercial losses, has only 15%. Now, Level3 derivatives are derivatives which don't have a market price because nobody wants to buy them, because people know they are completely toxic. So they are assets collateralized with debt and therefore pretty worthless, but the ECB has allowed the banks to price them according to their own bank model and count them as assets. In the recent stress tests of the European central banks, they left out Level3 assets, so this is a complete illusion which

is being maintained because an admission would basically reveal the complete bankruptcy of the system.

Now, there is only one way to prevent a chaotic blowout, and that is the implementation of the Glass-Steagall law which Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented in 1933. And the good thing is that there are presently two legislations in both Houses of the U.S. Congress, and also the head of the National Economic Council Gary Cohn, recently told a group of senators that the Trump administration is absolutely committed to realize Glass-Steagall soon, and that President Trump will fulfill his election promise to go for Glass-Steagall. As a result, there is presently a flood of articles in the last three weeks attacking Glass-Steagall, saying it would not have solved the problem of 2008 – which is a complete lie – and obviously, this expresses the complete nervousness of Wall Street and the City of London because it would bankrupt them and curb their power down to size.

Now, contrary to the asset-based economy of the United States, and partially of Europe, where you have a huge diversity between the different EU members and therefore the whole Eurozone does not function, where basically the situation is completely unsustainable as well, China on the other side, in the first quarter of 2017 had a surprisingly high GDP of 6.9%. All the agencies, like Bloomberg, PricewaterhouseCoopers and others all agree that the primary driver of this Chinese economic growth is the extraordinary investment in infrastructure, both in China domestically, as well as in the Belt and Road countries. For example, Chinese factory output in the same period has been 7.6% in the first quarter also. Household disposable income went up by 7.5%; retail spending up 10.4%. There was a study of PricewaterhouseCoopers in February which said that the great projects of infrastructure grew in the last year already by 50% in value, and there is a new study by the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research that, based on physical economic factors such as the

illumination seen by night from space, that the Chinese economy is actually growing faster than even the Chinese government reports.

Xinhua reported that the goods trade between China and the Belt and Road countries went up by 26.2% in the first quarter. Chinese exports to Belt and Road countries went up by 15.8% in the first three months. Imports to China went up by 42.9% from the 60 countries of the Belt and Road. There are 781 new companies with investments in the Belt and Road countries that have sprung up. Chinese enterprises signed 952 contracts in 61 countries along the Belt and Road.

So the Chinese economy and the Belt and Road Initiative has long become the real engine of the world economy.

So for the United States to come out its present financial danger, there is only one way out, and that is to implement the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche: First, Glass-Steagall. Separate the commercial and the investment banks, write off the unpayable debt and toxic paper of the investment banks, put the commercial banks under protection. Then, go to a credit system in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton, implement a National Bank; and increase the productivity of the economy by having a massive investment in fusion technology and space cooperation, and other vanguard technologies to increase the productivity of the labor force.

Now, this could be massively helped by the Chinese cooperating with America on the Belt and Road Initiative which has been offered by President Xi Jinping, at the recent Florida summit with President Trump.

Now Trump has said he wants to invest $1 trillion into infrastructure in the United States. The American Society of Civil Engineers estimated that the real need of infrastructure is $4.5 trillion, but Chinese experts estimated that what the United States really would need is $8 trillion worth of

infrastructure. And China could easily help America to rebuild its infrastructure because they have an extraordinary expertise from having done the Belt and Road project for the last three and a half years. China also has offered, already, to invest its $1.4 trillion they're holding in U.S. Treasuries. If this would be channeled, let's say, through either an infrastructure bank in the United States or a National Bank in the tradition of Hamilton, this could help to revive the American economy.

Now, the same goes for European nations: They urgently need Chinese investment, because the EU has not been providing it, and that is why right now, you have the complete turning around of European nations – they want to be part of the New Silk Road. For example: Greece, Serbia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Belarus, but also Italy, Portugal – they have already all stated they want to become "hubs" of the New Silk Road. So there is a complete change of the wind, representing the potential to really realize this fantastic new perspective.

However, the second existential crisis, the danger of nuclear war, now, it is obviously centered right now very massively around the North Korea crisis. Again, there, the solution will be the integration of the two Koreas into the New Silk Road. But it is extremely dangerous. Pope Francis just put out a statement saying "the situation has become too hot," that the world is at the brink of war, and he said, "We are talking about the future of humanity. Today, a widespread war would destroy – I would not say half of humanity – but a good part of humanity, and of culture, everything, everything. It would be terrible. I don't think that humanity today would be able to withstand it."

Now, if you study the logic of thermonuclear war, the danger is not half of humanity, the danger is that it could lead to the extermination of all life, of all human life on this planet.

This danger is the result of the old geopolitical manipulation, because the situation in Korea is not unsolvable at all. Already in the ’90s and again in 2002, we were very close to establishing a permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. North Korea, at that time, in the ’90s, had signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT); they agreed not to build a nuclear weapons plant, and in return they were allowed to build a peaceful nuclear energy facility. Then, at a certain point the U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry in the Clinton Administration was convinced that Pyongyang was diverting plutonium and he was actively considering the option to take out the [North Korean] Yongbyon plant in a surgical strike. At that point, the former President Jimmy Carter went to Pyongyang and met with North Korean leader Kim Il-sung and they reached an agreement which was supported by the Clinton administration, South Korea, North Korea, with the support of China, Japan and Russia, and they called this the Agreed Framework, which included the idea that North Korea would take down its Yongbyon plant in exchange for which the U.S. helping North Korea build a full-scale 1000 MW nuclear plant; and they also began to provide North Korea with oil until this plant was ready. Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) went there and started to monitor, and there were pledges that they would move very quickly towards a peace agreement surpassing the armistice which still existed – and still exists.

But then unfortunately the Clinton administration came to its end, and was replaced by the Bush and Cheney administration, which immediately started this talk which we know only too well from the present days, that they couldn’t work with a “brutal dictator,” and not cooperate. So basically, this already put a cloud over this whole project. But still, in 2002, South Korean President Kim Dae-jung adopted the “Iron Silk Road” which had initially been proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, who had always maintained that the way to solve the Korea crisis is with the New Silk Road: That you have to build

the railroads from Busan at the southern tip of south Korea, through North Korea, all the way to Rotterdam. And once you have South Korean and North Korean engineers working together building railways, that the real basis for peace could be established.

Now the two railroads started to be built, but also one of them going from Seoul via Kaesong to the old Silk Road, the Chinese railway; and one was supposed to go up the east coast to North Korea and then link up in Vladivostok with the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Also in 2002, in the village of Kaesong, they started to build an industrial park, where South Korean companies deployed very high-skilled North Korean labor to build up industries, set up factories and things actually went along very well. Also, there were Six-Party Talks supporting this Sunshine Policy of the South Korean President.

At that time, Bush and Cheney reluctantly went along with it, but all the time kept nagging North Korea as cheating, “don’t believe them,” and so forth. At a certain point, the Six Party Talks ended, and when Obama came in, and started his “Asia pivot” policy, which was not aimed at North Korea, but really aimed to isolate China, and in encircle it, they started to build up military forces aimed against China.

So under the pressure from President Obama very recently, South Korean President Park Heun-hye cancelled the Kaesong industrial park and agreed to the deployment of THAAD missiles, and these Terminal High Altitude Area Deployment missiles, again, are not deployed against North Korea, but aimed at China and Russia: Because North Korea is only 30 miles away from Seoul, and they don’t need to send ICBMs into space to then hit Seoul 30 miles away because North Korea has sufficient artillery to accomplish the same aim; but these THAAD missiles have X-band radar which can see deeply into the territory of China and Russia, which is why both countries have named these THAAD missiles as an existential threat to their national security.

This is a very dangerous situation, because if North Korea would strike Seoul, all of North Korea would be wiped out in return, the entire North Korean leadership would be killed as has been stated by many forces around the United States, and the population of Seoul would be wiped out very clearly also. If this war would escalate, it would clearly have the potential to escalate to Japan, to the United States and also lead to a global nuclear war.

Now, that danger is presently absolutely real. The only sign of hope, is that since the summit between President Trump and President Xi Jinping in Mar-a-Lago, Florida, where a very positive working relationship and almost friendship has been developed between these two Presidents, this summit has been called by the Chinese a "complete success"; Secretary of State Tillerson has said this has absolutely enhanced mutual trust and both have stated that their common aim is the de-nuclearization of Korea; that they want to resolve the situation through a peaceful dialogue.

Now that requires, also, that the recent Chinese proposal to have a so-called "double suspension," meaning a suspension of the missiles and nuclear tests on the side of north Korea; and a suspension of the joint military drills on the side of South Korea and the United States on the other side. Russia has completely supported this Chinese policy of double suspension. That would be the first step.

What is needed then, is a comprehensive approach of the New Paradigm, of "double suspension," to include North Korea in the Belt and Road Initiative, integrate the Sunshine Policy with the New Silk Road and the key to it is the collaboration between Xi Jinping and Trump. It can absolutely work, because there are elections on May 9th in South Korea, where the likely winner already came out against the THAAD deployment, so the hurried deployment now makes absolutely no sense; also, in the recent month, the relationship between Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan with Putin of Russia has absolutely

increased and positively developed, where you have joint Russian-Japanese investments in the Far East of Russia, and therefore, the elements of a solution are absolutely there.

What has to be put on the agenda, therefore, is the "Greater Tumen Region Development project, which we also represented in the World Land-Bridge report. This is a regional development project involving the Greater Tumen Initiative, a development project which would build up the entire border region between China, Russia, Mongolia, North Korea, and South Korea, and develop the entire region around it, around the Tumen River which is the border between China and North Korea; and North Korea was a part of this project, until 1993, at least in its initial forms.

So, what has all of this today with the future of Latin America, and the my speech has, that "The Future of Latin America Lies in the New Silk Road"?

Now, I personally believe for a very long time, that the great German mind, and philosopher, and statesman, and natural scientist, Nikolaus of Cusa was absolutely right, when he, already in the 15th century, said that the solution to fundamental problems cannot be in partial remedies, but that you have to find a level of the solution which establishes a higher level of reason which he called the "coincidence of opposites," or the *coincidentia oppositorum*. You have to establish a level of reason where the One has a higher reality than the Many, and that is exactly the "win-win cooperation" of the Belt and Road Initiative today.

Now, in the age of nuclear weapons, of the internet, of air travel which can bring you in a few hours to every part of the globe, the world has become a very small place. And unlike in previous periods, where you had one culture going under and some other culture at some other part of the world didn't even know about it, because it would take years to travel from one region to the next, this time, we are sitting in one boat, and

therefore, people have to start to think strategically and not think that the financial crisis of the trans-Atlantic sector, or the North Korea crisis is something alien to them, but that we have to solve all of these problems simultaneously, or else there will be no solution for anybody.

Now the only way for Latin American countries to solve the problem of the drug epidemic which is haunting some countries in an existential way; or of poverty, or of underdevelopment, is to revive the development plan of Lyndon LaRouche, which he called in 1982 *Operation Juárez*, when he worked with President José López Portillo to integrate all of Latin America in one large infrastructure-integrated network. This is possible to be realized today, and it is possible, because of the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative.

What we have to do, is we have to build a fast train system connecting the southern tip of Latin America in Chile and Argentina, going all the way up north, through Central America, North America, to the tip of Alaska, connecting through the Bering Strait Tunnel with Siberia, and in that way linking the trans-American transport corridor with the trans-European-Eurasian infrastructure network.

The infrastructure offered by China is already going in this direction. China has offered financing and help in the construction of the Bi-Oceanic Railroad, which you will hear about in the next presentation, which will be a railroad between Brazil and Peru, and another route through Bolivia; China is presently already building a science city in Ecuador, where at the recent state visit of President Xi Jinping in Lima, and Ecuador, and Chile last fall, attended a joint meeting with the former President of Ecuador President Correa in which both stated the intention that very soon China and Ecuador will be on the top of science and technology, representing the state-of-the-art in these areas. Now, this is a very ambitious and very hopeful intention.

Also, the fact that Chilean President Michelle Bachelet will go to the Belt and Road Forum and then add a state visit in China to that, represents the potential of bringing all of these projects a big step forward. The former Ambassador to China from Chile Fernando Reyes Matta said the world leaders who are attending the Belt and Road Forum are betting on the future. He said: Should we think from Latin America about linking with the One Belt and Road if it will have the same effect as the Marshall Plan on Europe? Well, the answer is obviously, yes, because the Belt and Road Initiative is already now twelve times larger than the Marshall Plan was in its time, and it is open- ended and it can be extended without a limit.

Now this fantastic economic development perspective also has, and must have a cultural dimension to it. At the recent Ancient Civilizations Forum in Greece, where the foreign ministers of ten countries that have long, old cultures attended, among them, were the foreign minister of Bolivia, of Mexico, and Peru, all countries which had a very proud, ancient tradition, they were intending to revive this old culture, in order to connect it to the ambition of the future. Because it is necessary for this whole project to succeed, that we revive the best traditions of each nation on this planet, of each culture, and then have a dialogue, so that each nation knows about and finds out about the treasures what actually universal history has accomplished to this present point.

If we have an economic “win-win cooperation,” it will uplift every human being out of poverty, it will unleash the tremendous potential of human creativity, and it will lead, I am absolutely certain, to a new cultural Renaissance. Where people in Latin America must absolutely know about, that we as a human species as a whole are on the verge of a completely decisive branching point in human history: That the New Silk Road allows for a completely New Paradigm, where for example,

the old idea that earning virtual money, money figures which could disappear from your bank account instantly, once you have a financial crash, and what you never owned because it was always virtual, you can also never lose, that this wrong idea will be replaced by the concept of a meaningful life where each person can unfold the totality of his or her creative potential; and something which was only possible for a very few individuals in history, such geniuses as Dante, Kepler, Einstein, Schiller, Vernadsky, Beethoven, but very few people could reach that level of personal creativity, because people up to now were so burden by having to earn their livelihood, by the constraints of managing their daily lives, that they could not fulfill this potential. Now this will be possible to change and we will have a society, increasingly, on our planet, where more and more people, and eventually *all* people can be truly human by developing all potentials they have embedded in them.

So provided we can solve the two existential crises I mentioned, we are really looking at a very bright future. If Latin America would link up with the Belt and Road Initiative this potential can be realized for all of us in a very short period of time.

Trump renser ud i nogle kupmagere
og fremmer samarbejde for

fred
og udvikling med Rusland og Kina

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 10. maj, 2017 – Donald Trump har i de seneste 24 timer taget de indledende skridt og har smidt det affald i efterretningssamfundet ud, der har været en del af det igangværende forsøg på en 'farvet revolution' mod den amerikanske regering. Comey og tidligere chef for NSA, Clapper, og tidligere chef for CIA, Brennan, samt andre, har åbenlyst deltaget i et kupforsøg mod præsident Trump, hvor de har brugt vilde løgne og taktikker, der ikke er set siden McCarthy-æraen, for at terrorisere den amerikanske befolkning med den angivelige fare for russisk aggression, og endda russisk kontrol over den amerikanske regering.

Efter et særdeles produktivt møde i dag med præsident Trump og udenrigsminister Tillerson i Det Hvide Hus, latterliggjorde den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, meget praktisk, denne kampagne. I besvarelse af gentagne spørgsmål fra den amerikanske hore-presse, og som havde til formål at forklare de falske nyheder om russisk indblanding i 2016-valget, sagde Lavrov: »Jeg mener, dette er ydmygende for det amerikanske folk at høre på, at USA's interne anliggender skulle være styret af Rusland. Hvordan går det til, at denne store nation tænker på denne måde?«

EIR udgav den 27. februar, 2017, et omfattende dossier med titlen: »Obama og Soros – Nazister i Ukraine 2014, i USA 2017?«. Dossieret dokumenterede, at de samme personer og institutioner, der kørte det neonazistiske kup imod Ukraine i 2014, forsøgte at gennemføre en lignende Farvet Revolution imod Trump – og af nøjagtig de samme grunde. Som den russiske viceambassadør til FN's sikkerhedsråd, Vladimir Safronkov, sagde til den britiske ambassadør Rycroft den 13. april:

»Jeres drøm gled ud af jeres hænder, fordi vi arbejder sammen med USA. Det er I bange for. I gør alt, hvad I kan, for at sabotere dette teamwork.« Russerne forstår, at Det britiske Imperium er ved at fjerne alle stopklodserne og endda løber risikoen for en atomkrig, for at forhindre Trump i at lede USA ind i et partnerskab med Amerikas historiske og naturlige venner i Rusland og Kina. Dette venskab ville betyde enden på Det britiske Imperium, én gang for alle, og afslutningen af opsplitningen i Øst og Vest, og ville i stedet virkeliggøre et nyt paradigme, baseret på udvikling og alle nationers gensidige interesser.

Dette er, naturligvis, den Nye Silkevej – Ét Bælt, én Vej-initiativet, lanceret af Kinas Xi Jinping, der vil afholde den første, internationale konference i Beijing kommende weekend, med deltagelse af repræsentanter fra flere end 100 lande og 28 statsoverhoveder, der vil planlægge en produktiv fremtid for menneskeheden og en afslutning på imperie-æraens princip om 'evindelig krigsførelse'.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der i Kina er kendt som »Silkevejs-ladyen«, reflekterede i dag over den kendsgerning, at, med den italienske premierminister Gentiloni, der vil lede sin nations delegation til Bælt & Vej Forum, alt imens tidligere premierminister Jean-Pierre Raffarin vil repræsentere Frankrig, og med de fleste andre nationer i Europa, der sender betydningsfulde delegationer – med disse begivenheder, har det historiske momentum i Europa taget en ny retning for en lysende fremtid med den Nye Silkevej. Kun Tyskland synes at sakke bagud og sidder fast i det gamle paradigme, hvor de fabler om udledning af CO^2 snarere end opbygning af nationen. Foreløbig har præsident Trump ikke indikeret, om han eller nogen anden, amerikansk delegation vil deltage, til trods for, at den kinesiske ambassadør til USA har gentaget Kinas invitation.

Men, Trump har uden for enhver tvivl truffet beslutning om at ændre briternes spilleregler og droppe de korrupte

efterretningsnetværk, der har faldbudt den anti-russiske pro-krigspropaganda på vegne af britisk efterretning, der har spillet USA som den »dumme kæmpe«, der udkæmper imperiets kolonikrige samtidig med, at dette imperium forbereder atomkrig imod Kina og Rusland.

I Asien aflagde den nyvalgte præsident i Sydkorea, Moon Jae-in, her til morgen sin ed og annoncerede omgående sit forpligtende engagement til genopretning af »Solskins-politikken« over for Nordkorea, og for samarbejde med Trump omkring en varig løsning for Koreahalvøen. En sådan løsning må være baseret på gensidig udvikling og garantier for Nordkoreas suverænitet, til gengæld for en løsning på spørgsmålet om atomvåben. Pyongyang har gentagent erklæret, at, hvis truslerne mod deres nation endegyldigt ophørte, kunne en løsning findes. Der eksisterer nu en mulighed for, at den splittede, koreanske nation, i samarbejde med Xi, Putin og Trump, og muligvis også Japans Shinzo Abe (der står både Putin og Trump nær), kan indlede den freds- og udviklingsproces, som sluttelig kunne føre til en genforening.

Tiden er inde til, at præsident Trump indtager den hamburger med Kim Jon-un.

BÆLT & VEJ-INITIATIVET: VORT ÅRHUNDREDES AFGØRENDE PROJEKT

EIR-video, 9. maj, 2017:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: 'Hvis vi kan overbevise præsident Trump om at tage imod tilbuddet om at gå sammen med Kina og de andre

nationer omkring den Nye Silkevej, så kan han blive en af de største præsidenter i USA's historie.' Dette initiativ, Bælt & Vej-initiativet, blev officielt lanceret af Kina i 2013. Det er en politik for gensidigt fordelagtig infrastrukturkonnektivitet, for fælles udviklingsprogrammer. Foreløbig omfatter programmerne og de igangværende arbejder flere end 60 nationer og berører flere end 4 milliard mennesker – flertallet af menneskeheden – og med planer om infrastrukturinvesteringer til $20 billion. Dette er et enormt projekt. Disse programmer har potentialet til at fjerne fattigdom på planeten inden for én generation; fuldstændigt og totalt at fjerne lokal fattigdom overalt.

Jason Ross:

»Det ville være den største fejltagelse nogensinde, hvis USA ikke benyttede sig af Bælt & Vej Forum, der finder sted i Beijing, Kina, om en uge (14.-15. maj) – den største fejltagelse nogensinde. Denne begivenhed vil samle repræsentanter fra over 100 nationer, inkl. den direkte deltagelse af næsten 30 statsoverhoveder, og man vil diskutere vor generations største projekt: Bælt & Vej-initiativet.

Foreløbig er der ingen meddelelse om, eller noget, der peger på, at præsident Trump eller andre repræsentanter for USA vil deltage, men:

(Helga Zepp-LaRouche)

'Hvis vi kan overbevise præsident Trump om at tage imod tilbuddet om at gå sammen med Kina og de andre nationer omkring den Nye Silkevej, så kan han blive en af de største præsidenter i USA's historie.'

Dette initiativ, Bælt & Vej-initiativet, blev officielt lanceret af Kina i 2013. Det er en politik for gensidigt fordelagtig infrastruktur-konnektivitet, for fælles udviklingsprogrammer. Foreløbig omfatter programmerne og de igangværende arbejder flere end 60 nationer og berører flere

end 4 milliard mennesker – flertallet af menneskeheden – og med planer om infrastrukturinvesteringer til $20 billion. Det udgør 2 til 3 gange den investering, det ville kræve totalt at genoplive den amerikanske infrastruktur. Det udgør 20 gange de $1 billion, som Trump foreløbig har krævet. Dette er et enormt projekt. Disse programmer har potentialet til at fjerne fattigdom på planeten inden for én generation; fuldstændigt og totalt at fjerne lokal fattigdom overalt. I løbet af de seneste par årtier har Kina allerede undergået en fænomenal udvikling,

(udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson)

'Kina begyndte virkelig at føle sig entusiastisk på det tidspunkt, og med rette, de har opnået meget; de har flyttet 500 millioner kinesere væk fra fattigdom og ind middelklassestatus.'

(præsident Trump)

'Og jeg havde et langt møde med Kinas præsident i Florida, og vi havde lange, lange diskussioner, i mange, mange timer. Han er en god mand.'

Kina springer fremad med sin egen udvikling og arbejder sammen med sine naboer gennem kinesiske investeringer, gennem staten, gennem foretagender, og gennem ny finansiering gennem institutioner som Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), Den Nye Udviklingsbank (BRIKS-banken) og Silkevejsfonden, som alle er mekanismer, der er skabt efter 2013; og store projekter i enorm skala er nu mulige.

(Richard Trifan)

'Dette er et historisk projekt, som I alle ved; det er sandsynligvis den største, globale præstation, der er analog med vores ekspansion ud i rummet og til Månen og andre planeter. Det er sandsynligvis det mest omfattende initiativ, som mange nationer vil samarbejde omkring.'

Lad os foretage en rundtur. Med udgangspunkt i Asien er der seks udviklingskorridorer, som Kina har foreslået, for veje, jernbaner, vandveje, elektricitet, kommunikation, sammen med blød kommunikation, såsom uddannelse, fælles toldsatser og kulturelle udvekslinger. Disse korridorer er i øjeblikket under opførelse i varierende grader. Lad os f. eks. se på den Økonomiske Kina-Pakistan-korridor: den er i øjeblikket under massiv opbygning; den vil bringe 10 gigawatt elektricitet til Pakistan – det rækker til millioner af mennesker, 10 millioner eller mere – en ny havn i Gwadar (ud til Oman Golfen), med hundrede tusinder af jobs undervejs, blot for dette ene byggeprojekt, og generelt mere udenlandsk investering i Pakistan, end denne nation samlet set har fået i de sidste par årtier.

Lad os se på havet: Det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej, som bl.a. omfatter at udgrave en kanal gennem Kra-landtangen i Thailand. Dette er et enormt og nødvendigt projekt for at aflaste det overtrafikerede Malaccastræde, og for at bringe økonomiske muligheder til Thailand og Sydøstasien generelt. Denne idé, der har været foreslået i årtier, har nu en reel mulighed for at blive bygget inden for det nuværende årti.

Den Eurasiske Landbro, der når til Europa, transporterer stadigt voksende mængder af jernbanegods, med togafgange for godstog mod vest, der dagligt ankommer i Europa og vender tilbage til Kina med europæiske varer.

Hvis vi ser på Afrika, så har vi for nylig set åbningen af Addis Abeba-Djibouti jernbanen som blot et enkelt eksempel på den meget påtrængende nødvendige udvikling, som nu er mulig; som nu finder sted i Afrika, hvor investering i infrastruktur og industri og landbrug nu når nye højder, det meste af det fra Kina.

Hvis vi bevæger os mod øst, krydser vi Beringstrædet og bevæger os fra Asien og ind i Nordamerika, fra Rusland til Alaska. En rute over land, der muliggøres af denne

Beringstrædeforbindelse, vil være hurtigere end transport med skib, og gør det muligt at udvikle området langs ruten. Det Arktiske Område har enorme resurser, der i øjeblikket er næsten fuldstændigt utilgængelige. Byggeriet af den nødvendige infrastruktur og selveste Beringstrædeforbindelsen vil være en storstilet infrastrukturpræstation. Dernæst vil et genopbygget, amerikansk infrastrukturfundament, et netværk af jernbaner, veje, en platform med ny, højdensitetskraftværker, kernekraft; havne, sluser, dæmninger; skoler og andre offentlige bygninger og offentlige værker, gøre det muligt for USA at opnå et nyt produktivitetsniveau, og have mere at bidrage med til verdenssamfundet og få fordel af verdenssamfundet.

Hvis vi nu bevæger os sydpå, så er der p.t. ingen transportmuligheder over land fra Nord- til Sydamerika. Man kan ikke køre til Sydamerika – det er ikke muligt. Der er en afbrydelse, kendt som Darien Gap. Når vi endelig får bygget denne forbindelse på blot nogle få dusin mil, vil vi endelig forbinde de amerikanske kontinenter som helhed. I Mellemamerika er ny finansiering, også fra Kina, ligeledes i færd med at muliggøre en sekundær Panamakanal, kunne man sige, med igangværende byggeri og forberedelse i Nicaragua.

I Sydamerika er en bi-oceanisk korridor, der strækker sig fra Peru til Brasilien, fra Stillehavet til Atlanterhavet via Bolivia, på planlægningsstadiet.

Så stor en del af verden arbejder i øjeblikket sammen, med fælles udvikling og en fælles fremtid med fremgang, værdighed og videnskabelige præstationer som mål. Vil USA tilslutte sig? Vi er blevet inviteret med åbne arme:

(Meifang Zhang)

'Sidst, men ikke mindst, vil jeg gerne citere Xi for at sige, at Kina byder USA velkommen til at deltage i samarbejdet inden for rammerne af Bælt & Vej-initiativet … Begge lande bør

virkelig gribe disse muligheder.'

Lad os tage imod denne invitation. Om et hundrede år vil USA i tilbageblik være så lykkelig for, at vi gjorde det.«

I dag er Sejrsdag

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 9. maj, 2017 – Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin talte ikke alene for det russiske folk, men for hele menneskeheden, da han holdt en tale efter en militærparade i Moskva for at fejre, at det er 72 år siden, man vandt sejren i den Store Patriotiske Krig 1941-45, som i Rusland er navnet på Anden Verdenskrig.

»Denne sejrstriumf over denne forfærdelige, totalitære magt vil for altid fremstå i menneskehedens historie som livets og fornuftens overlegne sejr over død og barbariskhed«, fremførte Putin. Han fastslog, at den »uhyrlige tragedie« med millioner af dødsfald skete på grund af »den kriminelle ideologi med raceoverlegenhed, og som følge af fraværet af enhed blandt verdens ledende nationer«.

Idet han overførte disse lektioner til nutiden, fremsatte Putin krav om, at alle nationer levede op til »vort ansvar over for de kommende generationer« gennem internationalt samarbejde, for at skabe »stabilitet og fred på planeten«.

Dette er i realiteten det overordnede, politiske spørgsmål, som også vil blive adresseret på Bælt & Vej-initiativets Internationale Forum, der skal begynde blot fem dage fra i dag. BVI-topmødet er hastigt i færd med at samle styrke og feje hele menneskeheden ind under sin mission:

* Frankrigs delegation anføres af tidligere premierminister

Jean-Pierre Raffarin, der roste BVI som »et fredeligt projekt for global udvikling« og sagde, at »Bælt & Vej-initiativet er rammen for en ny verden«.

* Folk fra erhvervslivet og det politiske liv i Peru kræver nu, at præsident Kuczynski deltager i topmødet, som de kaldte årets vigtigste, diplomatiske begivenhed for gennemførelse af planerne for en Peru-Brasilien bi-oceanisk korridor.

* Nordkorea sender en delegation på højt niveau til BVI-topmødet, meddelte det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium i dag.

* Og Chiles ambassadør til Beijing, Jorge Heine, anerkendte, at »det har et langt bredere perspektiv at samle et betydeligt antal statsoverhoveder fra mange lande, for at undersøge, hvad der foregår, ud over Bælt & Vejs specifikke projekter«.

Det, ambassadør Heine her beskrev med sine egne ord, er det, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche refererer til som »den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« – præcis, som de specificeres i *EIR's* Specialrapport af samme navn fra 2015. Langt mere end kun en række infrastrukturprojekter er det, der er under opsejling, et totalt paradigmeskifte, som er det eneste, der kan redde menneskeheden.

Det britiske Imperium forsøger at miskreditere Bælt & Vej-initiativet ved at kalde det en alliance mellem diktatorer og autokrater, og med truende forudsigelser om, at BVI aldrig vil komme til at bære frugt, fordi det blot vil føre til konflikter og kaos blandt de involverede nationer. Det er lige præcis del-og-hersk nonsens, mindede fr. Zepp-LaRouche om under en medarbejderdiskussion i dag, og det er, hvad Sir Leon Brittan udtrykte helt tilbage i 1996; han var på daværende tidspunkt EU-kommissær for Handel- og Udenrigsanliggender og blev udsendt til en betydningsfuld, international Ny Silkevejskonference i Beijing for at forsøge at modarbejde Zepp-LaRouches fremlæggelse af politikken med Verdenslandbroen.

Problemet er, at de fleste regeringer er amatører – de ved ikke, hvad menneskeheden er, understregede Lyndon LaRouche i går. Vi må skabe en praksis, som udvikler befolkningens evne til at optage egenskaber som igangsætter for de handlinger, der kan bringe menneskeheden som art op til standarden for samfundet som helhed. Det er vores opgave at skabe sådanne instrumenter for forenet handling, der løser menneskehedens problemer, sagde LaRouche; og denne enhed og evne kommer af, at borgerne udvikler de nødvendige intellektuelle, skabende evner. Det er grundlaget for handling i dag, for at redde menneskehedens fremtid i morgen.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i dag, at udelukkende kun en sådan fremgangsmåde vil fungere for at besejre Det britiske Imperiums organiserede splittelse og pessimisme. Vi må i befolkningen vække det højere princip om hele menneskeslægtens selvudvikling. Få amerikanere til at tænke på denne måde omkring det USA, som de ønsker for deres børn og børnebørn om 50 år, og USA kunne atter blive elsket af hele menneskeheden.

Vise ord for Sejrsdag – og for det, der nu må ske.

Foto: En ældre kvinde, tydeligvis højt dekoreret, deltager i Sejrsdagsparade i Rusland. Billedet viser 3 generationer, med den ældre kvinde, der ser hen til et ungt barn.

Præsident Xi Jinping: Hvorfor jeg foreslog Bælt & Vej

Dansk udskrift, engelske undertekster.

Verden ser på Kina, der gør klar til at være vært for Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde midt i maj, 2017.

Xi: Under mit besøg til Kasakhstan og Indonesien i 2013, foreslog jeg, at vi i fællesskab byggede det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte og det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej, hhv.

Shaanxi, min hjemprovins, er beliggende ved udgangspunktet for den Gamle Silkevej. Når jeg står her og ser tilbage på historien, føler jeg, at jeg kan høre lyden af kamelernes bjælder, der klinger gennem bjergene, og se røgskyer hen over ørkenen. Det føles alt sammen så bekendt. Fredelig udvikling har fra gammel tid været et fælles mål for menneskeheden.

[Caption]:

Krig

Sult

Rigdomssvælg

Økonomisk nedgang

Xi: Nutidens verden er fuld af usikre elementer. Folk har håb for fremtiden, men er samtidig forvirret.

[Caption:]

Nogle lande, der engang var fremgangsrige og fulde af travlhed, er nu synonyme med vanskeligheder, konflikt og krise.

Xi: Hvad er der sket med verden? Hvad skal vi gøre? Hele verden stiller disse spørgsmål, og jeg tænker hele tiden på dem.

[Captions:]

Politisk konnektivitet

Handelsmæssig konnektivitet

Infrastruktur-konnektivitet

Xi: Jeg foreslog Bælt & Vej-initiativet i håbet om, at, med fokus på konnektivitet – forbundethed – vil den frie og belejlige strøm af alle produktionselementer blive opmuntret, multi-dimensionalt samarbejde udviklet og gensidige fordele og fælles udvikling opnået.

Bælt & Vej-initiativet drager inspiration fra Oldtidens Silkevej og har til hensigt at være med til at virkeliggøre den fælles drøm hos mennesker over hele verden om fred og udvikling.

Lysende af Østens visdom er det en plan, som Kina tilbyder verden for at søge fælles fremgang og udvikling.

Bælt & Vej-initiativet bygger på principperne om udstrakt konsultation, fælles bidrag og fælles fordele.

[Caption:]

Usbekistan: Qamchiq-tunnelen, en del af Angren-Pap jernbanelinjen.

Xi: Initiativet er ikke ekskluderende, men må være åbent og inkluderende. Initiativet vil ikke blive en soloopførelse fra Kinas side, men et kor bestående af alle lande langs ruterne.

[Captions:]

Belarus: Kina-Belarus Great Stone Industripark.

Kina-Rusland Samarbejdsprojekter

Maldiverne: Kina-Maldiverne Venskabsbro

Malaysia: Fragt over havet

Grækenland: Havnen i Piræus

Sri Lanka: Puttalam Kulkraftværk

Storbritannien: Kina-Europa Godstog

Etiopien-Djibouti: Addis Abeba-Djibouti jernbanen

Kasakhstan: Let Jernbanetransportsystem i Astana

Xi: I over tre år har flere end 100 lande og internationale organisationer responderet positivt og tilbud støtte til initiativet.

Initiativets »Venskabskreds« er blevet ved med at udvides.

[Captions:]

Fiji: Nabouwalu-Dreketi hovedvejen

Pakistan: Karakoram hovedvejen

Xi: En stor sag bør forfølges for det almene vel. Lad os tage hinanden fastere i hånden og smede nye partnerskaber, karakteriseret af win-win-samarbejde, og bygge et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid.

Det er de modige, der skaber historie. Lad os være tillidsfulde, gribe til handling og gå fremad, hånd i hånd.

[Caption:]

»Bælt & Vej«

Det er ikke for sent for

Trump – eller Europa – at tage til Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 8. maj, 2017 – Med den kommende weekends todages topmøde i Beijing omkring det globale udviklingsinitiativ, der allerede investerer i 65 nationer og er 20 gange større end Marshallplanen, vil spørgsmålet om, hvad man skal gøre ved de stagnerende amerikanske og europæiske nationaløkonomier, aldrig komme til at stå i så klart et lys igen. Helga Zepp-LaRouche har sagt, at, hvis Donald Trump tager til Beijing og allierer USA økonomisk med Bælt & Vej-initiativet, kunne han af historien blive set som en af Amerikas største præsidenter. På denne kurs ligger ikke alene en stor genoplivelse af produktivitet og produktiv beskæftigelse for amerikanere, men også den mulige løsning af den alvorlige trussel om krig i Asien, og endda – gennem samarbejde med Rusland – i Mellemøsten.

Og, med USA som deltager, vil selve Bælt & Vej-initiativet blive en langt stærkere økonomisk og teknologisk drivkraft for de mere end 100 nationer, der er repræsenteret i Beijing i denne weekend.

En betydningsfuld, asiatisk avis havde i dag en lederartikel, »Det er ikke for sent for præsident Trump at beslutte at tage til Beijing«. Det er for den sags skyld heller ikke for sent for den nyvalgte, franske præsident Emmanuel Macron at tage af sted. EU's og Londons finanselite kan forsøge at forhindre og endda ødelægge Kinas Bælt & Vej, før det udvikler en ny, økonomisk infrastruktur i Europa, men alle de europæiske nationers udsigt til vækst afhænger af Bælt & Vej.

Med mindre den rigtige beslutning træffes nu, vil det meget snart være for sent for de transatlantiske økonomier. De kan

ikke overleve endnu et finanskrak, værre end i 2008, og det er netop, hvad der truer dem nu. Tysklands førende finansavis, *Handelsblatt*, har udløst »høje advarselssignaler … En flodbølge af selskabslån, især i USA, kunne udløse en ny, global finanskrise. Konturerne af en gigantisk boble kommer mere og mere til syne i markedet for selskabsobligationer. Den kunne briste … på grund af hastigt stigende rentesatser og en faldende økonomi.«

En omgående ændring må ske, med vedtagelse af de »Fire Love til Nationens Redning«, som Lyndon LaRouche siden 2014 har foreslået. Genindfør Glass/Steagall-loven for at opdele Wall Street-bankerne, før de udløser en ødelæggende syndflod; skab dernæst statskredit-institutioner til opbygning af moderne infrastruktur, finansiering af rumforskning og fissions- og fusionsteknologier.

Hele indsatsen for at modgå dette transatlantiske, økonomiske kollaps kan kun lykkes med en sådan kurs for samarbejde med Kina, Indien og frem for alt Rusland.

City of London og Storbritannien forsøger at ødelægge muligheden, gennem Londons og Bruxelles' angreb på Bælt & Vej, og gennem krig. Fra London kommer der nu rapporter om, at premierminister May vil bede sit nye parlament om at lade hende bombe Syriens regeringsstyrker, som hendes ministre bliver ved med offentligt at kræve. Dette omfatter endnu en fabrikeret hændelse med »kemisk bombeangreb« og ville kun blive udført af UK med det formål at trække præsident Trump ind i krigen igen. Og minsandten, om ikke BBC-udsendelser allerede begynder at hævde, at Syriens præsident vil udføre flere »kemiske bombeangreb«.

Det britiske incitament til konfrontation kommer netop på et tidspunkt, hvor den russiske og den amerikanske udenrigsminister skal afholde drøftelser i Washington i denne uge, med udsigten til at afslutte borgerkrigen og terrorismen i Syrien. Londons intervention må nedkæmpes – og præsident

Trump må tage til Beijing.

Foto: Den forbudte By, Beijing. (Photo: flickr.com/romanboed (CC BY2.0))

Det franske præsidentvalg: Macron valgt af mangel på bedre?

Paris, 7. maj, 2017 (Nouvelle Solidarité) – Søndag aften blev Emmanuel Macron valgt til den næste præsident i den Franske Republik med en angivelig kæmpesejr på 65,8 % af stemmerne mod Marine Le Pens 34,2 %. Men, som Jacques Cheminade – stifter af partiet Solidarité & Progrès, der i Frankrig fører LaRouche-bevægelsens politik – allerede flere gange har udtalt, så står vi foran vanskelige tider, fordi ingen af kandidaterne foreslog fundamentale forandringer, dvs., en afslutning af finansoligarkiets diktatur og en genorientering af landet hen imod verdens vækstområder, såsom BRIKS og Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ.

Selve valgresultaterne viser, hvor dybt splittet, landet er. For det første nåede udeblivelsesraten rekordhøje 25,3 %, det højeste siden 1969. For det andet, så nåede tallet for »blanke« og »ugyldige« stemmer, der blev afgivet, enorme 8,9 %. Det betyder, at hele 4,2 million franske vælgere faktisk besluttede at gå til stemmeboksene, men kun for at afgive en blank eller ugyldig stemme; blank er, når konvolutten (ved præsidentvalget lægger man én af to mulige sedler med de to kandidaters navne i en konvolut) er tom, og ugyldig er, når stemmesedlen er iturevet eller beskadiget.

Alt i alt stemte tæt ved 16 million mennesker hverken for Macron eller Le Pen, og opinionsinterviewere, der udspurgte dem, der afstod fra at stemme noget (blank eller ugyldig), sagde, at mange havde givet udtryk for »en total afvisning« af begge kandidater. Desuden har opinionsundersøgelser afsløret, at begge kandidater blev valgt ud fra princippet om »mangel på bedre« – eller det mindste af to onder. Helt op til 64 % af dem, der ville stemme for Macron i anden valgrunde, gjorde det kun for at stemme imod Le Pen. Og, at op mod 50 % af dem, der stemte for Le Pen, kun gjorde det for at gå imod valget af Macron.

Man kunne sige, at sejren er total for de franske og vestlige atlanticister og 'mere Europa'-oligarkiet. For blot ét år siden, med deres mand Hollandes opinionsmålinger så lave, at han ikke engang kunne komme med i anden valgrunde, var det næsten garanteret, at valget ville blive vundet af højrefløjspartiet Les Républicains, eller af Marine Le Pen, der i øvrigt begge er pro-russiske. I kølvandet på Brexit og Trumps sejr i USA havde man håbet på et lignende brud i Europa og i Frankrig i særdeleshed. Men François Fillons forfærdelige korruption fra Les Républicains, og Le Pen-klanens fremmedfjendskhed og inkompetence, åbnede tværtimod en stor mulighed for den unge, fremragede begavede og ambitiøse, ultra-liberale Europa-tilhænger og atlanticist, Emmanuel Macron, til at udfylde tomrummet. Atlanticisterne benyttede sig naturligvis af deres mange svagheder til at blokere for yderligere brud væk fra Imperiets lejr, og Obama trådte til for at støtte Macron med mindst to telefonsamtaler og sluttelig, et videobudskab til støtte for kandidaten.

I løbet af den sidste uge før anden valgrunde viste slutdebatten mellem de to aspiranter, den 3. maj, at ingen af dem repræsenterer et alternativ for Frankrig. Debatten var rædselsfuld, i stil med Trump/Clinton-debatterne, hvor skældsord og personlige angreb erstattede indhold, og hvor der ikke engang var tale om løfter om genopbygning af

infrastruktur eller Glass-Steagall, som tilfældet var med Trump. Især hærgede Le Pens optræden hendes kampagne og førte til et fald fra 40 %, som frem til da var projiceret, til dagens 34,2 %, i hendes valgresultat. Le Pen tog udgangspunkt i en profil af Macron, offentliggjort af en italiensk psykiater, og som fremstillede ham som en ung svækling, der var bange for sin mor, og hun angreb ham som en brutal Pitbullterrier og forsøgte at få ham til at knække. Macron reagerede ikke i henhold til denne profil, men vendte spillet og tvang hende til at afsløre, at, mht. spørgsmålet om at forlade EU og euroen, dvs. hendes kerneprogram, var hun rablende inkompetent! Under denne debat indrømmede Macron selv, at han ville forfølge den afregulering af arbejdsmarkedet, som han påbegyndte under Hollande (da han var økonomi- og finansminister, 2014-16), hvor han vedtog en lov, der giver et flertal af arbejdere i en enkelt fabrik retten til at tilsidesætte elementer i de arbejdsmarkedsregler, der er i kraft, til at gælde for hele erhvervslivet på nationalt plan, eller for grene af erhvervslivet. I mere end seks måneder gik millioner af mennesker på gaden for at demonstrere kraftigt imod denne lov.

Tredje runde af valgprocessen finder sted med de forestående valg til parlamentet til juni, som vil udskifte hele Nationalforsamlingen (det franske parlament). De fire, førende partier fra præsidentkapløbet har alle meddelt, at de stiller op med fuld kandidatliste til disse valg, i et forsøg på at forfølge præsidentvalgets ikke-afgjorte kapløb. Macron, der stillede op uden et partiapparat til støtte, må skaffe et flertal (288 ud af 577 deputerede) i Nationalforsamlingen, enten gennem sin egen bevægelse, En Marche, eller gennem alliancer, hvis han skal gennemføre sin politik.

Le Pen fremstod, i en kort tale efter offentliggørelsen af resultatet, offensiv og tilfreds med sit resultat, som i realiteten er langt større end noget, de hidtil har oplevet. De 11 millioner stemmer, de fik, sagde hun, gør Front

National, Le Pens parti, til den fremmeste oppositionsstyrke imod globalisering i Frankrig. Hun bebudede den forestående transformation af Front National til en ny styrke, der kan indgå aftaler med andre partier som den aftale, hun indgik med Nicolas Dupont Aignan ved slutningen af første runde. Le Pen er nu tvunget til at gå i offensiven, eller også dø, fordi hendes liberale, konservative modstandere internt i Front National har sagt, at, hvis hun fik mindre end 40 % af stemmerne, ville hendes mere sociale og statslige fremgangsmåde blive anset for et nederlag, og de ville udskifte hende med hendes langt mere liberale, og mere intelligente niece, Marion Maréchal Le Pen, der ønsker at satse på en liberal-konservativ alliance mellem hele højrefløjen.

Med hensyn til Macron sagde Jacques Cheminade, at man nøje bør følge, hvordan Macron ville operere, for, alt imens han er kommet til magten via alle de forkerte kræfter, så er han selv en slags kamæleon, og i den forestående krise må Macron, Le Pen og andre reagere på virkeligheden på måder, vi hidtil ikke har set. Ved slutningen af den første runde lancerede Cheminade ideen om en alliance for fremskridt og imod de finansielle okkupationskræfter, og han forbereder en turné for at møde mange af dem, der stemte på ham, som en indsats for at katalysere en grobund for denne idé.

Foto: Vinderen af det franske præsidentvalg den 7. maj, 2017, Emmanuel Macron – valgt af mangel på bedre?

En uge før Beijing topmødet

går verden i retning af Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 7. maj, 2017 – Det er et ironisk tidens tegn, at Argentinas ambassadør til Kina, Diego Guelar, i denne uge, på tærsklen til Bælt & Vej-topmødet i Beijing, udgav en artikel, der lovpriser Kina for at blive det 21. århundredes supermagt »uden at løsne et eneste skud«. Guelar rapporterede, at Kina var trådt ind i sin nye, globale rolle med »ansvar« og »lederskab«, og han roste Kinas spektakulære, økonomiske præstationer med nedbringelse af fattigdom, forhøjelse af den forventede levealder og global infrastrukturudvikling.

Ironien ligger i, at Mauricio Macris regering hidtil har været en Wall Street-darling, der har været en skinger modstander af samarbejde med Kina, BRIKS eller Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI). Og det var et tidens tegn, fordi næsten alle nationer på planeten nu vender sig mod Kina og BVI, med håbet om et Nyt Paradigme for menneskeheden.

Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, indfangede essensen i denne strategiske mulighed i bemærkninger i dag:

Ambassadør Guelars bemærkninger er et særdeles passende eksempel på den aktuelle, globale dynamik, sagde hun. »Dette er helt klart den vej, tingene går, og vi bør optrappe vores kampagne for, at USA absolut må gå med i denne indsats, fordi det er den eneste meningsfulde måde, på hvilken alle de geopolitiske konflikter i verden kan overvindes.«

Zepp-LaRouche understregede, at, selv om der er taget nogle positive skridt for at slukke lunten til diverse globale, sprængfarlige brændpunkter, såsom aftalen mellem den russiske

præsident Vladimir Putin og Amerikas Donald Trump om at oprette fire »deeskaleringszoner« i Syrien, »så er vi absolut ikke ude af farezonen. Vi bør ikke have nogen illusioner, for tingene kan meget hurtigt gå galt«.

Øverst på listen over disse overhængende farer står den globale finanskrise. »Vi konfronteres stadig med en potentiel nedsmeltning af finanssystemet. Vi har stadig ikke vedtaget Glass-Steagall og Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love. Og vi ved stadig ikke, hvilken form for Glass-Steagall (bankopdeling), man diskuterer« i Trump-administrationen og andre steder i USA.

Ikke desto mindre »mener jeg, at vi generelt ser på meget optimistiske udsigter. Om en uge finder det historiske BVI-topmøde sted i Beijing, og jeg er absolut sikker på, at, som resultat, vil BVI-dynamikken blive endnu stærkere. Den går faktisk i retning af, at den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«, som er den politik, LaRouche-bevægelsen og Schiller Instituttet har kæmpet for i årtier. Zepp-LaRouche understregede tempoet, i hvilket disse strategiske forandringer finder sted. »Dette sker alt sammen blot tre år efter, at politikken med den Nye Silkevej først blev udtalt af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Og hvis man tænker på den hastighed, med hvilken denne dynamik har slået rod på globalt plan, så er det ganske åndeløst.«

Zepp-LaRouche adresserede dernæst det centrale, strategiske spørgsmål om USA's forhold til dette fremvoksende, Nye Paradigme. »Det ville være den absolut naturlige fortsættelse af disse seneste tre år, at inkludere USA i Bælt & Vej-initiativet; at inkludere Europa og at udvikle hvert eneste indlandsområde på planeten, og at løfte ethvert menneske på denne Jord ud af fattigdom. På denne måde kan vi virkelig begynde at definere menneskehedens fælles mål, udvikle et fællesskab, eller et samfund, for civilisationens fælles fremtid og begynde at takle de problemer, det virkelig er værd at takle: nemlig, at bygge bosættelser på Månen; at udvikle en bedre forståelse af universets love; og at finde løsninger på

uhelbredelige sygdomme.

Vi har alle mulige fantastiske projekter, som vi skal udføre, hvor vi arbejder sammen som én menneskehed. Og hvorfor skulle dette ikke være muligt? Lad os gå frem på optimistisk vis for at virkeliggøre de gennembrud, som er absolut nødvendige.«

Zepp-LaRouche understregede, at det amerikanske folk *ikke* er så splittet, som massemedierne vil have alle til at tro. Men »de, der er uenige i disse medieskabte splittelser, bør træde frem i lyset og være med til at bringe USA ind i det Nye Paradigme omkring den politik, som Lyndon LaRouche i årtier har fremlagt«.

Titelbillede: Kort over hovedruterne for "Bælt & Vej" – det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej og det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte over land – det største infrastrukturprojekt i menneskehedens historie, der åbner op for udvikling af planetens indlandsområder, og som allerede nu er 12 gange større end Marshallplanen, der genopbyggede Tyskland – og Europa – efter Anden Verdenskrig.

Lad vore sejre fra fortiden gennemtrænge vores fælles succes i fremtiden

6. maj, 2017 – Følgende erklæring distribueres i hele verden af medlemmer af LaRouche PAC, der deltager i de af Rusland initierede marcher til ære for dem, der bekæmpede fascisme i Anden Verdenskrig – som i Rusland går under navnet »Den Store Patriotiske Krig«. Øverst på flyvebladet er et billede af løjtnant William Robertson fra den amerikanske hær og løjtnant

Alexander Sylvashko fra den Røde Hær, som omfavner hinanden foran et skilt, der lyder, »Øst møder Vest«, og som symboliserer det historiske møde mellem den sovjetiske og amerikanske hær i nærheden af Torgau, ved floden Elben, Tyskland, den 25. april, 1945.

De sovjetiske tab under Anden Verdenskrig er ufattelige for de fleste amerikanere, med et svimlende tabstal på 30 millioner menneskeliv, for ikke at tale om ødelæggelsen af familier, industri, land, kultur og infrastruktur. Kun kineserne, der mistede henved 20 millioner mennesker under kampene med Japan, kan muligvis fatte, hvor stort et offer, det sovjetiske folk led, såsom under belejringen af Leningrad (Skt. Petersborg), før sejren var hjemme. En sådan styrke, en sådan udholdenhed og et sådant mod udgør et vidnesbyrd om den kraft, menneskeheden besidder imod en ondskabens kraft, der er helliget ikke alene ødelæggelsen af menneskeliv, men også af menneskehedens ubegrænsede fremtid.

Hvilken vej fremad følger vi?

Samarbejdet mellem de tre stormagter: USA, Sovjetunionen og Kina, var altafgørende for de allieredes sejr i Anden Verdenskrig og er fortsat hjørnestenen i et nyt verdenssystem i dag.

Præsident Franklin Roosevelt, der anerkendte Sovjetunionens rolle under Josef Stalin, så vel som også indsatsen fra både de nationalistiske og kommunistiske kineseres side imod Japan, afviste personligt ethvert forsøg på at opretholde Det britiske Imperiums politik for kolonisation eller konflikt, og satsede på en verden med samarbejde mellem de fremvoksende, uafhængige nationer i verden, som især inkluderede det sovjetiske Rusland, Kina og Indien.

Hans vision for efterkrigstiden var radikalt anderledes end den vision, som blev implementeret af Storbritanniens Winston Churhill og, efter Roosevelts død, præsident Harry Truman. I

stedet blev der, i kølvandet på krigen i Stillehavet, skabt en kunstig opdeling af britiske imperieinteresser og Wall Street-interesser, der specifikt havde til formål at opsplitte disse tre store nationer til at blive koldkrigsfjender.

Tiden er nu inde til, at arven fra den Kolde Krig slutter. Som den amerikanske udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson sagde til medlemmer af det Amerikanske Udenrigsministeriums stab den 3. maj, 2017:

»Vi har frembragt resultater på en måde, der i mangt og meget var formet af, og var en rest fra, den Kolde Krigs æra. Og i mange henseender har vi endnu ikke selv foretaget overgangen til denne nye virkelighed; man kan, når vi har vore samtaler med NATO – endnu et eksempel – se, at der er mange institutioner i hele verden, som blev skabt under en anden tid.

Så, efterhånden, som vi arbejder os ind på denne mulighed for at se på, hvordan vi skal udføre vores arbejde, er en af tingene at tænke på verden, som den ser ud i dag, og lade tilbage – altså, vi gør tingene på denne måde, fordi vi har gjort det på denne måde i de sidste 30 eller 40 år, eller 50 år – for alt dét blev skabt under andre omstændigheder.

Man kan vel sige, at jeg indbyder jer alle til at gå til denne indsats, som vi vil påtage os, uden begrænsninger af jeres tankegang – overhovedet.«

Det britiske Imperium er

fjendens sande ansigt; dette er en kamp, vi skal vinde.
LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 5. maj, 2017; Leder

I en tale for Udenrigsministeriets personale for to dage siden, forklarer han virkelig, på en meget rolig, omfattende og klarhjernet måde, udenrigsminister Tillersons synspunkt og – må man antage – også præsident Trumps, om, hvordan udenrigspolitik vil blive ført af Trump-administrationen, med udsigten til samarbejde mellem USA, Kina og Rusland. I Tillersons tale foretog han en slags spadseretur rundt til hele verden; og han forklarede, hvad Trump-administrationens politik ville være i disse forskellige områder. …

Det, udenrigsminister Tillerson sagde, er, at vi ikke længere vil bruge såkaldte »vestlige værdier« som påskud for vores udenrigspolitik. At vi selvfølgelig støtter menneskerettigheder og alle de vigtige værdier, som den Amerikanske Revolution blev udkæmpet for, og som findes indbygget i Uafhængighedserklæringen og USA's Forfatning. Men, vi vil føre vores udenrigspolitik med den idé for øje, at vi har betydningsfulde partnerskaber, og at det ikke er vores opgave at diktere, hvilke værdier, de skal have i deres indenrigspolitik. Men derimod, at vi har meget reelle interesser, og at de også har meget reelle interesser.

Matthew Ogden: Det er 5. maj, 2017, og jeg er Matthew Ogden. Med mig i studiet i dag har vi Jason Ross, der i dag har gennemført et meget vigtigt interview, som vi vil vise nogle

klip fra under aftenens udsendelse, med hr. William Binney, en meget betydningsfuld person. Jason Ross vil introducere ham senere i udsendelsen.

Men før vi kommer til det, så befinder vi os stadig i en nedtælling til konferencen om Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ, der starter ni dage fra i dag – 14. og 15. maj – i Beijing, Kina. Foreløbig har 28 statsoverhoveder meddelt, at de deltager i forummet, som Kinas præsident Xi Jinping vil være vært for. Vi ved, at Ruslands præsident Putin vil deltage som æresgæst. Og USA's præsident Trump kan stadig nå at meddele, at, ikke alene vil han deltage i dette forum, men han vil også tage imod den invitation, Xi Jinping flere gange har overrakt ham, om, at USA tilslutter sig denne nye udvikling med Bælt & Vej-initiativet, eller den Nye Silkevej.

Lad mig gå direkte til sagen og fortælle jer, at der er en meget signifikant artikel, der blev udgivet i *China Daily* for blot et par timer siden. Det er en af de førende, kinesiske, engelsksprogede aviser i USA. Denne artikel har titlen, »Trump opfordret til at deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum«. Jeg viser artiklen på skærmen for jer; og I kan se, at dette er et interview med fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Hendes billede ses her i nederste hjørne, og artiklen indledes med det følgende:

»USA's præsident Donald Trump bør deltage i det forestående Bælt & Vej Forum for internationalt samarbejde i Beijing, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter af Schiller Instituttet, en politisk og økonomisk tænketank.« Artiklen fortsætter med at citere Helga LaRouche:

»'Det bedste ville være, hvis præsident Trump personligt ville deltage i Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing', sagde Zepp-LaRouche i et interview til China Daily.

'Det næstbedste ville være endnu et personligt topmøde mellem ham og præsident Xi Jinping umiddelbart efter, i Kina', sagde hun. [Det første var i Mar-a-Lago for et par uger siden.]

Zepp-LaRouche foreslog, at den økonomiske samarbejdsmekanisme, en af de fire søjler, der blev etableret under det første møde mellem de to ledere i Mar-a-Lago i Florida, kunne arbejde på konkrete forslag til gensidige investeringer, både bilateralt og i tredjelande, i sammenhæng med Bælt & Vej-initiativet …

Zepp-LaRouche sagde, USA må tilslutte sig initiativet, der har udviklet 'en gigantisk dynamik' og er 'historiens største' infrastrukturprogram.

'Kun, hvis USA går med i dette initiativ, vil der være en måde, hvorpå geopolitik, der har forårsaget to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, kan overvindes', forklarede hun. 'Når de institutionelle kræfter i USA først indser, at det er mere i amerikansk industris, jobs' og samfundets interesse generelt, end det er at stå uden for initiativet, kan en potentiel Thukydid-fælde, eller en krig over brændpunkter, undgås.'«

Artiklen fortsætter dernæst med at sige, »'Kinesisk samarbejde i opbygning af USA's infrastrukturbehov ville være med til at forynge den amerikanske økonomi', sagde hun.

'For de kinesiske og amerikanske nationaløkonomier er gensidigt komplementære', og Zepp-LaRouche sagde, de gensidige investeringer på dramatisk vis kunne stige med samarbejdet inden for initiativet.

Et sådant win-win-samarbejde ville ikke være begrænset til bilaterale investeringer, men kunne helt naturligt føre til joint ventures stort set i hele verden, i betragtning af opsvinget for økonomiske forventninger, forårsaget af initiativet, tilføjede hun.«

Så dette er altså en signifikant artikel, der blev udgivet i dag i *China Daily*, og det sker i sammenhæng med denne nedtælling til Bælt & Vej-topmødet. Men det er vigtigt, at Helga Zepp-LaRouches ord samtidigt nu også bliver læst af de

engelsktalende læsere i USA – læserne af *China Daily*, der er en meget læst publikation; og der har også været en meget signifikant udvikling fra udenrigsminister Rex Tillersons side. I en tale for Udenrigsministeriets personale for to dage siden, forklarer han virkelig, på en meget rolig, omfattende og klarhjernet måde, udenrigsminister Tillersons synspunkt og – må man antage – også præsident Trumps, om, hvordan udenrigspolitik vil blive ført af Trump-administrationen, med udsigten til samarbejde mellem USA, Kina og Rusland. I Tillersons tale foretog han en slags spadseretur rundt til hele verden; og han forklarede, hvad Trump-administrationens politik ville være i disse forskellige områder. Men han startede med at gøre noget meget signifikant, og han har virkelig fået en masse kritik fra nogle af den transatlantiske, atlanticist-presse, kunne man kalde det. *The Atlantic* havde faktisk en lang artikel, der angreb udenrigsminister Tillersons verdenssyn. Men det, han gjorde, var, at han, i meget klare vendinger, afviste den 'humanitære interventionisme', der er blevet en del af amerikansk politik under både Bush' og Obamas administration. Man kunne kalde dette for »Tony Blair-doktrinen«; Tony Blair forklarede, i en særdeles berygtet tale i slutningen af 1990'erne, verden efter tiden for den 'Westfalske Freds principper'. Dette blev Bush- og Obama-administrationens doktrin; at gennemtvinge såkaldte »amerikanske demokratiske værdier« over resten af verden, *som et påskud for at gennemføre regimeskifte og 'farvede revolutioner'*. Det blev til det, som Susan Rice og Samantha Powers gennemførte i FN, og det var i realiteten påskuddet for, eller ideologien bag, utallige operationer for regimeskifte og hemmeligt finansierede farvede revolutioner, der er blevet ført i hele verden i løbet af de seneste 10-15 år.

Det, udenrigsminister Tillerson sagde, er, at vi ikke længere vil bruge såkaldte »vestlige værdier« som påskud for vores udenrigspolitik. At vi selvfølgelig støtter menneskerettigheder og alle de vigtige værdier, som den

Amerikanske Revolution blev udkæmpet for, og som findes indbygget i Uafhængighedserklæringen og USA's Forfatning. Men, vi vil føre vores udenrigspolitik med den idé for øje, at vi har betydningsfulde partnerskaber, og at det ikke er vores opgave at diktere, hvilke værdier, de skal have i deres indenrigspolitik. Men derimod, at vi har meget reelle interesser, og at de også har meget reelle interesser.

(Udskriftet fortsætter på engelsk:)

So, I'm going to play for you this short clip from the beginning of Secretary Tillerson's speech; and you'll see that it sets up a very important context in which, in a second clip which I'll introduce to you, he discusses the future and the hopeful potential future of our relationship with China. But first, here's the first clip from Secretary Tillerson's speech:

[begin video]
SECRETARY REX TILLERSON: Guiding all of our foreign policy actions are our fundamental values. Our values around freedom, human dignity, the way people are treated. Those are our values; those are not our policies, they're values. The reason it's important I think to keep that well understood, is policies can change; they do change, they should change. Policies change to adapt to the circumstances. Our values never change; they're constant throughout all of this.
So, I think the real challenge many of us have is, [as] we think about constructing our policies and carrying out our policies, is how do we represent our values? And in some circumstances, if you condition our national security efforts on somewhat adopting our values, we probably can't achieve our

national security goals or our national security interests. If we condition too heavily that others must adopt this value that we've come to over a long history of our own, it really creates obstacles to our ability to advance our national security interests and our economic interests. It doesn't mean that we leave those values on the sidelines. It doesn't mean that we don't advocate for and aspire to freedom, human dignity, and the treatment of people the world over; we do. We will always have that on our shoulder everywhere we go.

But I think it's really important that all of us understand the difference between policy and values. In some circumstances, we should and do condition our policy engagements on people adopting certain actions as to how they treat people; they should. We should demand that. But that doesn't mean that's the case in every situation. So, we really have to understand in each country, or each region of the world that we're dealing with, what are our national security interests? What are our economic prosperity interests? Then, as we can advocate and advance our values, we should; but the policies can do this. The values never change.

So, I would ask you to just, to the extent you could think about that a little bit, I think it's useful. Because I know for me, this is one of the most difficult areas as I've thought about how to formulate policy. To advance all of these things simultaneously is a real challenge. I hear from government leaders all over the world, "You just can't demand that of us. We

can't move that quickly, we can't adapt that quickly." So, it's
how do we advance our national security and economic interests;
and on this hand, our values are constant over here.
So, I give you that as kind of an overarching view of how I think about the President's approach of America First.
[end video]

OGDEN: So, with that, Secretary Tillerson brought an end to the Blair-Bush-Obama doctrine of color revolution, regime change,
and so-called "humanitarian interventionism." This is the beginning of a new doctrine which is still being defined, but coming out of the Trump administration foreign policy.
Now Secretary Tillerson did make very significant trip a few weeks ago to China; where he met with Xi Jinping and other very
high-level officials. And this was in the weeks preceding Xi Jinping's visit to the United States, where he had his bilateral
summit with President Trump at Mar-a-Lago. It's very significant, as we count down the days between now and this forum
for the Belt and Road Initiative in Beijing, that there is a new
policy doctrine being formed in the Trump White House, in terms
of the relationship that the United States will have towards China. Obviously, none of this is yet determined, but there are
definite changes in process.
I'm going to play for you now another clip from Rex Tillerson's speech; where he begins by talking about the North Korea situation, but as you'll hear, he immediately brings up the
role that China and also Russia are playing in terms of

collaborating with the United States to resolve that situation and also other situations around the world. Then, you'll hear him get a little bit more into detail about what the potential for a relationship between China and the United States over the coming half century, as he discusses it, can become.

[begin video]
SECRETARY TILLERSON: So, as all of you clearly understand, when we came into the State Department, the administration came in, was sworn in, and was immediately confronted with a serious situation in North Korea. In evaluating that, what was important to us and to me to understand was, first, where are our allies. So engaging with our allies and ensuring that we and our allies see the situation the same. Our allies in South Korea, our allies in Japan. Secondly, it was to engage with the other regional powers as to how do they see it. So, it was useful and helpful to have the Chinese – and now the Russians – articulate clearly that their policy is unchanged. Their policy is a denuclearized Korean peninsula. Of course we did our part years ago; we took all the nuclear weapons out of South Korea. So now we have a shared objective; and that's very useful, from which you then build out your policy approaches and your strategies. So many people are saying, "Gee, this is just the same thing we've tried over and over. We're going to put pressure on the regime in Pyongyang; they're not going to do anything, and then in the end, we'll all cave."

Well the difference, I think, in our approach this time, is we're going to test this assumption. When folks came in to review the situation with me, the assumption was that China has limited influence on the regime in Pyongyang, or they have a limited willingness to assert their influence. So, I told the President, we've got to test that; and we're going to test it by leaning hard into them, and this is a good place to start our engagement with China. So, that's what we've been doing, is leaning hard into China to test their willingness to use their influence, their engagement with the regime of North Korea. So, that's North Korea.

Then if I pivoted over to China, because it really took us directly to our China foreign policy, we really had to assess China's situation – as I said – from the Nixon era up to where we find things today. We saw a bit of an inflection point with the Beijing Olympics; those were enormously successful for China.

They kind of put China on the map, and China really began to feel its oats about that time; and rightfully. They have achieved a lot. They moved 500 million Chinese people out of poverty into middle class status. They've still a billion more that need to move. So, China has its own challenges, and we want to work with them and be mindful of what they're dealing with in the context of our relationship. Our relationship has to be one of understanding that we have security interests throughout Northeast Asia and security interests throughout the Pacific, and

we need to work with them on how those are addressed. So, that gets to the island building in the South China Sea, the militarization of those islands, and obviously we have huge trading issues to talk with them about.

So, we are using the entre of the visit in Mar-a-Lago, which was heavy on some issues with North Korea, but also heavy on a broader range of issues. What we've asked the Chinese to do is, we want to take a fresh look of where is this relationship going to be 50 years from now? Because I think we have an opportunity to define that. So, I know that there have been a lot of dialogue areas that have been underway for the last several years with China; we have asked China to narrow the dialogue areas and elevate the participants to the decision-making level. So, we outlined four major dialogue areas with China; and we've asked them to bring people who report directly to the decision maker, which is President Xi. So for the first time, we are seeking – and it so far appears we will get – people at the Politburo level and at much higher levels of the government in China to participate in these dialogues, so we can reframe what we want the relationship to be and begin to deal with some of the problems and issues that have just been sort of sitting out there stuck in neutral for a while. It's a much narrower – as we make progress, those things will result in working groups where we can get after solving these things.

We're going to have the first meeting of the diplomatic and security dialogue, which is chaired by myself and Secretary

Mattis with our counterparts here in Washington in June. We've put it up as kind of top priority. The second one is economics and trade, which is chaired by Treasury Secretary Mnuchin and Commerce Secretary Ross, and it's well underway also.
So, that's kind of the new approach we're taking with China, is elevate; let's kind of revisit this relationship and what is it going to be over the next half century. I think it's a tremendous opportunity we have to define that. And there seems to be a great interest on the part of the Chinese leadership to do that as well. They feel we're at a point of inflection also.
So, that's China.
[end video]

OGDEN: Let me just reiterate a couple of the points that you heard Secretary Tillerson just make. He said it's time for us to take a fresh look at where this relationship is going over the next 50 years. What will that relationship be 50 years from now? We have the opportunity to reframe what that relationship will be, to revisit that relationship, and to examine what it's going to be over the next half century. We have a tremendous opportunity to do that, he said, and there's great interest on the part of the Chinese leadership to do that as well. They feel that we're at a point of inflection.
Now, just because this is a significant point to always include the role that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have played in

creating the vision, in laying out the vision which is really creating the pathway forward for what is the future, in 2005, Lyndon LaRouche published a book which was titled {Earth's Next Fifty Years}. Not coincidentally, Mr. LaRouche's point in this book, which he presents in a very profound and philosophically developed way, was that we've really reached the point where we need to view the potential for a great powers relationship. Between whom? The United States, China, and Russia; and also India, but most importantly this three-power relationship between the United States, China, and Russia as a potential collaboration to begin to envision a system of inter-relationship between nations based on mutual benefit between those countries. And the development of the planet through – and he lays this out in detail in this book – the Eurasian Land-Bridge, or the New Silk Road as he calls it, has the potential to bring mankind into a new mode of history. A new chapter of history where wars are something of the past; great wars are no longer fought between countries over narrow national interests. In fact, the mutual benefit of these great projects, which are represented by what China is now doing, is the potential for peaceful coexistence between all cultures; a dialogue between civilizations, and as the opportunity to pave the road towards a new chapter of human history.

So again, this was {Earth's Next Fifty Years}; this was published in 2005 by Lyndon LaRouche. So, it's the ability to envision what the future must become which creates the opportunity for competent and clear-minded leadership. I think you saw in a very real way the influence of that on what

you're now seeing at least in an exploratory way from the U.S. State Department and Secretary Tillerson. What he also brought up which is very important, is that China has succeeded in lifting 500 million people out of poverty in just a very short amount of time; through great projects and investment into their own population. That's half a billion people.

What Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say earlier, when we were speaking to her and Mr. LaRouche, is that we have to continue to beat the drum in terms of President Trump reciprocating what has been offered by President Xi Jinping in terms of the United States participating in this New Silk Road dynamic. This is the logical and obvious answer to President Trump's question: How are we going to spend $1 trillion in the United States on developing the infrastructure and putting people back to work with real skilled, productive, high-paying manufacturing jobs? Well it must be done in collaboration with China. There's no way that can be done without reciprocating Xi Jinping's offer to join this New Silk Road dynamic.

So, I'm going to remind people that about a month or two ago, the LaRouche Political Action Committee issued a pamphlet. I'm going to display that on the screen for you right now. It was titled "America's Future on the New Silk Road." So, you can see the cover of that pamphlet right here. The subtitle is "LaRouche's Four Laws: the Physical Economic Principles for the Recovery of the United States." You can see in the Table of Contents what this pamphlet includes. So, there's an

introduction, which is called “A New Era for Mankind”; then you have Lyndon LaRouche’s document, the “Four New Laws to Save the United States Now.” Then you have four chapters which elaborate each of those four points. One is, restore Glass-Steagall; this is a fight we’re really in the midst of right now, and it’s coming to a head. Two, a new Hamiltonian national bank. Three, credit for increased productivity; and four, a crash program for fusion and space.

That pamphlet has several full-spread maps included in it; and I’m going to just show you a few of those. [pages 4-5] First you have “China’s New Silk Road, the Belt and Road Initiative: First Steps towards the World Land-Bridge” And this sort of shows what the elements of the Belt and Road Initiative as it exists right now are across Eurasia. It includes the China-Mongolia-Russia corridor, the China-Pakistan corridor, the New Eurasian Land-Bridge, the China-Indochina corridor, the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) corridor, the Maritime Silk Road, including ports and shipping lanes and so forth; and then also China-Central and West Asia.

So those are the projects, as Helga LaRouche called it, the biggest infrastructure project in human history, that’s what is now on the table. And those are the heads of state and government that are going to be attending this summit in Beijing next weekend. This affects the entirety of the populations of

this area of the world. So that's what exists now.
If the United States wished to join this, there are several very concrete projects which could be included: This map [pages 8-9] is titled "U.S.A. Joins the New Silk Road: An International Recovery, Working with China To Build America." Very significantly, high-speed rail and magnetic levitation – look at what China has done with high-speed rail development in China, and compare that with the pathetic state of rail in the United States. It also includes reviving our industrial corridors, the so-called "rust belt" development corridors, which include not only transportation but also energy development and so forth. Along those development corridors, you could have new cities. It's called "New Renaissance Cities," because the cities have to be centers of culture and education and art, and science and research. And then very importantly, the Bering Strait connection. So as we develop the high-speed rail in North America, it can connect to what's being built in Eurasia.
And then finally, the third full-spread map in that pamphlet [pages 20-21], is called, "The Full World Land-Bridge: Expanding China's New Silk Road, A Global Infrastructure Economic Platform." And these are some other projects which are sort of third-party projects, which the United States and China could be working together on for the benefit of other areas of the world:
Very importantly, a new Marshall Plan for the Middle East, this is how we should resolve the crisis in Syria and Libya and Iraq.
In South America, a new inter-oceanic canal: This is on the

books through Nicaragua. Also a South American transcontinental railroad. The canal through the Isthmus of Kra, in Thailand, we had a special presentation on that just a few weeks ago; this is really moving forward, the Kra Canal. Refilling Lake Chad with the Transaqua Project. This is one of the most important projects for the future of Africa; and then also in Africa, a Europe-Strait of Gibraltar tunnel.

So that's the pamphlet, "America's Future on the New Silk Road" and it's available on the LaRouche PAC website, and this is something which we should be coming back to right now. It's very important.

But as Helga LaRouche said, in our discussion, we have not yet reached the point of safety: We are still in the danger zone. There are so many hotspots which could blow up around the world, and there continues to be a very real attempt, from the British Empire and from their allies inside the United States to undermine and to destabilize the Trump administration for the very reason that you saw Secretary Tillerson state – we are no longer going to be the country which is the "dumb giant" implementing British Empire, divide-and-conquer policies in the world. No longer East against West, but we are going to seek dialogue and we are going to seek cooperation with these countries.

So I think with that said, it sets up, I think, what we're going to discuss with Jason and I'd like to just let Jason pick it up from there.

Jason ROSS: These projects you've discussed, this is something that can transformed mankind, like going to the Moon.
This is that kind of scale of change, in relations among people.
Ever since Trump was elected, there has been an ongoing attack against him of people whom you'd think had lost their minds, or
you were having a bad dream, except that it's really happening;
people who are repeatedly saying, they're not attacking trumps policies per se, – that happens too, of course, but what I'm talking about is the drumbeat about "Russia, Russia! {Russia, Russia! Russia!}" People saying that "Russia elected Donald Trump." That "Russia hacked the Democratic Party," "Russia hacked
John Podesta, Russia hired internet trolls; Russia has compromising blackmail material on Donald Trump – Russia, Russia, Russia!" "Russia caused Democratic candidates to shy away from the TPP." It's just complete nonsense!
Now, this is being done for two reasons. One as an attempt to delegitimize and throw Trump's administration out entirely, or, failing that, attempt to box him into an anti-Russia provocative type of policy, to show that he's not a shill or a stooge for the "man who's directing the entire world, Vladimir Putin," if you would listen to some people on MSNBC or other places.
So today I had the wonderful chance to speak with William Binney about this. Bill Binney was a covert, three-decade employee at the NSA. He resigned in 2001 as a top-level executive there; he resigned over the fact that safeguards against spying on American citizens were being overlooked, and that a setup was being made to allow a totalitarian, and as he put it, "an Orwellian state."
So, let's just go ahead and jump right in to hear what Bill Binney has to say about whether Vladimir Putin runs the whole world.

[begin video]
JASON ROSS: Let me ask you, Mr. Binney: What do you think about these claims. Did Russian hackers elect Donald Trump?

WILLIAM BINNEY: I wrote an article that was published in {Consortiumnews} on Dec. 12th of last year, that said this was all a big fabrication, simply because they weren't saying exactly where the hack came from, and where the data out of the hack went to! I mean, that's the whole point of what NSA has set up, in terms of copying and collecting everything in a fiber network inside the United States, and virtually everything in the world on those fibers.
So that means – and they've got trace route programs by the hundreds, scattered all over the world. That means that they can follow the [data] packets as they move through the network. Now, if somebody hacks into the DNC or Hillary or Podesta's email or something, and they want to find out who it is, all they have to do is use the IP address with XKeyscore as Edward Snowden said, and they've got all the data to find out where the packets went!
But they haven't done that, you see. And even NSA who's the only one that can do this – the rest of them are meaningless – if NSA says they've got data on it, then it's meaningful. If the rest say that we have high confidence, that's just pure speculation. And it's something that's just pure garbage, that doesn't mean anything. Produce the evidence, they haven't produced any at all, so that's what I called it back in December

of last year.
[end video]

ROSS: Well, that's a pretty straightforward response on that, isn't it? Let's take up now the topic of the control over the domestic political apparatus that's exerted by an uncontrolled intelligence apparatus that collects material on everybody.

[begin video]
ROSS: More recently about a little over a month ago you co-authored an article with Ray McGovern in which you wrote about Trump's response to this, that "his choice may decide whether there is a future for this constitutional republic. Either Trump can acquiesce to or fight against a deep state of intelligence officials who have a myriad of ways to spy on politicians and other citizens. And thus amass derogatory materials that can be easily transformed into blackmail."
[https://consortiumnews.com/2017/03/28/the-surveillance-state-behind-russia-gate/]
That's a strong claim. Tell us, how do you see the Trump response to this attack on elected government? And what should ordinary people do, to prevent such a policy coup?

BINNEY: Well, first of all, I think President Trump realizes what's been going on. A recent statement he made about, "there's an awful lot of spying going on on U.S. citizens and we really don't know the extent of it, and we really have to find out what the heck" – he used the word "hell" – "what the hell is going on." Well, that means they're even keeping him in the

dark.
Now, as the President of the United States, he's supposed to know all the sources of information that the intelligence community is using to produce intelligence for him, and he obviously doesn't know about this. But I've made it perfectly clear that the "Fairview program, Stormbrew programs, and Blarney programs* for the tapping of fiber networks inside the United States are the sources of information on everybody in the United States, including representatives in the House and Senate; you know, even judges on the Supreme Court, Generals on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all Federal judges, all senior lawyer firms all around, and all the journalists and everything; all that stuff is being captured and stored.
And what they're not talking about is, I've seen some arguments where they said, "well, as long as we're only using it for intelligence and law enforcement isn't involved, you know, it's OK for us to do that." That was the argument I think that Judge Napolitano put forward, that they were using with the FISA Court to dupe them into doing what they want.
And that's really what's happened: They've been duped, and so have the Congress, most of Congress. I mean the Intelligence Committees I think were more aware of what was going on than the rest of Congress. But they duped the rest of Congress! They made them all just play along like a bunch of sheep, "here's bell, follow the bell," you know? So our democracy basically doesn't really exist the way it was originally intended. And the law enforcement, FBI, DEA, and others in the law enforcement community had direct access into the NSA data – they've had it

all along! Director Mueller at the FBI said he'd been using the
Stellar Wind, which is the domestic spying data, since 2001, he'd
been using that, so; and that's direct access through their technology data center in Quantico, Virginia into the NSA data bases where they could look all the content and metadata of everybody in the country! And they could retroactively research
them any time they want.
And they're using it to arrest people for common crime inside the United States. so, I mean, this is simply a destruction of the entire judicial process in our country and it's a fundamental violation of the constitutional rights. And
they've scrapped the Constitution, fundamentally.
I mean, that's why I said, when the Iraqis were struggling to put together a Constitution, I said, "well, why don't we give
'em ours, we're not using it." [laughter]
[end video]

ROSS: The discussion continued; we covered a lot of topics. The interview will be available tonight for you who are subscribing to our audio podcast, it'll be up this weekend on the
website.
The other aspect to take from it, is, as he said in that article that he co-wrote with Ray McGovern, this is not something
that will go away. Unless this apparatus is taken on and removed, cleaned out, this ongoing cloud of blackmail potential
and political coercion that exists above the level of elected government will continue putting pressure to oppose the kinds of
developments that we saw with what Tillerson put out, and with

the pamphlet that Matt just went through. So it's not a fight that will go away. This isn't something that will simmer down and go cold on its own. It's a fight that's got to be won.

OGDEN: Absolutely. It's heating up right now. It's definitely not going away. Just earlier this afternoon, Sen. Rand Paul sent out a tweet, where he said, "I have formally requested from the White House and the Intelligence Committees, info on whether I was surveilled by the Obama administration or the intelligence community." So, to the extent that people are trying to write off the claim from the Trump White House that, in fact, Trump was wire-tapped or surveilled by the Obama administration, now Sen. Rand Paul is asking the same question. He went on to say, "Did the Obama administration go after Presidential candidates, members of Congress, journalists, clergy, lawyers, federal judges? Did the Obama administration use warrantless `wiretapping'" – in quotes – "on other candidates besides Donald Trump?"
So, this is a real question. This makes Watergate seem pale in comparison.

ROSS: And some of the other specifics that have come out about this. There's the report that Susan Rice was the person, Obama's National Security Advisor, who outed Michael Flynn, or who made an "unmasking" request to get from the recorded calls with the Russian diplomat that, oh, that the person he was speaking with was Gen. Michael Flynn.
So you don't get much higher level in the political and intelligence world than Mike Flynn, and if even his conversations are being listened to and unmasked in this way, you know, who isn't? Are the members of the intelligence community, are

they
being blackmailed in this way? This is the sort of thing that you say, what would Hoover have been doing if he all of these tools at his disposal?
And the numbers back it up: A report just was released that there were almost 2,000 incidents of unmasking of American citizens, whose identities and communications were collected in a
foreign or other intelligence collection process, that the Obama
administration made that there were almost 2,000 requests to unmask and find out who were the Americans involved in these conversations.

OGDEN: And this continues to go back to the question of the role that British intelligence is playing, and obviously now it's
been publicly admitted that, in fact it was GCHQ that was conducting the surveillance and channeling all of this intelligence into the U.S. because it's illegal under U.S. law to
spy on your own citizens – so just ask the British to do it! And vice versa.
So, this continues to be the persisting question. And the point that has to be asked, and this is the question: Will Donald Trump recognize that this the true face of the enemy, and
that the British Empire have been attempting to stonewall and bulldoze the United States into becoming their "dumb giant," in
their attempts to set the world against itself and to continue to
manipulate the international politics through this geopolitical
model which they've been using since the end of World War II; or,
will we say this is the end of that so-called British-U.S.

“special relationship” and now is the time that we are going to
initiate a New Paradigm of international relations.
So I think that question gains more relevance as we look at this speech that we played earlier today from Secretary Tillerson, where he really did bring an end to this Blair doctrine of using so-called “Western values” as the pretext for
regime change and color revolutions, and we see a potential for a
new relationship between the United States and China, new relationship between the United States and Russia, and a new attitude in terms of what our goals are in terms of our relationships with the rest of the world?
So it’s a war which continues, and this interview that you conducted today, Jason, with William Binney is an important tool
for people to use. So I think people can watch the website for
that to come out, and as you said, it will be available to podcast subscribers tonight in audio form.
So let’s wrap up today’s broadcast by saying that we are nine days away from the opening of this Beijing conference. This
begins one week from Sunday: The heads of state and government will be arriving a week from today, a week from tomorrow in Beijing. I guarantee you that the accommodations can be made for
President Trump to attend that summit if he so makes the decision
in the next few days. And as Helga LaRouche said, even if that
doesn’t occur, the next best option would be for another bilateral summit between President Trump and President Xi in the
days and weeks following the Belt and Road Initiative summit.
So we have that to look forward to, and over the coming

days, we ask you to stay tuned to larouchepac.com, and continue
to do what you can do, to educate the U.S. population about the
possibility of what would be our opportunities, were we to join
this Belt and Road Initiative. That pamphlet that I gave you a guided tour of is available on the LaRouche PAC website. We'll
make that available as a link
[https://larouchepac.com/20170225/four-laws-pamphlet] in the description of this video here today. And also you can watch the
full speech from Secretary Tillerson that's available on YouTube
and we'll make that link available as well.
[https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/05/270620.htm]
So thank you very much for joining us, and please stay tuned to the LaRouche PAC website and the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel
for the full interview with William Binney, you can find the interview that Helga Zepp-LaRouche conducted with {China Daily}
on their website
[http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2017-05/05
/content_29219579.htm]
– chinadaily.cn and that link is also provided in the description of this video.
So thank you very much. Thank you Jason for joining me here today, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Så fik visionære personer alligevel ret

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 4. maj, 2017 – I dag, præcis ti dage, før åbningen af Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing finder sted, er vidtrækkende forandringer til det bedre i menneskets vilkår blevet til en umiddelbart opnåelig mulighed. Den nye vision for menneskeheden, der har været Lyndon LaRouches og Helga Zepp-LaRouches hele livsværk, kan virkeliggøres, hvis deres ideer effektivt promoveres i løbet af de forestående dage og uger.

Hvor mange indså sandheden i Kinas officielle avis, *Global Times'* lederartikel fra 2. maj? Den sagde, at ængstelsen over Bælt & Vej-initiativet »blotlægger den stereotype, amerikanske nulsums-tankegang … [Men] den offentlige mening i USA er diskret ved at ændre sig, fra at være imod det, og til at tillægge en undersøgelse af det, større betydning«.

Sandheden i denne iagttagelse er nu blevet understreget på en overraskende måde, gennem den amerikanske udenrigsminister Rex Tillersons lange, improviserede tale for hele Udenrigsministeriet i går. Anglofile nyhedskilder har citeret en del af Tillersons bemærkninger med det formål at bagvaske dem: hans åbningsudtalelser, hvor han klart tager afstand fra Bush- og Obama-administrationernes morderiske politikker med »farvet revolution« og regimeskifte. Her sagde Tillerson, at Amerikas »værdier« ikke nødvendigvis er det samme som dets udenrigspolitik – hvilket, som han forklarede, vil sige, at forsøg på at påtvinge andre nationer amerikanske »værdier« ofte ville vise sig kontraproduktivt.

Men det, der ikke blev rapporteret, var Tillersons detaljerede og udtrykkelige beskrivelse af den nye administrations nye aftaler om dialog med Kina. Han sagde, at den nye dialog ville blive med kinesiske regeringsfolk, der rapporterer direkte til

præsident Xi Jinping – og således implicit, at amerikanerne ville være regeringsfolk, der rapporterer direkte til præsident Donald Trump. Planen fra begge sider er her, at man vil opnå konkrete aftaler snarere end blot få en talk-shop, som den foregående »dialog«.

Men hvad er det overordnede formål med dialogen? Tillerson understregede, og understregede igen, at dens formål bliver at definere den amerikansk-kinesiske relation »for det næste halve århundrede!«

Var det ikke Lyndon LaRouche, der skrev bogen med titlen, »Jordens kommende halvtreds år«? (Hele Rex Tillersons tale for Udenrigsministeriets ansatte kan læses her: https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/05/270620.htm)

En implikation er, at det stadig er muligt for præsident Trump at deltage i denne Bælt & Vej-konference den 14.-15. maj, og vi bør kæmpe for, at det sker.

I mellemtiden – på den anden side af globen i Kasakhstans hovedstad Astana – underskrev de russiske, iranske og tyrkiske repræsentanter i dag en aftale om at etablere demilitariserede »sikre zoner«, eller »deeskaleringszoner«, i Syrien, med støtte fra den syriske regering. USA var, selv om de ikke deltog i aftalen eller deltog direkte i forhandlingerne, repræsenteret i Astana af fungerende viceudenrigsminister Stuart Jones. Præsident Putin sagde, at præsident Trump i deres telefonsamtale den 2. maj havde støttet sådanne sikre zoner – ja, det havde faktisk været en del af Donald Trumps præsidentkampagne, selv om det ondskabsfuldt var blevet miskarakteriseret som en *casus belli* for Rusland. Den russiske regering siger, at oprettelsen af disse zoner endelig vil begynde at adskille terroristerne fra den bevæbnede, syriske opposition – noget, som [tidl. udenrigsminister] John Kerry i et år havde lovet at gøre, men som Barack Obama aldrig ville give sin tilladelse til.

Samtidig har nogle amerikanske kongresmedlemmer ikke holdt trit med verdensbegivenhederne således, at der ikke blev indgivet et Glass/Steagall-tillæg, før Husets Komite for Finansielle Ydelser havde en direkte afstemning om et finansielt reguleringslovforslag i dag, langs partilinjerne. Vi vil mobilisere mere aggressivt og hårdere om dette, men ikke længere specifikt med denne komite som mål.

Det er det store billede, som hver og én af os til enhver tid må repræsentere: menneskehedens fremtid i de næste halvtreds til hundrede og halvtreds år.

Foto: Helga og Lyndon LaRouche taler ved en Schiller Institut-konference i Tyskland, juni 2016.

Dette er ikke de 100 dage, Det britiske Imperium havde i tankerne

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 3. maj, 2017 – Den dynamik, der repræsenteres af de »Tre Store« internationale ledere (Putin, Xi og Trump), får i stigende grad rodfæste i den globale, strategiske situation, om end ulige fordelt. På mærkedagen for Trump-administrationens første 100 dage var det Det britiske Imperiums plan, at Donald Trump skulle være afsat fra præsidentembedet og /eller død; at verden skulle være på en fast kurs for regional og global atomkrig; og at Glass-Steagall skulle være historie – og kun historie.

Den britiske plan var ganske bestemt *ikke*, at Trump foreløbig skulle have talt tre gange i telefon med den russiske præsident Putin, med udsigt til et møde mellem dem, der

sandsynligvis vil finde sted under G20-topmødet i juli; det var *ikke*, at Trump skulle have gennemført et møde med Xi Jingping samt talt med ham flere gange; og det var *ikke*, at Trump personligt skulle have placeret spørgsmålet om Glass-Steagall som topprioritet til diskussion – selv om kampen om, hvilken version af »Glass-Steagall« – den ægte FDR-lov eller en eller anden ersatz variant med »ring-fencing« (intern bankopdeling) – stadig udkæmpes, og hvor amerikanske borgere er en del af kampen, anført af LaRouche PAC's mobilisering.

Føj hertil den kendsgerning, at det forestående topmøde for Bælt & Vej-initiativet 14.-15. maj i stigende grad dominerer den globale, økonomiske dagsorden, og at Lyndon og Helga LaRouche personligt er i centrum for denne diskussion, med Rusland og Kina som de primære samtalepartnere, (som det meget klart sås af den nylige Schiller Institut-konference i New York), og man vil se, hvorfor Det britiske Imperium ikke er den mindste smule 'begejstret'.

De er faktisk i panik, og de forsøger stadig at brygge et fremstød sammen for at afsætte Trump ved en rigsret, og for at gennemføre en 'farvet revolution' i USA.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i dag, at vi nu befinder os i en nedtælling på 10 dage til Bælt & Vej-topmødet i Beijing, og at vi må forstærke indsatsen for at insistere, at USA må blive involveret i denne proces. USA har et infrastrukturunderskud til skønsmæssigt mindst $8 billioner og har brug for kinesisk ekspertise og investering til at være med til at genopbygge landets infrastruktur på det højeste, teknologiske niveau. Desuden, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, bør USA og Kina gå ind i joint venture-projekter, især i Mellemøsten og Afrika, for at bringe fred og udvikling til disse områder. Zepp-LaRouche erklærede: Der er masser at gøre!

Det er sikkert, at Rusland og Kina vil respondere favorabelt til en sådan amerikansk politik. Som den officielle kinesiske avis *Global Times* skarpt bemærkede i en leder fra 2. maj:

Ængstelse over Bælt & Vej-initiativet »blotlægger den stereotype, amerikanske nulsums-tankegang …

[Men] den offentlige mening i USA er diskret ved at ændre sig fra at være imod det, og til at tillægge det større betydning at undersøge det …

[Samarbejde ville] hæve deres gensidige tillid til det næste niveau … og skabe en ny platform for kinesisk-amerikansk samarbejde …

Beijing har allerede overbragt en invitation, og hvordan USA vil respondere til det, er værd at observere.«

FDR: "Winston, når denne krig er forbi, vil der ikke være noget Britisk Imperium!" EIR-kortvideo, 3. maj 2017

Schiller Instituttets konference i New York:

Videoer af alle de enkelte talere

U.S.-China Cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative – Summary

Mike Billington, Executive Intelligence Review magazine

Benjamin Deniston, 21st Century Science and Technology

Jason Ross, 21st Century Science and Technology magazine Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Nie Lei, Dean, School of Traffic and Transportation, Beijing Jiaotong University

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Dr. Patrick Ho, Deputy Chairman & Secretary General, China Energy Fund Committee, Hong Kong, China

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8ApUo6f96w

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

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

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

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

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

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

Det samme gælder for Filippinerne. Den tidligere filippinske regerings unødvendige provokation af Kina, hvor de sendte spørgsmålet om suverænitet over øerne i det Sydkinesiske Hav til en forudindtaget vestlig domstol, uden kinesisk deltagelse, retfærdiggjorde Obamas deployering af en stærk militærstyrke til området. Med valget af Duterte endte denne

krise, og Filippinerne arbejder nu tæt sammen med Kina, og ligeledes med USA. Både Filippinerne og USA befinder sig nu under et fornuftigt lederskab, der afviser galskaben med verdenskrig mellem atommagter.

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

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

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

mod sin sande bestemmelse med at opbygge en retfærdig og fremgangsrig verden, og med fremme af menneskehedens opdagelser i rummet, samt skabe en videnskabelig og kulturel renæssance blandt alle folkeslag.

LaRouche, 2009: Genindfør Glass-Steagall, NU! EIR kortvideo 2. maj

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

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

forhandlinger, som præsidenterne Xi og Putin arbejder så hårdt på.

Kina og Rusland – de nationer, som den britiske elite har forsøgt at drive Trump til krig med. Den britiske regerings Boris Johnson og Michael Fallon har gentagne gange meddelt, at de med sikkerhed vidste, at Trump stod for at gå i krig mod Nordkorea, ligesom de, kortvarigt, havde puffet ham ind i en krigsfælde i Syrien.

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

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

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

Hvad der er vigtigere, så ville dette smide Wall Street-bankernes spekulative derivater og »kasino«-operationer ud af støtte fra skatteborgerne og statslig garanti og overlade dem til at gå fallit, hvis de vil gå fallit. Med en enorm gældsboble i foretagender og selskaber på $14 billion, der er begyndt at gå i betalingsstandsning og nu truer med at gå fallit, er dette det afgørende, første skridt til at vende tilbage til en økonomisk genrejsning. Som stiftende

chefredaktør for *EIR,* Lyndon LaRouche, i dag sagde om Trumps interview: »Dette finanssystem har været komplet degenereret, et svindelnummer, siden et godt stykke tid før krakket, som jeg forudsagde i begyndelsen af 2007. Man må simpelt hen skaffe sig af med det.«

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

Imperiet ØNSKEDE, at Nord-korea skulle udvikle atomvåben.
EIR kortvideo, 1. maj 2017

»Øst og Vest:
En dialog mellem storslåede

kulturer«
Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Vi befinder os midt i en kamp for USA's sjæl.
»Hvorhen, USA:
Ny Silkevej, eller Atomkrig?«

LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast,
28. april, 2017

Vi befinder os midt i en kamp for USA's sjæl, for det amerikanske præsidentskabs sjæl. Vi ser denne kamp blive mere intens over spørgsmålet, »Hvorhen, USA?«, med den titel, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav den nylige Schiller Institut-konference i New York City – »Hvorhen, USA: Ny Silkevej, eller Atomkrig?«. Der er i løbet af den seneste måned, siden det meget ukloge angreb, som Trump-administrationen beordrede mod Syrien, sket det, at det er kommet offentligt frem, at der rent faktisk finder et britiskanført kup sted i USA imod Trump-administrationen. Indholdet er de løgne, de fabrikerede efterretninger, der er kommet fra britisk efterretning og er blevet bulldozet hen over præsident Trump; meget på samme måde, som Tony Blair brugte løgnene om maseødelæggelsesvåben i 2003 for at bringe USA ind i Irakkrigen.

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

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

Vi står naturligvis blot to uger fra det meget betydningsfulde Bælt & Vej-topmøde, der finder sted i Beijing, Kina, den 14. og 15. maj; og det er altså præcis to uger fra i morgen. Flere dusin statsoverhoveder fra lande i hele verden har bekræftet

deres deltagelse. Som vi har rapporteret, så er den russiske præsident Putin inviteret som æresgæst til at deltage i Bælt & Vej-topmødet. Vi fortsætter vores kampagne for at opfordre præsident Donald Trump til at deltage i dette topmøde, som særlig gæst; og for at bruge det som hans mulighed for at gengælde præsident Xi Jinpings tilbud om, at USA kan gå med i det nye paradigme for udvikling og fred, som repræsenteres af Bælt & Vej, eller den Nye Silkevej.

Vi befinder os midt i en kamp for USA's sjæl, for det amerikanske præsidentskabs sjæl. Vi ser denne kamp blive mere intens over spørgsmålet, »Hvorhen, USA?«, med den titel, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav den nylige Schiller Institut-konference i New York City – »Hvorhen, USA: Ny Silkevej, eller Atomkrig?«. Der er i løbet af den seneste måned, siden det meget ukloge angreb, som Trump-administrationen beordrede mod Syrien, sket det, at det er kommet offentligt frem, at der rent faktisk finder et britiskanført kup sted i USA imod Trump-administrationen. Indholdet er de løgne, de fabrikerede efterretninger, der er kommet fra britisk efterretning og er blevet bulldozet hen over præsident Trump; meget på samme måde, som Tony Blair brugte løgnene om maseødelæggelsesvåben i 2003 for at bringe USA ind i Irakkrigen.

Men dette var ikke et enestående tilfælde for Irak i 2003, eller for Syrien i 2017. Dette er den måde, hvorpå briterne har spillet deres imperiespil i det ene årti efter det andet; de har brugt USA som deres dumme kæmpe, med det formål, fortsat at holde verden opdelt. Denne del-og-hersk-strategi har været en britisk imperiestrategi i århundreder, og tiden er inde til, at USA bliver intelligent og siger, »Det er slut! Vi vil ikke lade os bruge på denne måde; og vi vil tage imod det Nye Paradigme med 'win-win'-samarbejde«. Briterne og deres rejsekammerater i USA har sandelig været meget ligefremme i deres forsøg på at destabilisere og vælte Trump-administrationen, fordi de var meget bange for, at han ville gennemføre, hvad han har sagt. Ikke flere regimeskift; ikke

flere imperialistiske krige, og vi vil samarbejde med Rusland og med Kina. Det sidste var lidt mere komplekst, men det om Rusland var meget klart. Men som vi ved, så har præsident Trump og præsident Xi Jinping fra Kina, siden topmødet med præsident Xi, haft meget tætte, personlige relationer og har regelmæssigt haft samtaler. Denne kommunikationskanal er afgørende, især med det brændpunkt, som nu er vokset frem direkte på Kinas grænse, i tilfældet Nordkorea.

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

(Artiklen findes i EIR's seneste nummer, men er kun tilgængelig for abonnenter. Andre artikler kan læses gratis – se knappen EIR på vores hjemmeside. Du kan henvende dig til vores kontor mht. at tegne abonnement på EIR, tlf. 35 43 00 33 – red.)

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

(engelsk):

MICHAEL BILLINGTON: Thank you, Matt. In fact, the purpose of this article was to show that the answer to that question is that there is {no} legitimate reason that Korea is not peaceful and at least on the way to reunification already. I'll review some of that material here. But let me start. There were

some
extraordinary developments today; so let me give a short update
on the crisis. It has to be noted that this is a very serious
crisis, in the sense that were something like what happened with
Syria, where Trump was – as Matthew said – lied to coerced into
carrying out an attack against Syria for absolutely no reason; on
totally false intelligence. Were that to happen in Korea, this
would not be like an attack on an airbase in Syria. This would
lead to a total disaster throughout all of East Asia and perhaps
even global nuclear war. Whether or not they could take out
North Korea's nuclear capacities, North Korea – as I'm sure
people know, because it's all over the press – they have massive
conventional capacity. Their armaments lie a total of 30 miles
from the capital [of South Korea] Seoul, this beautiful,
developed, advanced city; which could be just absolutely wiped
out if there were a war. And they could possibly attack even
Japan, let alone US bases within South Korea; so this would be a
move of insanity. The Japanese and the South Koreans know this
very well. I should point out that our friends in South Korea
note that there is no panic in South Korea; because they've been
through these kinds of things before, and they simply assume that
nobody is crazy enough to launch a preemptive attack on North
Korea.
But, because of what happened in Syria, a lot of people –

including all of us – were very concerned that the British might pull off another stunt and get Trump to go with this. What happened today is extremely important. Trump himself did an interview with Reuters, in which he said on North Korea, "We'd love to solve things diplomatically, but it's very difficult. But Xi Jinping is playing a crucial role in this. I believe he's trying very hard. I know he would like to be able to do something. Perhaps it's possible that he can't, but I think he'd like to be able to do something." Then, most extraordinarily, he said about Kim Jung-Un, the leader in North Korea and grandson of the founder of North Korea, Kim Il-Sung, he said, "He's 27 years old. His father dies; he took over a regime. So, say what you want, that's not easy; especially at that age. Now I'm not giving him credit, or not giving him credit. I'm just saying it's a very hard thing to do. As to whether or not he's rational, I have no opinion, but I hope he's rational." So, this is useful. He then returned again to the fact that he has very good personal relations with Xi Jinping: "I feel that he's doing everything in his power to help us with a big situation. I wouldn't want to be causing difficulty right now for him; and I certainly would want to speak to him first before taking any action." Very useful.

Then Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, who chaired a meeting at the UN Security Council this morning of ministers, taking the place of that wacky lady we have in there right now speaking

for the US too often. But Tillerson was not wacky; not at all. He was very clear in his presentation to the UN Security Council. He said, “For too long, the international community has been reactive in addressing North Korea. Those days must come to an end. Failing to act now on the most pressing security issue in the world may bring catastrophic consequences.” Now, what does he mean to act now? The press headlines all over the world are “Trump and Tillerson Are Threatening War on North Korea; They Want To Act Now. It’s the End of Strategic Patience”, which was the policy of Obama. But keep in mind, “strategic patience” was not being patient; it was saying “We will not talk to North Korea. We refuse to talk to North Korea; we simply sit back and constantly increase the sanctions, increase the military build-up around their border until they do what we say.” Which, of course, they won’t do as long as they’re being threatened. So, the question is, what does it mean to act now? Does it not mean, let’s get back to talks, let’s negotiate. What the President said about Kim Jung-Un is a very serious comment. Here’s somebody who’s in a difficult position.

Then, Tillerson said the following: “Our goal is not regime change. Nor do we desire to threaten the North Korean people, or destabilize the Asia-Pacific region. Since 1995, the US has provided $1.3 billion in aid to North Korea; and we look forward to resuming our contributions once the country dismantles its weapons program.” Now that 1995 is a reference to something

called the Agreed Framework, which I'm going to mention when I go through some of the history on this.

Even more powerful, Tillerson – in an interview with NPR before he went into the UN Security Council – said the following: "You know, if you listen to the North Koreans, their reason for having nuclear weapons is that they believe it is their only pathway to secure the ongoing existence of their regime. We hope to convince them that you do not these weapons to secure the existence of your regime. We do not seek a collapse of the regime. We do seek an accelerated reunification of the peninsula; we seek a de-nuclearized peninsula, and China shares this goal with us."

Now these are very positive steps; and they refute the British headlines and the {Washington Post} and {New York Times} headlines that say "Get ready. We're going to have a war in Korea." So, this I think is extremely important. Let me go through a bit, some of the history of this; because even in my reviewing to write this article, I was a bit astonished at how close we were, twice before, to having a peaceful relationship in the Korean peninsula and potentially even being reunified or being on the course to reunification.

The key point, I think, is that the British assets in the White House over the last 16 years – Bush and Cheney, and then Obama, who served the British purpose of keeping the world divided East and West, as Matthew was pointing out. The key to doing that was making sure the US did not have good relations with Russia, and making sure the US did not have good relations with China. They used the South China Sea, they used Ukraine,

they used Syria; all of these really had nothing to do with the
South China Sea or Ukraine or Syria. They had to do with preventing any potential for the US and Russia to work together,
and the US and China to work together. This is empire; that's the way empire works to keep the world divided, especially the East-West divide.
Let's go back to what Tillerson was referring to in 1995. What happened was that the North Koreans were part of the UN Non-Proliferation Treaty and non-nuclear development agreements;
that they wouldn't develop nuclear weapons. Then in the early '90s, the IAEA – the International Atomic Energy Agency – believed that they were using small test reactor at Yongbyon. It
was a graphite-moderated reactor which produces plutonium as a side-product of producing energy. So, they believed that they were hiding the plutonium being produced at the Yongbyon plant and using it produce weapons. This led to a very serious crisis.
The Clinton administration and their Defense Secretary at the time, William Perry – and I'll mention Perry a couple of times here – were very seriously considering a strategic take-out of the Yongbyon plant. Would that have been as serious as now? I
don't think so, but it would have been very serious. What happened is quite interesting. Former President Jimmy Carter went to North Korea – supposedly on his own; I'm sure this was very carefully worked out with President Clinton. But he went on
his own; he met with Kim Il-Sung who was still alive at that time, the original head of North Korea. Out of that meeting, [they] came to an agreement that they would, through negotiations, come up with an agreement to solve the crisis; which they did. It was called the Agreed Framework of 1994. This was quite extraordinary. The North Koreans agreed to

dismantle the Yongbyon nuclear plant and to stop construction on two other plants that also were graphite and could produce plutonium. In exchange, the US built a nuclear plant for North Korea. The US and the South Koreans were, and they began – they didn't get very far – to build a large 1000-megawatt nuclear plant; but it was going to be a light water reactor that didn't produce fuel for nuclear weapons. It was a safer form of a nuclear plant. In the meantime, they did provide oil, until they got the nuclear plant going, for heating.

They agreed to start negotiations toward a peace agreement. The US and North Korea are officially still at war. After the Korean War, there was not a peace agreement, but just an armistice to stop the fighting. Officially, there is no peace agreement; we do not have normal relations with North Korea. We're actually in a state of war with North Korea. Clearly, the North Koreans want to have a normal relationship with the US, not to be constantly threatened. It was agreed that that would happen. This was moving forward quite well; it was slow, there were problems. The US didn't live up to all its agreements; but it was moving forward.

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

1998 things had changed; there was more of a move towards getting away from military regimes. They weren't exactly dictatorships; they were elected, but they were military regimes. Kim Dae-jung was elected. He immediately began to not only democratize domestic policies, but he set up something called the Sunshine Policy, which was we will work with North Korea on development; on opening up economic collaboration as the basis over the long term to establish peace between us and long-term reunification.

So, Kim Dae-jung was in power. William Perry, the Defense Secretary – he had left being Defense Secretary by that time – but in a recent article on his history in all of this, said that towards the end of the Clinton administration, they were working to take that agreement even further. To have the North basically swear that they were giving up all weapons programs, in exchange for having a peace agreement and setting up normal relations between the two countries. It was so close that they had actually planned a Presidential visit to North Korea; that Clinton would visit North Korea.

Unfortunately, as William Perry points out, the Clinton administration ran out; and Bush and Cheney came in. You may remember that the Defense Secretary under Bush and Cheney was Colin Powell, a general; a fairly wise gentleman. He, in his first press conference, said we intend to engage with North Korea, and pick up where Clinton left off. Very important. The {next day}, Bush – with Cheney behind him and Paul Wolfowitz around – said "There will be no engagement with North Korea.

They're a dictatorship." Sounds familiar, right? Dictators. "We will not talk to them. There will be no engagement." And Colin Powell was basically put in his place, and the whole process began to fall apart; at least in terms of the US working, collaborating, and playing a key role in collaboration with North and South Korea, and Russia and China and Japan.

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

They moved forward. Kim Dae-jung, by 2002, was successful in setting up an extraordinary process. I should mention here that Lyndon LaRouche's ideas through that period – 2000-2002 – were all over South Korea. One of our members, Kathy Wolfe, was going back and forth; she was meeting with people in the government, around the government, cultural people in South Korea. You may remember that 1992 was when Lyndon LaRouche first came up with the idea at the time of the fall of Soviet Union, that we should build a New Silk Road; we should have a Silk Road which would bridge Europe, Russia, China, and bring them together around a development process by building the New Silk Road – what the Chinese called the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

So, Kim Dae-jung, the South Korean President, built a process he called the Iron Silk Road. I can assure you there was an influence there; that term didn't come out of nowhere. LaRouche had always said that the New Silk Road should go from Busan to Rotterdam. Busan is at the southern tip of South Korea.

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

Russia,
and also through China into Europe. So, this idea of the Iron Silk Road was taking shape. It was taking shape so much – put that first map on [Fig. 1]. This is the map. The plan was to reconstruct two rail lines from South Korea into North Korea, which of course had been shut down. There was an armed Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] with fences on either side; and a no man's land in between. The idea was to build rail connections as
you can see on the map. One of them going through the West, that
would go up through Pyongyang and then into China. One that would head out towards the West and go up towards Russia into Vladivostok and hit the trans-Siberian railway in both directions, actually.
Indeed, they began this process. Kim Dae-jung went to the North and met with Kim Jong-Il, who was the son of Kim Il-Sung;
who was in power. Kim Il-Sung literally died the year they signed the Agreed Framework; but his son continued it. They made
this process; they built this process up. By 2002, they literally opened up the Demilitarized Zone fences in both of those spots. Both the North-South and the [inaud; 21:43]; they
cut the DMZ fences. Soldiers from both the North and South went
into the DMZ and began clearing the mines that were all over the
place in the DMZ. They reconstructed the rail line between the
two countries. In 2002 [Fig. 2] you had the extraordinary event
of a railroad going across the DMZ; going from South Korea into
North Korea. Symbolic, because there had to be a lot of construction on the rail lines to make them connect all the

way
through. But as you can see here, they had a big banner in the
front; the Reunification of the Koreas. This was an
extraordinary event, which we reported in {EIR} at some length;
these pictures were in those articles back in 2002.
It wasn't just the railroads. At the same time, Kim
Dae-jung began an industrial park in North Korea – the Kaesong
Industrial Park. This was across the border in North Korea with
South Korean companies setting up factories in the North with
North Korean labor. This grew to the point where recently there
were 123 South Korean companies working in the North. This was
obviously in the direction of setting up collaboration between
the South Korean industry and the skilled but very poor workforce
in the North. So, this was proceeding forward.
They also set up six party talks. You've probably heard of
the Six Party Talks. This was where Russia, China, Japan, North
and South Korea, and the United States began a series of talks to
try to regroup from the failure, the collapse, the shutdown by
Bush and Cheney of the Agreed Framework. These meetings began.
I won't go through the details of what happened; it's tedious,
because every opportunity that Bush and Cheney had to say that
the North Koreans were cheating, the North Koreans are lying; you
can't trust these vicious dictators. Every opportunity they had
to sabotage forward direction; there were some positive
agreements made. If you read the history of it from the US
press, it'll say the North Koreans reneged. Well, it wasn't

that
way. It was sabotage by Bush and Cheney every chance they got.
It went into the Obama administration and Obama continued sabotaging it every chance he got.
So eventually, these fell apart under Obama. Obama then began this so-called “strategic patience”; which meant no talks,
build up your military, impose sanctions. They might have said
that the purpose was that they expected the North Korean regime
to collapse; but that wasn’t it at all. Bush and Cheney and Obama {wanted} North Korea to build nuclear weapons. Now why would somebody be so insane as to want North Korea to have nuclear weapons? First of all, they knew that they wouldn’t use
them, or they’d be blown off the face of the map. William Perry, in his recent article, said the North Korean regime is reckless, but they’re not crazy; they’re not suicidal. If they
were to use a nuclear weapon preemptively, they know that the country would be obliterated overnight and their leadership entirely killed. They’re not crazy. But why would the West want
them to have nuclear weapons? Because the target is not North Korea; it’s China. As long as you have this bugaboo of North Korea threatening the world with their nuclear weapons, you can
go ahead and build up a massive force around China, the way they
were in Europe where they’re building anti-ballistic missiles and
moving NATO right up to the Russian border. Sending troops, tanks, planes right up to the Russian border. And in Asia doing
the same thing, supposedly to counter North Korea.

Most people have read about what's going on with these THAAD missiles. Literally just a couple of days ago, they actually set up the THAAD missiles in South Korea; claiming that these are needed for the defense of South Korea against the North. THAAD – this is Terminal High Altitude missiles. North Korea is 30 miles from Seoul; they don't need to send 8 ICBMs up into space and back down onto Seoul. The THAAD is useless against North Korea; it may be useless in general. But it's a threat to China and to Russia, because with that you have the X-band radar, which sees deep into Chinese territory and Russian Far East territory.

Which thereby gives them an advantage in a potential first strike, where they could take out – they fantasize – they could take out the counterstrike capacity of China. The Chinese and Russians are saying this destroys the balance; we're going to have to put something together to counter this.

The other thing to point out is the obvious fact that North Korea sees very clearly what happened to Iraq; what happened to Libya. Two countries that voluntarily gave up their nuclear weapons program with all kinds of praise and promises from the West, although they lied about Iraq. But as soon as they did, their nation was bombed back to the Stone Age, their leaders killed, and their country turned over to warring terrorist forces.

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

throughout the campaign – that they weren't going to have regime change. They also see that the targetting of China, they're aware of this, is part and parcel of this operation. You should point out that the Obama administration had this TPP – this Trans-Pacific Partnership – which was also a part of the attempt to isolate China. It didn't work; largely because the countries there recognized that this was an attack on China, and they absolutely depend upon and appreciate the infrastructure development coming from China through the New Silk Road the New Maritime Silk Road.

That's where this stood. And the last thing I'll bring up here is that the last administration in South Korea – Park Geun-hye; I'm sure that everybody has seen that she was recently impeached and thrown out of office. The impeachment was upheld by the Constitutional Court, and there's now an election which is taking place in less than two weeks on May 9; which makes it all the more absurd that the US deployed this THAAD missile system, literally few days before an election in which the candidates are both against the THAAD missile system. They rushed this in, in order to make it – hopefully, they think – make it impossible to be reversed. But we'll see. It was a foolish move by the US to ram this through.

But in any case, Park Geun-hye started her administration – this is the daughter of Park Chung-hee, who was the brilliant

leader who brought Korea out from being one of the poorest nations on Earth to being one of the great industrial, nuclear power producing and exporting countries in the world. His daughter, Park Geun-hye, was elected President. But unfortunately, she was elected mostly on her name. However, she began her administration with what she called the Eurasian Vision. This was, in fact, part of the New Silk Road process. She saw working with Russia, China, and Japan, that Korea belonged to Eurasia; which obviously meant that it had to work through North Korea. Officially, the regime in the South under her and her predecessor were not allowed to have relations with North Korea, except for the Kaesong Industrial Park. But, Park Geun-hye allowed three major South Korean companies – Hyundai Merchant Marine, which is their biggest ship company; KoRail, which is their state rail company; and POSCO, a huge steel company – to have a consortium with Russia and North Korea. Literally, a consortium; a business agreement where the Russians rebuilt a port in the north of North Korea; rebuilt the railroad from Vladivostok down to that port. They were shipping Russian coal into North Korea, where it was picked up by a South Korean Hyundai ship; shipped to the South, put on South Korean rail and shipped to a South Korean steel mills. This was, again like the Kaesong, it was a model for the kind of collaboration which could lead towards long-term economic progress and development and trust; and lead towards a reunification.

Then, without going into details, the North Koreans tested I

think it was the fourth of their nuclear tests. Everybody knew it was going to happen for the reasons I said. They're not going to give this up unless they can get an honest pledge that there's not going to be a war, a regime change against them. They did; and unfortunately, Park Geun-hye who was weak, capitulated entirely to Obama. She shut everything down; shut down even the Kaesong Industrial Plant which had been up for 15 years, which killed their own industries. Shut down the [inaud; 31:25] process of the rail, and basically cut off all ties to the North all together on behalf of Obama, on behalf of a war against China. Despite the fact that in 2015, she had gone to Beijing on the 70th anniversary of World War II's victory against the Japanese and the Germans. She'd gone there and stood on the podium with Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin; the three of them standing together, honoring the war victory. Then she comes back and basically pulls the plug on the whole thing.

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

Now, we have Trump; we have Xi Jinping; we have Abe in Japan

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

So, you have tremendous potential; and it's all really coming down to the next very short period. Weeks, months at most. A lot of this is going to be determined in the very near term. As LaRouche has always insisted, to look at any particular crisis – like the North Korean crisis – you have to look at it in the context of the entire world; and certainly in the context of the Eurasian potential of the New Silk Road. I think there's every reason to be confident that some sort of talks are being discussed privately; not just threats. That this is going to move forward in the context of the Silk Road. As Matthew mentioned, if Trump were to go to this meeting on May 14 and 15,

Abe would probably then go from Japan; and there's no question that we would have a peace process that would be almost unstoppable, no matter what the British claim they're going to unleash.
So, this is a very great moment in history. A dangerous, but potentially great optimism is in hand.

OGDEN: And you can tell that the British are definitely very anxious of what could be lurking around the corner for the future of their divide and conquer strategy. I know we were talking before the show, Mike, about the very appropriate and incisive statements that were made by the Russian representative at that meeting at the United Nations Security Council. Here's the quote. This is the Russian Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Vladimir Safronkov, and he turned to Matthew Rycroft, who is the British Permanent Representative at the United Nations Security Council, and he said the following: "The essence is, and everyone in the United Nations knows this very well, is that you are afraid. You have been losing sleep over the fact that we might be working together with the United States; cooperating with the United States. That is your fear. You are doing everything to make sure that this kind of cooperation be undermined."

BILLINGTON: This has had a tremendous impact, because people know that LaRouche has argued all the last 50 years, that the problem is the British Empire. Almost nobody of stature has

ever acknowledged that continuing role of the British Empire until this, really.
I learned today that Ambassador Rycroft, who was a close ally and advisor to Tony Blair, and was one of the authors of the "dodgy dossier" which started the Iraq War in the first place. I learned today from our friends in England, that Rycroft was meeting today with the head of the White Helmets; the terrorist so-called "humanitarian" group that works with al-Qaeda and al-Nusra, and who provided the fake evidence of Assad carrying out a chemical weapons attack. So, this is confirmation that this open collaboration with a terrorist organization funded by the British, and functioning to try to start a war in Syria for which we can and must prevent that in league with this overall fight to bring about the New Silk Road, not a new war.

OGDEN: Let me end with this, and I'll let you respond to it. I think as everybody knows, a very significant personality in Korea and that area of the world, was the great US General Douglas MacArthur. In the aftermath of the original Korean War, Douglas MacArthur came back to the United States, and he reported back to Congress. This is a quote from MacArthur's speech to a Joint Session of Congress in 1951. I think it gets directly at the much broader point that Helga and Lyndon LaRouche have been making at the present time about what is really at stake, and what is necessary if we're going to move civilization into a new

paradigm of survival. This is what Douglas MacArthur said: "Military alliances, balances of power, leagues of nations, all in turn fail; leaving the only path to be by way of the crucible of war. The utter destructiveness of war now blocks out this alternative. We have had our last chance. If we will not devise some greater and more equitable system, Armageddon will be at our door. The problem, basically, is theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advances in science, art, literature, and all material and cultural developments of the past 2000 years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh."

So Mike, you were one of the speakers at the conference the Schiller Institute sponsored in New York City two weeks ago. The subject of that conference was not only the diplomatic and strategic cooperation which is necessary between the United States and China right now, the United States joining the New Silk Road and the Belt and Road Initiative. It was also a dialogue of civilizations; a dialogue of the greatest parts of these two great cultures – European culture and Chinese culture.

In a form where Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in a really profound way, stretching across generations, across centuries, across millennia really put the great German poet, the revolutionary poet and philosopher Friedrich Schiller in dialogue with the poet and philosopher who really is the basis of all of modern Chinese civilization – Confucius. That dialogue she set up between Friedrich Schiller and Confucius, speaking to each other

across
the span of millennia and across literally two sides of the world, created the kind of image of mankind, the possibility of a
mankind which could emerge if we were to finally put an end to this imperial system of dividing the East and the West and bringing these two great cultures into a dialogue with each other.
So, you presented at that conference, and maybe just in that context

BILLINGTON: Those are available now. The new {EIR} that came out today has Helga's speech and a speech by Patrick Ho, who
is a very good friend of ours from China, from Hong Kong, who is
campaigning all over the world for the New Silk Road. It's three
conferences now that we've done together. He gave a presentation
then on Confucian thought and Western thought; but in that presentation, he showed a very serious problem which I had addressed over my long years of sabbatical leave in prison, where
I studied extensively the Chinese culture and the relationship between Confucian culture and the Western Christian Renaissance.
Patrick didn't take up that challenge for this speech; so he gave
a speech which fell prey to exactly what I then spoke about.
That speech is also in the {EIR} this week; or you can watch it
on the Schiller Institute website. It's very important, because
what I learned in studying this, is what the British set about —
as they do in every colony that they took over — in profiling

the backward tendencies within that culture and then grasping those backwards tendencies that want to stay primitive, stay backwards; and defining those to be the natural ideology of that country.

In the case of China, they recognized that Confucianism was a very great threat to their ability to control and keep China backwards; because it's a vision like Platonism in the West. And as Helga had brilliantly shown, like the Renaissance thinking in Europe that professed progress. It valued the mind of the individual as that which made him human; it's the creative power of the human mind. Against that, the British said no, no, Confucianism is keeping you backwards because it's formal and it's structured. You have to go back to the roots of Taoism, which basically tells the peasant that he's a happy peasant; he's happy not knowing about science and technology. Stay backwards.

Or the so-called "legalist" ideology which was punishment and reward; you treat people like animals. You punish or reward them like you do a dog, to make them do what you want them to do.

The unfortunate reality is that the British deployed their top guns – especially Bertrand Russell – into China; especially when Sun Yat-sen came along promoting the American System. They sent Bertrand Russell in to poison that system; to denounce Confucianism; to promote the happy peasant and the Taoist ideology. Unfortunately, this was deeply ingrained into the Chinese culture, so that even today, Xi Jinping, who is fighting to bring that country forward, is faced with this kind of thought

in China. And, what they presented to the Chinese as “Western thought” so-called, was not Leibniz and Schiller and Nicholas of Cusa; the people who gave us the Renaissance, who gave rise to modern science. But rather, they said, “We, the British, defeated you because we have wealth and power. How do we have wealth and power? It’s that we believe in Darwinism, social Darwinism; that the strong must crush the weak. That’s the way you get strong. So, if you want to be strong, then you should be like us and believe that Western thought – i.e., British empirical anti-human thought – is what you should aspire to. I won’t go into more details, but I encourage you to read it; because these are fundamental debates. This question of how can we create a renaissance, which crosses every great culture; because every great culture has great moments and bad moments, bad tendencies. Weak tendencies, and strong tendencies which honor the human creative power; the other which tries to keep people enslaved as master and slave. We have to pull out the best of every culture throughout the world. Islam; Judaism; Christianity; Confucianism; the Muslim tradition of the Baghdad Caliphate. All of these are there – the Indian Gupta period. We can pull these together and have a Renaissance which is not this part of the world as opposed to that part of the world; but is truly universal. Of man with a common aim for mankind as Helga likes to say.

This is within our grasp; this could truly be the end of war for all mankind. People say, “Oh, that’s naïve; because human nature is war-like.” Well, {human nature} is not; human nature is creative. It’s the bestial imposition of this backward ideology on peoples which leads to wars. If we had a true,

global renaissance based on science and technology, great culture and great music, there's no reason to think we could not end the scourge of war once and for all; as that beautiful quote from Douglas MacArthur — which I'd never heard — clearly indicates. These are philosophic and theological issues; but they're in our grasp today. This is what the LaRouche Movement has been about since its inception; and it's now literally within our grasp.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Mike. This material is available; Mike's article is going to be published. This is in the {Executive Intelligence Review}, and it will be made available through LaRouche PAC as well. As Mike said, all of the proceedings of that Schiller Institute conference in New York are also available. LaRouche PAC also made a video a couple of years ago on the question of the reunification of Korea and some of these initiatives from the 1990s and these reunification efforts.

So, we'll make that video also available; it will be linked in the description of this video. But I think that's a wonderful discussion; and it's extraordinarily valuable for people to have this view, this depth of background. But also this vision of what is possible. Douglas MacArthur's point that in essence this is a spiritual, this is a theological question. Will mankind come to know himself as a creative species? Will we change the way that man views himself, which is what is necessary if we are

to survive? The vehicle for doing that is this type of “win-win”
development projects; that’s the true name of peace. So, I think
we have a wonderful microcosm in what we just used as a case study in Korea; but this type of thinking is what is so urgently
necessary for the entire world. That’s absolutely the value of
what the LaRouche Movement has done over the last several decades, and continues to represent on this planet today.
So thank you, Mike. And thank you all for tuning in, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Lyndon LaRouche: Vi må indføre økonomisk virkelighed

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 27. april, 2017 – USA og det transatlantiske finanssystem befinder sig nu ved et punkt, hvor det er på vej til en snarlig eksplosion, der overgår 2007-08. Foretagendernes gældsboble i dag, som er på $14 billion, er større end ejendomsmarkedsboblens $11 billion i 2007-08, og raten med 20 % betalingsstandsninger, som forudses for denne gæld i dag, er langt større end det, vi faktisk oplevede med ejendomslånene for et årti siden. Vi befinder os allerede i »The Big Short«, hvor Wall Street udlåner flere penge til naive tåber for at hjælpe dem til at opkøbe Wall Streets værdiløse værdipapirer – for derefter at spille imod sine egne kunder.

Hysteriet, der udstilles i Wall Streets daglige, offentlige udgydelser imod Glass-Steagall, reflekterer bankernes bevidsthed om den forestående nedsmeltning.

Intet som den nuværende situation er nogensinde blevet oplevet før, nogetsteds – det, der f.eks. skete i 2007-08, tåler ikke sammenligning med noget som helst i den nuværende verdenssituation.

Gene Kranz, mission controller i NASA, der senere blev chef mission controller for Apollo 13, beskrev i sin bog fra 2009, *Failure is Not an Option* (Fiasko er ikke en mulighed), hvordan hans chef, den legendariske mission controller Chris Kraft, kom hen til hans skrivebord blot to uger efter, at Kranz først startede i NASA i Langley i 1960. Kraft sagde:

»Alle andre er optaget. Jeg har kun dig tilbage. Vi har vores første Redstone-opsendelse foran os. Jeg vil gerne have, at du tager til Cape, går sammen med dem, der udfører testene og skriver en nedtælling. Skriv dernæst nogle regler for missionen. Når du er færdig, så ring til mig, og vi kommer ned og begynder træningen.«

Kranz fortsatte med at sige, at

»han må have bemærket chokket i mit ansigt, da Kraft fortsatte med at sige, 'jeg giver Paul Johnson besked om at tage imod dig i Mercury Control og give dig en hånd med'.

Min tid som iagttager var forbi, min mulighed for at nå at komme i omdrejninger afsluttet … Fra mit arbejde, senest ved Holloman Air Force Base i New Mexico, kendte jeg til flyvning, systemer, procedurer og checklister. Jeg kunne godt regne ud, hvad en nedtælling skulle indeholde. Men regler for en mission var noget andet. Der havde aldrig tidligere været en sådan mission i USA's historie – jeg måtte simpelthen kaste mig ud i det. Eftersom der ikke var skrevet nogen bøger om den faktiske metodologi inden for rumfart, måtte vi skrive dem hen ad vejen.«

I dag er situationen den samme. Der findes ingen instruktionshåndbog. Det, vi ved, er, at vi må komme krakket i forkøbet, gennem en dybtgående mobilisering af befolkningen – ligesom en krigsmobilisering, men en dybtgående nationaløkonomisk mobilisering. Tænk på Franklin Roosevelts »100 dages program«. Stiftende redaktør for *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, forklarede, hvad dette vil sige i sine »Fire Nye Love« fra juni 2014. Revolutionen, der vælder frem fra hans »Basement« forskningsteam, giver genlyd af dette, sammen med hans »Manhattan Projekt«. Det sås i lederen af Basement-teamet Benjamin Denistons 15 minutter lange præsentation ved Schiller Instituttets konference på Manhattan den 13. april, og ligeledes af Basement-teamleder Megan Beets' kursus den 15. april, om »Fusion; At hæve den menneskelige art.«

Det findes i hele Manhattanprojektets musikalske arbejde, ledet af Schiller Instituttets musikdirektør, John Sigerson.

»Det, man kan efterprøve, er det, I laver i Basement team, og det virker«, sagde LaRouche i dag.

»Det er funktionelt. Det, vi har gjort i Manhattan-området, har været en præstationsmæssig revolution. Så hvis I vil synke, kan I synke ved at være tåbelige. Hvis I ikke vil synke, så er det, I må gøre, at opføre jer ordentligt.«

LaRouche bemærkede, at USA og andre nationer har en iboende økonomisk kraft, der demonstreres i superhøje vækstrater, som impulser i visse perioder. Men

»så kom tyveknægtene og lukkede det ned og udbredte den myte, at det er sådan her, systemet fungerer. Men det er en myte! Det fungerer ikke sådan.«

Det, vi gør med Manhattan Projektet, hvor vi skaber en kraft for økonomisk kreativitet, må fortsættes. Der må være skabelsen af en udviklingsproces. Vi må indføre økonomisk virkelighed. Hvis det gøres, vil der ikke være noget problem, for døre vil åbne sig – før eller siden.

»Problemet i nationaløkonomier opstår, når nationaløkonomier ødelægges. Hvis man ser på det, som jeg ser på det«, sagde LaRouche,

»så har vi portene til fremgang lige frem for os. Men, vi må fastholde dem – det er forskellen.«

LaRouche: "Vi er en anti-oligarkisk nation!". EIR kortvideo 27. april 2017

Momentum for Glass-Steagall bag Wall Streets hysteri samtidig med, at momentum for Bælt & Vej Forum accelererer

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 26. april, 2017 – Wall Street er tydeligvis på fortvivlelsens rand over momentummet for Glass-Steagall, ikke alene i Kongressen og i hele landet, men især i Det Hvide Hus. Tidligere chef for FDIC, William Isaac, og

tidligere direktør i Wells Fargo, Richard Kovacevich, er troppet op til en kronik i Wall Street Journal i dag med overskriften, »De brodne argumenter for en Ny Glass-Steagall«, som lægger ud med et voldsomt angreb mod præsident Trumps chefrådgiver, Gary Cohn, for at støtte en Glass-Steagall opdeling af investeringsbanker og kommercielle banker.

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

Sådanne desperate skrig fylder nu i bogstavelig forstand finanspressen hver dag. Det må antages, at de er udmærket klar over, at virksomhedernes og selskabernes gældsboble i USA nu er væsentligt større, end boblen på ejendomsmarkedet var forud for krakket 2008, og som nu nærmer sig $14 billion, sammenlignet med $11 billion og lidt småpenge, for huslånsboblen. Tidligere adm. direktør i Goldman Sachs, Nomi Prins, forfatter til Alle the Presidents Bankers, sagde til EIR under et interview for nylig, at gældsboblen i foretagenderne nu er langt større end ejendomsboblen, der var gnisten til kollapset i 2008, og nu er vokset med 75 % i løbet af det seneste årti til næsten $14 billion, og som næsten med sikkerhed vil eksplodere inden årets udgang. Selv IMF advarede forgangne weekend om, at en væsentlig stigning i rentesatserne kunne fremprovokere et kollaps i 20 % af de amerikanske foretagender. Der er panik i luften, og en løsning såsom Glass-Steagall ville betyde, at spekulanterne på Wall Street endelig langt om længe ville blive nødt til at finde sig en nyttig beskæftigelse, snarere end at få endnu en bailout, betalt af skatteborgerne, og samtidig ville den nyttige, kommercielle banksektor blive bevaret for atter at finansiere realøkonomien.

Men, for at redde USA’s økonomi, må præsidenten også tilslutte sig den Nye Silkevej, nu, helst ved at deltage i Forum for Ét

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

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

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

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

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

Glass-Steagall sænker Det britiske Imperium.
EIR kortvideo 26. april 2017

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

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 25. april, 2017:

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

geopolitiske konfrontationer, som er det 'britiske imperiespil'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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