

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

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

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

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

headquarters, which published the Chinese version of the New Silk Road Special Report. It was a report-back from her attendance at the May 14-15 Belt and Road summit. So, here's a view of beautiful Nanjing; this is where she was speaking yesterday. As you can see, a very modern and high-tech Chinese city. She said the following:

"The Belt and Road has injected optimism into many countries, and the momentum is unstoppable. But bringing it fully to fruition will not be easy," she said. Then she elaborated a little bit on that; she said, "Immediately after the Beijing summit, the attacks against the Belt and Road escalated; combined with attacks against President Trump, who had sent a high-level delegation. The attacks were based on the absurd charges of collusion with Russia in the election."

"After the Cold War, the British and their American allies wanted to create a unipolar world. In doing so, they have destroyed the Middle East and left it in a shambles"; which she said contributed to the refugee crisis. And she said, "The Belt and Road will bring about the creation of the World Land-Bridge, which will connect all continents." This is something that we, the LaRouche movement, have been fighting for, for over 40 years. She concluded saying, "Transforming the Belt and Road to a World Land-Bridge will realize politically for the first time, a real future for the people living on this planet; and will

establish

forms of governance for the world.” She made a very important point, which we’ll take up. “But to fully realize this, you must

also study the ideas of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, on the question of economics.”

In addition to Helga, other speakers at this conference were: Bill Jones, the {EIR} bureau chief for Washington, DC; and

a very distinguished gentleman, Professor Bao Shixiu, who’s a professor of military science.

That’s the kind of optimism, you get a sense of the real optimism that’s being expressed by Helga LaRouche; and that’s what the world looks like to the rest of the world for anyone who

is not reading the hysterical American and European press. On the other hand, for your average American citizen, the very words

“New Silk Road”, “One Belt, One Road”, “Belt and Road Initiative”, these phrases are almost like a foreign language. It’s practically unheard of, with hardly a mention of this incredible development in world history that occurred over the last two weeks. Hardly a mention of this in the mainstream press

aside from propaganda about how this project is just some sort of

front for a so-called “new Chinese imperialism” or other lying distortions of what the implications of this idea, of this vision, is.

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

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

Tunnel, or stuck in traffic on 495, or sitting at home looking

for a job to pay off hundreds of thousands of student debt that he spent to get a degree that has earned him nothing. What is the average American forced to listen to on the radio, or on CNN, or while he's reading the esteemed headlines in the so-called venerable press, the mainstream media, the {Washington Post} or the {New York Times}? Nary a mention of the new high-speed, vacuum tube magnetic train that is being developed by China, or the new rail routes that are being opened in Africa, or the literally hundreds of great infrastructure projects that are being built practically overnight along the routes of the New Silk Road. But rather, what are you reading? Page after page after story after article of McCarthy-ite scare stories about evil Russian spies who have supposedly infiltrated and subverted the entire Trump administration, lurking behind every desk in the West Wing. Literally smuggling hidden microphones into the Oval Office itself; the inner sanctum of the Trump administration. They're reading John Brennan repeatedly tell a Congressional hearing "I don't do evidence"; as he increasingly begins to sound like a character out of a "Doctor Strangelove" movie. Here's a quote from John Brennan: "I know what the Russians try to do. They suborn individuals and they try to get individuals, including US individuals, to act on their behalf; wittingly or unwittingly." In other words, any American who has some contact with Russia or Russians, may be a spy or a mole, whether he or she knows it or not. Subversion, or possible subversion, is everywhere; trust no one. There's John Brennan for you. Now, Americans should ask themselves, why are we being

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

ALICIA CERRETANI [on video]: On Tuesday, Obama's CIA director, resident thug, and coup plotter John Brennan testified in front of the House Intelligence Committee. His testimony was then used by the crazed media to flame the ongoing coup against the President for yet another day. Who is this guy? Well, after his stint as CIA station chief in Riyadh, Brennan became George Tenet's gopher at the CIA, and then authored the intelligence assessment that claimed Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction. Credible guy, right? He became Obama's CIA director in 2013, and regularly joined Obama for the infamous Tuesday kill sessions. He helped overthrow the duly-elected government of Ukraine using neo-Nazis, and helped Obama encircle Russia and China with US military forces, setting the stage for World War III. On Tuesday, Brennan told Congress that based on his intelligence experience (like the Iraq war intelligence assessment), when he observed contacts between Trump campaign personnel and Russian personnel he thought they might be nefarious, even if the Trump campaign personnel were "unwitting".

This has justified a full, unprecedented FBI investigation of a Presidential campaign and all that has followed. And just like the Iraq war, his “judgment” is not based on “evidence”. As he explained, he “doesnât do evidence.” Listen to these exchanges:

REP. TOM ROONEY: But with regard to the main question at hand, in your experience with the Russians trying to involve themselves in our election, did you every find any evidence, as the ranking member spoke of collusion, while you were the Director, did you find direct evidence of collusion between the Trump campaign and Putin in Moscow, while you were there?

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

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

BRENNAN: As I said, Mr. Gowdy, I don’t do evidence. We were uncovering information and intelligence about interactions and contacts between US persons and the Russians. As we came upon that, we would share it with the Bureau.

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

BRENNAN: I saw interaction, and was aware of interaction. But again, it raised questions in my mind about what was the true nature of it; but I don’t know. I don’t have sufficient

information to make a determination whether or not such cooperation or complicity or collusion was taking place.

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

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

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

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

TURNER: So, let me go to the next step. If someone saw what you saw, and only what you saw, with respect to those contacts, if they looked at the intelligence that you saw, where you said it might have been benign, might not have been benign, and then they characterized what they saw as having been evidence of collusion or collaboration, they'd be misrepresenting the intelligence, would they not?

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

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

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

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

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

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

So, to take up that question – "It's time to rebuild the country" – I'm joined by Jason Ross as I mentioned earlier; who spent the last week in New York City, conducting meetings with some top engineers and discussing what must be done to form a

task force, a national action force, to address what is rightly being called an infrastructure emergency. It is expressing itself very acutely in New York City, but it's a general problem.

Before I bring Jason on, I want to show a couple of headlines to give you a flavor of what New Yorkers are experiencing right now.

Here's the first: "Nothing Can Save New York City Commuters from a Summer of Hell"; "Long Island Railroad Riders Could Be in for a 'Summer of Agony'"; "MTA Taking on 'Crushing Debt' for Expansion Projects"; "New York Governor Urges Trump to Provide Emergency Funds for Penn Station"; and "If You Want to Understand America's Infrastructure Problem, Just Look at New Jersey!"

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

JASON ROSS: Sure! I can say a bit about what's going on up here, and then I think the really important aspect is about where the solution can come from. Some people like to look for local solutions, which in the case of New York is simply not possible here. In terms of what the region is facing, I'll just give a couple of examples. One is New York Penn Station, which is where the New Jersey Transit trains come in from New Jersey, it's where the Long Island Railroad trains come in from the east, and also, Amtrak trains use it. It serves about 700,000 passengers

every day, busiest train station in the United States. The tunnels that go under the Hudson River from the west side of Manhattan, are over 100 years old. They received damage during super storm Sandy, and without repair, they're expected to potentially fail anytime within a decade or so. But it's unpredictable; they could fail sooner. Basically, it's a ticking time bomb. Were one of these tunnels to fail, there would literally be probably about 100,000 people unable to get to work in the morning, or get home, or run their errands or do whatever they're doing. 100,000 people. That's an awfully large number of people. Also related to this, Matt, you had mentioned the "Summer of Hell" for Long Island Railroad commuters. Coming out of Penn Station to the east, are tunnels that cross the East River. Of the four tunnels, there are two that are going to be undergoing repair and maintenance. During that time, the availability of trains is going to be decreased; this is the "Summer of Hell". This is going to be a major bottleneck for commuters. Then coming up in 2019, the L train, which crosses the East River and heads to Williamsburg and Brooklyn, is going to be closed down for over a year. That tunnel needs such major maintenance; again, an over 100-year old tunnel serving the busiest metro system in our nation. When that is closed for over a year, that's going to cause major disruptions. The thing is, this is not an accident; it's not as though these things were unforeseen. Due to decades of under-investment, the infrastructure of New York City, the largest, most important city in the United States, is really

at

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

that get put together to make individual commuters or the movement of goods easier. What it is, is a platform as a whole,

required for a certain level of productivity. So, we require both an increase in the productivity of the United States, productivity in the sense of producing things. Producing something for the future, as exemplified by scientific research

or high-technology manufacturing, by the space program. These are things that are incredibly productive in achieving a greater

potential for the future. When you say what is the platform

on

which a higher level of productivity can exist, then the answer

to that question is things like national rail upgrades; very high-speed rail, for example, along the eastern coast of the United States, throughout the country. A large investment in revamping in the New York City metro system, for example; but far

beyond that. Nationally, rail; power plants. Upgrading our very

old power plants to new, higher technology, more efficient and safer nuclear power plants; fourth generation nuclear power plants.

The kinds of upgrades that are needed are on a scale that is so large, that it requires a commitment from the nation.

This, I

think, gets to the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, the proposal that he's made for what's necessary for real economic recovery in

the United States. With Glass-Steagall in place and the potential to actually direct the economy in a productive direction, you're going to need a national banking approach.

We're going to need the ability to finance large investments in

infrastructure in projects that will not bring a return. This is

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

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

as a platform.

As Mr. LaRouche considers it, in creating a synthetic environment, an artificial environment, a manmade, nurturing,

improved, better environment around us; where our surroundings, the world that we live in, is, to an increasing degree, one of our own creation. The resources that are resources to us in our daily life, or on a national economic scale, are not those of 2000 years ago. They're not the resources of good land for agriculture – although of course, we use that; or of resources that are sitting around. Fish in the ocean or the river that you can catch. They're resources that are underground; they're resources that are very hard to separate from each other. Separating out rare Earth elements for their use; mining aluminum ore and creating aluminum with a process that requires a great deal of electricity. The ability to use the resources of the future to increase our power as a species; that's the real key direction that infrastructure must be approached from. The way to avoid the bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal user fee approach to infrastructure financing, is to acknowledge its unique role in the economy as something that's of governmental responsibility and something whose returns are inherently indirect and should not be looked for in terms of direct money made by them via user fees. It's just a completely wrong way to look at these things. The way to make this possible is going to go far beyond Donald Trump's proposals for investing \$1 trillion in infrastructure over the next decade via a process that pulls in private money via PPPs (public-private partnerships) and the like. What's required is not annual appropriations, not private financing, but an ability to have national credit over a longer term loans via a national banking approach to make it possible

to
build these 5-, 10-, 25-year programs at rates that are
affordable. So we can put in place this necessary physical
environment; create the platform that we would want to live
in,
where we're able to move efficiently. Where new areas for,
for
example, affordable housing open up, when you've got a better
transportation system. You don't have to live quite so close
to
an expensive city center to be able to get a job there. You
can
enjoy more of your time when you have an efficient and
productive
infrastructure platform.
So I think overall, New York City is a case study. You'd
say that if this can happen in New York, and you think about
the
importance of New York City and the nation, the importance of
the
businesses that are located there; you'd say that there is
enough
of a pull that this should never have been possible for this
to
occur in New York City. But it has, and it's just an
illustration of a dramatic underinvestment nationwide; and
something that has to be reversed in this way that Mr.
LaRouche
has been very unique and very correct in proposing for the
United
States.

OGDEN: Well, Jason, you have unique perspective, because
not only have you spent the last week up in New York, but
you've
had the opportunity to travel to China. Maybe you could just
tell us a little bit; just a personal eyewitness view. What's

the difference between being an American walking around the streets of New York City right now with crumbling infrastructure, versus being in China, walking around Beijing with a blossoming high technology commitment to modern infrastructure?

ROSS: Well, some people might say it's an unfair comparison, because the metro system in Nanjing is basically brand new; it's a decade or two old. And in Beijing, there's been significant expansion of the lines. But the fact is, that even older cities – take Seoul, South Korea; they've had major upgrades to their subway system. They put in the screen doors in the stations so you don't have trash or people falling on the tracks; it makes it safer, it makes it possible to air condition the stations. These are the kinds of things that New York could have retrofitted; but if you look at the situation today, you've got the interesting aromas in New York subways. You've got the famously unreliable performance. In contrast to that, the Chinese, for example, high-speed rail network, where you're able to go an equivalent distance as that between here and Chicago – meaning Beijing to Shanghai – you can go in five hours in China. That same trip by rail here in the United States takes 19 hours. Or, take New York to Washington. It's kind of insane for somebody looking from the outside, to see these two major cities of the United States separated by travel really takes hours.

It's a little under three hours even with the "high-speed" Acela; which is isn't very high-speed. By road, you're looking at more than five hours. This would be a one, one and a half hour travel. It's really a question of how we're thinking about ourselves; the fact that these kinds of terrible conditions are being tolerated. And the fact that of these stupid, stupid economic policies that have made this possible, continue to be tolerated.

Mr. LaRouche has pointed to the post-Kennedy shift in orientation of the United States, away from a future orientation, away from investments in the future, away from physical productivity towards finance. You can have all of the exotic investment derivatives that you want, but that's not going to get you home any quicker if the train is late, or because a bunch of trash on the tracks caught on fire and delayed the subway line.

OGDEN: One thing about that. First of all, infrastructure goes far beyond just transport infrastructure. Obviously there's the power production and what you can provide in terms of energy density towards manufacturing and all of the agricultural technology that is involved in a modern infrastructure platform for a nation. But one question I think is interesting, and we discussed it a little bit. We take for granted that the idea of faster transport is just a modern idea and that we should have faster transport between cities. That sort of stands on its own,

it is true. But what role does that play in terms of the science of economics? Productivity and what does that allow us to do economically that we couldn't do before without this kind of high-speed transport?

ROSS: Well, let's also take it on the level of the Belt and Road, where some of these areas, it's not just going from moderate to high speed transit; it's going from a two-week voyage through the mountains by road to one that only takes a few days in the location I'm thinking of right now. But think of the value of land in a certain area. What is the value of a piece of land? It depends on what the surroundings are, what is the environment; including, very importantly, probably most important these days, the created environment – the constructed environment. That nurturing, synthetic, artificial, manmade human environment that we've created. If you've got an area, and now you've got access to high-speed rail, you've built several fourth-generation, a very highly efficient nuclear power supply. You know it'll be on 24 hours a day; the rates are reasonable. You've got a water supply system backed up by desalination to ensure that it's always available; and you've got an efficient to get people, employees, and goods around. The value of that area has now just dramatically increased; not just in financial terms, like the rent would be higher on a piece of land there, if you owned a building. But it actually is more productive. You can move things around more quickly; you can go from a prototype

design to creating goods more rapidly. You're able to waste less time having whatever it is that you're producing or working on just being in transit going from place to place. Think about it. When you're shipping things, say you've got a type of production facility and you're shipping things by ocean and you're counting on a certain number of car parts arriving every week. Well, there's always a certain number that are just sitting out in the ocean in transit; it's just wasted inventory basically. So physically, those are maybe a small type of improvement to look at, but the type of economy that's made possible as a whole. You could do the best urban planning you want, you could have a wonderful system in some area; but if that area didn't have electricity, it doesn't matter how well things are laid out. It doesn't matter how clean the water is around it, how perfect the weather; you're simply going to be limited in terms of what processes you can engage in. Transportation, energy, access to resources. I think the real way to look at it right now is we have to keep in mind, whenever we're talking about infrastructure or platforms, we have to talk about nuclear fusion. Because that's really the thing you've got to keep in mind. How will our relationship to other people, land area, resources, how is that going to change with the development of commercial nuclear fusion? Where the price of energy will come down dramatically; where our ability to process resources will be dramatically eased. How is that going to change the productivity, the value of every person, the value of the

platform of constructed environment that we've got? You have to always keep that in mind. What's the next level going to be? I'll say one more thing. You brought up agriculture. Think about the important role of space infrastructure in agriculture today. The ability of GPS positioning; the ability to get a very good sense of conditions on the ground of agricultural conditions, of weather, of location; and the way that changes the way you approach to fertilizing, taking care, harvesting of the field. So, the space program, where our space infrastructure is playing a major role here. So, what are the next levels of infrastructure going to be? Let's keep that in mind.

OGDEN: I think that's the key. It's vision; it's where are we going next. Where is the world in the next 50 years? Can we imagine a new platform of human existence which is incommensurate with the one that we currently have? It's very important to look backwards in history and say, prior to the discovery of nuclear fission, what was possible and what was not possible? Prior to the development of widespread electricity? So, if you look at the incommensurate changes over time that the human species has gone through, can you imagine what the next incommensurate leap is going to be? I really do think that that is the beauty of this Belt and Road Initiative. Go back 40 years, go back as I

think Helga mentioned in the remarks that I quoted in the beginning; go back to when Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche were first campaigning for this idea of a new international economic order around the International Development Bank.

This

became this vision of this productive linkage between East and West, uniting Eurasia; it was known as the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

This was the vision for the New Silk Road that now in 2013 was adopted by the Chinese government and is now a reality. Forty years ago, would you have even imagined what has now become possible because of what China has committed itself to?

It requires those types of visionaries at every stage of history to say where do we go to next; what is the next leap that

mankind has to take? I do think, as we've discussed, the next leap is moving mankind into near-Earth space and then beyond.

We

have to become an extraterrestrial species; not just one that makes expeditions with two-man, three-man capsules to the Moon and back. But actually building up an infrastructure as we have

here on Earth, to create these kinds of artificial environments

in space. You project that vision of the future back onto what

we should be doing here on Earth, and a lot of these things just

become kind of obvious. We shouldn't have trains derailing coming in and out of Penn Station, if we're actually a species worthy of colonizing Mars.

ROSS: Right. You're talking about looking back to the past to look at something having been a breakthrough originally.

Some

of the equipment that's currently operating in the signalling in

the New York subway is from the 1930s, when those relay boxes and things like this go back to the Roosevelt administration. And they're still in use; thankfully, still working for the most part.

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

ROSS: There are rude levers and things like this.

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

It was this remark that she made that to fully realize all of this, you must study my husband's science of economics. It really is true. Beginning to understand these things not just from the standpoint of transport corridors and train tracks and highways and these types of very necessary projects; but to understand it from above in terms of the science of human productivity and how the human mind harnesses new technologies and uses them to build these increasing platforms of human existence. You already have the world engaging in a process of which they're not even quite conscious of what they're doing. It's necessary to become fully conscious of what this process actually is, in order to carry it forward to the next level.

Let me ask you one more political question, Jason. On the ground there in New York, how are people responding to, on one side this 24-hour nonstop news cycle barrage about Russian spies and so on; and then on the other side, being told that there's this incredible process that's underway, this breakthrough that happened in China that they're not even being told about? What's people's response to that?

ROSS: I don't know how different it is from other places, but overall, people are getting really sick about hearing about Trump-gate and Russia. People are really sick of it. Either that, or they're going along with it and they kind of listen to it. But what really gets through to people is when you're discussing thinking about the future. This is what people really do respond to. They say, "OK, what are we going to do? The election happened. What's our future going to be?" If your favorite historical figure ever were the President of the United States right now, what would be the policies you'd want to get implemented? OK, let's start making those things happen. The potential to do this in a very new way, both shocks some people or seems impossible to others; but I attended a forum about US-China economic relations the other day, and one of the things that came up was one of the presenters was going through various studies about the economy in China. About how the middle class is exploding, how poverty is diminishing very rapidly; the percentage of the population that's actually poor is going

down

very quickly; and about the level of optimism. There was a chart

of optimism among different nations; it measured as survey questions. "I think my children will have a better future than I

do." And in all segments of China, this was very positive in all

segments of China. For the middle segments of China it's 60-70%;

even a majority in the lower income segments as well. There's just this tremendous sense that things are getting better, things

are moving forward; the next generation will have it better.

Then on this chart, you have the United States, way down here almost at the very bottom, along with the Western European

nations. So, I just think – I know this gets away from asking how people respond here, but it's a very important point, I

think. In keeping with the shift of the center of gravity in the

world, the importance economically and politically, away from the

trans-Atlantic and towards Asia where everyone is expecting the

majority of the growth in the world economy in the next decades.

Along with that, you have this sense of happiness and optimism in

that part of the world. In these old, sour nationsâ|. It's also

changing in Europe, but in the trans-Atlantic, the government leaders can say whatever they want, but if you actually ask people what they think about what their future looks like, it's

very grim. The contrast between these two outlooks – you had asked earlier about New York versus China – as a personal anecdote, that was one of the huge differences that I saw; was

this overwhelming sense of optimism from people in China. It's getting better. We can absolutely have that sense here as well, by making it a reality; by throwing off the stupid ideas that are holding us back. By throwing off this slavish adherence to Wall Street and London; by tolerating the avowed supremacy of finance over actual human contributions. It's a choice we have to make.

OGDEN: Exactly! That was exactly the point that Helga made in her speech in Nanjing; she said "The Belt and Road has injected optimism into many countries, and the momentum is unstoppable. But, to fully bring it into fruition, it will not be easy." So, we have our work cut out for us here in the United States. I think this idea of a task force of engineers and real qualified minds who are going to put their minds to work on how to construct this vision for how the United States can join this New Silk Road dynamic; it's a very important one. I'd like to put on the screen one more time the address to the petition: This is "Congress: Suck It Up and Move On! It's Time to Rebuild the Country"; lpac.co/rebuild. I encourage you to sign that petition and to circulate it, and to become involved in what you just heard from Jason. Spread the news about this dynamic of optimism that is sweeping the world, and the possibility that this is something that could happen here in

the

United States.

Thank you so much, Jason; it was a pleasure talking to you from your remote location. I'd like to thank everybody for tuning into our webcast here today. Please stay tuned for more

news from Helga Zepp-LaRouche; we'll keep you updated as her travels continue. We've got some definite breakthroughs that we

can be expecting over the coming days. So, thanks for joining us, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Den økonomiske platform

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 25. maj, 2017 – Det, der altid må ligge til grund for vores forståelse af det, nogle mennesker blot kalder »infrastruktur«, må være Lyndon LaRouches begreb om, hvad det egentlig er, der gør sig gældende med et sådant begreb. For, det reflekterer den ene sandhed om menneskeheden og dens historie, nemlig den sandhed, at menneskeheden genopfinder sig selv og så at sige skaber en ny og bedre menneskelig art, gennem sin iboende, menneskelige kreativitet. Dette er den sandhed, der ligger i infrastruktur, sandheden om økonomi og sandheden om selve den menneskelige natur – de er i virkeligheden alle aspekter af én og samme ting, der stirrer os i møde, når vi først begynder at begribe det.

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

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

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

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

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

Den mest strålende side af det Tyvende Århundrede, som er integreret med Lyndon LaRouche og hans arbejde i det

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

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

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

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

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

Indsat foto: Shanghai Transrapid maglevtog i 2012. (photo:

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

Er fred i Mellemøsten endelig muligt?

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

Forskellen mellem den aktuelle situation og så alle de mislykkede bestræbelser under tidligere præsidenter er den kendsgerning, at den britiske opsplittning af verden i Øst og Vest, den »frie verden vs. gudløs kommunisme«, skabt af briterne efter præsident Franklin Roosevelts død, er i færd med at blive smadret af samarbejdet mellem Donald Trump, Vladimir Putin og Xi Jinping. Den israelsk-palæstinensiske konflikt har tjent som den primære styrekabine for denne opdeling af verden, og det samme har Nordkorea i Asien. I begge tilfælde ville briterne og deres naive fjolser i USA og Europa træffe alle tænkelige forholdsregler for at *forhindre*, at der kommer en løsning på disse betændte kriser, på trods af den kendsgerning, at deres eksistens var grobund for et

terroristkaos og konstant truede med at blive gnisten til udbruddet af atomkrig.

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

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

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

Dette er det nye, globale miljø, baseret på samarbejde, i hvilket præsident Trump opfordrer Islam, Jødedom og Kristendom til at komme sammen for fred. Med hensyn til terrorisme sagde Trump søndag i Riyadh, ved et møde med ledere fra næsten 50 islamiske nationer, at det ikke er en konflikt mellem religioner, men mellem godt og ondt.

I samme ånd bryder muligheden for fred ud på Koreahalvøen. Den nyligt valgte præsident for Sydkorea, Moon Jae-in, promoverer åbenlyst en genindførelse af 'Solskinspolitikken' for økonomisk samarbejde med Nordkorea, både for fælles udvikling

og for at etablere den nødvendige tillid for en aftale for at afslutte Nordkoreas atomprogram, til gengæld for en fredsaftale og løfte om ikke-aggression fra USA.

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

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

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

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

Foto: USA's præsident Donald Trump havde udstrakte drøftelser med Pave Frans under en privat audiens i Vatikanet, 24. maj, 2017. Her beundrer han med fr. Trump Michelangelos store vægmaleri, Dommedag, i det Sixtinske Kapel i Vatikanet.

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

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

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

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

Singing question and answer with Alexander Gent Gillesberg (7

years old) and Michelle

Marts 2017, March 2017::

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

Den 3. marts 2017, March 3, 2017

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

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

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

Der kommer flere om nogle dage.

More are coming in a few days.

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

**Schiller
interviewer**

Instituttet

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

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

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

Den Nye Silkevej – 'En proces for fred'

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 23. maj, 2017 – Den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, der nu er i Italien, mødtes tidligere i dag i Betlehem med den palæstinensiske leder Mahmood Abbas, hvor de talte om, hvad der ligger forude. Trump udtrykte håb om, at Amerika kan hjælpe. Han sagde: »Hvis israelerne og

palæstinenserne kan skabe fred, vil det indlede en fredsproces i hele Mellemøsten ... [det] ville være en fantastisk præstation«.

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

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

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

Vi befinder os i øjeblikket i kampens hede for at vinde sejr for dette koncept her i USA, hvor amerikanere ellers bliver bombarderet med propaganda og sorte, eller 'hemmelige', operationer, der går ud på at sværte og dæmonisere Trump, dæmonisere Rusland og Kina, dæmonisere »store projekter« og dæmonisere selve livet. Kilden til alt dette er Det britiske Imperium i sine døds kvaler, der har mobiliseret i et forsøg på at bringe USA's præsident, og USA med ham, til fald. Et nyt, dræbende anslag af videoklip, der angriber Rusland, blev i dag skabt af en høring i Husets Udvalgskomite om Efterretning, om russiske »aktive forholdsregler« mod valgene i USA i 2016.

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

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

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

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

ud må udøve deres ansvar i den store, fælles sag for global udvikling«.

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

Saudi-Arabien er kilden til terrorisme!

Trump må droppe dem og holde sig til det Nye Paradigme

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

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

win«-projekter under Bælt & Vej-initiativet.

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

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

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

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

For sikkerhed og kampen mod terrorisme er Trump-administrationens relation med Rusland stadig den strategiske.

Så vel som Ruslands egen relation med Iran.

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

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

RADIO SCHILLER 22. maj, 2017: Gør Kinas Bælt & Vej- Initiativ til Verdenslandbroen

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Præsident Trump i Mellemøsten: Gå i forening imod terrorisme og løs den israelsk-palæstinensiske splittelse

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

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

Verden har imidlertid drastisk forandret sig i løbet af det seneste år, og især i løbet af den seneste uge. Bælt & Vej

Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing i sidste uge markerer et faseskifte i menneskehedens historie – en ny, økonomisk verdensorden er officielt blevet etableret, baseret, ikke på nulsums-, hund-over-hund-geopolitik, men derimod på fysisk-økonomisk win-win-udvikling og kulturelt samarbejde. Saudi-Arabien, De forenede arabiske Emirater og andre golfstater og arabiske nationer sendte højtplacerede repræsentanter til forummet. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche vedvarende har fremført, og som det i stigende grad er blevet promoveret af nationerne i Mellemøsten, så er den Nye Silkevej den unikke basis for en genopbygningen af området, fra den ødelæggelse, der er frembragt af både terroristerne og de dødbringende og kriminelle ødelæggelseskrige, der blev ført af Trumps to forgængere i Det Hvide Hus.

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

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

Men den forandrede verdenssituation giver håb om, at disse

spørgsmål kan blive løst. Ved roden til ustabiliteten i den arabiske verden finder man den israelsk-palæstinensiske konflikt. Trump udgør et sjældent tilfælde, hvor en amerikansk præsident er gået op imod den britiske opsplitning af verden i den såkaldte »frie verden« i Vesten og de såkaldte »Gudløse kommunister« i Østen; og som i stedet promoverer, at de mest magtfulde nationer på Jorden – USA, Rusland og Kina – har al mulig grund til at arbejde sammen, som venner. Dette er den globale sammenhæng, i hvilken alle geopolitiske opsplitninger kan erstattes med win-win-løsninger.

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

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

Dette må være vores mission.

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

Mange artikler citerer Zepp-LaRouche og EIR om Silkevejen

19. maj, 2017 – NewsGhana skrev fra Beijing den 16. maj: »Oldtidens Silkevej repræsenterer en ekstraordinær præstation mht. dens kulturelle betydning, lød de rosende ord fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, formand for Schiller Instituttet med hjemsted i Tyskland. Hun forklarer, at det krævede mod og en indsats uden fortilfælde for at opbygge den.

Hun tilføjede, at silke og porcelæn, såvel som fremstillingsteknikerne, blev eksporteret til andre dele af verden langs oldtiden Silkevej, alt imens, i nutidens verden, har alle landene involveret i initiativet fået mulighed for at få adgang til de mest avancerede teknologier og opdaterede viden. Initiativet har bibragt verden et standpunkt for ny udvikling og vitalitet, på kun godt og vel tre år, efter initiativet blev fremlagt, understreger LaRouche.«

Business Mirror (Filippinerne) skrev, ligeledes 16. maj: »*Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)* skønner, at, hvis USA tilslutter sig, med sit foreslåede projekt, NAWAPA (Nationalt Vand- og Elektricitetssamarbejde), som er blevet totalt ignoreret af præsident Obama, tillige med arkiveringen af USA's Rumfærgeprogram, kunne udviklingsprojekterne totalt komme op på \$20 billion, eller 20 gange Marshallplanen, der genrejste Europa efter krigen (2. verdenskrig).«

PPP Focus (New York) skrev den 15. maj: »Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ vil fortsætte med at vokse og blive til en virkelig verdenslandbro, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for tænketanken Schiller Instituttet, til *Xinhua*.

Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltog i Kinas Bælt & Vej Forum i

Beijing, den 14.-15. maj, 2017.

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

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

LaRouches kommentarer blev fremkaldt af en artikel, som blev udgivet i dagens *Telegraph* af stringer-journalisten for britisk efterretning, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, hvis erfaring i at orkestrere fremstød for amerikanske rigsretssager går tilbage til Clinton-affæren. På tærsklen til Trumps første

udenlandsrejse som præsident, udbreder Evans-Pritchard den sorte propagandalinje, at Trump muligvis allerede er sat ud af spillet, meget lig den måde, hvorpå præsident Richard Nixon blev sat ud af spillet af forsvarsminister James Schlesinger, der »instruerede amerikanske militærfolk om at ignorere enhver ordre fra det Ovale Kontor om at bruge atomvåben«.

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

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

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

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

»Der er dog en stor forskel på Richard Nixons vanære og fald i 1973-74 og så nu, og som gør det næsten sikkert, at hr. Trump ikke er i fare for en umiddelbar afsættelse gennem rigsretssag.« Det skyldes, at Republikanerne kontrollerer Repræsentanternes Hus, og de fleste Republikanske kongresmedlemmer vil ikke røre ved rigsretssag, fordi »de fleste Republikanske vælgere stadig er med ham [Trump]«. »Men dette kunne ændre sig. Hvis hr. Mueller kommer frem med noget, der er alvorligt belastende for præsidenten, kunne selv de mest frygtsomme Republikanere forlade ham.« Og, selv om en rigsretssag ikke ligger i kortene på nuværende tidspunkt, konkluderer *Economist*, »så står hr. Trump med udsigten til at gøre meget lidt af nogen ting«.

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

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

Uddrag:

Aftenenes vært: Jason Ross.

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

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

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

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

er et Verdenslandbro-koncept for konnektivitet, infrastruktur, udvikling og opbygning af en ny platform for at gøre den fremtidige, potentielle økonomiske vækst til virkelighed.

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

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

Interviewer: Hvad synes De om Kinas globale ambition?

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

Ross: Jeg vil gerne læse en sætning ved dette interviews slutning, hvordan Helga afsluttede dette interview. Hun sagde: »Jeg er fuldstændig overbevist om, at, om et halvt år, så vil flertallet af de nationer, der stadig tøver, erkende, at det er i deres bedste interesse at tilslutte sig. Tyskland burde f.eks. have en fundamental interesse i at samarbejde. Tysk industri, Mittelstand, mellemstore virksomheder, er præcis den form for komplementær økonomisk styrke, der ville fungere perfekt med Kina; og jeg tror, det kommer, jeg lover det.«

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet)

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

President Putin talked about how it's creating a new type of world order. He said, "We have exhausted many former models and indicators of economic development. Poverty, the lack of financial security, and the massive gap in the level of development between countries and regions; these all fuel international terrorism, extremism, and illegal migration. We will not be able to tackle these challenges unless we overcome this stagnation in global development. None of the old approaches to conflict resolution should be used to solve

modern

problems. We need fresh and stereotype-free ideas.

"By proposing China's One Belt, One Road Initiative, President Xi Jinping has demonstrated an example of a creative approach towards fostering integration in energy, infrastructure,

transport, industry, and humanitarian collaboration. We would welcome the involvement of our European colleagues in this partnership." Putin was the guest of honor at the event.

President Xi Jinping himself said, "We should build the Belt and Road into a road of prosperity. Development holds the master

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

and achieve economic integration and interconnected development,

and deliver benefits to all."

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

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

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

that he attaches great importance to cooperation between Europe

and Asia. It will inject vitality into global development,

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to offer?

KESHA ROGERS: Well, Jason, Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche stressed both that the next phase of cooperation has to be around the offer of the United States to cooperate on the space program. We have to go beyond what most people have looked at as come to the space program, even going back to President John F Kennedy, as something of a competitive avenue. But that this is to unite in harmony, mankind; to bring cultures together in a vision for, as Mrs. LaRouche said, what is the natural mission of mankind for the next 10, 100, 1000 years. As she stressed in her remarks at the recent event, where do we want humanity as a whole to be in 100 or even 1000 years? As she posed in her speech, is it not the natural destiny of mankind as the only creative species known in this universe so far, that he will build villages on the Moon, develop a deeper understanding of trillions of dollars [inaud; 11:46] universe, solve the problems of – until now – incurable disease, or solve the problem of energy and raw material security through the development of thermonuclear fusion power. She goes on to say that by focussing on the common aims of humanity, we will be able to overcome geopolitics and establish a higher level of reason for the benefit of all mankind. As Mrs. LaRouche made clear, and Mr. LaRouche, from their decades-long work as we know, that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche have dedicated decades of their lives to the formation of what has been brought about with what we're seeing of the Belt and Road

Silk Road initiative; what they have called the Eurasian Land-Bridge. But we're not just talking about development and cooperation among nations in infrastructure development here on

Earth with these bridges and dams and roads, but as has been reported coming out of the Belt and Road summit, this was actually developed in the science magazine, China is also looking

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

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

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

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

observation; observatories which would be used to identify and manage natural resources and to respond to natural disasters.

So, when people think about cooperation in space, before we even talk about going to another planetary body, going to the Moon, we can actually start to set up new technologies of the shared interests for the development of mankind on this planet.

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

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

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

LaRouche. Mr. LaRouche developed the concept really as finally to restore and revive that which was destroyed by the British Empire and those who thought to take out President John F Kennedy. Mr. LaRouche came in and restored that vision of President Kennedy in the 1980s with the Woman on Mars mission. But let me just say, the concept here is vision; vision for the future. What the United States has to restore itself to, is a commitment to vision in space exploration as we had under President John F Kennedy, and cooperation. A lot of people don't know and I hear all the time that the purpose of going to the Moon, the purpose of President John F Kennedy's famous speech to a joint session of Congress May 25, 1961, saying we're going to send a man to the Moon and return him safely to Earth before the end of the decade; people see that as merely competition. What a lot of people don't know and don't recognize is that after Kennedy made that very clear vision directed the nation toward a national mission, it was two years later in September of 1963, only two months before he was assassinated, that President John F Kennedy offered cooperation for a joint mission with the Soviet Union, at a time when tensions had started to fade out, that there was a move toward mutual cooperation and development. Those people in the United States who say that the United States can't work with Russia, or that Russia is the enemy, these are the same people who were denying the vision of President John F Kennedy; who didn't want the cooperation that he had set

forth.

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

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

energy for getting to Mars and developing colonies on Mars, as Mr. LaRouche lays out in his "Woman on Mars" speech, which he made over 30 years ago, that we would get there in 39 years and

have this woman speaking back to us on this great accomplishment

for the project and benefit of all mankind. That's what we have

to restore right now, and that is the next phase and mission of

cooperation as was clearly laid out by Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche, and

also is already being taken up by nations that have developed and

have joined the Belt and Road Initiative. The question at hand

is the creative development of mankind and the best conception to

do that is through cooperation in space, cooperation in creating

new sciences, new technologies. We very much understand how to

do that, and we can move forward with that initiative.

ROSS: Right; and I think in terms of way that this is really being moved on right now, you brought this up in science

and in projects that clearly demonstrate common aims and have

a
universal character in that way. I'd just like to bring up
one
of the developments that came out of this forum on the
strategic
or the geopolitical front; which was the cooperation that was
announced by President Duterte from the Philippines.
President
Duterte has been under attack for a variety of reasons.
People
say he's too tough on the drug dealers in the Philippines,
etc.
What he announced, in collaboration with Vietnam and China,
was
that they would work out a way to collaboratively use the
resources of the South China Sea; essentially eliminating that
as
a geopolitical factor, if the parties involved can agree to
common development. This is very much like the d'Áotente and
the
agreement reached between Japan and Russia, which have not
fully
in a formal way worked out the ownership of some of the
contested
islands – the Kurile Islands – between Russia and Japan; but
agreed as two countries working together, to exploit the
resources together in a common way. So that the hang-ups that
allowed conflict to fester are being overcome by looking at
ways
of working together in a collaborative way.
While all of this is happening – and this is something that
the US most certainly ought to join, because we have a
tremendous
need for infrastructure here; we're in desperate need of an
economic recovery. President Trump has called for the
spending
of \$1 trillion on infrastructure; which is nowhere what's

fully

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

the right direction. When you would think that patriotic Americans would all be saying, "Look at these opportunities around the world. An opportunity to overcome the Wall Street-type of finance that's characterized our economy and move

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"It won't work. The transformation of the world is too large. It's bigger than the British Empire." If you think about the size of the investments that you showed on that chart, think

about the size of China – 1.4 billion or so people. There are already 61 or more nations involved in the Belt and Road, who have experienced a massive increase in trade and prosperity as a result of this collaboration. Even in the United States, while the media is doing their very best job to prevent Americans from getting the faintest whiff of the potential in the world, the {Wall Street Journal} two days ago was forced to admit that the China Investment Corporation was planning to move their offices from Toronto into Manhattan; and that they wished to change \$50 billion of their holdings in US Treasuries into investment of new infrastructure in the United States. I think you can ask yourself from the Chinese perspective, they're holding \$1.4 trillion of US Treasuries; if the United States is a collapsing giant with water crises, roads and bridges collapsing, heroin overdoses, that's not really a viable investment. If they're holding, or invested, as Mrs. LaRouche pointed out in her speech in Beijing, that President Trump is calling for a return to the American System which would create a pathway using Hamiltonian credit; he's referred to Henry Clay and others – Hamilton, we are referring to; this creates the means for China to actually make this kind of investment in the United States which transforms everything. I think you can ask anybody if they would prefer to be stuck in traffic for five hours, risking losing their entire car in a giant pothole, when they could be riding a train that goes 300mph and getting to their destination in 15

minutes, what they would prefer; I think the choice is obvious.

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

right now to a video clip of him speaking to the commencement ceremony of the Coast Guard so that people have a sense of that.

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

TRUMP

: Now, I want to take this opportunity to give you some advice. Over the course of your life, you will find that things are not always fair. You will find that things happen to

you that you do not deserve and that are not always warranted.

But you have to put your head down and fight, fight, fight.

Never, ever, ever give up. Things will work out just fine.

Look at the way I've been treated lately â (laughter) â especially by the media. No politician in history â and I say this with great surety â has been treated worse or more unfairly.

You can't let them get you down. You can't let the critics and the naysayers get in the way of your dreams. (Applause.) I guess

that's why I â thank you. I guess that's why we won.

Adversity makes you stronger. Don't give in. Don't back down. And never stop doing what you know is right. Nothing worth

doing ever, ever, ever came easy. And the more righteous your fight, the more opposition that you will face.

SARE: So, as I think you can see, this is not a President who is going to turn tail or run, or cower. Happily, he's a New Yorker who enjoys fighting. I just want to remind people, because those of you who have been following LaRouche and been familiar with LaRouche, there was an earlier witch-hunt in this country, which was the witch-hunt against Lyndon LaRouche; with the result that shortly after he collaborated with President Reagan and the Strategic Defense Initiative came into being, at the time that the Berlin Wall – which Mr. LaRouche had forecast would come down – came down, LaRouche was being carted off to prison. This witch-hunt was orchestrated not only by the same apparatus, but in many cases, the exact same individuals that are targetting President Trump now. One of the key players in the early, initial trial against Mr. LaRouche in Boston – which fell apart – was none other than Robert Mueller. He did such a brilliant job of covering up the evidence of the Saudi royal family role in 9/11, he's now been assigned to investigate President Trump's alleged ties to Russia, etc. As was pointed out by Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPs) Bill Binney and Ray McGovern in an article that appeared a couple of days ago in the {Baltimore Sun}, Comey absolutely was legitimately fired; it was the right thing for President Trump to do. Comey had refused to investigate the actual serious crime which was committed, which was the unmasking of Michael Flynn; who had a telephone conversation with the Russian ambassador and, according to US law, the American end

of
that conversation should never have been recorded. That was
illegal. The fact that that not only was recorded, but then
was
leaked to the press, is two crimes committed for which people
could and should be prosecuted; and it would be relatively
easy
to discover who did it. That actual crime was not
investigated.
Instead, we are supposed to believe that somehow Russian
hacking changed the vote of the American people; which no one
has
yet explained even how that would work even if they could
prove
that the Russians hacked into the DNC computers – which they
can't even prove. Especially since it's been revealed now
that
you can change the IP address; you can make it look like
Russians
hacked into a computer, when in fact the hacking was done
right
from someplace in Iowa. So, this whole thing is completely a
fraud; and Julian Assange has made the point that there was no
hacking, as Binney and Ray McGovern said. Assange explicitly
it
was a leak; McGovern and Binney also said that this absolutely
could have been a leak.
There's another breaking story – which we have not
confirmed independently – of interest, of Seth Rich, the 27-
year
old DNC staffer who turned up dead. There's now some question
as
to whether or not he was sending tens of thousands of emails
to
Wikileaks. As I said, that has not been yet confirmed by
other
sources, but it just underscores that there was no crime

committed in terms of collusion between Trump and Russia. The Russians did not determine the outcome of this election. I think

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

the face of this McCarthy-ite kind of witch-hunt against the President, to tell the truth about what they know. Which is that

the Democratic Party abandoned its traditional base; the forgotten men and women who voted in large numbers for President

Trump. The people who have skills who are currently unemployed;

who should be working for \$50, \$60, \$70 an hour producing things

for the nation and the world; who are now either working at McDonald's or Walmart or are unemployed. These are the people that Trump's campaign inspired to turn out in large numbers; that

was simply not being offered by the Democratic Party.

I will say that if you think about two times in history which Mr. LaRouche talks about frequently: one is 1945, where the

British – through certain military tactics or failures – delayed the end of World War II; they delayed the victory because

they were hoping that Franklin Roosevelt would be dead by the time the war ended. Because what FDR envisioned was a world without a colonial empire; where the British, the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese would give up their colonies, and nations

would have the right to develop. Very much like what President

Xi Jinping is talking about at this time. Mr. LaRouche was a veteran of World War II; he was in the Pacific theatre at that time – I believe in Burma – when Franklin Roosevelt died. He

often describes his fellow troops coming to him and saying, "What do you think is the meaning of this?" And he said, "A very great man" – FDR – "has been replaced by a very little man." That is Truman, who was a complete lackey of the British; who presided over the only use of nuclear bombs so far, which was done by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This was completely unnecessary, because Japan was already preparing to surrender. He also presided over the new Cold War; the division of the world between these spheres of influence – geopolitics, which has so much colored the way people think about things. So LaRouche determined that, in a sense, his life's work would be to bring into existence a higher ordering state of mankind; governments worthy of what it means to be truly human. That has been his life's mission. And to that end, he collaborated with others to create the conditions for the Reagan Presidency, where with the Strategic Defense Initiative and LaRouche's forecast that the Soviet Union was going to disintegrate economically, you had the collapse of the Berlin Wall. Now that was 28 years ago. That changed the world; and yet, you have people today – 28 years later – trying to act like Russia is our enemy. The British, who truly are the enemy of the United States, are allies. This is completely backwards. Happily, the British Empire is right now operating from the standpoint of complete strategic weakness. The trans-Atlantic financial system is totally bankrupt; they have shut down their ability to produce. They have tried to squash and stifle every

scientist in the trans-Atlantic world with this Green agenda, this fear of global warming and climate change and all of this baloney; which happily hasn't worked. We still have a lot of creative people in the United States. I think Kesha knows many of them in the space program in Texas. And what you have is that China, with this Beijing conference, has consolidated a process that has been underway and coming together for a very long time. So, I would like to just urge everybody who is viewing this, to take advantage of the material on the website. I think Jason was involved in producing a short video and a petition basically saying let's suck it up and tell the Congress to suck it up and move on; that no one is interested in this witch-hunt against President Trump. What people {are} interested in, is organizing an economic recovery, and we are very much on the brink of success. So, I would urge everyone to not be demoralized or fearful. We have to take the same approach as Lyndon LaRouche, as President Trump has said now, to absolutely not give up; and insure the United States joins this potential which has been opened up.

ROSS: Absolutely! Part of the irony of this idea of a Russian takeover of United States policy, is that if Russia took over US policy, what are the policies that Russia is forcing through? Russia is not opposing Glass-Steagall. The reason we don't have Glass-Steagall right now is because of Wall Street

and

because of Presidents who capitulated to it; it's not because of

Russia. Joining the Belt and Road Initiative would make the most

possible sense for the United States right now. Offering what we

have to offer to that; being part of an international development

program of infrastructure, that's clearly in America's best interests. Would that be some sort of a Russian plot? The whole

thing just doesn't make any sense. The idea that people are debating this and arguing whether or not Trump said something inappropriate to Comey, while people are dying of opioids, while

communities are being devastated by unemployment and by a collapsing economy in many parts of the country. The idea of worrying about this stuff, or making it an issue, makes it very

clear that these "facts" aren't driving an investigation. What it

is, is an attempt to prevent a shift in policy in the United States, and the fear that Trump would, indeed, play a role in making that happen, is what has these people completely unhinged

and making up all sorts of complete nonsense and conspiracy theorizing in order to throw him out.

I think if we look at what is being offered right now with the initiative from the Belt and Road Forum, and you contrast that with some empty platitudes about human rights and rights for

all coming from the West, you can't protest unemployment; you have to create development. You need policies that are going to

make it happen; you need projects that are going to make it happen. You need a path towards a better future. For us,

this
requires overthrowing a concept of economics that we have had
for
decades now, and replacing it with LaRouche's concept of
wealth
– not as money, but as the creation of an increased power of
the
human species around its surroundings.

So, let me just wrap up by quoting the end of Helga
Zepp-LaRouche's presentation at the Belt and Road Forum. She
said: "When we organize our societies around scientific and
artistic discovery, we will perfect our knowledge on how we
can
continuously advance the process of self-development of
mankind;
intellectually, morally, and aesthetically. And we will find
our
freedom in necessity – doing our duty with passion!"

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

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

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

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

being Congress to whom the petition is directed.

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

Helga Zepp-LaRouche interview til tysk Tv:

»Dette er det vigtigste strategiske initiativ på planeten«

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

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

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

sygdomme, ekspandere ud i rummet og forsvare planeten fra f.eks. farlige asteroider, sagde hun.

Fordelene for Tyskland ligger i, at den tyske 'Mittelstand' (små og mellemstore virksomheder) besidder al den knowhow, der skal til for at gøre Bælt & Vej-initiativet en succes, og hvis den tyske regering omsider ville opgive sin modstand mod at tilslutte sig, ville joint ventures mellem Kina og Tyskland på alle lokaliteter i verden være mulige. Den tyske regering bør følge den tidligere franske premierminister Raffarins eksempel. Raffarin talte på topmødet for Frankrig.

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

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

Schiller Instituttets strategiske Bælt & Vej-interventioner i København

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

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

En otte mand stor delegation fra Schiller Instituttet deltog

ligeledes i et heldagsseminar med titlen, »Kinas Initiativ for Ét Bælt, én Vej og mulighederne for Norden«, der var sponsoreret i fællesskab af den Kinesiske Ambassade i Danmark og det Danske Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS), med mange både kinesiske og europæiske eksperter som talere. Dette inkluderede professor Xinning Song fra Renmin Universitet i Beijing, der havde været med under pressekonferencen i Kina, hvor Helga Zepp-LaRouche, sammen med eksperter fra hans universitet, præsenterede den kinesiske oversættelse af *EIR's* rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Bagefter gav han et kort interview til Schiller Instituttet og *EIR*.

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

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

En rapport om spørgsmålene og indholdet af møderne vil følge.

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

Den Nye Silkevej spreder sig globalt,

inklusive i USA – Hvilket er grunden til, at Trump er under angreb

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

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

I Asien diskuterer Japan nu en tilslutning til Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og gensidige besøg mellem Kinas præsident Xi Jinping og Japans premierminister Shinzo Abe, som den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump har tilskyndet til. Filippinernes præsident Rodrigo Duterte planlægger at genoplive fælles udvikling af de rige resurser i

det Sydkinesiske Hav sammen med Kina og Vietnam, nu, hvor Obamas plan for krig i det Sydkinesiske Hav er blevet afvist i hele Asien, og af Trump-administrationen.

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

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

Lignende entusiastiske responser fyldte pressen i nationer i hele udviklingssektoren.

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

Ikke desto mindre ville en person, der var afhængig af den amerikanske presse eller rapporter fra den amerikanske

Kongres, ikke vide noget som helst om alt dette. I stedet består næsten alt i USA's 24-timers nyhedscyklus af hysteriske tirader om præsident Trump. Hvis man troede på noget af det, skulle man tro, præsidenten var en marionet for onde Rusland og onde Kina, at han skulle være skyldig i forræderi for at gøre sit arbejde og gøre det, han lovede i sin valgkampagne – nemlig, at afslutte Bush' og Obamas politik for »krige for regimeskifte« og at genoprette Amerikas industriinfrastruktur, samt de hertil hørende arbejdspladser.

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

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

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

Politisk Orientering, 17. maj, 2017: Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing: Et historisk skift til en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden. Se også 2. del.

Politisk orientering med sidste nyt v/ Tom Gillesberg

Video 2. del:

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/baelt-og-vej-forum-i-beijing-et-historisk-skift-til-en-ny-okonomisk-verdensorden

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

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 16. maj, 2017 – Med ekstraordinært, globalt, politisk mod, indkaldte til og organiserede Kinas præsident Xi, som i begyndelsen handlede alene, den forgangne weekends topmøde med deltagelse af 29 statsoverhoveder og

repræsentanter for 130 nationer: »Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde«. Med denne handling har Xi skabt en ny, international, økonomisk og monetær orden – der ikke er dømt til at krakke og blive reddet gennem 'redningspakker' (bailout), men derimod er bestemt til at opbygge og udvikle. Foreløbig er den hovedsagligt baseret på Kinas egen forpligtelse til et beløb af \$1 billion *til andre nationer* i investeringer i afgørende infrastrukturprojekter; og på den kendsgerning, at Bælt & Vej-initiativet er åbent for alle nationer.

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

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

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

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

De fleste amerikanere er ganske enkelt ikke bevidste om, at et

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Virkningen af Bælt & Vej Forum:

Lyndon LaRouche:

»En vidunderlig ændring i historien«

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

»Dette er en vidunderlig ændring i historien«,

erklærede Lyndon LaRouche om konferencen. Han sagde, at

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

Han sagde, at

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

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

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

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

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

menneskehedens fælles mål, vil vi blive i stand til at overvinde geopolitik og etablere et højere fornuftsgrundlag, til fordel for alle.»

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

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

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

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

premierminister Paolo Gentiloni mødes med præsident Putin i Sotji. Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras mødtes ligeledes med Xi og Putin i Beijing, og også med den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov.

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

»I går var et fantastisk, historisk øjeblik!«

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

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

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

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

Redaktør for LPAC TV Matthew Ogden præsenterer her Helga Zepp-LaRouches smukke tale på Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, 14. maj. Fr. Zepp-LaRouche taler om implikationerne af at udvide

rækkevidden af Bælt & Vej-initiativet til hele verden, hvor de amerikanske kontinenter inkorporeres i en win-win-relation med Eurasiens nationer, som nu har fordel af Kinas Bælt & Vej-initiativ.

Helgas fulde tale kan læses i dagens leder.

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

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

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 15. maj, 2017 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

stifter og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, deltog i går, på åbningsdagen af Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i Beijing, Kina, i »Tematisk session om udvekslinger mellem tænketanke«, på panelet med titlen, »Bælt & Vej for fremme af stærk, afbalanceret, inkluderende og bæredygtig, global økonomi«. Her følger hendes indlæg:

Bælt & Vej byder Verdenslandbroen velkommen

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

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

stand til at overvinde geopolitik og etablere et højere fornuftsgrundlag, til fordel for alle.

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

Når man ser på et verdenskort, så er USA ikke kun et land, der er omgivet af to oceaner og to naboer, men at det kan blive en central del af en infrastrukturkorridor, der, via Central- og Sydamerika, forbinder Ibero-Amerika med det eurasiske transportsystem, via en tunnel under Beringstrædet. Siden præsident Xi Jinping tilbød præsident Trump, at USA kunne tilslutte sig Bælt & Vej-initiativet, er der nu et praktisk forslag på bordet, hvor USA kan blive en integreret del af Verdenslandbroen. USA's infrastrukturbehov, der er enorme, kunne være en perfekt anledning til at konvertere alle eller en del af de \$1,4 billion, som udgør Kinas beholdning af amerikanske statsobligationer, til sådanne investeringer via en infrastrukturbank. For eksempel har USA virkelig brug for ca. 40.000 mil hurtige jernbaner, hvis de ønsker at være på lige fod med de kinesiske planer om frem til år 2020 at forbinde alle de større byer i Kina via hurtigtog.

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

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

statsobligationer) over i infrastrukturinvesteringer, nærmere en realitet.

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

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

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

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

I opbygningen af Verdenslandbroen vil alle nationer samarbejde om at undersøge, hvordan man anvender lovene for noosfæren med det formål at etablere levedygtige former for regeringen af os selv. Udvikling af de skabende, intellektuelle evner hos alle mennesker i alle nationer vil give hele menneskeheden en

fornemmelse af enhed og formål, som vil gøre vores art virkeligt menneskelig. Når vi organiserer vore samfund omkring videnskabelig og kunstnerisk opdagelse, vil vi fuldende vores viden om, hvordan vi uophørligt kan fremme menneskehedens selvudviklingsproces, intellektuelt, moralsk og æstetisk, og vi vil finde vores frihed i nødvendighed – hvor vi gør vores pligt, med lidenskab!

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

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

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

Det attraktive aspekt af dette storslåede projekt med storslåede infrastrukturprojekter er blevet fastslået gennem

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

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

Den amerikanske systemøkonom Lyndon LaRouche, stifter af *EIR*, og hvis hustru Helga Zepp-LaRouche optræder i kinesisk pressedækning af Forummet, understregede, at tiden nu er inde til, at hans bevægelse i USA og alle dens tilhængere må handle for at føre Trump-administrationen længere end sine første skridt for samarbejde med Kina.

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

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

engang kunne gå på Månen.

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

Præsident Xis presserende opfordring kan høres:

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

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

Infrastruktur-konnektivitet er fundamentet for udvikling gennem samarbejde. Vi bør fremme konnektivitet til lands, til vands, i luften og i cyberspace, koncentrere vore bestræbelser omkring hoved-forbindelsesveje, byer og projekter og forbinde netværk for hovedveje, jernbaner og havne. Vi har sat et mål

for byggeri af seks økonomiske hovedkorridorer under Bælt & Vej-initiativet, og vi bør bestræbe os på at opfylde dette mål.«

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

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

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

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

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

RADIO SCHILLER 15. maj, 2017: Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing: Med deltagelse af bl.a. USA, Danmark og Schiller Instituttets stifter, Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schiller Instituttets stifter

Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltager i Bælt & Vej Forum

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

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

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

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

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

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

»'I begyndelsen troede visse lande, at initiativet kun ville bringe fordele for Kina, men indså dernæst, at det drejede sig

om win-win-samarbejde mellem alle deltagerlandene', sagde hun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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