

Putin møder russiske medier; Kommer med observationer om Kim Jong-un, Russiagate og Ukraine

12. jan., 2018 – Den russiske præsident holdt en vidtrækkende pressekonference med cheferne for den trykte, russiske presse og nyhedsbureauer den 11. jan. i *Komsokolskaya Pravdas* kontorer.

Idet han kom med kommentarer om den nordkoreanske leder Kim Jong-un, sagde han, at den nordkoreanske leder har »løst sin strategiske opgave – han har atomspræghoveder, og han har et missil med global rækkevidde på op til 13.000 km, der nu kan nå praktisk talt ethvert sted på planeten og i hvert fald ethvert sted på en potentiel fjendes territorium«, rapporterede *Vestnik Kavkaz*.

Nu er Kim Jong-un interesseret i at køle situationen, sagde præsidenten: »Han er en absolut kompetent og allerede modnet politiker«, og at den vanskelige opgave med at gøre Koreahalvøen atomvåbenfri kun bør løses gennem dialog, gennem forhandling. »Jeg mener, dette er muligt i længden, uanset, hvor vanskeligt det kan synes, hvis alle deltagerne i denne proces, inklusive nordkoreanere, kan føle sig sikre på, at deres sikkerhed kan garanteres uden atomvåben«, sagde han.

Med hensyn til beskyldningerne om, at Rusland skulle have blandet sig i de amerikanske valg, og at Trump-teamet førte et aftalt spil med Moskva, sagde præsident Putin, at »den hjemlige, politiske situation i USA ikke vil falde til ro. Vi ser og forstår alle, at det russiske kort bliver spillet i USA's interne politik. Den amerikanske præsident trues konstant med afsættelse ved rigsretssag (impeachment), og

denne intimidering bygger på Ruslands angivelige indblanding. Jeg vil gerne understrege endnu engang, at dette er vrøvl. Det er fuldstændig latterligt. Der var ikke noget aftalt spil eller nogen indblanding fra vores side. Ved at understrege dette igen, håber jeg, at dette postyr før eller senere vil slutte, og at der bliver ordentlige betingelser for at forbedre vore relationer«, iflg. udskrift fra Kremls pressetjeneste.

Putin observerede ligeledes, at Ukraine-krisen var ved at blive forvandlet til en »frossen konflikt«, der ikke er i nogens interesse, inklusive Ruslands. »Rusland ville være temmelig tilfreds, hvis Minsk-aftalerne blev fuldt ud gennemført«. Han understregede ligeledes, at, selv i 2014, begyndte Rusland at overføre »adskillige togvogne« med »militær ejendom og militært udstyr tilbage til Ukraine fra Krim«. »Jeg vil gerne sige, at vi er rede til at fortsætte processen. Vi er rede til at overlevere flådeskibe til Ukraine, som stadig befinder sig i Krim, og vi er rede til at overlevere luftvåben og pansret udstyr. For at være ærlig, så er det i en elendig forfatning, men det vedkommer ikke os, det er i samme tilstand, som da vi fik det.«

Putin sagde imidlertid, at, på trods af krisen, så »steg handelen mellem Rusland og Ukraine sidste år, og stigningen var signifikant«.

Foto: Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin under pressekonferencen den 11. januar, 2018.

Er EU i færd med at udarbejde

sin egen politik for Bælte & Vej?

11. jan., 2018 – Under pres er den Europæiske Union i færd med at udarbejde sit eget »udkast for det eurasiske kontinents sammenkobling«, som efter planen skal flettes sammen med Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Dette udtalte EU's ambassadør til Kina, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut, på en pressekonference i går, iflg. *Xinhua*. Alt imens meget lidt vides om denne pressekonference, så blev den holdt få timer efter, at den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron afsluttede sit statsbesøg til Kina, hvor han opfordrede Europa til at omfavne Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Som svar på et spørgsmål om denne meddelelse om et EU-»udkast«, sagde talsmand for det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium Lu Kang på sin faste nyhedsbriefing: »Den europæiske side er velkommen til at deltage i Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og vi er rede til at arbejde sammen med dem om win-win-samarbejde inden for sammenkobling og andre områder.«

Baseret på princippet om at opnå fælles vækst gennem diskussion og samarbejde, vil Kina gå sammen med EU i fremme af velstand og stabilitet på det eurasiske kontinent og i opbygning af et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid, sagde Lu.

Dette »udkast« stammer fra et møde mellem lederne af Kina og EU i Bruxelles i 2015, hvor det blev aftalt at styrke samarbejde på infrastrukturområdet og etablere en »platform for sammenkobling og samarbejde«. EU og Kina formulerede i fællesskab retningslinjer, inklusive »at åbne op, gennemskuelse og finans- og miljøbæredygtighed«, under Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i maj, 2017. Dette udkast vil blive udgivet i de kommende måneder.

EU vil have en god ramme for at fremme sit samarbejde med Kina

og andre europæiske og asiatiske partnere, og for at tilpasse sig Bælte & Vej, skal Schweisgut have sagt.

Foto: EU's ambassadør til Kina, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut.

Kina og Italien diskuterer Bælte & Vej i Milano

11. jan., 2018 – Samtidig med, at ledere fra EU's 'Mediterranean Seven', 'de syv fra middelhavsområdet', ankom til Rom i går, fandt en stor konference: »Bælte & Vej: Opbygning af en konkret køreplan for Italiens og Kinas Fælles Vækst«, sted i Milano, sponsoreret af det Italienske Industriministerium og det Kinesiske Handelsministerium, samt af Lombardiets Industriselskab (Assolombarda), og arrangeret af det Italiensk-Kinesiske Erhvervsforum.

Med en rapport om begivenheden skrev *Formiche*, at »konferencen viste, at BVI, der skal forbinde Europa og Kina og skarpt reducere transporttiden for fragt, allerede i 2014-2016 har skabt 180.000 jobs inden for infrastruktur«.

»Den Nye Silkevejsplan vil være til fordel for samarbejde mellem flere end 60 lande, der tilsammen udgør 63 % af verdens befolkning, 30 % af BNP og 35 % af internationale handelsudvekslinger«, sagde Carlo Bonomi, formand for Assolombardo. Bonomi påpegede den kendsgerning, at Lombardiet alene har et handelsvolumen med Kina på over €15 mia.; næsten halvdelen af hele den italiensk-kinesiske handel (€38 mia.).

Zhou Xiaoyan, generaldirektør for den europæiske afdeling af det Kinesiske Ministerium for Økonomisk Udvikling, bemærkede, at den italienske og kinesiske økonomi kan komplementere

hinanden. Faktisk er handelen, i de første ti måneder af 2017, steget med 13,9 %, mens Kinas import fra Italien er steget med 22 %. Kinesiske firmaer har investeret over €11 mia. i Italien i løbet af de seneste år.

Fabrizio Lucentini, en direktør for det Italienske Ministerium for Økonomisk Udvikling (industri), sagde, at italienske firmaer bør øge kontakterne med alle lande, der er en del af BVI. Medformand for Pirelli, Marco Trinchetti Provera, opfordrede til, at man ændrede sine standpunkter om Kina, der ikke udgør nogen trussel for den europæiske økonomi. Formand for Bank of China Chen Siqing understregede, at, i de næste år, vil 46 % af væksten komme fra områder, der er involveret i BVI.

Der var tre paneler: én om finansiering, med deltagelse af Italiens Cassa Deposita e Prestiti, Silkevejsfonden og Bank of China Holdings; og to om infrastruktur.

Foto: Duomo di Milan, Milanos domkirke, er næsten blevet vartegn for byen. Domkirken er den største i Italien (idet Peterskirken ligger i Vatikanstaten) og den tredjestørste i verden, og tog næsten 600 år at færdigbygge! Det er ligeledes i Milano, i kirken Santa Maria delle Grazie, at man finder Leonardo da Vincis berømte freske, den sidste nadver. Igennem det meste af 1900-tallet var Milano desuden en vigtig industriby og har siden Italiens samling været landets finansielle centrum.

Paris og Beijing indvier

fælles fusionsforskningscenter

13. jan., 2018 – I hælene på præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg til Kina i sidste uge, blev det kinesisk-franske, fælles fusionsforskningscenter den 11. jan. indviet i Hefei, som er stedet for Institutet for Plasmafysik under det Kinesiske Videnskabsakademi, og hjemsted for den Eksperimentale Avancerede Superledende Tokamak (EAST). Den franske side anføres af Ministeriet for Videnskab og Teknologi og den franske Atomenergikommission. *Science and Technology Daily*, der udgives af det Kinesiske Ministerium for Videnskab og Teknologi, rapporterer, at rammeaftalen for etablering af et fælles forskningscenter blev underskrevet sidste november. Centrets hovedformål er at udføre forskning til støtte for ITER's (International Termonuklear Eksperimental Reaktor) internationale fusionsprojekt, der er under opførelse i Frankrig.

Centret vil påbegynde sin fælles forskning i Europas Wolfram-miljø i Steady-State Tokamak (WEST) maskine som sit første projekt. Kinesiske og franske videnskabsfolk vil arbejde på tekniske udfordringer, som ITER vil stå over for, når den er i drift, inklusive udvikling og verificering af nøglekomponenter. Efter begge parters etablering af fælles laboratorier, vil de udføre forskning på begge landes fusionsmaskiner.

Paraplyaftalen inkluderer fælles bud på kontrakter for fusionsprojekter, fusionsvidenskab og eksperimentalforskning i fysik, sikkerhed og tekniske standarder i »projekter af gensidig interesse« og fælles arbejde på den næste generations fusionsreaktorer.

Kina og Frankrig, rapporterer nyhedsbrevet, har en lang historie for samarbejde inden for termonuklear fusionsenergi,

der går tilbage til 1980'erne. Det begyndte med samarbejde mellem Frankrigs Tore Supra tokamak og Kinas HT-7-maskine, og som »gradvist transformeredes« til de nuværende maskiner i drift.

Foto: Kina og Frankrig åbnede i fællesskab et fusionsforskningscenter torsdag, 11. jan., 2018, i Hefei, hovedstad i den østkinesiske provins Anhui.

Frankrig omfavner den Nye Silkevej: Bliver USA den næste? LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 12. jan., 2018

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

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet:

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

that
they will particularly be focussing on French-Chinese
cooperation
in developing nuclear power technology. This is something
that
France is a leader in, in Europe; and China is also now an
emerging leader in nuclear power. This will be what will
power
the world's economies, including the economies of all those
nations along the New Silk Road.
This makes France not the first European country to make
this commitment and to announce their interest in joining the
New
Silk Road. Of course, the 16 countries of Eastern Europe have
already made that announcement. We had the summit at the CEEC
[Central and Eastern European Countries] conference in the
fall
of last year. These Eastern European countries have already
announced that they are enthusiastic about joining the New
Silk
Road, and being the front door for the Silk Road into Europe.
However, what this is, is the first *Western* European country
to
announce unequivocally this intention to collaborate with
China
on the New Silk Road. France is the number two economy in
Europe; it's a leading world power. Obviously, a global power
and a very longstanding civilization; and it is one of the
permanent United Nations Security Council members. That topic
was also part of the discussion between Macron and Xi Jinping.
So, I would assume that, unless you've been watching
larouchepac.com, you do not know the significance of this
news.
But what we're here to do today, is to communicate to you
exactly
what occurred during this historic trip by Emmanuel Macron to
China. And to ask the question: Now that France has taken

this
step, whether the rest of Europe, and whether the United
States
of America? The invitation is on the table for the United
States
to join the Belt and Road Initiative. The door is wide open.
President Trump has expressed his clear intention and interest
in
working together with President Xi Jinping and developing a
close
relationship and a new era in US-China relations. Now all he
needs to do is take that step through that open door, and to
do
exactly what President Macron on France has just done.
So, I would like to share with you some excerpts. First, of
a speech that Emmanuel Macron made in Xi'an, which is one of
the
historic cities at the terminus of the Silk Road in China.
This
is the city where they have the famous terra cotta warriors;
and
Emmanuel Macron did make a tour of that astounding museum.
When
you see this with your own eyes, you realize the power and the
depth of the ancient civilization that China represents.
Then,
subsequent to that, I will share with you some of the comments
that he made to the same effect during a joint press
conference
he had with President Xi at the conclusion of his trip.
So, here are a few quotes from President Macron's speech in
Xi'an. What President Macron said during this speech is, he
went
through the history of French-Chinese relationships and
stressed
how significant this shared history has already been. Then he
said the following: "I want you to understand something

today.

France is here; becoming transformed in depth and wants to be that country of dialogues and construction of a new partnership

for the 21st Century, with China. With it, Europe wants, through

the building of its own power to build a balanced cooperation with China in the coming century. When you build a relationship

of friendship, it is a balanced cooperation that you seek.

“It is in the same spirit that I wish for us to advance on the New Silk Road. Indeed, One Belt, One Road is the perspective gave itself and that it has proposed to the world.

When a proposal is on the table, it is not my habit not to discuss it. I understand the opportunities for China on the economic level for finding new markets internationally; on the political level in order to open up regions hit by under-development; on the diplomatic level to stabilize trade in

fragile regions where there are states in difficulty, and in developing regions; on the cultural level, since it is a matter

of exerting leadership with the force of new ideas. I think that

the initiative of the New Silk Roads can meet our interests – those of France and of Europe – if we give ourselves the means to really work together. After all, the Silk Roads were never purely Chinese, if I’m honest. When we talk about the Maritime

Silk Roads, they were first Portuguese. On land, they went through Central Asia – Iran, Iraq, Tyre, and Antioch – and in so doing, they were Sino-European. The genius of the first Silk

Roads was to have often re-invented European roads and made them

Chinese roads. I am saying that in a consubstantial way, these

roads are still shared. And if these are roads, they cannot be one way; they must be a two-way street. I am thus ready to work to the announced objectives. Road, railroad, airport, maritime and technological infrastructure programs along the Silk Roads can provide a response to the infrastructure deficit; particularly in Asia.

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

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

“It is up to France, and with it to Europe, to contribute its share of imagination to this proposal, and to work at it in the months and years to come. This will be the object of my

exchanges with President Xi Jinping: To define the agenda of trust that I want, that we put together. I know that some will

say that this agenda of trust must be one to create an equilibrium between a developed country and a developing one. But China is no longer a developing country; it is a country which is bypassing that, largely. Therefore, we must reinvent here the terms of a new relationship; and the Silk Roads are the very expression of that new relationship of China to the world.

I propose to identify very concretely the political framework in which we can build that partnership, that cooperation, and that

common strategy. I am convinced profoundly that if Europe and China know how to establish that goal together, this initiative

could be the occasion of relaunching very pragmatically the multi-lateralism which is today lacking in concrete realizations.

“I am ready to play a key role in this direction, making sure that the European countries progress in unity. Because China needs to have a solid interlocutor to exchange and build on

its own initiative. I want the Silk Roads to not limit themselves to economic questions, but be enlightened in Europe by

a deep comprehension of China. All resources must be used to this end; from the publishing world to the world of theatre and

cinema; from the French Sinology school to the world of arts. These are the roads of exchange that we must build.

“You have understood, ladies and gentlemen, that my will is, indeed, in this framework. That France and Europe take up their

full responsibility and meet the proposal offered by China.”

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

couple of quotes from that speech during the concluding press conference.

President Macron said, "The last point in the global agenda is the New Silk Road; the Belt and Road Initiative. I'm convinced that this initiative will have a considerable impact and will provide elements that will stabilize in the regions crossed by the Silk Road. We have proposed to work together on

this. Historically, the Silk Road was shared; shared by the Europeans and the Chinese because it was a road for trade and exchanges. So, it's important that this New Silk Road in terms

of its philosophy and spirit, that it should revitalize the balanced exchanges and cooperation between us. I look for close

collaboration with President Xi Jinping. We will be working to

ensure that whenever and wherever we implement this initiative,

we fight against corruption and imbalanced forms of development;

to allow societies to benefit fully from the growth thereby generated.

"Finally, you mentioned culture. Culture is a powerful, historic element along with language. And again, this reflects

the quality of our bilateral relations. I would like us to strengthen – through multiple initiatives – our cultural cooperation. First of all, by organizing several exhibitions to

better understand the mutual influence of our cultures; to better

understand the China of yesterday and today; and also the history

of the Silk Road."

So, this was an extraordinary strategic breakthrough, and it did take people by surprise. However, it should be viewed as

a
consequence of the persistent effort by a handful of leaders
such
as the leaders of the LaRouche movement and Lyndon and Helga
LaRouche particularly; and Jacques Cheminade in France, and
others, to put this agenda on the table. It proves that the
winds of change have come. The New Silk Road is indeed now
the
prevailing dynamic worldwide. The leaders of European
countries
who are not committed to being dinosaurs and being stuck in
the
past in a failing trans-Atlantic geo-political world, are
recognizing that they have nothing to lose and everything to
gain
from reciprocating President Xi Jinping's offer of mutual
benefit
and "win-win" cooperation.
Now, apparently directly following Emmanuel Macron's trip to
China, the European Union has announced that it is drafting
its
own "inter-connection blueprint" for the Eurasian continent.
This "inter-connection blueprint for Eurasia" is intended to
dovetail with the Belt and Road Initiative of China. This was
stated by the EU Ambassador to China, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut,
at
a press conference that he gave this week, which was held
literally within hours of French President Macron's return
from
his state visit to China. The EU ambassador stated that this
economic blueprint for the interconnection of the Eurasian
continent is something that they are intending to pursue.
Now,
in what form is not clear, and the big question is, will the
rest
of the countries of Western Europe get on board – Germany most
of all. Will Germany abandon some of the failed policies, the

debt break and the anti-nuclear policies and others, that would

hold Europe back from participating fully in this Belt and Road

Initiative?

In response to a question on the announcement of this so-called EU blueprint for interconnectivity in Eurasia, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lu Kang, said the following:

“The European side is welcome to participate in the Belt and Road

Initiative. And we are ready to work with them for ‘win-win’ cooperation in interconnection and in other fields. Based on the

principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, China will join the EU in promoting prosperity and

stability of the entire Eurasian continent, and building a community of shared future for mankind.” So, that was the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman in response to this EU interconnection blueprint plan.

Now also in the wake of Macron’s trip – and I think this really indicates that there’s a seriousness among the French political and strategic policymaking elite that this is going to

be the directionality for France. It’s been reported that the Sorbonne, which is the leading foreign policy university and institution in France, and really one of the leading foreign policy institutions in all of Europe, the Sorbonne has announced

that they will be hosting a series of 11 seminars on the New Silk

Road. The first one is going to be hosted and chaired by the former Prime Minister of France, Dominique De Villepin. So, we can see I think indications going all the way back to the attendance by Raffarin at the Belt and Road Forum in China in the

spring of last year, that there was this undercurrent in France.

But it has now taken a really dramatic form, with Macron's trip.

We see that there are other countries which have also begun moving very clearly in this direction. There was a major conference in Milan, Italy which was called "Belt and Road: Building a Concrete Roadmap with Italy's and China's Joint Growth". This was sponsored by the Italian Industries Ministry

and the Chinese Trade Ministry, and also the Lombardy Association of Industry. It was organized by the Italy-China Business Forum.

The coverage of this conference indicates that there are very strong indications inside Italy also that they move in this direction. We do know that the Prime Minister of Italy, Gentiloni, and President Macron just had their own summit meeting on the sidelines of the Mediterranean European countries summit, where it is very much to be assumed that they discussed

Macron's trip to China and the necessity for all of southern Europe and the Mediterranean countries to join the New Silk Road;

exactly what has been the subject of a prolonged campaign by the LaRouche movement in Europe.

So, this indicates that what France has done is setting the agenda which the rest of Europe and frankly the United States must follow. We even see that the Paris newspaper {Le Monde} is beginning to understand exactly what time it is when it comes to

the role that China will play in the future of Europe. They published an extensive story under the title "China: The Innovation Dragon". They said, "The pace of China's

transformation over the last four years is unprecedented. The country's GDP grew by nearly 10% per year on average, while reshaping global trade patterns and becoming the second-largest economy in the world. That success lifted 800 million people out of poverty. The mortality rate of children under five years old was halved between 2006 and 2015. The question now is whether China, well-positioned to become the world's innovation leader, will realize that opportunity in 2018 or soon after."

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

the American people and by President Trump himself.
Now what I would like to do is, share with you the remarks that Helga Zepp-LaRouche had during her international webcast from the Schiller Institute yesterday, where she responds directly to the significance of this trip by President Macron to China. This is Helga Zepp-LaRouche's comments on Macron's decision to bring France into the orbit of the New Silk Road.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, this is a real breakthrough, and I know that many people have different opinions about Macron, but I must say, if somebody goes in the right direction, one should be positive about it. What he did, is he went on a three-day visit to China. He was the first European leader after the 19th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China; and he went to Xi'an first, which is the place where the ancient Silk Road started from the Chinese side, and he made a very remarkable speech. And I would urge all interested political people, people who are really trying to get to the truth of the matter, don't believe what you read in the media, just read the speech. It's a 1 hour and 15 minute speech, and the fact that he admits some of the most horrible mistakes of Western policy is a reason why I tend to believe that he really is making a change in French policy.
For example: He not only fully endorsed the New Silk Road of China, he called it a "treasure to civilization"; he said we must never repeat the mistakes of the past, like Iraq, Libya,

and

then he also said he wants to invite China to cooperate with France in projects in Africa, so that France would not make the

same mistakes of the past of imperial unilateralism in Africa.

He also said that one must make sure that one does not create new

dependencies politically and economically under the pretext of development aid, but that therefore he invites China, because if

China and France are working together on development of Africa,

these mistakes can be avoided.

So I think there are a lot of other elements in his speech:

He praised the Chinese policy of being a great epic, one of the

great epics of history. He said, we in the West have become tired and epics have not been allowed any more, but that is exactly what is needed.

I think this is a very, very positive development, and on the plane on the way back to Europe, he was asked by reporters,

but what about the tension between the EU and China? And he said, this is not to be blamed on China, it's entirely the fault

of the EU.

These kinds of statements really convince me that he means what he says, and I find it highly interesting that today, that

is just three days after his speech in Xi'an – or maybe yesterday already – the EU put out a statement saying that they

want to come forward with their own plan of connectivity which is

supposed to be linked up with the Belt and Road Initiative of China. This was welcomed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, praising it, saying this means there will be a "win-win"

cooperation to the benefit of both sides.

So, there is a lot going on, and I think this is very positive, because this can only be an inspiration for President

Trump, because if even the EU, which has been *really* against this initiative, they tried to block it out entirely for years,

if even they move now, one has to see obviously what they do about financing this, because the famous, or infamous "Juncker plan," which supposedly had EU350 billion never materialized because it was all based on the idea of private investments which

never came. Because obviously this kind of infrastructure cannot

be financed by private capital, but this is something which needs

a credit system. And that would mean the EU has to change.

They

would have to abandon their debt brake, which is now in the constitutions of all member-states, and they would have in Germany, to, if they would ever join, to abandon the policy of the so-called "black zero." I mean Germany just had a budget surplus, I think of \$38 billion which is quite a bit. So they could already start investing some of this money in these projects, because the infrastructure in Germany is also in a very

pitiful condition, let alone other European countries.

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

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

Now what I would also like to do is share with you a portion

of a briefing that Paul Gallagher, who is the *EIR* Economics Editor, presented last night on the Fireside Chat – the national activist call. Paul very clearly puts this breakthrough which just occurred within the context of the decades-long fight by Helga and Lyndon LaRouche to conceptualize this idea of what was originally the Eurasian Land-Bridge and now has become known at the New Silk Road or the One Belt, One Road initiative; going all the way back to the collapse of the Soviet Union. What Paul also does is he gives some more details on what the agreements were, that were made between Emmanuel Macron and President Xi Jinping; most particularly around nuclear power. There are some very stunning developments on that question. Then Paul puts directly this development within the context of the urgency of immediately implementing Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws here in the United States. So, here's a portion of Paul Gallagher's briefing from last night.

PAUL GALLAGHER: The Belt and Road Initiative launched by China – and remember, this is a policy first thought of as bridging the whole Eurasian continent with new rail lines and communications corridors and lines of new cities going across from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast; essentially from the Spanish coast over to the Chinese coast. These Belt and Road Land-Bridges were initially the idea of Lyndon and Helga

LaRouche; they were their idea in the late 1980s, when the Soviet Union began to break up and when the Iron Curtain was being removed as the absolutely impassable barrier to this kind of transportation and communications development of the entire Eurasian continent. When that was finally being removed, they immediately came forth with this idea.

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

fuel reprocessing facility in China. For the first time there, in order to reprocess used nuclear fuel to make new nuclear fuel.

They're going to assist China in developing advanced breeder reactors at the same time, to make more fuel. And also a system

in the certification of the nuclear reactor which China has developed, which is called the Hwa Hwong 1000. This is the first

time that China has developed its own domestically built and sourced nuclear reactor, and they're trying to get it certified

by the international nuclear authorities like Euratom so that it

can be sold to other countries and this development can take place.

So, they made this partnership. They also talked about partnership in astrophysics, astronomy, and in space exploration in which China right now has the most aggressive space exploration program of any of the space-faring nations at

this point. But France is in there, too. So, you have the number two economy, and also as the Chinese President noted, these two countries are permanent members of the Security Council

of the United Nations. Therefore, in cooperation, they have a certain power against the tendency of neo-cons and others in Britain and the United States and elsewhere to come in with these

crazy resolutions which demand that one or another regime be overthrown and so forth. They have a certain stabilizing authority also in the United Nations Security Council.

So, this is really an extremely important partnership which has suddenly been concretized between China and France. It means

that pressure is on Germany, which at present is in some

disarray

and has only a caretaker government; the pressure is on Germany

– the number one economy [in Europe] – and it now means that it's not only the Eastern European countries like Serbia and Poland and Hungary and Austria and Greece. It's not only all those Eastern European and Balkan countries which have been enthusiastically jumping into collaboration on the Belt and Road

Initiative; but now you have the number two Western European economy and power, which has also jumped in.

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

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

The governor yesterday gave a State of the State address in which

he talked about the Chinese investments in his state, which is the third-poorest state in the United States, as the 800-lb gorilla in the room. He had a lot to say about the importance of

this for the prospect of pulling West Virginia out of what it had

fallen into. Already this is obviously in front of the United States, and the French move only makes it that much clearer an offer to the United States. Everyone is looking for an infrastructure initiative from the Congress and from the President; it's supposed to be occurring in January. Well, it is

occurring; it's the Belt and Road Initiative, and it's coming right at us both in the now hundreds of freight trains every week

that are crossing Eurasia and all the new lines that are being opened up. But it's also coming at us in the development of high-speed rail across the Bering Strait and the potential that

this will come all the way down to Vancouver and into the so-called Cascades rail corridor in the United States.

So, it's there. The infrastructure initiative is there. Essentially what we talk about as the third one of LaRouche's Four Laws, the third action that's necessary; the use of the credit to develop new high-technology infrastructure. That's coming to us; we have to join it as a nation. Those Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, those four actions that he specified four years ago, need to be taken.

OGDEN: So, that's our campaign. We need to make the Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche the policy of this Presidency and the policy of the United States. That's the means by which we can join the New Silk Road dynamic. Now the pamphlet, which is "LaRouche's Four Laws: America's Future on the New Silk Road", has now been printed, it's in circulation. Ten thousand copies are in print form, and are being circulated both in the streets of cities across the country, in key constituent layers and farm and industry layers across the United States, including in the Heartland. And notably this week, a very successful distribution of this pamphlet to all of the relevant offices in the United States Congress. Volunteers with LaRouche PAC were on the ground in Washington, DC getting this pamphlet around into the hands of members of Congress and their key advisors, and having impromptu meetings right there on the spot. Including very relevant questions that were being asked by these policymakers, such as "Now, how do you turn debt into credit?" Well, that's a question for Alexander Hamilton, isn't it? But that's the question

that

is answered in these Four Economic Laws pamphlet. Notably, yesterday was the birthday of Alexander Hamilton. Perhaps that's

an appropriate way to celebrate Alexander Hamilton's birthday. We will continue our mobilization around these Four Economic Laws, and expect that over the coming 18 days, things will continue to very dramatically change. What we would like you to

do is to immediately get the copy of this pamphlet; this is the

link that you can see on your screen where you can get the digital version of this pamphlet – LPAC.CO/4LYT. It has to be circulated everywhere, and this has got to be the subject of every political discussion in the United States. The contents of

this pamphlet and "Hey! Did you know that the world changed this

week? You might not have heard it on CNN; you might not have heard it on Fox News. But France, the number two economy of Western Europe just indicated that they want to join the New Silk

Road. When will it be {our turn}?" That's the question that's

on the table.

So, we ask you to tune in again on Monday, because first we'll have some very important updates to share with you as to what China has already been doing to bring various states in the

United States into this New Paradigm. The billions of dollars that are being invested around the country – Alaska, Iowa, other

states – and most notably, \$83.7 billion into the state of West

Virginia. You heard Paul Gallagher report that Governor Jim Justice gave his State of the State address this week. We'll have some excerpts of that address, and continue to follow the

inspiration that is coming from China to this state in West Virginia. That State of the State really should be the template

for President Trump's State of the Union. We should be discussing the future is on the New Silk Road.

Then also on Monday, we will share with you an initiative which is being launched by LaRouche PAC. This is LaRouche PAC's

intervention into the 2018 Congressional elections. LaRouche PAC

has issued a statement; it is being prepared for mass circulation, but it's also an endorsement. It's a call to action. All leaders within the American population should endorse this statement of intent from LaRouche PAC, get on board

with the Four Economic Laws, get on board with the New Silk Road.

So, on Monday we will be launching that officially; and that will

be a campaign that you can immediately join, and you can immediately assist us in circulating all across the United States.

With that said, please tune in on Monday for some very special content, and thank you very much for watching today.

Thank you and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

Kinas Silkevejsånd inspirerer Frankrigs Macron;

Hvornår vil den nå Berlin og Bruxelles?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i

Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 11. jan., 2018.

pdf og video

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Frankrigs præsident besøger Kina og går med i Silkevejen og fælles projekter i Afrika. Politisk Orientering med formand Tom Gillesberg, 11. jan., 2018

Tom Gillesberg:

Velkommen til disse meget dramatiske tider, men også tider, hvor, selv om man ikke rigtig kan føle det gennem den dækning, vi ser i den danske presse og i det hele taget i pressen her i den vestlige verden, så sker der ufatteligt meget. Der er i løbet af Emmanuel Macrons besøg til Kina den 8.-10. januar; så har de tektoniske plader under verden simpelt hen flyttet sig. Og de, der kender noget til den slags, ved, at når det sker, så er det ikke bare et jordskælv, der udløses, så er det mange jordskælv, der udløses; måske kommer der ét lige bagefter, men når de store plader flytter sig, så skal de store jordmasser ovenover på et eller andet tidspunkt også til at have udløst de spændinger, der nu er kommet i jordskorpen. Det giver så efterfølgende meget store konsekvenser. Det kan godt være, det tager lidt tid; det sker ikke øjeblikkeligt, men det kommer til at ske.

Derfor vil jeg, bare for, at vi kan få dette nye ind, denne meget store udvikling, der er sket, begynde med at dække lidt af den tale, som Frankrigs præsident holdt i Xi'an i Kina her 8. januar, da han indledte sit tredages besøg, fordi det også

er en tale, der er ekstremt unormal i disse tider; for det første er det et af de permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, den franske præsident, der holder det; samtidig er det også en refleksion over, hvad der har været galt i den franske politik, i EU's politik, i Vestens politik, og som ellers er noget vi ikke ser ...

Hør hele Tom Gillesbergs analyse:

Hør diskussionen her:

lydfil:

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/frankrigs-praesident-besoger-kina-og-gar-med-i-silkevejen-og-faelles-projekter-i-afrika

Du vil ikke tro på, hvad der netop er sket i verden

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 10. jan., 2018 – Hvis du bor i USA eller Europa, vil du ikke tro på, hvad der netop er sket i verden! – For du kan ikke læse eller høre noget om det.

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron har, under sit besøg til Kina, netop indgået en forpligtelse: Frankrig vil samarbejde med Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ for store infrastrukturplaner i hele Eurasien og Afrika. Han og den kinesiske præsident Xi vil især fokusere på fransk-kinesisk samarbejde omkring udvikling af nukleare teknologier for at levere energi til

verdens økonomier.

Det er den samme, store, kinesiske »Marshallplan«, du har hørt om; hvordan den »ikke spiller efter vore vestlige regler« for gennemskuelige projekter – det er bare Kina, der prøver at dominere asiatiske og afrikanske nationer, og skinne på Vesten.

Ikke alene er 16 lande i Øst- og Centraleuropa allerede entusiastiske for at deltage i denne kinesiske «Nye Silkevej»; nu er det samme tilfældet for en af Vesteuropas betydelige magter – Frankrig, et permanent medlem af FN's Sikkerhedsråd.

Og invitationen til USA om at gå med i Bælte & Vej Initiativet er vidt åben.

Et initiativ for infrastruktur er lige præcis det, USA har ventet på, lige siden Donald Trump fokuserede sin præsidentkampagne på dette. Det er lige til at plukke: Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Bare spørg Vest Virginias guvernør.

Mens vi taler om præsident Trump: Du ville ikke tro på, at Sydkoreas præsident netop i går gav *ham* kredit for at muliggøre de nye forhandlinger mellem Nord- og Sydkorea – en bekræftelse af præsident Trumps egen påstand.

Den samme præsident Trump, der, ved du nok, udveksler barnlige fornærmelser med Nordkoreas Kim og bringer os alle til randen af atomkrig, mens gode mennesker alle sammen ønsker forhandlinger? Han fik tilsyneladende sat fredsforhandlingerne mellem de to Korea'er i gang, og den sydkoreanske præsident Moon Jae-in sagde, »Jeg ønsker at vise min taknemmelighed« for det over for Trump. Præsident Trump blev trods alt valgt, fordi han sagde, han ønskede at afslutte Amerikas evindelige oversøiske krige, såvel som også at genindustrialisere Amerikas økonomi. Heraf kommer det, at man nu i et helt år har forsøgt at drive ham ud af embedet.

Du ville ikke tro på noget af dette, hvis det er din sædvane

at konsultere nyhedsmedierne i Europa eller USA. Du ville ikke tro på, at det var *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche og hans hustru, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der for 30 år siden fremlagde konceptet for denne Eurasiske Landbro for stor infrastruktur, og som for 20 år siden kaldte det den »Nye Silkevej«; at LaRouche indledte fremstødet for at genindføre Glass-Steagall og bryde Wall Street op, tilbage i 2007, før krakket; at disse handlinger er blevet forklaret i LaRouches »Fire Nye Love til nationens redning« fra juni 2014.

Det er LaRouche-parret, som »ingen lytter til«. Deres oprindelige koncept for den Eurasiske Landbro fra 1989 tilbydes nu USA i form af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Schiller Instituttet og LaRouche Political Action Committee har været i gang med at mobilisere med et »Mueller Dossier«, for at forsvare præsident Trump mod kupforsøget med »Russiagate«.

Nu mobiliserer de med masse-cirkuleringen af brochuren for LaRouches »Fire Love: Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej«, der netop er uddelt til hvert enkelt medlem af USA's Kongres. Hvis der skal være tale om et »infrastrukturinitiativ« fra præsident Trumps State of the Union-tale, så er dette den eneste måde, det vil ske på.

Gå med i denne mobilisering; støt den. Du vil ikke tro på, hvad der kan ske.

Foto: Frankrigs præsident Emmanuel Macron besøgte terrakottahæren, der er begravet sammen med kejser Qin, i Xi'an, en af Kinas ældste byer og udgangspunkt for den antikke Silkevej.

Kinas præsident Xi: Den franske præsident Macrons besøg hæver relationer op på et nyt udgangspunkt

10. jan., 2018 – Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping og den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron aftalte at opgradere deres omfattende strategiske partnerskab under den franske præsident Macrons besøg til Kina, 8.-10. jan.

Xi opfordrede Frankrig og Kina til at intensivere samarbejdet inden for traditionelle områder, såsom kernekraft og rumfart; at dyrke nye vækstområder for samarbejde og at samarbejde omkring landbrug og fødevarer, sundhed og mere endnu, rapporterer *Xinhua* i dag.

Xi erklærede, »De bilaterale relationer står nu ved et nyt udgangspunkt. Kina er parat til at fremme udvekslinger og fremme gensidig tillid og samarbejde med Frankrig, med det formål at indsprøjte en ny impuls i udviklingen af det kinesisk-franske, omfattende strategiske partnerskab«.

Xinhua rapporterede, »Xi understregede, at de to lande fuldt og helt bør udvikle den ledende, politiske rolle, som spilles af diplomati mellem statsoverhoveder, samt promovere kommunikation mellem regeringer, lovgivende organer, politiske partier og militæret i de to lande«. Xi forklarede yderligere, »De to lande bør gribe de muligheder, der er skabt af Bælte & Vej Initiativet og gennemføre praktisk samarbejde inden for rammerne af Bælte & Vej, med det formål at promovere velstanden i Eurasien«.

Han fremhævede ligeledes fordelene af tættere, kinesisk-franske

relationer for den strategiske stabilitet og sagde, »Vi to lande bærer, som permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, et stort ansvar for global sikkerhed«.

Præsident Xi gentog, at Kina er en fast tilhænger af europæisk integration og vil fortsætte med at tilpasse sin strategi med den europæiske side, samt intensivere et gensidigt fordelagtigt samarbejde for yderligere udvikling af Kina-EU-partnerskaber for fred, vækst, reform og civilisation. Efter forhandlingerne overværede de to statsoverhoveder underskrivelsen af dokumenter for bilateralt samarbejde inden for kernekraft, miljøbeskyttelse og finanssektor.

Om mellemfolkelige udvekslinger sagde præsident Xi, at begge lande bør bruge Beijing Vinter-OL 2022 og Paris Sommer-OL 2024 som muligheder for at intensivere sportssamarbejdet og fremme turisme og udvekslinger mellem ungdommen.

Efter sit møde med præsident Xi, mødte den franske præsident den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang og toplovgiver, formand for den Nationale Folkekongres' Stående Komite, Zhang Dejiang, tirsdag eftermiddag. Efter mødet sagde premierminister Li, »Kina vil fortsætte med at intensivere reformer og åbning, samt yderligere lempe adgangen til markeder«. Macron sagde til Li, at Frankrig er parat til at samarbejde med Kina omkring videnskab og teknologi, kunstig intelligens, luftfart, kernekraft og landbrug.

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, venstre, og den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron inspicerer en kinesisk æresgarde under en velkomstceremoni i Folkets Store Hal, Beijing, tirsdag, 9. jan., 2018.

Frankrigs præsident Emmanuel Macrons officielle besøg til Kina: Tale i Xi'an

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron valgte at indlede sit tredags officielle besøg til Kina i byen Xi'an, en af Kinas ældste byer og udgangspunktet for oldtidens Silkevej; han holdt her en fem kvarter lang tale med titlen: Kinas Nye Silkeveje, en ny betydning og en ny grammatik hen imod en fornyet verdensorden og en drøm for menneskeheden.

Her følger en ikke-officiel, uredigeret engelsk oversættelse, vi har fået fra vores søsterorganisation i Paris:

(Foto: Emmanuel Macron (midt) og hustru Brigitte Macron besøger byen Xi'an i det nordlige Kina, 8. jan., 2018.)

Macron DOCUMENTATION:

Macron Speech in Xian: The New Silk Roads of China, a New Meaning

and a New Grammar towards a Renewed World Order and Dream for Humanity.

PARIS, Jan. 9 – Macron started his presentation at Daminggong Palace by describing beautifully the special quality

reached by relations between France and China at some points in

history. (The translations are not official-ed.) “For a long time, the French nation has contemplated itself in the mirror of

China, a China which brought together thought, poetry, art, reflections on war, on power, on human life, as well as a world

of imagination around adventures and trips of extraordinary merchandises and singular discoveries.” The China of merchants

discovering with Marco Polo the treasures of a mysterious and poorly understood civilization, travelling on those Silk Roads, to

which you give today a new meaning and a new grammar. Imagine those caravans arriving at the oasis of Dunhuang, treasure of your civilization, in the midst of sand dunes echoing. Among the

merchandise exchanged also came certain thoughts, words, customs

which rapidly would take over the globe, faster than marching legions. They brought objects and products which France and other countries loved. Not the ephemeral time of a fad, but with

the intensity of a discovery that integrated our own historical

patrimony. There is not a royal chateau today that doesn't have

a Chinese salon, no artists, artisans or engineers who have not

been fascinated by the styles and techniques from China ... to this day because China is a country of inventors and engineers which is always inventing the future."

He then attacked the theory that China would be a "inscrutable continent." "We need humility, and a long but respectful and reciprocal dialogue, and friendly curiosity. We find beautiful what you find beautiful and have a common attachment to historical sites." We share a common sense of the

history of the world and of the people. General de Gaulle in reestablishing relations with China in 1964 made "a choice of reason," but also a "choice of evidence." France and China are not only two nations, he said, but two civilizations, because both share a certain conception of man.

Humanity is today at a crossroads, and its future is at stake, and in this context, China and France "have a common destiny."

The key notions around which this relationship must be built

are three: intelligence, justice, and balance.

INTELLIGENCE: We need shared intelligence, he said, to create a better world and to fight all forms of obscurantism: Islamic terrorism, blind nationalism which lead to war, isolationism, a vain attempt to protect oneself from the world.

Intelligence to overcome fears “which exist in Europe against China. In one generation you had the energy to become one

of the main world powers and now you have the ambition to go beyond. The rapidity of that change can provoke fears.... The only way to overcome is to work to understand what the word ‘power’ means for each of us.”

By intelligence, he means more education for all the citizens, but also a joint partnership on digital technologies and artificial intelligence. China has 37 million university students, the Confucius Institutes, artists, massive investment

in new, digital technologies and artificial intelligence. France

is also moving in that direction. “Even though we are known here

for our art of living, gastronomy, and romanticism, we are also a

digital power, energy transition, artificial intelligence, innovation, research, industry, a financial industry,” stressed

Macron.

We will be stronger if we lead this fight for “intelligence” together, he stressed, proposing first to multiply cultural projects such as the permanent exhibit on the Han Dynasty at the

Paris Asian museum, Musée Guimet. Macron proposed also to create

“a great European Sinology institute,” and to found new partnerships on innovation, digital, and technologies. For this

we need creative individuals, numerous, and free innovation. The strength of your country, is that you have millions of people who are creative individuals. Also partnerships on energy transition, medical innovation, innovation in agriculture and food industries, to ensure our food sovereignty. Encourage also the teachings of languages, in particular French.

JUSTICE in the crisis of global capitalism. The 2nd pillar, is the fight for justice, and first of all, social justice, said Macron recognizing that China has succeeded in pulling some 700 million out of poverty in the last decades. This is a challenge for France, confronted to mass unemployment but also to the whole world is undergoing a crisis of globalized capitalism which has led to an explosion inequalities and to the concentration of wealth, over the last ten years.

JOINT DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA, overcoming the “unilateral imperialism France once experienced.”

Macron argued for France and China to work together in Africa, where China has invested a lot in recent years in infrastructure, on raw materials with a strong financial strike force that European nations don't have. But France has a historical and cultural knowledge of Africa which are important for the future. He called on launching projects together there which are really useful to the growth of the continent, sustainable financially and not to reproduce the errors of the past, i.e., creating financial and political dependency under the pretext of development. Tomorrow the Agence Française de

Développement, and the China Development Bank will sign a contract on this basis. "France has experienced a unilateral imperialism which sometimes lead to the worst" and today as these

New Silk Roads are being launched, the partnership between France

and China can avoid those errors.

Macron invited China to join the conference on partnership in education France is organizing next February in Dakar, Senegal

so to give another face to those Silk Roads where immense work has been done in infrastructures and economic development.

BALANCE: a new world equilibrium from which China will not be excluded.

Finally, the last pillar Macron called for is one of reaching a balance, a kind of new world order from which China will no longer be excluded.

The histories of both countries have been sometimes made of "tensions," of "periods of hegemony," and of "imperial wills, each in its own manner, maritime or continental," he recognized,

stating, however that what unites France and China is their connection to the world, their claim to universality.

"We live in a world where the equilibrium was thought more than 60 years ago, at the end of one of the world conflicts we have undergone, where barbarianism struck at the heart of Europe.

We structured globalization with a notion of international law,

and international structures of which China is at the heart of,

like we, as a permanent members of the Security Council, but where, I know, China sometimes has the feeling of having been left outside," a feeling that "this postwar order is a Western order not really made for us. And sometimes the Western powers have contributed to develop that sentiment."

"We are living today through a crisis of this contemporary

world order which has been weakened by the emergence of authoritarian powers, because nuclear proliferation has reemerged

and grasping its outlines, and that contemporary capitalism is being overwhelmed by its own excess and is producing the social

inequalities, I alluded earlier, or the climate inequalities we're

experiencing."

In this context, Macron raised the geopolitical problems in the world, North Korea, international terrorism, the Middle East.

On the Korean crisis, he praised China's contribution to help solve the problem and that it has more leverage, but committing France to a negotiated solution to the crisis. In the

fight against terrorism, he said that he expects terrorism to rebound in Asia, after having been eliminated in the Middle East.

On these questions, Macron made a {mea culpa} for France and the West's role in the destabilizations Libya and Iraq, and committed himself never to use force against people's sovereignties.

"From Central Asia to Southern Asia, there are numerous threats which can weaken the whole continent. It is therefore our

responsibility to fight together against them, building also political solutions to the conflicts and drawing the lessons of

past errors. I want to say this very clearly: I think there must

be a community of views concerning how to solve those conflicts.

In each country where divisions exist, where authoritarian regimes are deployed, where sometimes the worst is on hand, France will not defend military solutions which will act against

people's sovereignty. We will do everything to work with civilian societies and with our friends to bring about pluralist political solutions that will allow all people at the same time to respect one another, to eradicate terrorism, and also to build durable political solutions.

"We must draw the lessons of past errors. Every time we tried to impose the truth or the law against the people themselves, we were wrong and sometimes even produced worse situations. Such was Iraq, or Libya today. We need to work together to develop the respect of sovereignty of the peoples...." He expressed the wish in this respect that both can work together toward "inclusive" political situations in Libya or in Syria in the coming months, and called to jointly fight against the sources of terrorist financing. This is the aim of a conference which will occur in Paris in April which is open to China as well.

Macron called for China and France to define themselves as powers "for multilateralism," a notion defied today by a "more and more straightforward demands for a unilateralism which puts into question the intangibility of borders, such as in the annexation of Crimea, or the principle of international law as was the case in the question of Jerusalem," i.e., Russia and the U.S.

"Multilateralism must thus be profoundly reinvented on the basis of this notion of equilibrium that we have. Some say in China that the rules presiding over international relations have been written thus far by the West. To that I respond very soberly

that history sets a frame but does not necessarily impose it upon us. Our two millenary nations have survived because they were always able to reinvent themselves, suffer history sometimes, invent often, accept difficult periods but seize the opportunities to grow and radiate.”

Against Geopolitics, Harmony

“With the more important place a country occupies, comes also greater responsibilities. The multilateralism which must be redefined implies finding balanced cooperation to be invented for this new opening century. There should be neither a disguised supremacy, nor a conflict between competing supremacies. All our art, if I can use that word, will not be an art of war but an art of balanced cooperation in order to ensure in the geostrategic, political and economic, level the harmony our world needs. “If the multilateralism that we have is challenged and if China wants to engage in this battle, the conclusion is for me very clear. It is up to Europe and Asia, up to France and China, to define and propose together the rules of a game in which we will all win, or we will all lose. I have come thus to tell China my determination to have the Euro-Chinese partnership enter into the 21st century with this new grammar we must all define together. Europe will engage resolutely in this strategy because it is conscious of its role in the century to come.”

Europe and the Silk Roads

“Europe is back,” claimed Macron, and saying that it is so

“because some of us want to give it a perspective of medium term,
10 to 15 years to rebuild a sovereign, united, democratic Europe
which will be an economic, social environmental, and scientific
power able to dialogue with China and the U.S.” He continued,
“We
are working with the German Chancellor, and number of other
European leaders for a project aimed at providing the heart of
Europe with the elements of sovereignty and the year 2018 will
be
a turning point in this respect. ...
“I want you to understand something today: France is here,
becoming transformed in depth and wants to be that country of
dialogue and construction of a new partnership for the 21st
century with China. With it, Europe is back and wants, through
the building of its own power, to build a balanced cooperation
with China in the coming century.
“It is through honest, loyal and readable dialogue that we
will be able to progress. ... It is a trust build by trial and
error methods. It is to decide to make a step, then another
and
that we decide together, and that there is no lasting
friendship
if it doesn't follow this road. ... It is in this same spirit
that I wish for us to advance on those Silk Roads. Indeed, One
Belt, One Road is the perspective that China gave itself and
that
it has proposed to the world. And when a proposal is on the
table, it is not my habit not to discuss it. I understand the
opportunities for China, on the economic level for finding new
markets internationally; on the political level in order to open
up regions hit by underdevelopment; on the diplomatic level,
to
stabilize trade in fragile regions where there are states in

difficulty...; on the cultural level since it's a matter of exerting a leadership with the force of new ideas."

The Silk Roads Must Be Shared Roads

"I think that the initiative of the New Silk Roads can meet our interests, those of France and of Europe, if we give ourselves the means to really work together. After all, the Silk

Roads, were never purely Chinese, If I'm honest. When we talk about the Maritime Silk Roads they were first Portuguese. On land, they went through Central Asia, Iran, Iraq, Tyr, and Antioch and in so doing they were Sino-European. The genius of the first Silk Roads was to have reinvented often the European routes to make the Chinese. ... I'm trying to say that those roads are simply consubstantial, those roads are always shared.

And if they are routes, they cannot be only one sided. They must go back and forth."

I Am Ready To Work with the New Silk Road

"I am thus ready to work to the announced objectives. The programs of road, railway, airports, maritime, technological along the Silk Roads can bring elements of response to the deficit in infrastructure, especially in Asia, and to create perspectives in sectors such as transport, water management, wastes, durable cities, green economy. The bringing in common of

our financial resources, public and private, for trans-border projects can reinforce the connectivity between Europe and Asia

and beyond the Middle East and Africa, contribute to better integrate, structure, open up by trade and growth.

"They will do even better and the city of Xian is the living example. Those first Silk Roads brought here Buddhism, Islam and

Christianity. Those roads will lead to cultural, educational exchanges and to profound transformations in the countries they are crossing. It is a matter of giving ourselves a perspective at a moment when then shared epical stories, are so cruelly absent in the world. I must say, it is one of the great merits of those Silk Roads proposed by Xi Jinping. Those Silk Roads reactivate the imagination of a new civilization, of fruitful exchanges of shared wealth and they show to all those who thought that we were in a tired, post-modern world, where the great epics were forbidden, that those who decide to live great epics can make the others dream as well. I believe profoundly on great epical stories. It is up to France, and with it, to Europe to contribute its own part of imagination to this proposal and to work at it in the months and years to come. ... To create balanced cooperation, "I believe that to progress towards those objectives that we share, we must give ourselves also the good rules. ... They must respond to objectives, that assign ourselves as common goods. ... They cannot be the routes of a new hegemonism, which would make vassals of the countries they cross. They must contribute to the intelligence of the 21st century." Among the new rules: those of "transparency, interoperability, opening of public markets, respect of competition, intellectual property, sharing of risks, that we deal with already together in the framework of the G20. The respect for those principles is obviously essential, simply because they allow for a mutually beneficial partnership, and an

increased financial sustainability and therefore success of the projects engaged. ...

“This will be the object of my exchanges with President Xi Jinping to define the trust agenda that I want that we put together.

“I know some will say that this trust agenda must be one to create an equilibrium between a developed country and a developing one. But China is no longer a developing country; it

is a country, which is bypassing that largely. And therefore, we

must reinvent here also the terms of a new relationship, and the

Silk Roads are the expression of that new relationship of China

to the world.

“I propose to identify very concretely the political framework in which we can build that partnership, that cooperation and common strategy ... I am convinced profoundly that if Europe and China know how to establish that goal together, ... this initiative could be the occasion of relaunching very pragmatically the multilateralism which is today

lacking in concrete realizations.

“I am ready to play a key role in this direction making sure that the European countries progress in unity, because China needs to have a solid interlocutor to exchange and build its own

initiative. I want the Silk Roads to not limit themselves to economic questions but be enlightened in Europe by a deep comprehension of China. All the resources must be used to this end, from the editing world to the world of theater and cinema;

from the French Sinology school, pioneer and recognized, to the

world of arts. You have understood it, my will is indeed, in

that

framework, that France and Europe take full responsibility and meet the proposal offered by China.”

Macron continued that a few days ago he visited the panda offered by China to Mrs. Macron and other than pleasure he and his family got from this, he looked closer to see if something there could inspire his trip to China and he didn't have to look

for a long time, he says: “His very name enlightened me. The little panda's name is indeed Yuang Meng, ‘the realization of a

dream.’ We live in a world where France and China can allow themselves to dream together.”

Macron: I Will Come to China at Least Once a Year

“Trust is built progressively. I know that also the word for wisdom in Chinese is ‘to listen.’ Therefore I have decided to adopt a method: To say things as I said them to you today, to try

define an objective as we will try to do with President Xi Jinping, and in trust, with method, to listen, to propose, to progress and build trust.

“At the heart of our two nations, the élan grows, which will make the world of tomorrow a world at the level of the challenges

of humanity. It is this élan that I want to share with you, tie

with you, build with you. Our grand past gives us an insatiable

taste for the future and this future awaits us. It needs France,

Europe, it needs a China respected and listened to. We are the memory of the world, it is up to us to decide to be the future.”

Amerikanere skal vide, hvad Macron har gjort

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 9. jan., 2018 – Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron har med sin tale, som han holdt i byen Xi'an på første etape af sit besøg i Kina, udløst en særdeles signifikant intervention i det næsten universelle idioti, som dominerer den Europæiske Union. For at skabe en transformation af denne art kræves der, for det første, en erkendelse af den rædsel, der nu dominerer de politiske og økonomiske omstændigheder i Vesten, samt ligeledes den degenererede tankegang hos eliten, medierne og en stor del af befolkningen i Europa og USA. For det andet, så kræves der en erkendelse af det historiske Nye Paradigme, som Kinas Nye Silkevej har udløst. For det tredje, så kræves der en vision for at se, at, at få Europa og USA til fuldt og helt at tilslutte sig Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ sådan, som næsten hele resten af verden har gjort, giver det nødvendige grundlag for at skabe den nye verdensorden, baseret på fred og udvikling.

Og Macron har taget et betydningsfuldt skridt til at opnå disse tre forholdsregler – selv om man bestemt ikke ville vide noget om det ved at læse den vestlige presse.

Med hensyn til det første punkt, så bemærkede Macron, at Kina »har lykkedes med at løfte 700 million mennesker ud af fattigdom i de seneste årtier. Dette gælder også for Frankrig, hvor vi konfronteres med massearbejdsløshed med den bydende nødvendighed af at give et fremtidsperspektiv til en hel sektion af vores befolkning; men det er en udfordring for hele verden, der i dag lever i en krise som følge af globaliseret kapitalisme, der, i de seneste årtier, har fået sociale

uligheder og koncentrationen af rigdom til at eksplodere«.

På den strategiske side sagde Macron, at Vesten må overvinde den »ensidige imperialism«, som Frankrig og andre europæiske magter fører i Afrika og andre steder, og tilføjede: »Vi må lære af fortiden. Hver gang, vi forsøgte at gennemtvinge 'sandheden' eller 'loven' imod selve befolkningen, var det forkert, og vi har undertiden frembragt en endnu værre situation – som i Irak, eller Libyen i dag. Vi må samarbejde for at udvikle respekt for folkets suverænitet.«

Han talte direkte imod det geopolitiske paradigme, der dominerer vestlig tankegang: »Der bør hverken være en overhøjhed i forklædning eller en konflikt mellem konkurrerende overhøjheder. Al vores kunst, hvis jeg må bruge dette ord, vil ikke være krigens kunst, men en samarbejds kunst, der er afbalanceret med det formål, på det geostrategiske, politiske og økonomiske niveau, at sikre den harmoni, vores verden har brug for.«

Han refererede til Vesten som en »træt, postmoderne verden, hvor de store heltedigte blev forbudt«.

Og det vigtigste af alt: Macron identificerede den Nye Silkevej som den forbindelse, der er nødvendig mellem alle folkeslag for at opnå denne nye verdensorden. »Jeg mener, at initiativet med de Nye Silkeveje«, sagde han, »kan imødekomme vore interesser, Frankrigs og Europas, hvis vi giver os selv midlerne til virkelig at arbejde sammen ... Det er op til Europa og Asien, op til Frankrig og Kina, at definere og foreslå reglerne for et spil, i hvilket vi alle vil vinde, eller alle vil tabe. Jeg er således kommet for at meddele Kina min faste beslutning om, at det euro-kinesiske partnerskab skal entre det 21. århundrede med denne nye grammatik, vi alle i fællesskab må definere.«

Han hylkede Kina for dets arbejde i Afrika, hvor »Kina i de senere år har investeret kraftigt i infrastruktur og

råmaterialer med en finansiell styrke, de europæiske lande ikke har.« Han opfordrede til fransk-kinesisk samarbejde i Afrika, for at »udføre projekter, der virkelig er nyttige for kontinentet og finansielt bæredygtige – for det er dér, fremtiden ligger, for vi må ikke reproducere fortidens fejltagelser, der skabte politisk og finansiell afhængighed, under påskud af udvikling.«

Det meste af den vestlige presse fremstiller på tåbelig vis dette som »anti-Trump«, eller som et foredrag for Kina om at åbne sine markeder, hvis pressen da overhovedet dækker besøget. Dette demonstrerer så igen, at vestlige ledere og deres medietalspersoner ikke er villige til, eller i stand til, at lægge deres geopolitiske briller, og deres mentalitet med darwinistisk nulsumsspil, væk.

Med en refleksion over Macrons ekstraordinære besøg bemærkede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at de nationer, der ikke tilslutter sig den Nye Silkevej, vil blive ladet tilbage i historien. Og dog blæser der en vind af historisk forandring i retning af dette nye paradigme. Præsident Trump har omfavnet Kinas afgørende rolle i historien og for fremtiden; den japanske premierminister Shinzo Abe har forpligtet sig til at finansiere projekter i fællesskab med Kina langs den Nye Silkevej; og nu bryder Frankrig ud af modstanden mod den Nye Silkevej, som kommer fra EU, og fra Tyskland i særdeleshed.

Vi bringer i dag ligeledes en national erklæring fra LaRouche PAC: LAROUCHE PAC'S INTERVENTION I USA'S VALG 2018 – KAMPAGNEN FOR AT VINDE FREMTIDEN, som vil blive præsenteret til institutioner i hele landet, med det formål at samle valgkredsens organisationer bag LaRouches Fire Love som basis for at genoplive den amerikanske økonomi, og for at gå med i den Nye Silkevejsproces for global udvikling.

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping (højre) mødes med sin franske modpart, Emmanuel Macron, i Hamburg, Tyskland, 8. juli, 2017. (Xinhua/Li Xueren)

Macron i Kina: Europa må arbejde sammen med Kinas Silkevej

Paris, 9. jan., 2018 – Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron valgte at begynde sit officielle tredagesbesøg til Kina i Xi'an, meget symbolsk, som han har for vane, fordi Xi'an er den by, fra hvilken Silkevejene udgår med kurs mod vest. Efter at have besøgt den berømte terrakottahær, der er begravet sammen med kejser Qin (tredje århundrede f.Kr.), holdt han en stærk, fem kvarter lang tale i Daminggongpaladset for dem, der ledsagede ham, inklusive Kinas vicepræsident og andre dignitarer, samt hele den franske, 100 mand store delegation.

På en meget poetisk, men præcis måde, definerede præsident Macron sit syn på omridsene, reglerne og indholdet af et fransk-kinesisk samarbejde i det Nye Silkevejsprojekt, men også for et europæisk-kinesisk samarbejde med det Nye Silkevejsprojekt, eftersom han gjorde sig selv til samtalepartner på Europas vegne i denne henseende.

De væsentligste udtryk, der indikerer en positiv retning og forandring, er: Macrons afvisning af krigsparadigmet og for en udtrykkelig win-win-verden; hans *mea culpa* ('min skyld') for Vesten mht. Irak og Libyen; hans *mea culpa* mht. fransk imperialisme; hans hyldest til kineserne for at have bidraget til en »ny, episk fortælling« for den »trætte« vestlige verden om at forudse en ny drøm.

General de Gaulle havde denne sætning mht. dem, der havde sluttet sig til ham i London efter besættelsen af Frankrig: »Jeg forventede katedralerne (dvs., katolikerne), og jeg fik

synagogerne (dvs., jøderne)! I dag kunne vi også sige: Vi forventede, at de europæiske tilhængere af suveræniteten tilsluttede sig den Nye Silkevej, og vi fik tilhængere af Europa, der benyttede muligheden!« Med et klart, anti-geopolitisk standpunkt, gjorde Macron sig selv til talsmand for et Europa, der sammen med Kina søger at finde en løsning til at få verden tilbage til en win-win-multilateralisme, og som hermed implicit kritiserede USA's »unilateralisme« (Jerusalem) og Rusland (Ukraine). Men bemærk imidlertid, at, for Macron, er EU og euroen ikke et dogme. Under præsidentkampagnen erklærede han, at, hvis hans europæiske indsats ikke virkede, ville han droppe det.

Det andet element, der er allestedsnærværende i hans intervention, er kampen imod klimaforandring og for en verden, der respekterer miljøet. Dette går imidlertid ikke imod investeringer i infrastruktur, industrier og teknologier. Både kineserne, der har indledt en fuld mobilisering mod luft-, jord- og vandforurening, og Macron, er for kernekraft. Dette er mere et udtryk for at snakke *Weltgeist* efter munden, og ikke en 'grøn' ideologi i Malthus-traditionen som sådan.

Hvis Frankrig og Europa fuldt og helt går ind for perspektiverne i den Nye Silkevej, vil de tydeligvis snart løbe ind i en modsigelse: Behovet for en finansiel reform, og etableringen af nationalbanker for at udstede statskredit til investeringer i infrastruktur, industrier og nye teknologier.

Foto: Frankrigs præsident Emmanuel Macron indledte sit tredages besøg til Kina med at holde en tale i byen Xi'an, der var udgangspunktet for den gamle Silkevej mod vest.

Frankrigs Macron i Xi'an: Kina har 'gjort en drøm til virkelighed!' Verden må tilslutte sig

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 8. jan., 2018 – Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron indledte i dag sit tredages besøg i Kina, i Xi'an, en port til den gamle Silkevej, hvor han hylkede nutidens Bælte & Vej Initiativ (BVI) og sagde, at Kina »har gjort en drøm til virkelighed«. Han omtalte den gamle Silkevej som en skat for civilisationen og roste Kina for at genopfinde den. Kina har genaktiveret forestillingsevnenes domæne, sagde han. Frankrig og Kina må begge arbejde sammen om fremtiden; og det samme bør Europa gøre.

Med hensyn til økonomi sagde Macron, at, midt i den unipolære, kapitalistiske verdens krise, bør Kina og Frankrig samarbejde. Han talte om, hvordan Kina har løftet 700 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, og nu kan Kina komme til Europa og være med til at gøre det samme dér.

Macrons standpunkt lægger pres på hele den transatlantiske verden, hjemsted for den døende og dødelige Wall Street- og City of London-operation for monetarisme og geopolitik. Schiller Instituttets præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche kommenterede, at Macrons handling spænder den tyske regering ind; Berlins og Bruxelles' anti-Kina, anti-BVI-holdning bliver mere og mere isoleret. Se på den omstrukturering af alliancer, der er i gang, for at søge win-win-udvikling med Kina og BVI: Schweiz, Balkanlandene, Østeuropa, Middelhavsområdet og nu, Frankrig. Lokaltetter stiller op på række og kappes om at blive et knudepunkt for den Nye Silkevej, fra Valencia, Spanien, og til Minsk, Belarus, og med mange kandidatbyer imellem.

Den 11. januar vil Macron være i Rom, en route på vej hjem fra Kina, til et todages topmøde for »Med-Seven«, en gruppe nationer i Middelhavsbækkenet, der alle har voksende relationer med Kina og BVI-udviklingsprojekter – Portugal, Spanien, Frankrig, Italien, Grækenland, Cypern og Malta.

Husk, understregede Macron, at BVI virker begge veje: »De gamle Silkeveje var aldrig blot kinesiske. Disse veje kan pr. definition kun være fælles. Hvis de er veje, kan de ikke være 'ensrettede'.«

Macron lagde særlig vægt på Frankrigs forpligtende engagement til at arbejde sammen med Kina i Afrika, på BVI-projekter for jernbaner, havne og anden infrastruktur med forbindelse til Europa og Asien.

Silkevejs-fremgangsmåden er presserende nødvendig i USA, hvor præsidenten, der har forpligtet sig over for den »glemte mand«, som han i dag gentog det for Farm Bureau-konventet i Tennessee, fortsat applauderer aktiemarkedsboblen, alt imens tog forulykker, broer kollapser og selve den forventede, gennemsnitlige levealder i USA falder. Men dette er ikke et håbløst fortvivlelsens hul; det er et tomrum, der kan fyldes af en viden og ånd for »hvad der må gøres«, som det forklares i LaRouche PAC's nye rapport, »LaRouches Fire Love: De fysisk-økonomiske principper for USA's økonomiske genrejsning – Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej«. Aktivistteams er i denne uge linet op for at udlevere eksemplarer af denne rapport i Washington, D.C., til alle 435 kontorer i Repræsentanternes Hus, der atter samledes i dag. Delstatskongresser åbner igen, og andre muligheder for intervention er i fuldt sving for 2018. Der er tre uger til præsident Trump holder sin State of the Union-tale til nationen.

Macrons budskab vil sende chokbølger gennem hele verden på mange fronter, understregede Zepp-LaRouche i dag. Det er en vending af politikken. Brug det til at ruske op i systemet og

installere et andet.

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping (nr. 2 til højre) og hustru, Peng Liyuan (nr. 1 til højre) tager opstilling til gruppefotografering med den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron (nr. 2 til venstre) og hustru, Brigitte Macron, ved Diaoyutai Statsligt Gæstehus i Beijing, 8. jan., 2018. (Xinhua/Li Xueren)

Danmarks førende pressebureau sætter fokus på Macrons udtalelser om, at Silkevejen bør være et fælles kinesisk-europæisk projekt

København, 8. jan., 2018 – Med en understregning af Helga Zepp-LaRouches udtalelse om, at Macrons besøg til Kina vil forårsage et positivt, internationalt chok, udgav det danske Ritzaus Bureau en historie, der er blevet gengivet i den danske presse, med titlen, »Frankrigs præsident: Kinas nye silkevej går begge veje«. Indledningen lyder: »Under sit besøg i Kina hylder Frankrigs leder et gigantisk projekt, der vil forbinde Kina, Europa og Afrika.« Artiklen er for det meste entusiastisk og skæmmes kun af to reminiscenser af en geopolitisk analyse.

(Danske/svenske læsere kan læse den oprindelige artikel ved at Google på titlen, »Frankrigs præsident: Kinas nye silkevej går

begge veje«.)

Afslut geopolitik, vedtag LaRouches Fire Love for fred – mellem Rusland, Kina og USA. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 4. jan., 2018

Folk må ændre deres tankegang! Det er ikke et nulsumsspil. Det er ideen om, kan vi definere mål for menneskeheden; kan vi gøre det, der blev diskuteret i Federalist Papers allerede i det unge Amerika? Kan vi finde en måde at regere os selv på, der er for det langsigtede perspektiv for vort samfunds overlevelse? Jeg mener, vi kan. Jeg mener, at menneskeslægten er i stand til fornuft; jeg mener endda, vi er i stand til kærlighed – og folk tror, kærlighed intet har med politik at gøre, men det er ikke sandt! Udfaldet af Trediveårskrigen var en forfærdelig ødelæggelse i Europa, men ud af det kom den Westfalske Fred. Ser man på principperne i den Westfalske Fred, så var de to vigtigste træk, at, for fredens skyld, glem alt ondt, der blev begået af den ene eller den anden side, og koncentrer om fælles udvikling; og det andet princip var, for fredens skyld, så må udenrigspolitik fra nu af være baseret på »den andens interesse, i kærlighed«.

Jeg mener, dette er, hvad Kina gør: Det er i overensstemmelse

med ideen om en harmonisk udvikling af alle nationer, og det var John Quincy Adams' politik, så det er ikke fremmed for amerikansk historie. Det var også associeret med humanisme i Europa, med ideerne hos Leibniz, Cusanus og mange andre store personer, der tænkte i forhold til udvikling som historiens mål.

Så vi befinder os alle sammen i en afgørende forandring af æraen, hvor vi må lade geopolitikkens æra bag os og bevæge os til en helt ny fase i civilisationens historie.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Europa og USA har et valg: Gå med i Kinas Bælte & Vej, eller også bliv henvist til sidelinjen

3. jan., 2018 – Med et tilbageblik på 2017 og et blik fremad på 2018 skriver Brian Caplen, redaktør for *The Banker*, et månedsmagasin, der ejes af *Financial Times*, at det giver god mening for vestlige foretagender at gå med i Kinas Bælte & Vej, en »massiv investering i infrastruktur, som kræver \$1,3 billion fra lånere såsom Kinas fire store, statsejede [sic] banker, der udlånte \$90 mia. til forbundne projekter i 2017; China Development Bank, der har afsat \$900 mia.; Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank; og den Ny Udviklingsbank. Kina har ligeledes oprettet en \$40 mia. stor Silkevejsfond.

Vestlige institutioner og selskaber står over for det

sædvanlige dilemma, når de overvejer kinesiskledede fællesprojekter. Vil de indgå i et forehavende, som de er betænkelige ved, eller vil de træde ud på sidelinjen?«, spørger Caplen.

»... Men hvad så siden, vestlige foretagender måtte have af reservationer, så går OBOR fremad og er epokegørende. Den eneste fornuftige holdning er at blive involveret, insistere på høje standarder og tjene de profitter, der er tilgængelige ...

Kinesiske selskaber udnytter situationen fuldt ud ved at anskaffe sig logistikcentre og havne i OBOR-lande. Forretningsforbindelser skabes, selv inden for felter, der ikke er knyttet til infrastruktur og byggeri, såsom digital annoncering. Vestlige erhvervsledere bør lægge deres bekymringer til side og få mest muligt ud af denne mulighed. De kunne endda forbedre dens gennemførelse i processen.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouches Nytårsbudskab og et nyt potentiale for menneskehedens fremtid

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

Kære borgere i verden,

Lad mig først ønske jer et Godt og Fredeligt Nytår 2018. Som

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

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

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

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

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

med den Nye Silkevej.

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

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

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

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

lykkes med dette, kan vi få sikkerhed for energiforsyning og for forsyning af råmaterialer.

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

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

Godt Nytår.

**Den Nye Silkevej forandrer nu
verden:
USA må tilslutte sig i 2018.
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i
Schiller Institut
Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 28.**

dec. , 2017

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 27. december 2017:

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

Video:

Lyd:

Vestligt vanvid: Bitcoins' storhed og fald

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

Blot her den 18. dec. advarede Danmarks nationalbankdirektør, Lars Rode, borgerne i et radiointerview: »Hold jer væk fra det, det er dødeligt!« Spekulationsmarkedsmisbrugere såsom

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

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

**Muellers efterforskning er
kriminalitet for
åbent tæppe: Tiden er kommet
til at gøre en
ende på geopolitik.
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i
Schiller Institut**

Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 21. dec., 2017. Dansk Udskrift.

Jeg mener, dette simpelt hen kræver en fortsættelse af vores mobilisering. Jeg ved, vore kolleger i USA fra LaRouche PAC har produceret en ny brochure med krav om at gennemføre min mand, Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, og om, hvorfor USA må gå sammen med Kina om opbygning af den Nye Silkevej, både hjemme og internationalt. Brochuren [»LaRouche's Four Laws & America's Future on the New Silk Road«] [1] er udgivet. Jeg vil opfordre vore seere og lyttere til at få fat i dette dokument: Læs det, for det indeholder alle løsningerne, de korrekte økonomiske koncepter for USA og resten af verden for at komme ud af den nuværende krise.

Dette er en presserende hastesag, for vi kunne få en nedsmeltning af systemet, hvornår, det skal være. For lige at nævne det ganske kort, så minder denne bitcoin-mani, der nu finder sted, virkelig om tulipanboblen [i 1637] før den brast. Kina har erkendt denne fare og forbyder grundlæggende set spekulation i bitcoins. Alle disse tossestreger gør det klart, at det er presserende nødvendigt at gennemføre Glass-Steagall, og alle hr. LaRouches Fire Love, der især omfatter en massiv forøgelse af arbejdsstyrkens produktivitet gennem et forceret program for fusionsteknologi, samarbejde om rumforskning og højteknologiske investeringer generelt; og med mindre, man gør dette, inkl. højteknologisk infrastruktur – og den nylige Amtrak-ulykke i staten Washington understreger blot, at dette er absolut nødvendigt – med mindre man gør dette som en samlet pakke, tror jeg ikke, verden vil komme ud af denne krise.

[1] <https://larouchepac.com/20170225/four-laws-pamphlet>

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Polen skal være vært for Silkevejs-topmøde om jernbaner i marts

18. dec., 2017 – Magasinet *Rail Freight* rapporterer, at Polen til næste år skal være vært for det første topmøde om jernbanefragt i det vestlige Polens største by, Wrocław. Nylige udviklinger har, skriver *Rail Freight*, skubbet den Nye Silkevej – eller Bælte & Vej Initiativet – helt frem i forreste linje af de europæisk-asiatiske, logistiske korridorer, og hvad de betyder for Polen og de andre lande langs det voksende antal ruter, såvel som også for selve Kina, der lancerede dette koncept for fire år siden.

Som en del af denne udvikling er Polen blevet et i stigende grad vitalt knudepunkt for godstogstrafik, ofte som en vekslen med containertogstrafik fra øst, via Rusland og Belarus, som drives af dusinvis af operatører. Topmødet vil gennemgå de hidtidige udviklinger og se på de fremtidige fordele, der kan realiseres for alle, der har en andel, inklusive jernbaneoperatører, logistikfirmaer og folk, der er involveret i forsyningskæden.

Topmødet finder sted den 20.-21. marts, og den første dag vil begynde med et teknisk besøg, der gør det muligt for gæsterne at møde nogle af folkene bag de logistiske kæder i Polen. Anden halvdel af dagen vil indeholde hovedtaler om betydningen

af Silkevejen og Polen, og implikationerne af Bælte & Vejprojektet for Østeuropa. Dag to begynder med at fokusere på Kinas ambitioner, efterfulgt af sessioner om, hvordan man forbinder Silkevejens ruter og stop, og erhvervsområdet for Polen og længere endnu. Fælles værter for topmødet er *Rail Freight* og *Nieuwsblad Transport*, og det sponsoreres af Nunner Logistics.

Ny østrigsk regering forpligter sig til den Nye Silkevej

18. dec., 2017 – I sammenligning med andre, lange passager er de passager, der refererer til den Nye Silkevej, relativt korte, men Østrigs nye koalitionsregerings forpligtende engagement til landets aktive rolle i realiseringen af ruten erklæres udtrykkeligt: I »køreplanen« for udenrigspolitiske mål erklærer regeringens program: »Særlig opmærksomhed på nye, geopolitiske situationer med et fokus på Kina i formuleringen af en udenrigspolitisk strategi for Østrig.«

Senere siger programmet: »Østrig ligger i midten af Europa og repræsenterer således alene ved sin geografiske beliggenhed et vigtigt knudepunkt. Denne position kan få yderligere stor fordel af en stærkere udvikling af de trans-europæiske net. Vi må sikre os, at store, over-regionale og geostrategiske infrastrukturprojekter, som f.eks. det planlagte Silkevejsprojekt og ligeledes bredsporsprojektet, ikke går uden om Østrig, men at vi er en del af det, som et knudepunkt.«

Dette afsnit af programmet omfatter en »forpligtelse til, og

del i, den 'Nye Silkevejs' jernbaneprojekt, en håndtering, der er forenelig med miljøet, af råvarestrømmen fra Østeuropa og Asien via jernbane; skabelse af reelle værdier, der ikke går uden om Østrig, (men) realisering af projektet for konstruktion af en bredsporet jernbane til Wien«. Desuden tilføjer programmet Østrigs plan om at gøre fragtttransporten på Donau mere effektiv.

Østrig er hermed den første regering i Europa, der hidtil har en erklæret forpligtelse til den Nye Silkevej i et regeringsprogram. En mere detaljeret reference og definition af prioriteringer forventes at blive offentliggjort snart af Transportministeriet, hvis nye chef, Norbert Hofer, allerede offentligt har tilkendegivet, at han anser den Nye Silkevej for én af prioriteringerne.

Foto: Norbert Hofer fra Østrigs Frihedsparti (FPÖ) har været Østrigs minister for infrastruktur siden 18. dec., 2017.

**Kinas initiativ: Fra undergang gennem selvdestruktion til velstand og fremgang.
Tale af Natalia Vitrenko, leder af Ukraines**

Progressive Socialistparti, på Schiller Instituttets konference, 25-26. nov., 2017

Den eksisterende verdensorden er forældet. Så længe, den fortsætter, vil menneskeheden være truet af spredningen af konflikterne i Mellemøsten, Ukraine og Nordkorea til en atomar Tredje Verdenskrig, og af det verdensomspændende, spekulative finanssystems krak, som vil blive lige så destruktivt. Det er mislykkedes de internationale, globaliserede institutioner, skabt af de førende, kapitalistiske lande under USA's auspicer – Den internationale Valutafond, Verdenshandelsorganisationen, NATO, Verdensbanken og den Europæiske Bank for Genopbygning og Udvikling (EBRD) – at løse ét eneste af de mest presserende problemer, menneskeheden konfronteres med: hungersnød, milliarder af menneskers manglende adgang til lægehjælp og uddannelse, narkoafhængighed, handel med mennesker og deres organer og grasserende terrorisme på alle planetens kontinenter. Det er grunden til, at 15.000 videnskabsfolk fra 184 lande udgav deres anden Advarsler til Menneskeheden den 13. nov., 2017 (den første var i 1992), hvor de identificerer globale trusler og foreslår måder til deres løsning.

På denne baggrund kan fornuftige mennesker ikke undgå at forstå behovet for et radikalt skifte i paradigmet for internationale relationer og modellen for globalisering. I det historiske forløb er det nu sket, at Kina har foreslået det nye paradigme. Denne fem tusind år gamle civilisation, der på kreativ vis har vedtaget den nyeste model for en socialistisk økonomi.

Trump annoncerer USA's tilbagevenden til Månen: Vi har brug for LaRouches Fire Love for at gøre det. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 14. dec., 2017

Jeg mener, der også er en aftale mellem USA og Rusland om sammen at bygge en rumstation på Månen. Og Trumps beslutning – jeg mener, man kan virkelig se, hvem, der er hvem, når man ser, hvordan folk reagerer til dette. ESA, det Europæiske Rumagentur, var fuldstændig entusiastisk og hilste dette velkomment; den kinesiske regering udtrykte glæde over denne beslutning. Alt imens de europæiske medier dækkede dette, som om Trump var fuldstændig sindssyg for at ville tage tilbage til Månen – dette er virkelig utroligt! Alle mennesker, der har været i rummet, astronauterne, de kommer altid tilbage og siger, dette er en utrolig oplevelse, for i rummet betyder det ingen ting, hvilken nationalitet, man har, for man må stole på hinanden, ellers kan man ikke gennemføre en så ekstremt udfordrende mission. En russisk kosmonaut har netop sagt: Vi bør udvikle en holdning til at løse problemer på Jorden i

samme ånd, med hvilken vi samarbejder i rummet.

Download (PDF, Unknown)