

Amerika og Kina må samarbejde for at løse krisen om migranter fra Latinamerika

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 24, juni, 2018 – De internationale medier har på det seneste været fuld af hjerteskærende historier og billeder af tusinder af desperate immigrantbørn fra Mexico og Mellemamerika, der var blevet adskilt fra deres forældre, efter at de kom illegalt ind i USA. Ser man bort fra de skandaløse røverhistorier, som en stor del af medierne bringer – samt det faktum, at hele spørgsmålet promoveres for at forsøge at stoppe præsident Trumps succesfulde fremgangsmåde over for Koreakrisen – så er der imidlertid en særdeles reel immigrationskrise i Amerika, som har accelereret i de senere år.

Men, lær af Sokrates: Hvis man vil finde et svar, må man først stille det rigtige spørgsmål.

Frem til 2015 var 11,5 mio. førstegenerationsmexicanere (dvs., som er født i Mexico), næsten 10 % af befolkningen, emigreret til USA: over 20 % af El Salvadors 6,3 mio. mennesker havde gjort det samme. Hvis man medtager 1.-3. generationer (inkl. børn og børnebørn af dem, der emigrerede til USA), så flygtede det chokerende tal af 28 % af den mexicanske befolkning og 35 % af befolkningen i El Salvador fra deres land. Situationen er tilsvarende for Guatemala og Honduras.

Hvorfor sker dette?

Fordi den potentielle, relative befolkningstæthed i områdets økonomier med overlæg er blevet mindsket til langt under deres faktiske befolkningstal. Som Lyndon LaRouche forklarer i sin videnskab om fysisk økonomi: Når den potentielle, relative

befolningstæthed – eller en økonomis evne til at opretholde en voksende befolkning på en stadigt bedre levestandard – falder ned under det faktiske befolkningstal i en vis periode, vil denne befolkning enten dø, eller flygte.[1] Det er præcis, hvad der er sket i hele dette område, som det tilsigtede resultat af britiske politikker for befolkningsreduktion: En udplyndring af befolkningen gennem gæld til City of London og Wall Street; udløsning af dødbringende krige; og Londons »Dope, Inc.« 's[2] og narko-terroristbanders overtagelse af disse lande. Typisk er det faktum, at den sataniske MS-13-bande, der terroriserer El Salvador og andre dele af Mellemamerika, faktisk blev skabt i Los Angeles' ghettoer for årtier siden, overvåget af George H.W. Bush' kontra-crackkokain-politik.

Den eneste måde at løse dette problem på, er at omstøde årsagen til det. Den kollapsende, potentielle, relative befolkningstæthed i Mexico, Mellemamerika og det latinamerikanske og caribiske område generelt må dramatisk vendes omkring gennem fuldt og helt at integrere disse lande i Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Koordineret handling fra Kina og USA's side kan let virkeliggøre dette.

Det første afgørende projekt ville være en højhastighedsjernbanekorridor, der fra Sydamerika løber mod nord, skaber forbindelse over sump- og skovområdet Darien Gap på Panamas og Columbias grænse, løber gennem hele Mellemamerika og ind i Mexico og herfra opad, tværs over Nordamerika til den foreslæde Beringstrædetunnel og opkoblingen til den Eurasiske Landbro.

Kina og Panama bygger allerede sammen den første strækning af en sådan højhastighedsjernbanelinje fra Panama City til grænsen med Costa Rica – hvis regering har gjort det klart, at den ønsker at komme med i projektets forlængelse – hvilket vil blive den første, højhastighedsjernbanelinje på hele den vestlige halvkugle.

En sekundær serie af projekter omfatter forlængelsen af den Maritime Silkevej ind i det caribiske bækken med byggeri af dybvandshavne og tilknyttede industriparker i Ponce, Puerto Rico (en del af USA) og Mariel, Cuba. De ville så udgøre knudepunkter for skibstransport til den amerikanske golf og atlanterhavskysterne, såvel som også til havne i hele det caribiske bækken og Sydamerika, og som ville blive integreret med den nyligt udvidede Panamakanal og ligeledes den foreslæde Store Inter-oceaniske Nicaraguakanal. Det skønnes, at byggeriet af Nicaraguakanalen ville kræve ti tusinder af faglærte jobs, og at virkningen langs kanalen ville skabe produktive jobs til hundrede tusinder af mennesker i hele Mellemamerika.

USA, Kina og hver eneste nation i området har en direkte interesse i at opbygge en sådan fælles fremtid med win-win-samarbejde for deres lande.

Foto: Foto udleveret af Told- og Grænsevagten til en reporter, der var på rundvisning i en detentionsfacilitet i McAllen, Texas. 17. juni, 2018. (US Custom and Border Patrol)

[1] Se: LaRouche Econ Class series 2017, lektion 6: Hvordan værdi måles. (video og dansk pdf.)

[2] Se 'Dope Inc.'

**Singapore-modellen må
anvendes på globalt plan.**

LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 22. juni, 2018

... I denne appell opfordrede Helga Zepp-LaRouche til at anvende denne model, Singapore-modellen, til situationen i Europa, hvor hele den såkaldte alliance, den europæiske alliance, den Europæiske Union, nu opløses i splittelse og kaos over det, der lokalt set synes at være en fuldstændig uløselig og umedgørlig flygtningekrise. I stedet anbefaler Helga LaRouche, at EU omgående afholder et topmøde mellem de ledende europæiske lande, afrikanske ledere og den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping for at indlede en proces for samarbejdende, økonomisk udvikling i Afrika for at løse problemerne med fattigdom og krig, som er roden til masseimmigrationen ind i Europa af afrikanere, der søger at flygte fra denne situation. Denne løsning ville omgående møde troværdighed hos afrikanerne takket være den gode vilje, der nu eksisterer over for Kina på det afrikanske kontinent, pga. de økonomiske udviklingsprojekter, som Kina allerede har igangsat dér i form af det forlængede Bælte & Vej Initiativ.

Lad os nu se på USA. Nøjagtig den samme model kan anvendes på spørgsmålet om migration her i Amerika på den nordlige og sydlige halvkugle. I stedet for at forsøge at adressere symptomerne, kan vi, hvis vi i stedet bruger Singapore-modellen til at adressere roden til denne krise, løse den. Den kan ikke løses på sine egne vilkår, men den kan løses, hvis man introducerer en ny dimension i denne geometri. Hele områder af Mellem- og Sydamerika er blevet ødelagt af disse kapløb-mod-bunden-politikker for billig arbejdskraft, frihandel, uplyndring fra Wall Street-gribbefondes side, og udbredt vold og en tilstand, hvor man ikke kan regere, pga. narkokartellerne og narkobanderne, som disse tilstænde afføder, og hvor mange af dem hidvasker deres narkopenge gennem disse selvsamme Wall Street-banker. Dette er den sump,

der må dræneres gennem den omgående genindførsel af Glass-Steagall, som ville lukke disse kriminelle foretagender med pengehvidvask og lyssky penge ned. I stedet må man vedtage Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love for at øge arbejdskraftens produktivitet her i USA og bringe USA ind i dette Nye Paradigme for økonomisk udvikling. Men det ville også udgøre en bro til at bringe hele Bælte & Vej Initiativet ind i de amerikanske lande som helhed. Den Nye Silkevej kunne forlænges gennem et Beringstræde-tunnelprojekt, der forbinder Eurasien med Nordamerika. Hele dette højhastigheds-jernbanenet og andet, kan dernæst forlænges mod syd ind i Mellem- og Sydamerika. Dette bør være emnet for et omgående topmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump og Xi Jinping, sammen med andre statsoverhoveder og ledere af de suveræne nationer i Mellem- og Sydamerika. Dette ville udgøre midlerne til at løse den gærende handelskrig mellem USA og Kina ved at fjerne den såkaldte handelsbalance gennem tredjepartsudviklingsprojekter, som ville være til fordel for begge nationers økonomier. Igen en win-win-løsning. Denne handelskrig er meget farlig. Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i dag, at dette er noget, der ikke blot er protektionisme; dette skal på ingen måde fortolkes som en god politik. Dette er faktisk meget farligt i det nuværende strategiske og økonomiske miljø.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af hele webcastet:

THE SINGAPORE MODEL MUST BE APPLIED GLOBALLY

LaRouche PAC International Webcast for Friday, June 22, 2018

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon! It's June 22, 2018. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our Friday evening broadcast from larouchepac.com.

As you can see, the title of our show today is "The Singapore Model Must Be Applied Globally". As our viewers

know,
and as we discussed extensively on Monday, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has issued a statement for wide circulation in which she praises
the breakthrough which occurred in Singapore in the summit between President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-un, as you can see
depicted in this picture here [Fig. 1]. She said, "You have to realize that this is an enormous breakthrough. You saw yesterday's adversaries becoming tomorrow's friends," as Donald Trump said many times during his trip to Singapore. This was done through shared and mutually beneficial win-win agreements. This is both between the United States and North Korea; but also take note, this is between the Republic of Korea – South Korea – and North Korea, otherwise known as the DPRK. What Helga Zepp-LaRouche did in this statement is that she called for this model to be applied to other adversarial situations in order to unlock similar win-win solutions. Crises which, if you looked at them just in the small, in the regional setting, would seem intractable and insoluble; but as soon as you bring in a new dimension, as was done in the case of the Korean Peninsula, those crises can be unlocked and new solutions are available on the table. That new dimension is emphatically the One Belt, One Road initiative; the New Paradigm that China has championed. Development truly is the new name for peace. What Helga Zepp-LaRouche did in this statement is that she called to apply this model, the Singapore model, to the

situation

in Europe in which the entire so-called alliance, the European alliance, the European Union, is disintegrating into disunity and

chaos over what seems like in the small to be a completely insoluble and intractable refugee crisis. Instead, Helga LaRouche

recommended that the EU immediately host a summit between the leading European countries, African leaders, and Chinese President Xi Jinping, in order to initiate a process of collaborative economic development in Africa in order to resolve

the problems of poverty and warfare which are the root causes of

the mass migration into Europe of Africans seeking to escape this

situation. Now this solution would be instantly credible among the African nations, due to the good will which now exists towards China on the African continent because of the economic development projects which China has already undertaken there in

the form of the extended Belt and Road Initiative.

Now, let's take a look at the United States. That exact same model can be applied to the migration issue here in the Americas

in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Instead of attempting

to address the symptoms, if we instead use the Singapore model to

address the root cause of this crisis, we can resolve it. It cannot be resolved within its own terms, but it can be resolved

if you introduce a new dimension to this geometry. Whole portions

of Central and South America have been destroyed by race-to-the-bottom cheap labor policies, free trade, looting by

Wall Street vulture funds; and emphatically widespread violence and ungovernability because of drug cartels and the drug gangs that they spawn, many of whom launder their drug money through these very same Wall Street banks. This is the swamp which must be drained through an immediate reinstatement of Glass-Steagall, which would shut down these criminal enterprises of money laundering and dark money. Instead, adopting Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws to increase the productivity of labor herein in the United States, and bring the United States into this New Paradigm of economic development. But also, it would serve as a bridge to bring the entire Belt and Road Initiative into the Americas as a whole. The New Silk Road could be extended through a Bering Strait tunnel project connecting Eurasia to North America. That entire high-speed rail network and otherwise, can then be extended southward into Central and South America. This should be the subject of an immediate summit between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, along with other heads of state and leaders of the sovereign nations of Central and South America. This would be the means to resolve the brewing trade war between the United States and China, by eliminating the so-called trade imbalance through third-party development projects which would benefit the economies of both nations. Again, a win-win solution. This trade war is very dangerous. Helga Zepp-LaRouche emphasized today that this is something which is not mere protectionism; this is not in any way to be construed as a

good policy. In fact, this is very dangerous in the current strategic and economic environment.

But if you take a look at this application of the Singapore model, bring China in on it. The United States and China in collaboration can help develop these countries of Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. China has immense credibility in South America right now as well, just like in Africa. Indeed, we're seeing numerous Latin American nations already in the process of officially aligning themselves with China on the Belt and Road Initiative. For example, you can see

in this picture here [Fig. 2], Bolivian President Eva Morales travelled to Beijing this week to meet personally with President

Xi Jinping. They signed several commitments for trade and economic development collaboration, including a commitment for collaboration on the Belt and Road. Morales elevated the status

of the bilateral relationship between China and Bolivia to the level of "strategic association"; which he had also just done during a trip which he had just concluded immediately preceding

his trip to China, during a state trip to Russia. During which,

he and President Putin also had elevated their relations to the

status of a strategic association; which Morales also indicating

his interest in allying Bolivia with the Eurasian Economic Union

as well.

Now in China during this trip, President Morales signed a document which committed Bolivia to collaborating with China to

jointly build the Belt and Road Initiative, saying that this

will mean economic development and peace throughout the continent and expressing that it is his hope that by working together with China to build the Belt and Road, this would also contribute to expanding cooperation between China and Ibero-America in general.

Which sentiment President Xi seconded, saying that the Belt and Road offers a new platform by which China's relations with Ibero-America as a whole can be strengthened. So, this is very significant. This is just one example of these nations of Central

and South America realigning themselves away from this failing trans-Atlantic system and towards this new emerging Eurasian system with both China and also with Russia.

At the same time President Morales was in China, also there was a delegation from the Dominican Republic who were also discussing economic development projects in the Dominican Republic; specifically ports, highways, sanitation projects, urban development. But also discussing broader development and trade cooperation between China and the Caribbean generally. Were

this collaboration to be generalized across the entire region, and also if the United States were to come onboard as a full participant in this development vision, this – and only this – would address the root cause of the current migration crisis which we are observing. Ending the poverty and ending this cycle

of violence which is driving millions of people to flee their homelands. At present, 200 million out of the current 650 million

people who live in Ibero-America as a whole and the Caribbean, 200 million live in poverty; which could all be changed through

this sort of vision. Remember, China's vision is to eliminate

poverty in China in a few short years. Why could this commitment not also be extended to other regions of the world that are in desperate need of that kind of vision? Again, the New Paradigm of the New Silk Road spirit is the key here to unlock this seemingly intractable crisis now plaguing the Western Hemisphere; just as in the case of the Middle East, of Africa as we discussed previously, and as we observed in the up-to-this-point successful solution which has now been committed to in North Korea. Thus, the Singapore model should be applied to the entire world. This breakthrough, what we just observed in North Korea, represents an entirely new era of possibility. And indeed, as President Trump said, the past does not define the future; everything now has changed. But we need to seize this opportunity. As we've discussed, this vision – what we just discussed with the case of Europe, China, and Africa, and also this case of the United States, China, and South America – this vision is by no means impossible. In the wake of his success in North Korea, President Trump now seems committed to continue to kick over the British geopolitical chessboard, and usher in an entirely new paradigm of relations among nations. The premier example of this, of course, is his upcoming summit with Russian President Vladimir Putin; which by all indications seems to be in the process of being planned for some time during the month of July – possibly coinciding with President Trump's trip to Europe for the NATO heads of state meeting. This prospect has sent

the entire British geopolitical establishment into absolute hysteria.

Take for example, this article [Fig. 3] which just appeared in the *Times of London* under the title, “Trump and Putin Plan Talks during Europe Trip”. You can see here the subtitle is, “Alarm in Whitehall ahead of NATO Summit.” This is what the article has to say:

“Donald Trump and Vladimir Putin are preparing to meet during the US president’s visit to Europe next month in a move that is causing alarm in Whitehall.

“The prospect is adding to fears over Mr. Trump’s commitment to NATO and the effect on his trip to Britain....

“The prospect of a meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Putin appalls British officials. ‘It’s unclear if this meeting is after

or before NATO and the UK visit. Obviously after would be better

for us,’ a Whitehall official said. ‘It adds another dynamic to an already colorful week.’...

“A senior western diplomatic source said that a Trump-Putin meeting before the NATO summit would cause ‘dismay and alarm’, adding: ‘It would be a highly negative thing to do.’

“NATO is due to discuss an escalation of measures to deter Russian aggression. ‘Everyone is perturbed by what is going on and is fearing for the future of the alliance,’ a Whitehall source said.”

So you can see, absolute hysterics on the part of the British geopolitical establishment. They fear what President Trump could commit to with President Putin, and that indeed, the

end is nigh for this entire NATO, anti-Russia, British geopolitical regime in Europe and the United States. Now what we’re seeing is a mortal threat to British geopolitics. We’re seeing in many instances a new era beginning to emerge. None of

these cases should be taken in isolation; but in fact, we should see that the entire global strategic geometry is in fact in the process of a rapid change and a complete realignment of nations is in the process. This is really the fear that the geopolitical establishment has had since the very beginning of President Trump's Presidency; that he could be a loose cannon. He won't be an Obama or a Bush, who were just following their orders. Instead, he will assert the sovereignty of the United States and he'll pursue an entirely new alignment among the great powers. That's what we're seeing: Collaboration among the United States, Russia, and China. This has been the key in the breakthrough in Korea, and it remains the key to unlocking the other outstanding problems that are facing the world.

In the immediate aftermath of the breakthrough in Singapore, South Korean President Moon Jae-in also made a three-day state visit to Russia, to discuss the outcome of the summit and to discuss the path forward; including how North Korea, South Korea, and Russia will have a future relationship. This trip included a bilateral meeting between himself and Russian President Vladimir Putin. During this trip, Moon addressed the State Duma, making him the very first South Korean head of state to have ever done so. He urged a trilateral alliance between South Korea, North Korea, and Russia; and he urged Russia to "join a northeast Asian

economic community" amid an historic paradigm shift on the Korean Peninsula. So, this article [Fig. 4] that you're now seeing on the screen, titled "Moon Promotes Trilateral Ties in Russia", reported extensively on this trip. This is what this article had to say:

"President Moon Jae-in urged Russia to join a Northeast Asian economic community amid 'a historic paradigm shift on the Korean Peninsula' in a speech to the Russian legislature, the first by a South Korean leader, in Moscow on Thursday.

"When a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula is established, economic cooperation between North and South Korea

will become regularized and expand to trilateral cooperation involving Russia,' Moon said before the State Duma, the Russian legislature's lower house.

"On Thursday, Moon kicked off a three-day state visit to Russia, the first by a South Korean president since Kim Dae-jung's trip in 1999.

"In his speech to the Duma, Moon mentioned his first summit with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un in April and the result of that meeting, the Panmunjom Declaration. He also touched on the subsequent North-U.S. summit, the first ever between the leaders of both countries, earlier this month.

"South Korea and Russia are already researching and discussing trilateral cooperation in rail, gas and electricity,

Moon said, adding that cooperation in these areas can create 'a strong foundation for a Northeast Asia joint economic community.'

" 'A stable peace regime between South and North Korea will enable the advancement of a multilateral peace and security cooperation regime in Northeast Asia,' Moon said. "The president called for expanding technological cooperation with Russia, which is leading in basic science. Combined with Korea's strength in information technology, the two countries can 'jointly lead the way toward a new era of the fourth industrial revolution.'

"He also emphasized the development of Russia's Far East region. At the Eastern Economic Forum last year, Moon proposed building 'nine bridges' between South Korea and Russia in gas, rail, electricity, shipbuilding, job creation, the Northern Sea

Route, seaports, agriculture and fishing.

"Moon also shared his so-called New Northern Policy aimed at creating an economic region that connects Korea to the Russian Far East, Northeast Asia and eventually Europe.

" 'The Korean people desire peace and co-prosperity not only on the Korean Peninsula but all of Northeast Asia,' Moon said."

That article also notes that Moon will be attending the South Korea versus Mexico World Cup game during his visit to Russia. But here you can see a second article [Fig. 5] which was

published in the {Korea Herald}, which also reports on the trip;

including some extensive quotes from President Moon's speech. So,

let me just share this quote, which I think really makes clear what his vision is:

"There is a grand historic transition underway on the Korean Peninsula. Now the two Koreas step toward the era of peace and cooperation, leaving behind the times of war and confrontation.

Once a peace regime is established on the Korean Peninsula that

is when an era of South-North economic cooperation will take off in earnest. I believe it must be a three-way cooperation that includes Russia. In the case of railways, when those of South and North Korea are connected, and the cross-border railways are linked with Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway, direct shipment of goods from South Korea to Europe will be possible. This will be a great economic gain to North Korea as well as South Korea. And of course, it will be a great help to Russia, too. Also, in the case of Russian gas, Russia's natural gas can be supplied to North Korea through a gas pipeline, and to South Korea and to Japan through a sea underwater pipeline."

So, this is a beautiful vision of what the future of this region can be, and you can see he also included the role of Japan in this. But this kind of connectivity, connecting South Korea through North Korea and then via the Trans-Siberian Railway all the way to Europe; this is the vision which has been what the LaRouche movement has promoted for decades, as the Eurasian Land-Bridge or this New Silk Road. Specifically this vision to be able to travel from the very tip of South Korea all the way to the coast of Europe on the Atlantic. This kind of vision is now a possibility, a very strong possibility because of the peace that was established on the Korean Peninsula through the efforts of President Moon, Chairman Kim, President Trump, and also the role that Russia and China both played in that process. So you can see

that this is win-win economic development as the pathway towards peace.

At the same time that President Moon was in Russia, his counterpart, Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea was in China; really, literally at exactly the same time. This was Kim Jong-un's third trip to China in just the past few months, and he

met directly with President Xi Jinping once again. The {Global Times} has an article [Fig. 6] which is titled "Kim's China Visits Cement Friendly Ties". This article published in the {Global Times} reports extensively on Kim Jong-un's trip to China

this past week. Here's what this article had to say: "Kim's visit might also foreshadow Pyongyang's shift to economic revival as North Korea has the need to learn from China's experience on establishing special economic zones and reform and opening up. A group from the Workers' Party of Korea

visited China on May 16 to observe the country's economy, agriculture and technology. It shows that North Korea is trying

to learn the experiences of economic development from other countries. With its current system, it is very much possible that

North Korea learns from China and Singapore.... There is no doubt

that North Korea will take economic development as its central task in the future....

"The crux of the regional integration in Northeast Asia is the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and its peace regime. With China promoting the Belt and Road Initiative, North Korea could

be an important country connecting Europe in the west and Japan

in the east. Kim's visit not only shows North Korea's friendly relations with China, but also reflects the urgent need to

consolidate the hard-earned achievements on the peninsula after the Kim-Trump summit.... [P]eace and stability on the peninsula will promote North Korea's economy and help regional integration in Northeast Asia and even in the Asia-Pacific."

So once again, you can see this emphasis on regional integration. {Xinhua}, another Chinese newspaper, in its report of this meeting between Chairman Kim and President Xi Jinping, listed two of the sites which Chairman Kim visited in the Beijing area during this trip there. Both of them are critical to North Korea's development. One was a Beijing rail traffic control center; and the other was a national agricultural technology innovation park under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. So, this is the future of North Korea looks like, emulating what China has been able to accomplish in its great economic miracle, and integrating into this entire region and ultimately into the entire extended Belt and Road Initiative globally. So once again, this is an example of economic development as the path to peace.

Now, Helga LaRouche addressed this extensively during her webcast yesterday, and she emphasized, as we said at the beginning of this broadcast today, that what has occurred at the Singapore summit has unlocked the possibility of similar strategic miracles that could take place elsewhere globally. And that this Singapore model is exactly what should be applied both in the case of what we're talking about with Europe and Africa, but also as you'll see her elaborate more extensively here, in the case of China, the United States, and Central and South America. So, let me play that clip from Helga LaRouche's

broadcast for you now.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: It is sort of obvious, that if President Trump and President Kim Jong-Un are able to completely transform a very dangerous situation around North Korea within a few months, into the total opposite, from the danger of being the trigger point of World War III, to the absolutely hopeful perspective that North Korea can be integrated into the Belt and Road Initiative, with the support of the United States, China and also Russia; by basically promising security guarantees, lifting eventually the sanctions, denuclearize completely, integrating North Korea with the Belt and Road Initiative making it a prosperous country, these were really groundbreaking developments. And as President Trump had said in his press conference, "the past does not determine the future." That is obviously the proof that you can turn the worst situation around if you have an inspiration, a vision, and the political will to do so.... I think that the meeting between Putin and Trump is obviously the next important item on the strategic agenda. And I think the fact that you have now active preparations for it, the meeting could possibly take place in July, and possibly in Vienna, is also the result of the fact that the Russiagate has fallen apart. And as the Inspector General Horowitz said in the Senate hearing, that this was only on the email scandal around Hillary Clinton, that there was absolute, unprecedented bias on

the part of all of these people [involved in the Clinton investigation] and that Trump was completely justified in firing

FBI Director Comey. So I think this has somehow freed Trump to move forward on this front.

But let me raise another issue, because there are obviously very bad escalations around this trade war. And tariffs which have been imposed – I mean Trump altogether raised the possibility of putting tariffs on \$450 billion in imports from China, and there are now countermeasures going into effect.

Tomorrow the EU will put in countermeasures. Already, such countries as Turkey, Canada and Mexico are also putting up tariffs, and there is a big danger of an escalating trade war. All the media, from Russia, China, – the Chinese were very indignant, saying this is completely counterproductive; this is a

lose-lose policy. There are many people who voted for Trump – farmers and industrialists, who are now hit by the effects of these tariffs and are in danger of going bankrupt. This is no good.

And what we have proposed, and what I have proposed with the Singapore approach, would be obviously a solution to this problem. Because if the United States and China would engage in

joint ventures to develop Central America, Latin America, South

America, the trade volume could be increased so significantly, in

a multilateral way, that the trade imbalance could be overcome by

{increasing} the trade. I would like to get this message out, in

particular, to the voters of Trump who are affected by these policies, the farmers, people who have cross-investments in part

in China, in part in the United States, who are in danger of going bankrupt, and that a lot of jobs are in danger as well.

I

would like to ask them to pick up this proposal, the Singapore solution proposal and get it to Trump. Because I think there are

some ideologues in the Trump camp who are also anti-China and who

are extreme neo-liberal free-traders and they are giving him advice which is really potentially turning his base away from him.

So Trump could continue to have his excellent relations with Xi Jinping, add to that an excellent relation to Putin; and then,

go in the direction what he has proven he can do already in Singapore with North Korea, he could do the same approach – naturally, the predicates are different, but the approach would

be the same: that you turn a bad policy, a lose-lose policy into

the opposite, and you go on a win-win cooperation. And the world

is urgently in need of such a policy change. I think it can be done! The fact, that the Singapore summit took place, is the proof

that you can completely change a policy when it is leading nowhere.

The West right now is really faced with this decision in general, to either change policy, or collapse! And that is what

is at stake. So I would appeal to the Trump supporters to pick up

on this proposal and help us to turn this around.

OGDEN: So, this is a call to action from Helga LaRouche. As she said, history can indeed be changed, but you need the political will to do so. It's our responsibility to do so, to generate that political will. This is going to be done through an

educated leadership within the United States' citizenry. To conclude, what I'd like to do is to notify you, if you don't already know, that an 8-week class series on Lyndon LaRouche's method and economics will be beginning starting this weekend, tomorrow, Saturday. This class series is an essential ingredient

if you intend to develop the kind of leadership which is necessary to become a leading citizen in this nation right now,

and to understand the dynamics which are happening globally.
As

you can see here, this class series, which is on Lyndon LaRouche's economic method, is what you need to know for the future of mankind. The article which was published in this week's

edition of {Executive Intelligence Review}, which sort of previews this class series, has an extensive description by those

who will be leading the class series about the contents of this.

You can see here on the screen the article which was published on

this subject, and the text of the description of this upcoming class series reads as follows:

"Starting June 22, LPAC will offer an eight-part class series on the science of physical economy. Completely untaught in

American universities today – despite the work of 19th century American economists Mathew and Henry Carey, Friedrich List, E. Peshine Smith and many others – physical economy is the only competent basis upon which a prosperous future for the United States, or any other country, could be established. Originally created by German scientist Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), and advanced by Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton among others, it was Lyndon LaRouche who achieved breakthroughs in physical economy in the 1950s that allowed him to accurately forecast, in nine different instances, crises in the financial

system and the economy, all of which could have been averted. As

a result of his documented success, today LaRouche's ideas are widely studied in China, Russia, and other countries.

"Shouldn't these ideas be studied in the policy circles of the United States?

"During and after his successful campaign for President, Donald Trump called for implementing the American System of economics, but he has done little so far to demonstrate a scientific understanding of what that means in practice. Does he

have such an understanding? It is unclear. And yet a more important question is, do you know what the American System of economics is? Would you like to know all about real economics, not money? Are you ready to fight to gain that knowledge?..."

"In an eight-week course in LaRouche's economics, you will be challenged to question all of the accepted, but nonetheless false, axiomatic assumptions which have wreaked economic havoc on

this nation and much of the rest of the world, increasingly since

World War II, and which continue to be an obstacle to the creation of a New Paradigm of Global Peace based on Economic Development. More importantly, you will learn the anti-entropic

scientific principles which underlie mankind's limitless future.

Most importantly, by challenging and having the courage to change

your own axioms, you will be challenged to make the creation of

that New Paradigm the mission of your life."

So, as you can see here, this is the screen, this is the site at LaRouche PAC, the address is discover.LaRouchePAC.com. You can sign up for this class series; you have to register for

it, and be a participant in this class series. Again, this

begins just this weekend. We are looking forward to the outcome of this class series and to increasing the number of qualified, intellectual leaders of this country, as we continue to watch the world rapidly change.

Thank you very much for joining us here today, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: »En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden« Introduktion til bind II af rapporten, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«

20. juni, 2018 – Vi har den glæde at præsentere Helga Zepp-LaRouches introduktion til den kommende Schiller Institut rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen, bind II: En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden«. Rapporten forventes udgivet i slutningen af denne måned.

»Den Nye Silkevejsånd« har ændret verden til det bedre i en langt mere gennemgribende grad, end den transatlantiske sektor hidtil blot nogenlunde har forstået. Siden den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping satte den Nye Silkevej på dagsordenen i september 2013 i Kasakhstan, er en hidtil uset optimisme fejet hen over udviklingslandene i særdeleshed; en følelse af, at

fattigdom og underudvikling kan overvindes i en nær fremtid, takket være kinesiske investeringer i infrastruktur, industri og landbrug. Geopolitisk orienterede kredse i Vesten har ikke forstået, at Kina gennemfører en ny model for international politik, der takler det underskud, som arven efter kolonialisme og imperialisme har testamenteret frem til i dag: den absolute mangel på udvikling. Og fordi Kina således adresserer milliarder af menneskers eksistentielle behov, vil denne politik sandsynligvis blive den største revolution i menneskehedens historie.

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Øjeblikket for forandring er inde

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 19. juni, 2018 – To aktuelle begivenheder viser vejen for, hvordan det Nye Silkevejsparadigme er midlet til at overvinde det, der i øjeblikket piskes op i det transatlantiske område som en uundgåelig, uløselig strid: migrantkrisen og handelskrigen.

For Amerikas vedkommende mødtes i dag den bolivianske præsident Evo Morales med præsident Xi Jinping i Beijing, hvor de underskrev forpligtelser til et Bælte & Vej-samarbejde mellem Bolivia og Kina. Morales sagde, at det ville betyde økonomisk udvikling og fred på hele kontinentet. I Kina er der ligeledes en delegation fra den Dominikanske Republik, som konfererer om økonomiske projekter og erhvervsliv i Caribien. Generelt i hele Sydamerika kan denne aktivitet – sammen med en besejring af narkoforbrydere – afslutte den fattigdom og livsfare, der driver millioner af mennesker til at flygte fra

deres hjemland. I øjeblikket lever 200 mio. ud af de 650 million-plus mennesker i Latinamerika og Caribien i fattigdom, hvilket alt sammen kan ændres.

For det andet, så arbejder den japanske regering med detaljerne for det første samarbejde nogensinde med Kina om joint ventures i tredjelande, inden for Bælte & Vej-rammen. I denne uge talte premierminister Shinzo Abe om, hvordan Japans »infrastruktureksport« kan udføres på samarbejdsbasis. En særlig arbejdsgruppe arbejder på at udvælge prioriterede projekter. Dette er et arrangement for et kraftcenter.

At fremtvinge et skifte i USA og Europa til dette Nye Silkevejsperspektiv er ikke en utopisk drøm. Forandring er mulig. Øjeblikket er nu. Singapore-tomødet er modellen – reel, ikke hypotetisk – for at bryde med fortiden og bestemme fremtiden.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der i dag gennemgik situationen, understregede, at vi har det største potentiale for forandring, siden Berlinmurens fald. Et nyt system går frem i Asien, Afrika og begynder i Latinamerika. Vi må knække situationen i det transatlantiske område. Verden har et presserende behov for den nye model for relationer mellem nationer.

Zepp-LaRouche sagde, at der i Europa er en voksende erkendelse af, at det vestlige, neoliberale system totalt er slået fejl. Se engang på, hvad man kommer med som »løsninger« på migrantkrisen, som f.eks. at bygge interneringslejre i Nordafrika, som præsident for Europarådet Donald Tusk siger. Den tyske regering i særdeleshed er fortsat i krise over dette, med kansler Angela Merkel, der har en deadline på to uger til at komme med nogle svar, men hun og andre i eliten er ikke villige til at acceptere, at en ændring i principperne er nødvendig. Dette er en moralsk krise.

I USA i dag udstilledes denne samme, umoralske holdning, da

Demokrater iscenesatte udbruddet af en handling på vegne af bekymring for migranter, med det formål at forstyrre kongreshøringen, hvor Justitsministeriets generalinspektør forklarer, hvordan det korrupte FBI handlede ulovligt imod præsident Donald Trump. Se LaRouchePAC's nye erklæring fra 19. juni om dette, »*Child Abuse Hypocrites! What Evil, Genocidal Twaddle*«

(*Hyklere om overgreb mod børn! Hvilket ondt, folkemorderisk vrøvl*), som, blandt andre koncepter, påpeger, at disse samme Demokrater støtter svøben med legalisering af narkotiske lægemidler/narkotika, der dræber folk.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches nye, politiske programdokument, der nu cirkuleres på mindst otte sprog, er et stærkt fremstød for det nødvendige, politiske skifte, her og nu: »*Der skrives nu historie i Asien! EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel!*«

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping er vært for en velkomstceremoni for den bolivianske præsident Juan Evo Morales Ayma i Folkets Store Hal i Beijing, 19. juni, 2018. Xi Jinping førte forhandlinger med Juan Evo Morales Ayma tirsdag. (Xinhua/Yin Bogu)

Kinas Bælte & Vej-projekter vokser i Europa

19. juni, 2018 – Ved årets begyndelse vandt et kinesisk konsortium under ledelse af China Road & Bridge Corp. udliciteringen af opførelsen af første fase af Peljesac-broen og dens tilkørselsveje, et stort infrastrukturprojekt i Kroatien, iflg. en udførlig rapport fra Xinhua om »B&V styrker win-win-partnerskab mellem Kina og Europa mod global

usikkerhed». »Projektet er af langsigtet, strategisk betydning for hele landet«, sagde den kroatiske premierminister Andrej Plenkovic ved underskriftseremonien den 23. april og sagde desuden, at det ville hjælpe Kroatien med at blive territorialt integreret. »Jeg er overbevist om, at dette projekt vil give et stort indhold til den fremragende relation, vi allerede har mellem Kina og Kroatien, og dette er et konkret, økonomisk bidrag hertil«, sagde premierministeren til Xinhua. Minister for hav, transport og infrastruktur Oleg Butkovic kaldte byggeriet af Peljesac-broen det »førende projekt« i Kroatien.

I Spanien satte udenrigsministeriet for nylig fokus på Bælte & Vej Initiativet i sin rapport, »En strategisk vision for Spanien i Asien: 2018-2022«, som anser initiativet for en stor mulighed for en dybtgående forbindelse til det lovende, asiatiske marked. Under et møde med den kinesiske statsrådgiver og udenrigsminister Wang Yi 17. maj, sagde kong Felipe VI, at initiativet er af stor betydning for regional og global udvikling og fremgang, og at Spanien vil deltage mere aktivt i det.

I Polen planlægger det kinesiske selskab Guo Tai Rong, en af verdens største leverandører af elektrolytter til lithium-ion-batterier, at bygge en fabrik for dets flagskibsprodukt i den sydvestlige landsby Godzikowice. »Den kinesiske investors fabriksprojekt i Godzikowice er et element i strategien for at støtte udviklingen af industrien for elektriske køretøjer i vojt land«, sagde Krzysztof Senger, vicepræsident for det Polske Investerings- og Handelsagentur. Ifølge Senger vil projektet, på længere sigt, bevirket en forøget popularitet for elektriske køretøjer på polske veje og følgelig en stor forbedring af luftkvaliteten i landet.

Græsk parlamentsformand Voutsis på femdagesbesøg til Kina

18. juni, 2018 – Formand for det græske parlament fra det regerende Syriza-parti, Nikos Voutsis, rejser 18. juni til Beijing i fem dage for forhandlinger med kinesiske regeringsfolk for at styrke bilaterale, politiske og økonomiske relationer, især i sammenhæng med Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

I et interview med *Xinhua*, der blev udgivet på engelsk af Greek Observer-portalen forud for hans afrejse, sagde Voutsis: »Vi har fremragende relationer som folkeslag og lande, især i de seneste år i finans- og handelssektoren. Vi er overbeviste om, at vi udgør en bro mellem Europa og Kina for økonomien såvel som for kulturen».

Voutsis udtalte, at, i sammenhæng med det kinesisk-græske strategiske partnerskab og Bælte & Vej Initiativet, har Grækenland og Kina i de seneste år gjort betydningsfulde fremskridt mht. deres samarbejde inden for mange sektorer, men mere kunne opnås. Indblanding fra EU's side er det eneste, der forhindrer de græsk-kinesiske relationer i at udvikle sig endnu hurtigere, end de nu gør, sagde han til *Xinhua*: »Grækenlands kurs og indsats for sine relationer med Kina er ikke uforstyrret. Der er nogle forhindringer, der ligger iboende i EU-regler, og som ved flere lejligheder er forstørret i forhold til den 'trussel', som nogle europæere føler, Kinas rolle udgør. Vi er nu meget godt bekendt med de grænser, EU tillader i relationer, der ellers kunne udvikle sig meget hurtigere, og i større udstrækning», sagde han.

»Jeg er meget optimistisk mht., at hele Europa, og især Balkanlandene og vores land, ville være åben og støtte denne

betydningsfulde, strategiske plan, der også vedrører andre kontinenter, således, at der kommer en aftale om handelsbetingelser, men også om kulturelle produkter og mellemfolkelige udvekslinger», sagde han.

»Vi er i færd med at konsolidere vores relation med nabolandet, F.Y.R.O.M. [Den tidlige jugoslaviske republik Makedonien], gennem en aftale, der har et perspektiv og også er med til at åbne vejen for Bælte & Vej, også for handel«, sagde Voutsis. »Disse træk er ikke tilfældige«, med henvisning til aftalen af 17. juni mellem Grækenland og F.Y.R.O.M. om at afslutte den årelange navnestrid.

Foto: Nikos Voutsis er formand for det græske parlament siden 2015 og var forud indenrigsminister fra januar til august 2015 i Tsipras' første regering.

Store forandringer kan blive ved at komme; Trump og Xi kan løse både handel og immigration

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 18. juni, 2018 – Det netop afsluttede topmøde i Singapore har allerede ændret relationerne mellem nationer i Asien til det bedre og vist præsident Donald Trumps usædvanlige lederskabsevner og bør ændre europæernes og amerikanernes syn på, hvad der er muligt. Den meget reelle mulighed for et snarligt topmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin, som er absolut afgørende for, at der kan komme en afslutning af 15 års konstante krigskatastrofer i Sydvestasien og Nordafrika, vokser nu frem. Og der kan komme endnu flere

»game-changers« – ingen krisesituation er i øjeblikket fastlåst, hvis borgere og ledere vil gå optimistisk frem for fred og gensidig økonomisk udvikling.

Dette er frem for alt en tid, hvor mange burde gå sammen med os i Schiller Instituttet og LaRouche Political Action Committee (i USA), begge organisationer, der i årtier, siden Berlinmurens fald (1989), har været fakkelbærer for et »nyt paradigme« for økonomisk og videnskabeligt fremskridt og fred. Det, der finder sted i Asien gennem den Nye Silkevej og Korea-topmøderne, kan »bryde ud« i Europa og USA, hvis der findes beslutsomme ledere for samarbejde mellem stormagtssamarbejde – som præsident Trump har vist, at han er.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches appell om et EU-topmøde i næste uge, der rent faktisk løser den derværende migrantkrise – gennem, at europæere går sammen med Kina i den økonomiske udvikling af Afrika – cirkuleres nu internationalt på mange sprog; og nu er den samme løsning blevet foreslået i den kinesiske avis *Global Times*. Zepp-LaRouches appell, **»Der skrives nu historie i Asien: EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel!«** bør uddeles vidt og bredt for at blive det, der udløser handling, og handling nu.

USA må undgå en handelskrig med Kina, skadelig importtold på dets landbrugssektor, samt mere – det må undgå at blive politisk polariseret over immigration fra Latinamerika. Det er nemt nok for Demokraterne at skandalisere for at rejse midler og håbe på at vinde valg. Og det er nemt nok for Republikanere at udskyde og opføre sig oprørt i offentligheden. De ved begge, at de ikke foreslår nogen løsning, ingen duelig politik.

Men der findes en løsning, der bryder de statiske regler for partipolitik og geopolitik.

Præsidenten kan forhandle en undgåelse af handelskrig ved at aftale med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, at de to nationer i fællesskab vil udvikle Latinamerika gennem kreditudstedelse

til store, nye infrastrukturprojekter og agro-industriel udvikling. Med andre ord, gå med i, og bringe ind, Bælte & Vej. Det er det eneste grundlag for, at masse-immigration til USA, der er udløst af desperation, kan fjernes.

Men der er flere fordele: USA's eksport af højteknologi vil begynde. USA's eksport til Kina vil stige. Det multinationale forsikringsselskab ING har netop udgivet en forudsigelse, der siger, at Bælte & Vej initiativet vil øge den *globale* handel med 12-15 %; og endnu mere mht. handel mellem lande direkte på den Nye Silkevejs transportkorridorer. Hvem har brug for importtold?

Principperne i Helga Zepp-LaRouches appell til handling er simpelt hen principperne for Singapore-topmødet: Fortiden determinerer ikke fremtiden. »Regler for afgrænsning«, der har holdt kriser fastfrosset i årtier, gælder ikke. Og siden præsident Trump har engageret USA i Asien, hvor der nu skabes historie, er løsninger til kriser overalt mulige.

Det, der nu er brug for, som Helga sagde, er mennesker til at gennemføre disse løsninger.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og førstedame Melania Trump besøger Kina. 10. november, 2017. (Official White House Photo by Andrea Hanks)

Helga Zepp-LaRouches appell om et EU-Kina-Afrika-topmøde

præsenteret på international akademisk Asienkonference i København

København, 18. juni, 2018 – Den 10. Asian Dynamics Initiative konference blev i dag afholdt i København. Den første hovedtaler var departementschef i Danmarks Udenrigsministerium Ulrik Vestergaard Knudsen, der talte om »Danmarks Asienpolitik«. Hans tale og den efterfølgende diskussion blev streamet live til asiatiske akademikere i hele verden. Schiller Instituttets repræsentant stillede det andet spørgsmål, som indledtes med præsident for Schiller Instituttet Helga Zepp-LaRouches erklæring om, at topmødet mellem USA og Nordkorea havde været muligt pga. den Nye Silkevejsånd. Europa befinder sig i en krise pga. flygtningene, økonomien og politikken, og vi kræver en ændring af dagsordenen for det forestående EU-topmøde til at blive et EU-Kina-topmøde, for at diskutere den økonomiske udvikling af Afrika. Vil den danske regering støtte dette?

Efter først blot at have sagt »Nej«, og derefter spurgt, hvorfor ikke? sagde departementschef Vestergaard Knudsen [parafrase], og man ikke bare kan ændre dagsordenen for et annonceret topmøde, at der er andre muligheder for EU-Kina-forhandlinger, men, hvis du spørger, om jeg mener, at samarbejde mellem EU og Kina er en god idé, er svaret ja. Et EU-Kina-Afrika-topmøde ville være muligt, men man må sikre, at »resultater« bliver forberedt på forhånd.

Desværre talte den næste hovedtaler, den tyske professor dr. Hermann Kreutzmann, en ekspert i det bjerggrige område i grænseegnen mellem Kirgisistan, Tadsjikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan og Kina, imod Bælte & Vej Initiativet og CPEC (Kina-Pakistan økonomiske korridor) og sagde, at nationerne bliver håbløst forgældet og aldrig vil kunne tilbagebetale lånene og

afviste det kinesiske argument, at infrastrukturinvesteringer kan tilbagebetales takket være den forøgede økonomiske vækst, der følger af dem. Han sagde også, at, f.eks., folk i de højtbeliggende ørkenområder sagde, de foretrak at bo i jordhytter frem for de moderne boliger, kineserne bygger til dem.

I pauserne gik Schiller Instituttets repræsentant fra bord til bord og uddelte Zepp-LaRouches erklæring til omkring 50 mennesker – næsten alle deltagerne – og debatterede den Nye Silkevejspolitik med mange af dem.

Den [danske version af Zepp-LaRouches appell](#) kan læses på vores hjemmeside og bliver udsendt til folketingets medlemmer og kommunalpolitikere og til vores e-mail.-liste (Nyhedsbrev) tirsdag, 19. juni.

Et ekko af Helga Zepp-LaRouches EU-topmøde-appel i Kinas Global Times

18. juni, 2018 – Den kinesiske avis *Global Times* udgav i dag en kronik, *Neocolonial Europe Behind Aquarius' Fate (Neokoloniale Europa bag Aquarius' skæbne)*, om EU-krisen over afrikansk migration. Den italienske forfatter, Orazio Maria Gnerre, kender Lyndon og Helga LaRouches arbejde. Hans slut afsnit indeholder vigtige elementer af Helga Zepp-LaRouches appell fra 16. juni om, at et samarbejde mellem EU og Kina omkring udviklingen af de afrikanske nationaløkonomier bør være emnet på EU-topmødet 28.-29. juni – »Princippet fra Singapore-topmødet«.

Gnerre skrev, »De simple løsninger, som de to sider, regeringen og oppositionen, fremlægger, er imidlertid desværre ikke passende. Blokade af havne vil være nytteløst, hvis afrikanske lande fortsat er underudviklede i økonomiske og overstrukturelle termer og vil fortsætte med at være krigsskuepladser. Det er ikke muligt at eksportere alle Afrikas indvånere, hverken til Italien eller til Europa, i betragtning de blotte demografiske dimensioner.

Løsningen, som de europæiske vælgere og partier ikke synes at kunne få øje på, bør involvere en afslutning af Europas neokoloniale fratagelse af ejendomsret i det afrikanske område og måske komme frem til en fælles, økonomisk relation mellem selve Europa og Afrika efter den gode model, som Kina gennemfører i Centralafrika. En sådan udvikling, der ikke er aggressivt udnyttende eller politisk anmassende, kunne lægge fundamentet til fremtiden for et helt kontinent, der alt for ofte har været offer for Vestens aggressive kapitalisme.«

Gnerre har fået tilsendt Helga Zepp-LaRouches fulde appelskrift for den Europæiske Unions topmøde af særlig karakter, og det samme har mange personer omkring den nye, italienske regering, for hvem dette er et absolut afgørende spørgsmål.

Foto: Orazio Maria Gnerre (t.h.). Foto fra 2015.

Hvad er det Nye Paradigme? Afslutning og

mobilisering med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg mener, at den Nye Silkevej er ånden, der er kommet ud af lampen og ikke kan stoppes tilbage igen, hvis man simpelt hen tænker på, hvad den Nye Silkevej har gjort for landene, som deltager, frem til dette punkt, med undtagelse af visse andre, økonomiske aftaler, som Kina og et par andre lande havde, så er for det meste Latinamerika, Afrika og de fleste dele af Asien virkelig blevet nægtet den form for udviklingsperspektiv, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet tilbyder. Det er første gang, at landene i udviklingssektoren har udsigt til at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling i meget hurtigt tempo. Kina langer ikke gamle teknologier ud, gamle industrier, men bringer disse lande med om bord for at deltage i fælles rumprogrammer og andre avancerede, videnskabelige foretagender. Så folk indser, at der er et helt andet perspektiv og en helt anden mulighed for, at ideen om at overvinde fattigdom på planeten meget hurtigt er ved at blive en realitet.

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Kina går sammen med FN's Fødevare- og landbrugsorganisationer

for at afslutte fattigdom og sult;

Afrikanske nationer går også med

14. juni, 2018 – En begivenhed, der blev sponsoreret i fællesskab af to kinesiske anti-fattigdomsorganisationer og tre FN-fødevare- og landbrugsorganisationer, blev afholdt i Rom i sidste uge, for at fokusere på samarbejde for globalt at lykkes med de to første mål i »Agenda 2030« for at afslutte fattigdom, og at afslutte sult frem til dette år, inden for det mål, der bærer navnet FN's Verdensmål for bæredygtig udvikling (SDG; Sustainable Development Goals). En fælleserklæring blev udgivet om en styrkelse af partnerskabet mellem organisationerne.

Dette møde i Rom 6.-8. juni, som også involverede deltagelse på højt plan fra fire afrikanske lande – Tchad, Kenya, Senegal og Ghana – lancerede en kampagne for at indsamle case studies over fattigdomsreduktion fra hele verden, der skal være til rådighed gennem en lettilgængelig database, som Kina etablerede i 2017, ved navn *Global Poverty Reduction Online Knowledge Sharing Database* (Online fælles videns-database for global fattigdomsreduktion). En ny bog blev udgivet, *The Way Forward; Stories of Poverty Reduction in China (Vejen frem; historier om fattigdomsreduktion i Kina.)*

Forummets medsponsorer var: FN-organisationerne FAO (Fødevare- og Landbrugsorganisation); IFAD (International Fond for Landbrudsudvikling) og WFP (Verdensfødevareprogrammet); plus Kinas IPRCC (Det Internationale Fattigdomsreduktionscenter i Kina) og CIIC (Kinas Internet-Informationscenter).

Arrangementet i Rom fulgte efter et i Beijing med titlen Kinas

Internationale Forum for Fattigdomsreduktion 2018, der også så deltagelse fra Verdensbanken, Asiatisk Udviklingsbank og andre institutioner. De seneste tal om Kinas fattigdomsreduktion, der blev givet på maj-begivenheden, fastslår, rapporteret af CGTN: »I alt blev 55,64 million kinesere med bosted i landdistrikterne løftet ud af fattigdom fra 2013 til 2016, og mindst yderligere 10 mio. vil ryste fattigdommen af sig i år, hvilket betyder, at antallet af kinesere i landdistrikterne, som er blevet løftet ud af fattigdom i løbet af fem år, vil overstige 65 mio. – groft regnet svarende til befolkningen i et større, europæisk land, såsom Storbritannien, Frankrig eller Italien.« Beijing-mødet lancerede en pris for fremragende tilfælde af succes, med titlen, »Global opfordrings- og udfordringspris for bedste praksisser til reduktion af fattigdom«.

Disse møder og initiativer viser Kinas bestræbelser på at gå ud med sin anti-fattigdomssucces. Med hensyn til forbedring af landbrug og indkomst, skiller Kinas rekord sig ud i forhold til de falske anti-fattigdomsprogrammer, der karakteriserer årene 2000-2015 med FN's såkaldte Millennium-erklæring – udarbejdet af det Britiske Udenrigsministerium, og hvor forskellige former for fremgangsmåder blev promoveret for at tjene det i forvejen eksisterende City of London/Wall Street monetære system og handelssystem, som oprindeligt forarmede folk. Grundlæggende set involverede disse kyniske programmer som regel at forbinde lokale landmænd til »verdensmarkeder« ved at knytte deres indsats til en »værdikæde«, der i praksis for det meste betød udnyttelse. For eksempel, efter det caribiske jordskælv i 2010, forbandt »hjælpeprogrammer« mangodyrkere i Haiti til at leve billig mangomasse til Coca Cola til salg af trendy frugtdrikke i USA og Europa. Haiti blev efterladt forarmet.

I modsætning hertil involverer de kinesiske anti-fattigdomsprogrammer i landdistrikter at etablere transport, elektricitet, vand, boligforbedring og at identificere,

hvordan man enten opgraderer den eksisterende produktion af afgrøder, eller også introducerer nye afgrøder, der er bedre egnet til området, samt/eller tilbyde flytning. I dette forløb sørges der for bedre sundhedsomsorg, uddannelse og kulturelle aktiviteter.

Talere på Rom-begivenheden gennemgik omfanget af den kinesiske succes og, hvad der nu må gøres internationalt. »I løbet af de seneste 40 år har Kina løftet 700 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, hvilket udgør over 70 % af den globale fattigdomsreduktion. Kina har sat et mål for fjernelse af den resterende fattigdom frem til 2020, et årti foran FN's mål«, rapporterede CGTN 6. juni.

FAO-vicegeneraldirektør for programmer, Daniel Gustafson, der talte om den globale udfordring, sagde, »henved 703 mio. mennesker lever fortsat i ekstrem fattigdom ... og tallet for mennesker, der lider under kronisk manglende sikkerhed for fødevareforsyning, var 815 mio. i 2016, en stigning fra 777 mio. i 2015«.

Kinas internationale aktiviteter imod fattigdom og sult til dato blev gennemgået af Niu Dun, kinesisk ambassadør til FAO. »Vi har hidtil sendt flere end 1.000 eksperter og teknikere til Afrika, Asien, det sydlige Stillehavsområde, Latinamerika og Caribien for at hjælpe lande med at forbedre deres sikkerhed for fødevareforsyning.« Niu sagde, at rammen for samarbejde kommer fra FAO's programmer Syd-Syd- og Trekantsamarbejde.

Repræsentanter for hvert af de afrikanske lande, der deltog, gav specifikke oplysninger om deres nationers aktiviteter.

Foto: Grundskolen i Hujiaying i Kinas fjerne Shaanxi-provins er en af de skoler, der nyder godt af det kinesiske program, 'gratis frokost for børn'. Foto fra 2012.

Kina afsætter 10 mia. dollar til den Nordlige Arktiske Rute og tilknyttede projekter

13. juni, 2018 – På sidelinjerne af Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens topmøde 9.-10. juni i Qingdao, Kina, mødtes ledere af Ruslands Vnesheconombank (VEB) og China Development Bank (CDB) for at underskrive en af deres landes største bilaterale investeringsaftaler nogensinde. Ifølge GBTimes medienetværk i dag, har CDB indgået aftale om at låne op til 65 mia. yuan, svarende til 600 mia. rubel (\$10 mia.) til Ruslands VEB til finansiering af projekter under Beijings Bælte & Vej Initiativ og den Moskva-ledede Eurasiske Økonomiske Union (EAEU).

Under denne aftale kunne CDB og VEB sammen finansiere herved 70 projekter, godkendt af parterne, især i det arktiske område. »Inden for denne koordinering har vi en række betydningsfulde projekter, i særdeleshed dem på den Nordlige Sejlrute og på Kina-Europa højhastigheds-forbindelsen. Der er i øjeblikket omkring 70 projekter, vi sammen kunne finansiere, og som ville bidrage meget til at koordinere integrationsprocesser«, citeres VEB-formand Igor Shuvalov for at sige i en selskabs-pressemeddeelse.

Michele Geraci, medlem af den nye italienske regering, giver noget at tænke over med hensyn til samarbejde med Kina

13. juni, 2018 – I en artikel med titlen, »Kina og regeringen for forandring«, har den nyudnævnte viceudenrigsminister for Udviklingsministeriet, prof. Michele Geraci, opregnet 11 sektorer, inden for hvilke Italien burde samarbejde med Kina inden for rammerne af Bælte & Vej-politikken. Geracis artikel blev udgivet på beppegrillo.it-bloggen den 11. juni. Her følger nogle uddrag:

»En udenrigs- og økonomipolitik, der giver Kina mere opmærksomhed, vil øge sandsynligheden for regeringskontraktens succes. Ja, Kina kan spille en rolle inden for stort set hvert eneste punkt i kontrakten – for nogles vedkommende en udfordring, for andre en mulighed.«

Det første punkt er finanspolitikken. »Hvem kan hjælpe os med at styre gæld og 'spread' – forskellen på obligationers udbuds- og efterspørgselspris? Kina. Hvis ECB begynder at afvikle QE (kvantitativ lempelse), med rentestigning til følge, vi Italien søger andre købere til sine lån, købere, der har rigelig likviditet, en strategisk interesse i at opbygge relationer med Italien, og som søger investeringer med højere afkast end dem, Amerika og Tyskland kan tilbyde. Kina ejer, hvad der svarer til \$3 billioner i valutareserver, som tidligere ikke altid er blevet investeret optimalt.«

Kina kan lære Italien, hvordan man håndterer folkevandringer, med Kina, der har »håndteret verdens største folkevandringer

fra landdistrikter til byområder, med op til 18 mio. mennesker om året i 40 år». Kina byggede først infrastruktur og flyttede dernæst mennesker.

En skattereform fungerer bedre med udenlandske investeringer. Hvorfra? Fra Kina. Greenfield-investeringer er at foretrække, som i Ungarn.

Lov og orden: Kina er den nation, hvor dette fungerer bedst. »I Kina kan kvinder gå på gaden om natten uden den frygt, der dominerer os.«

»Fremstillet i Italien« og eksport. Kina er markedet med størst potentiiale. E-biler: Kina er det land, der investerer mest i e-biler.

Infrastruktur: »Hvilket land har det største knowhow og investerer mest i hele verden i udvikling af transport, jernbaner, havne? Kina.

»På dette historiske tidspunkt er Kina det land, der besidder den højeste viden om udvikling af infrastruktur og er stadig meget interesseret i at investere i Italien gennem projekter, der øger produktiv kapacitet, såsom havnen i Trieste, men ikke kun den. Tilgængelige tal siger, Kina har investeret over \$300 mia. alene i projekter knyttet til infrastruktur, heraf \$100 mia. i Afrika og \$50 mia. i Europa. Lad os blive vant til at have med tolv-cifrede tal at gøre.«

»Afrika og migranter. Hvem kan hjælpe Afrika? Kina.« Geraci rapporterer, at Kina er det land, der investerer mest i Afrika, og takket være Kina, er fattigdom i Afrika for første gang begyndt at falde. »Kina tilbyder Europa og Italien i særdeleshed en historisk mulighed for at samarbejde om social-økonomisk stabilisering af Afrika, som vi absolut ikke bør forpasse; vi må derfor styrke samarbejde mellem Italien og Kina i Afrika.«

»Samarbejde med Rusland. Hvor findes der et mere venligtsindet

land over for Rusland, der kan hjælpe os med at omskrive geopolitik i Asien? Kina.« »Netop som et meget grimt G7, symbol på vestligt forfald, fandt sted i Canada, var Putin her i Beijing, og Trump ville tage af sted til Singapore for at møde Kim Jong-un ... Det er meget klart for mig, hvem, der bliver de væsentlige spillere i det næste årti. Ophævelsen af sanktionerne må også placeres på et større skakbræt for at udvikle tættere relationer med resten af den asiatiske verden.«

Xi angriber voldsomt civilisationernes sammenstød på basis af nulsumsspil og opfordrer til ny international win-win-orden

10. juni, 2018 – Efter indledningsvist at citere Konfutse, brugte den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping sin hovedtale til Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens topmøde 8.-9. juni til at understrege, at »Shanghai-ånden, en skabende vision, der transgenderer forældede koncepter, såsom civilisationernes sammenstød, kold krig og nulsums-mentalitet, har vendt et nyt blad i de internationale relationers historie og vundet voksende støtte fra det internationale samfund«. Han sagde, at »stræben efter samarbejde til gensidig fordel repræsenterer en stigende tendens«, og yderligere: »Alt imens vi fortsat hører en sådan retorik som civilisationernes sammenstød eller den

ene civilisations overlegenhed over en anden, så er det imidlertid civilisationernes forskellighed, der opretholder menneskeligt fremskridt. Ja, gensidig læring mellem forskellige kulturer er en forhåbning, som alle folkeslag er fælles om ... Vi bør afvise koldkrigsmentaliteten og konfrontation mellem blokke og modsætte os praksisser, der går ud på at søge absolut tryghed for én selv, på bekostning af andre, for således i stedet at opnå tryghed for alle.

Vi bør være fortalere for ligeværdighed, gensidig læring, dialog og inddragelse mellem civilisationer. Det er vigtigt, at vi overvinder kulturelle misforståelser, sammenstød og overherredømme gennem udvekslinger, gensidig læring og sameksistens.«

Xi vendte sig dernæst mod specifikke forslag for SCO, inkl., at Kina vil etablere en ny, særlig lånefacilitet til \$4,7 mia. inden for rammerne af SCO Inter-Bank Consortium, for at skabe udvikling i SCO-nationerne. Han sagde, at »Shanghai-ånden er vores fælles aktiv«, der kan vejlede gruppen til at »opbygge en åben, inkluderende, ren og smuk verden, der nyder varig fred, universel tryghed og fælles fremgang. Til dette formål vil jeg gerne foreslå følgende:

- »Respektér hinandens valg af udviklingsvej ... styrk harmoni og enhed ved at søge fælles fodslag og tilsidesætte uoverensstemmelser.«
- »Bekämp 'tre onde kræfter', som er terrorisme, separatisme og ekstremisme [og] styrk samarbejde omkring forsvarssikkerhed.«
- »Opbyg en stærk kraft til opnåelse af fælles udvikling og fremgang. Vi bør øge komplementariteten af vore respektive udviklingsstrategier, fortsat fremme Bælte & Vej-samarbejdet under princippet for levering af fælles fordele gennem udstrakt rådslagning og fælles bidrag, fremskynde facilitering af regional handel og fremskynde gennemførelsen af Aftalen om Facilitering af International Vejtransport, samt andre

samarbejdsdokumenter. Kina vil byde alle parter velkommen til den første Kinesiske Internationale Importudstilling, der skal afholdes i Shanghai i november i år. Den kinesiske regering støtter opførelsen af et demonstrationsområde i Qingdao til Kina-SCO lokalt økonomi- og handelssamarbejde og vil etablere en komite for juridiske tjenester for SCO-medlemslande, og som skal yde juridisk assistance til erhvervssamarbejde ... «

- Xi støttede igangværende programmer, såsom »ungdomsudvekslingslejren, samt sikre solidt fremskridt i samarbejdet om uddannelse, videnskab og teknologi, kultur, turisme, sundhed, katastrofehjælp og medier«. Han sagde ligeledes, at »Kina tilbyder at yde meteorologiske tjenesteydelser til alle parter, der bruger dets Fengyun-2 vejrsatellitter«.
- »Gennem at indgå i dialog med IMF og Verdensbanken og andre internationale finansinstitutioner, kan vi bidrage med vores andel til at løse brændpunkter og forbedre den globale regeringsstyrelse.«

Hele Xis tale til SCO-topmødet kan læses her:
http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-06/10/c_137244587.htm

Foto: Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Arkivfoto.

**Silkevejsånden
smittefarlig!
Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-**

LaRouche, Instituttets konference i New York, 9. juni, 2018: Dona Nobis Pacem – Giv os fred, gennem økonomisk udvikling

Jeg er faktisk meget optimistisk med hensyn til situationen. Jeg mener, der absolut er en mulighed for, at vi i den nærmeste fremtid vil se fremkomsten af et fuldstændig Nyt Paradigme for civilisation. For allerede på nuværende tidspunkt samles flertallet af nationer omkring ideen om, at der findes én menneskehed, og som tilhører en højere orden end nationale interesser og end selv geopolitisk konfrontation. Aldrig før har modsigelsen mellem og åbenheden i kampen mellem det Nye Paradigme og det gamle paradigme været mere åbenlys end netop nu. Denne konference blev oprindelig planlagt for at fremskynde denne proces ...

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Øvrige talere på Panel I:

Jason Ross, medforfatter af rapporten "Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; En vision for en økonomisk renæssance".

Dr. Xu Wenhong, vicegeneralsekretær for Bælte & Vej-studier, det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenkaber, Ét Bælte, én Vej-initiativet.

Dmitry Polyanskiy, første permanente vicerepræsentant for den Russiske føderation til FN.

Diskussion.

Xi Jinping påkalder ånden fra Konfutse for SC0's skabelse af en 'verden med varig fred'

10. juni, 2018 – I Xi Jinpings åbningsbemærkninger til banketten, hvor han bød delegationerne til Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens topmøde i Kina velkommen, vendte Xi sig mod Konfutse som kilde til de dybtgående og poetiske koncepter, der er nødvendige for at afstikke retningen for SC0's – og verdens – aktiviteter. Efter at fastslå, at det var en glæde at modtage hans gæster i Qingdao, Shandong-provinsen, sagde Xi, som det rapporteres af *Xinhua*:

»Shandong er Konfutses hjemprovins og konfucianismens fødested. Konfucianisme, der er en integreret del af den kinesiske civilisation, mener, at 'en retfærdig sag bør forfølges for det almene vel', og den er fortaler for harmoni, enhed og et fælles samfund for alle nationer, sagde Xi til gæsterne. Konfucianismens understregning af enhed og harmoni

har meget til fælles med Shanghai-ånden[1], nemlig gensidig tillid, gensidig fordel, ligeværdighed, rådslagning, respekt for forskellige civilisationer og forfølgelse af fælles udvikling, sagde han. 'Shanghai-åndens fokus på at søge fælles fodslag samtidig med, at man sætter forskelligheder i baggrunden og forfølger gensidigt fordelagtigt samarbejde, har vundet udbredt, international opbakning og støtte', sagde den kinesiske præsident.«

Senere, i sine officielle bemærkninger til topmødet, med titlen, »Bær Shanghai-ånden fremad for at opbygge et fællesskab for en fælles fremtid«, indledte præsident Xi sine bemærkninger med følgende:

»I denne vidunderlige juni måned er det mig en fornøjelse at byde jer alle velkommen til den pittoreske by Qingdao, til det 18. møde i Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens Medlemsstaters Lederråd. For mere end 2.500 år siden havde Konfutse, den store, kinesiske filosof, dette at sige: 'Hvilken fryd at venner kommer langvejs fra!' Det er derfor af særlig betydning, at jeg er vært for distingverede gæster i Shandong, Konfutses hjemprovins, til et topmøde, som vil kortlægge SCO's fremtidige kurs.«

I den samme tale påkaldte Xi ligeledes ideerne hos Mencius, en elev af Konfutse:

»Mencius, en anden kinesisk filosof fra gammel tid, observerede rammende, 'Når Konfutse ser ned fra toppen af Dongshan-bjerget, ser han det lokale kongerige Lu; når han ser ned fra toppen af Tai-bjerget, ser han hele landet.' I en tid, hvor verden undergår stor udvikling, transformation og tilpasning, må vi sigte højt og skue langt og holde trit med både verdens og vor tids underliggende tendens, for at arbejde for mere fremskridt for den menneskelige civilisation.«

Foto: Kinas præsident Xi Jinping taler til SCO's topmøde i Qingdao, Kina.

Sov ikke sommeren væk; historien kunne totalt ændre sig

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 4. juni, 2018 – Tre Schiller Institutbegivenheder viser, at det nye paradigme for økonomisk fremskridt og samarbejde mellem nationer, som er vokset frem fra Asien og nu er begyndt at transformere Afrika, kan nå ind i Europa, ind i det krigshærgede Sydvestasien og kan engagere præsident Donald Trumps Amerika.

Den 30. maj gik Instituttet sammen med den kinesiske ambassade i Sverige og det Kinesisk-Svenske Erhvervsråd for at samle et stort diplomat- og erhvervspublikum og gøre det klart, hvorfor Kinas Bælt & Vej Initiativ har fanget Østeuropas opmærksomhed og ligeledes tilbyder økonomisk genoplivning til Vesteuropa. 6. juni vil Schiller Instituttet og Yemens Almene Investeringsmyndighed præsentere en ny rapport om, hvordan Yemen kan genopbygges med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, selv med Saudi-Arabien og dens »koalition«, der angriber og bomber den eneste havn, der udgør landets livline, den yemenitiske havn Hodeidah.

Og på Schiller Institutets konference 9. juni i New York vil Institutets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche få følgeskab af talere fra FN-konsulater og amerikanske ledere, der vil arbejde for, at præsident Trump får et topmøde med den russiske præsident Putin – hvilket er helt uundværligt for fred i Mellemøsten og sikkerhed i hele verden.

At præsidentens topmøde med Nordkoreas Kim Jong-un næste tirsdag kunne føre til et tøbrud i verdens ældste »uopløselige«, frosne konflikt, er et vidnesbyrd til fordel for det nye paradigme for nationalt samarbejde, der har udviklet sig i Asien. Kina, Rusland, Japan, Indien og naturligvis Sydkorea arbejder alle for præsident Trumps succes og giver ham større frihed til at ændre sin indstilling til en udvikling på topmødet i retning af en atomafrustning.

Hans succes vil også være deres succes pga. gennembruddene i infrastruktur-konnektiviteten i hele Eurasien, som kan følge efter fred på Koreahalvøen.

Senere kunne et topmøde mellem Trump og Putin, der nu arbejdes på, imod britisk geopolitiks og dens tilhængeres hylende opposition, bringe den samme udvikling til selv Sydvestasiens krigszone.

I dag beskrev Helga LaRouche udsigterne for arbejdet hen imod »principper for en fælles skæbne for menneskeheden« som forhåbningsfulde. Vesteuropa vil, tilføjede hun, enten erstatte sine nuværende principper (for nedskæringspolitik over for menneskeheden), eller også eksplodere. Selv de haltende tegn på økonomisk vækst i Amerika under Trumps præsidentskab har været tilstrækkeligt til at forårsage, at finanskredse fordømmer en »afkobling« fra et Europa, der atter falder bagud mod nulvækst, eller det, der er værre.

Og de halter, kombineret med kulturelle og postindustrielle sygdomme, der får den forventede, gennemsnitlige levealder i Amerika til at falde og store missioner, som udforskning af rummet, til at gå tabt.

Vi vil føre kampagne for Lyndon LaRouches metode til en økonomisk genrejsning, »LaRouches fire nye økonomiske love«. Glass-Steagall, for at bryde Wall Street op, og en statslig nationalbankpraksis, der skal erstatte det med produktiv kredit, er allerede blevet forsigtigt rejst i Italiens nye

regering. I USA har de ført til »videnskabsdrevet økonomi«, forcerede programmer for fusionskraft og udforskning af Solsystemet, som bringer ekslosioner i produktivitet.

Dette er det nye paradigme, omkring hvilket de asiatiske magter ønsker USA's samarbejde.

Foto: Frivillige aktivister fra LaRouchePAC i det nordlige New Jersey mobiliserer for LaRouches Fire Love. Maj 2018. (Photo Sylvia Rosas / LaRouchePAC)

Jason Ross fra LaRouchePAC Videnskabsteam, USA, i København: Et nyt paradigme for verden for en bedre fremtid for menneskeheden

Jason Ross: »Vi har virkelig en utrolig mulighed netop nu for at ændre de koncepter, der udgør grundlaget for, hvordan vi træffer beslutninger – politiske beslutninger, økonomiske beslutninger, selv kulturelle beslutninger. Der har været et angreb på det aspekt af os, der gør os menneskelige. Hvis vi ikke havde en forbindelse til udødelighed; hvis vores liv ikke var i stand til at efterlade noget, til at gøre noget, der går ud over vores egen død, ville vi faktisk, rent kulturelt, ikke være andet end dyr. Vi ville være ligesom en slags dyr; vi

ville udsøge os dejlige ting, og det er da rart at have god mad, jeg kan godt lide god mad, og det er en god ting, det er dejligt at have det sjovt; men uden denne evne til at leve på en måde, så man, mens man lever sit liv, ved, at det vil have værdi for altid, så er man ikke et helt menneske. Og man kan ikke fylde det tomrum ved at forsøge at have travlt for at skubbe denne følelse af tomhed væk, eller at forsøge at købe ting for at skubbe denne følelse af tomhed væk; man må adressere det ved at gøre noget meningsfuldt. Og jeg mener, det er den største grusomhed ved det nuværende økonomiske system, som vi har i de fleste vestlige nationer; det skader økonomien; det gør folk fattigere; det koncentrerer rigdom hos mennesker, der arbejder i finansverdenen og assisterer den; det fortsætter Det britiske Imperium; og dets mest tragiske aspekt er, at det stjæler fra os, det tager fra mennesker det, der var blevet udviklet hen over århundreder som en kultur; en kultur, der gjorde det muligt for folk at gøre noget, der ville have mening efter deres død. Og det er det, vi må bringe tilbage som en del af at skabe et nyt paradigme. Det betyder, at vi har koncepter, der går længere end til det, Kina har foreslået med Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Det er et godt forslag. Der er mere at gøre. Det vil jeg komme nærmere ind på, og jeg vil, som denne rapport viser, specifikt tale lidt om Afrika som en case study, ved at sammenligne, hvordan det gamle paradigme har relateret til dette kontinent, og hvordan det nye paradigme relaterer til det.«

Video I: Jason Ross' præsentation

Video II: Diskussion

Se også den danske introduktion til rapporten:

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: en vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.

Part 1:

Part 2:

Succesrig Bælte & Vej-seminar i Stockholm

Successful Belt and Road Seminar in Stockholm

On Wednesday morning, May 30th, 2018, the Schiller Institute hosted a seminar together with China's Chamber of Commerce in Sweden, China Eastern Airlines, supported by: Embassy of China in Sweden, China Cultural Center and in cooperation with: China Sweden Business Council.

It was very successful with the Chinese Ambassador speaking, together with the Ambassador of Pakistan, and the Chargé d'Affaires from South Africa as well as with Stephen Brawer, Hussein Askary and other prominent speakers. Jason Ross opened and moderated the seminar which was attended by 83 participants from embassies, industry, institutions including from the Foreign Ministry. Media were represented by Chinese media and a journalist from the largest Swedish tabloid. A number Schiller Institute contacts participated. The title of the seminar was "The Significance of China's Belt and Road Initiative for World Economic Development."

After the Chinese Ambassador, Stephen Brawer made a presentation including a strong attack against geopolitics and "the modern form of the British Empire." The topic of his speech was: "The Strategic Significance of the BRI: Overcoming Geopolitics." As the seminar also had diplomats from Pakistan and South Africa it was made clear that the

Belt & Road is not only about China but a global perspective.

Hussein Askary opened up the second panel with a speech about "The Potentially Transformative Impact of the Belt and Road on Sweden, Europe and Third Parties." He presented the work of the Schiller Institute to promote the New Silk Road since the early 1990s up to now. He was followed by managers of various companies from China and Sweden. The Deputy General Manager of Bank of China Stockholm Branch presented the impact of the B&R policies on today's economy. Two Swedish consultants presented ways and means to develop business, esp. production and infrastructure between China and Sweden. Also the head of China Eastern Airlines, who sponsored the seminar, presented his expanding airline network between Europe and China/Asia.

In the first question period Ulf Sandmark called for Sweden to join the Belt & Road bringing up the model of Swedish Chinese industrial cooperation experience from the Volvo Cars success story, calling for extending this model of Swedish-Chinese innovative industrial cooperation to the BRI projects in Africa.

The seminar was a breakthrough from two standpoints. First that the Chinese deliberately are taking the gloves off by inviting the Schiller Institute to speak clearly about the British role of geopolitics as the ideology behind the hysterical attacks against the B&R from the Swedish establishment. Secondly the seminar was a breakthrough for the Schiller Institute in Sweden reaching out to very productive networks as well as establishment institutions who were present at the seminar.

Audience members were very open about saying they learnt something new about the B&R, which so far for most people, and especially institutions, has been misunderstood as some limited trade policy with China. The global, economic,

cultural and scientific perspective in the new paradigm of B&R had been lacking in their understanding so far. Bringing in Africa in the focus, as the continent with an expected more than 2 billion population 2050 and as the coming motor of world economic growth, helped very much to widen the perspective of the audience.

Stephen Brawer's speech: "The Strategic Significance of the BRI: Overcoming Geopolitics" started off with the World Land-Bridge map followed by a picture of Helga Zepp-LaRouche at B&R Forum in Beijing May 2017. He quoted President Xi Jinping at Boao Forum, April 2018: In a world aspiring for peace and development, the cold-war and zero-sum mentality looks even more out of place. ... To promote common prosperity and development in today's world, we have no choice but to pursue greater connectivity and integrated development." Contrasting that, Brawer presented the Halford Mackinder's Heartland theory. Bringing geopolitics into today with the example of Zbigniew Brzezinski who used Mackinder's map in his book from 1997. As an example for Sweden Brawer pointed to another neutral European nation, Austria, who has taken a clear stand against geopolitics and joined the B&R. Touching upon the philosophical East-West dialogue Brawer pointed to the deep influence of Confucius on the founder of the American republic: Benjamin Franklin. After a quote from President Xi Jinping speech at the UN, January 2017 "Towards a Community of Shared Future for Mankind," Brawer ended with the quotes from Krafft Erickson from the book the {Extraterrestrial imperative: From Closed to Open World}, 1971, about the limitless development potential of space.

In his speech the Pakistani Ambassador praised the development corridor China is building in Pakistan from the Chinese border to the Indian Ocean port of Gwadar. It will open up the landlocked neighbor countries in Central Asia and also provide a shortcut into China for the Maritime Silk Road, he explained.

The Chargé d’Affairs of South Africa rose to the occasion as a member of BRICS and took a global perspective and not just African. He brought up the whole historical colonial past by referring to the Bandung conference defining the relations between Asia and Africa.

In the Q&A of first panel the ambassadors and Brower answered questions, where many of the points were sharpened.

This seminar came at a time where a massive mobilization in the media and think tank sector against the BRI, describing China as a new hegemon in the world. An unprecedented number of seminar have been and will be held around these days on the theme, and a new state-backed think tank, New Silk Road Observatory, will be established on June 4th, amid a lot of fanfare. The Schiller Institute Seminar is the only one with a positive and constructive tone. In answering questions, the Chinese Ambassador told the audience to ask the Schiller Institute if they had questions about the BRI, because they have the best knowledge of it. The effect on the audience was just that, as many persons said they wanted to invite the Schiller Institute for followups.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 17. maj 2018: Israels Netanyahu forsøger at

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

Video 1. del:

Video 2. del:

Lyd:

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

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

Korrespondent Hou Nu spurgte Beasley om hans opfattelse af de

»fremtidige udsigter for samarbejde«, efter han havde talt med repræsentanter fra Kinas Landbrugsmiisterium, og, om Kinas »erfaring inden for fattigdomsreduktion« kunne hjælpe andre lande i verden.

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

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

'Aftaler' eller krige? Om Trump går sammen om økonomi med Xi og mødes med Putin, vil afgøre det

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 13. maj, 2018 – En japansk avis har rejst den mulighed, at præsident Donald Trumps afgørende topmøde den 12. juni med lederen af D.P.R.K., Kim Jong-un,

måske får tilslutning fra Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Denne rapport, med en unavngiven amerikansk embedsmand som kilde, er slet ikke blevet bekræftet. Men muligheden for, at lederne af de tre våbenhvilelante i Koreakrigen vil mødes, med det inkluderede mål at afslutte krigen med en traktat, er meget betydningsfuld for, at dette topmøde vil fremme fred og økonomisk fremskridt i verden.

Det er imidlertid vigtigere, at præsident Trump træffer beslutningen om at følge sin egen kampagne for Alexander Hamiltons »Amerikanske System« for at »gøre Amerika stort igen«, eller han i stedet følger det britiske system for store profitter fra handel og billig arbejdskraft, som hans parti og rådgivere påtvinger ham.

Hvorfor? Fordi en beslutning til fordel for det Amerikanske System betyder at gå ind i et samarbejde med Kinas fremragende Bælte & Vej Initiativ for store infrastrukturprojekter, som i sig selv er en kulmination af årtier, og efter årtier, af, at kineserne har lært og vedtaget Hamiltons økonomi med kinesiske karaktertræk. Og det vil gøre præsident Trumps Korea-»aftale« til en succes.

Præsident Moon Jae-in fra Sydkorea har allerede fremlagt en fredsplan til den nordkoreanske leder, der omfatter byggeri af ny infrastruktur for at integrere Koreahalvøen i Bælte & Vej Initiativet; så selv om den tredje leder, der er bragt på bane for topmødet den 12. juni i Singapore, skulle vise sig at være præsident Moon, så vil det afgørende spørgsmål fortsat være det samme.

Udenrigsminister Pompeos diskussion i dag på »Fox News Sunday« om forberedelsen til dette topmøde viste det store problem med indflydelsen, der kommer fra britisk imperieøkonomi. »Private amerikanske firmaer – og ikke amerikanske skatteborgerpenge – vil gå ind og hjælpe Nordkorea med at udvikle en økonomi for det 21. århundrede«, hvis landet opgiver sine programmer for atomvåben og ballistiske missiler, sagde Pompeo.

Disse selskabers visioner om profit vil støde samme med det integrerede projekt for atomafrustning og fred: At bringe Koreahalvøen ind i hele udviklingen med den Eurasiske Landbro, hele omfanget af ny konnektivitet fra Japan til Paris og Madrid.

Schiller Instituttets præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde til Kinas Weixing Satellite Communications, at, hvis Trump vælger den britiske model, vil det føre til en dybtgående, økonomisk krise for USA og verden. »Under sådanne omstændigheder vil hele det transatlantiske system synke ned i kaos. Hvis han går ... med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, vil dette nye, økonomiske fællesskab i Eurasien få den direkte modsatte virkning.«

Præsident Trump har fortsat med at have denne impuls, selv med konfliktpørgsmålet om handel med Kina. Den 13. maj tweetede han, »præsident Xi fra Kina og jeg arbejder sammen for at give et massigt, kinesiske telefonselskab, ZTE, en måde, hvorpå det kan komme tilbage i erhvervslivet, hurtigt. For mange jobs i Kina tabt. Handelsministeriet instrueret i at få det gjort!«

Bælte & Vej kan entydigt få Trumps Korea-»aftale« til at fungere.

Præsidenten ønsker tydeligvis en omfattende Mellemøsten-»aftale« med Iran og mener, at intensivt økonomisk pres – bedre kaldet finanskrigsførelse – vil skaffe aftalen. Men han har retning direkte mod den britiske, geopolitiske fælde. Britiske efterretningsaktiver i Israel og Saudi-Arabien ønsker ikke en ny Iran-»aftale«, men en Iran-krig, endnu et trin på nedstigningen i krigene fra Irak til Libyen, Syrien og Yemen, der fører til krigshelvedet med atommagten Rusland.

Trump kan intet opnå i Sydvestasien uden topmødet med Putin, som han tydeligvis ønsker, og som britisk og amerikansk efterretning er rasende for at forhindre ham i at få.

Igen, fra Weixing Satellite Communications 13. april, »I et interview med nærværende nyhedstjeneste, sagde Helga Zepp-

LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Instituttet, at, jo hurtigere, præsident Trump og den russiske præsident kan mødes, desto hurtigere kan de gøre en ende på faren for en konflikt. 'På præcis det tidspunkt, hvor præsident Trump gav udtryk for dette ønske, blev mange operationer i USA sat i gang for at forhindre dette i at finde sted'.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouches forudsigtelse her involverer ligeledes, at Trumps USA selv vender tilbage til det »Amerikanske Økonomiske System« i Hamiltons tradition, som det specificeres i de »fire nye love«, som hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, foreslog i 2014. Disse forholdsregler begynder med genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven, der vil bryde de største Wall Street-banker og Londoncentrerede banker op, uden hvilket det finanskrak, hun advarede om, kan bortfeje alle »aftaler«.

Foto: Præsident Trumps rejse til Tyskland og G20-topmødet. Præsident Donald J. Trump og præsident Xi Jinping. 8. juli, 2017. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

Gennembruddene i Korea beviser princippet! Den Nye Silkevej er vejen til fred. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 11. maj, 2018.

Engelsk udskrift:

Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle!

The New Silk Road Is The Path to Peace.

LaRouche PAC International Webcast

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's May 11, 2018. My name is Matthew Ogden and you're joining us for our weekly strategic broadcast from larouchepac.com.

As you can see on the screen here, the title of our show is "Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle; New Silk Road Is the

Path to Peace". As many of our viewers might remember, in her New Year's address on January 1st of this year, Helga Zepp-LaRouche declared that 2018 must be the year that geopolitics is overcome; and that a New Paradigm of win-win relations and win-win cooperation is fully embraced.

In a discussion this afternoon, Helga Zepp-LaRouche called attention to those remarks that she delivered on New Year's Day;

and stated that we're seeing real breakthroughs on this front globally. We're seeing the forging of a new relationship between

China and India with the meetings that have occurred between President Modi and President Xi Jinping, as we've reported previously. We're seeing a realignment underway between China and Japan, which has been one of the leading geopolitical rivalries in the Asia-Pacific region. And of course, we're seeing the historic breakthroughs now occurring in Korea, which

clearly China has also played a major role in advancing and in securing.

All of these developments should show us that the possibility for achieving the challenge that Helga Zepp-LaRouche

posed in that New Year's message, is very real; and is very real

within this year – 2018. No matter how incredulous you may

have been when she first delivered those remarks, look at how far we've come. If we continue to keep our eye on the big picture strategically, and to understand what is at stake, we'll be able to keep a laser focus on the strategy which she laid out in those remarks. Remember, we have two paradigms that are now acting on this planet which cannot continue to coexist. Under the old paradigm of geopolitics in which major powers compete with one another for dominance and hegemony, war is the inevitable consequence, as we've experienced time and time again. Not only in the 20th Century, but really going all the way back to ancient Greece; that is the so-called Thucydides trap. But under the New Paradigm, we recognize that in the age of thermonuclear weapons, war is no longer a viable option if we wish mankind to survive. Rather, we must embrace the idea of a community of common destiny, as President Xi Jinping of China has characterized it; in which sovereign nations, with mutual respect, cooperate with each other under the framework of win-win relations and common benefit in confronting and overcoming the common challenges of mankind. That latter New Paradigm is now proving itself, with the great potential that we see for a breakthrough on the Korean Peninsula serving as an excellent case in point. As you'll see, the Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road Initiative, is proving to be the key which is unlocking all of these breakthroughs that

we're now watching develop in front of our eyes.

Now, I'm sure that many Americans have been following this news, obviously; including the dramatic developments over just the past several days with Secretary Pompeo's secret trip to meet

with Kim Jong-un. That's what's depicted in this picture [Fig.]

1] that we have on the screen here. He negotiated the release of the final American hostages who were being held by North Korea.

You probably saw the images the previous week, as we have here on

the screen [Fig. 2] of the historic summit between President Kim

Jong-un and President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, which took place in the Demilitarized Zone. However, what many Americans might not be knowledgeable of, is the content of these meetings.

You saw the photographs, but what was discussed? And how did this possibility for peace on the Korean Peninsula be advanced as

far as it has been? The key moment in that meeting between President Moon and President Kim Jong-un took place when President Moon of South Korea handed Kim Jong-un a thumb drive.

This thumb drive contained detailed plans for new rail routes, new power development projects, and other infrastructure projects

for North Korea. What President Moon called a "new economic map

for the Korean Peninsula." So, here's how that plan was described in an article that was published on the website citylab.com under the title "A Genius Plan to Modernize North Korea's Trains". As you can see here [Fig. 3], the subtitle was

"In Korean Peace Talks, all eyes are on Denuclearization. But

a

plan to link the nations' railways could be far more transformative." The article discusses in detail what is contained in this new economic map for the Korean Peninsula.

It

says:

"At the center of Moon's New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula is a railway modernization plan that's much more than

an infrastructure project. It's a key piece in the geopolitical

puzzle to connect North Korea to the world – and entice the regime to keep its promises. When it comes to the Korean Peninsula, North Korea's denuclearization always gets top billing. But the agreement to re-link the railways between the two countries has the potential to be even more transformative than the promise of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

"As a first step, the rail project outlined in the Panmunjom Declaration would connect the railway from Seoul to Pyongyang, passing through Kaeseong in the North. Ultimately, it

would end in Shinuiju, North Korea, linking up at the border with

Dandong, China. But the ultimate plan drawn up by the South Korean government is much more ambitious. It envisions an additional high-speed line from Seoul to Shinuiju via Pyongyang,

along with the modernization of six other railways traversing North Korea. Currently the rails there are so decrepit that trains can only average 50 kilometers an hour, and the rails would break under heavy loads. Retrofitting would allow speeds of

100 kilometers an hour and enable heavier loads.

"Most significantly, the plan would connect North Korea to China and Russia, allowing North Korea to ultimately become a crucial connector between East Asia and Europe. The Shinuiju-Dandong crossing is the hub of North Korea's commerce

with China; adding a high-speed train line would go a long way toward facilitating even more trade, in which South Korea could

also participate. The renovated Manpo Line, connecting to Jian,

China, would open another logistical connection between North Korea and China in addition to Dandong-Shinuiju. The improved Pyongra Line would connect to Russia's Trans-Siberian Railroad, allowing overland freight transport from South Korea all the way

to Europe, while giving Russia a piece of the action for North Korea's economic development.

"Taken together, these new connections raise the stakes that China and Russia have in North Korea – and that would incentivize them to ensure that North Korea remains stable and keeps the trains running. North Korea would share in these benefits, as its cities on these trade routes likely develop along the way. The Pyongra Line, for example, would connect South

Korea's two largest cities (Seoul and Busan) to North Korea's third

largest city (Chongjin) and its industrial zone with the highest

GDP per capita (Rajin).

"A version of the inter-Korean railway plan has existed for a while; the two Koreas even had a test run for the rail link in

May 2007, having two trains cross the demilitarized zone on two spots.

"[T]here are reasons to be cautiously optimistic this time around. For starters, both South and North Korea specifically want this project. It's also consistent with what their neighboring countries want as well. China is raring to begin the

One Belt One Road Initiative, a massive infrastructure project that would enhance the physical connection between Europe and

Asia. The inter-Korean railway could serve as the eastern extension, creating the overland connection between South Korea

and the prosperous Chinese cities across the Yellow Sea from the

Korean Peninsula, including Beijing and Shanghai.

"A stable inter-Korean railway may also motivate Japan to finally begin working on the Korea-Japan undersea tunnel, a project that had been under discussion since the 1980s. If built,

it would be the longest undersea tunnel in the world, more than

four times the length of the Channel Tunnel between France and the United Kingdom. According to the South Korean government, the inter-Korean railway plan caught the attention of both the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank – respectively led by China and Japan, with many other member nations – indicating international support for the inter-Korean railway plan. As wild as it sounds, we may see within our lifetime a Trans-Eurasian train ride from Tokyo to London – with a pit stop in Pyongyang for its delicious cold noodles."

That's by S. Nathan Park, who is an attorney at Georgetown University here in the Washington DC area.

But that vision, including the delicious cold North Korean noodles – I've never had them, but I'd be interested – that vision of a rail connection all the way from the tip of South Korea all the way to Western Europe; that {is} the vision of the

Eurasian Land-Bridge or the New Silk Road as it's been characterized going all the way back to the time it was first proposed by the LaRouche Movement and Helga Zepp-LaRouche in the

early 1980s as a way of connecting the entire Eurasian continent.

Then the tunnel between Japan and South Korea would be an added

element of that connectivity. So that was what contained in the

thumb drive that Kim Jong-un received from Moon Jae-in. That is

what a new economic map for the Korean Peninsula entails.

That

article was published last Friday; a week ago.

But what I'd like you to do, is to compare that development program with all the rail routes and otherwise what was described

in that article, compare that – what was put appropriately into

the context of connecting North and South Korea to China's Belt

and Road Initiative. Take what was just described there, and compare it to the contents of this video which you're about to see some excerpts from. This video, which was produced by LaRouche PAC, titled "Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea." This video was published on May 11, 2016 – exactly two years ago today. So, listen to the excerpts of this

video that you're about to see, which again, was published two years ago today – May 11, 2016. Compare it to what is being now

proposed in this New Economic Map for the Korean Peninsula as it's being called by the President of South Korea, which is the

key to unlocking the potential for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

So, here's that video:

NARRATOR: The need for a policy of peace through development and win-win cooperation is evident across the globe,

but it is particularly stark in certain parts of the world.

The

Koreas are a case in point. The situation in this area

represents both tremendous potential and imminent danger. The 71-year division of the Koreas has resulted in a present-day serious war danger, with an isolated North Korea suffering from

retarded economic growth, engaging in a series of suspected nuclear weapons and missiles tests; believing nuclear weapons were the only means of avoiding the fate of Iraq and Libya, who

submitted to Western demands to end their nuclear weapons programs, and were promptly bombed, their leaders killed, and the nations left in ruins.

Is there a potential for cooperation there? Is there a pathway forward to the unification of Korea which could rather serve as an example for the rest of the world, showing that we can achieve peace through development? As recently as a couple

of years ago, significant steps were being made in a positive, and they remain a basis for hope. Around this time, there was intense deliberation around the first-ever cooperative Russia-North Korea-South Korea industrial project. The Rason Special Economic Zone, centered around the North Korean port of

Rajin. The development of this port, situated near the mouth of

the Tumen River (itself the boundary of Russia, China, and North

Korea), involved the participation of the major South Korean steel producer Pasco, the state rail company Korail, and the shipping company Hyundai Marine; bringing Russian coal through an

upgraded North Korean port to the South Korean steel factory. Two main transport corridors would feed into the port region from

China, Russia, and Mongolia, connect to the trans-Siberian railroad at Chita[ph] with the most crucial connections extending

through Korea.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: What we need to have is a mass movement for development.

NARRATOR: It is high past time for a New Paradigm. To move forward with a peace through development outlook and to shun the policies of those who would prefer war.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Because China has embarked in the policy of the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road policy, a huge infrastructure project to connect all the countries of Eurasia through infrastructure development and high technology investments.

NARRATOR: China's stated foreign policy of win-win cooperation, an active program of creating a New Silk Road development corridor, is a path forward which both North and South Korea can contribute to, and benefit from.

PRESIDENT XI JINPING [translated]: China is firmly committed to the path of peaceful development. It is committed to growing friendship and cooperative relations with all countries in the world.

NARRATOR: The historic identity of Korea has its roots in the Silk Road. The former capital, Gyeongju, being a major port city on the ancient Silk Road. Just this past August, the inaugural conference of the Silk Road network of universities

was

held there. At the conference, Schiller Institute founder Helga

Zepp-LaRouche spoke of precisely the need for peace through development and win-win cooperation; while Mike Billington of {EIR} reiterated the need to move forward with projects like the

Rason port development project, elaborated in more depth in the

recent report, "The Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge".

It

can be jumping-off point for the bonanza which has been spoken of

in achieving a peaceful unification of North and South.

In addition to this keystone port development project, which can serve as an economic boon to all countries on the Tumen River, crucial rail links should be completed which can allow for

the fulfillment of the vision of a Eurasian Land-Bridge extending

from Pusan to Rotterdam. Rail originating in South Korea can connect directly to the Chinese New Silk Road Belt through rebuilding connection across the border. And connections in the

North can also be directly fed into the trans-Siberian railroad;

integrating roughly 75 million Koreans into a framework of great

economic potential.

South Korea has begun to pave the way for the future of energy – thermonuclear fusion – with their Kaestar superconducting tokomak device in Daejong. With this frontier potential and an expanded skilled labor force, Korea could demonstrate in an even more dramatic way the possibilities for development when the false debate over limited resources is done

away with. In fact, Korea could help to show mankind what his

future could look like. Korea can be a mirror to the world of what a true human culture can look like. This culture has long placed great value on the performance of beautiful Classical music [music in background]. This is not only the performance of pieces of the great European composers, but Korea has made its own contribution to a world Classical culture through a genre of Korean art songs. A particularly beautiful one – “Longing for Kum-kang Mountain”. Rather than being an example of how quickly the world could devolve into all-out war, a tragedy which our human species cannot and should not enable, a peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development.

OGDEN: So, again, that was some excerpts from a video which was published exactly two years ago today, on May 11, 2016, under the title “Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea.” The link to the full video is available in the description below. But indeed, the concluding words of that video, which was published two years ago, have now proven to be very prescient indeed. “[A] peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of

cooperation and economic development." Those were the words that concluded that video. And that's exactly what we're seeing happening today. The example has been set on the Korean Peninsula. It now serves as a model for what could happen around the world, and how quickly things can change. But think about it, two years ago, while we still had President Barack Obama as President of the United States, and the threat of nuclear war was hanging over our heads like a Sword of Damocles. Two years ago, did anyone imagine that in two years' time we would be experiencing the kind of extraordinary breakthroughs that we're now watching development between those two Presidents? The Presidents of North and South Korea. Did anybody imagine that in two years' time, you could be seeing the cessation of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula? The freeing of all the hostages? The beginnings of talks to denuclearize the entire peninsula? And these warm gestures of friendship between these two Presidents; moving in the direction of some form of unification of the economic capabilities of that peninsula? This new economic map for the Korean Peninsula? Did anybody imagine two years ago that that's what we would be seeing at this point in time? Honestly, I produced that video; and even I, at that time, was somewhat incredulous as to how fast this could actually come into being. If someone had asked me at that time, "Do you really

think that this stalemate, which has been in a state of frozen conflict for twice the amount of time that you have been alive

—
over 70 years. Do you honestly believe that two years from now,

we'll be watching the Presidents of these two countries shaking

hands and entering into these historic partnerships?" If somebody had travelled back in time at that point from the present, and shown me this tweet from President Donald Trump, I

would have told them that "No, c'mon, you're pulling my leg!"; including the fact that Donald Trump would be President of the United States. I also would have thought that was a joke. But

in all seriousness, who would have thought that we'd be reading a

tweet [Fig. 4] like this: "Donald J Trump. The highly anticipated meeting between Kim Jong-un and myself will take place in Singapore on June 12. We will both try to make it a very, very special moment for world peace." But that tweet really happened, and this meeting is really set. A few short hours after greeting the three remaining US hostages who had been

freed from North Korea at Andrews Air Force Base, once the plane

carrying them and Secretary Mike Pompeo touched down on US soil,

President Trump issued that tweet. That meeting is set to go forward; a very historic moment. A meeting between the President

of North Korea and the President of the United States.

But the lesson for all of us should be, we are living in truly historic times, and the possibility for real, dramatic, positive change in the direction of world peace, to use President

Trump's own words, the potential for change in that direction

is

very real. As the video which we just watched made clear, as well as the article which I cited in the beginning of this broadcast, the reason that that possibility exists, the key to unlocking this entire puzzle, is because of China's New Silk Road

– the Belt and Road Initiative. When President Xi Jinping announced the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, literally everything changed. This created the basis for rejecting geopolitics and the legacy of conflict and war which has made these types of breakthroughs as we're now witnessing on the Korean Peninsula impossible up to that point. And President Xi

Jinping's announcement of this One Belt, One Road initiative created the framework instead for this kind of win-win cooperation and economic development between countries. As President Xi Jinping has called it, "win-win cooperation, a common destiny for mankind"; which provides not only the incentives for ending conflict, negating a state of war, but also

creates the basis for a real and durable peace. That basis, as a positive form of peace, not just a negation of a state of war, is this kind of potential for mutually beneficial progress for all

nations involved. The point is, ideas can truly change the course of history. The vision which was contained in that video,

which was produced by LaRouche PAC two years ago, including the

excerpts which were included from a speech that Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave in which she called for a mass movement of economic development; that vision is now becoming real. These development projects, which are now serving as the vehicle for peace in Korea, are projects which the LaRouche movement has been

championing for decades. If you look at this process which is underway in Korea, together with all of the other development projects which are now moving forward elsewhere – such as the Transqua program in Africa to refill Lake Chad; the Kra Canal project in Thailand; and countless other projects. The list goes

on and on. All of these projects which have been promoted by the

LaRouche movement for decades, all in the context of the idea of

a New Silk Road as the pathway to peace, these are now moving forward because of that history-changing initiative which President Xi Jinping took in 2013, when he launched the One Belt,

One Road initiative.

The critical point is that this breakthrough in Korea was made possible only means of the cooperation which took place between China, the United States, and Russia; this great powers

cooperation. As Kim Jong-un's second visit to China in less than

two months which occurred this week proves, President Xi Jinping

is playing {the} key role in guiding this peace process forward;

as President Trump himself has recognized and has repeatedly called public attention to. In tweets, speeches, public statements, and in press conferences, he has given President Xi

Jinping the credit.

But as we celebrate the anniversary again this week of Victory in Europe Day, or Victory Day as it's called, it was celebrated May 8 in Europe, and May 9 in Russia. This is the legacy of the Allies of World War II; the Allies under Franklin

Roosevelt's guidance, which defeated Hitler and defeated fascism.

But [who], in Franklin Roosevelt's vision, would go forward to form a peacetime coalition of great powers which would bring development to the entire world. That vision was derailed at the

time that Franklin Roosevelt died and Truman and Churchill instead guided the world into a Cold War which lasted for the remainder of the 20th Century. But now, finally, we have the opportunity to revive that vision and the breakthrough on the Korean Peninsula should herald the beginning of a New Paradigm of

this kind of great powers' relationship which can unlock these challenges which the world has faced for generations.

So, Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed this during her webcast yesterday. She emphasized that this breakthrough is due to the

tireless effort and vision which has been put forward over decades for these kinds of development projects which the LaRouche movement has been involved in intimately for connecting

the Korean Peninsula into this more broad New Silk Road, Eurasian

Land-Bridge idea. So, listen to what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: when Kim Jong-un and Moon

Jae-in met, President Moon gave his North Korean counterpart a thumb drive, and on that, there was a whole development plan for

North Korea. And this involves three economic corridors; railway

lines connecting all the way from South Korea through North Korea

to China, and to the Trans-Siberian Railway. And there is now a

big discussion, in Moscow in particular, about the Tumen River project. This is fantastic, because this is an economic development plan which involves Russia, China and North Korea, and it would make this region, which is now very little developed, into one of the big transport hubs for all of Asia. If this program goes ahead well, and the fact that Pompeo was just again in North Korea, preparing the summit between Trump

and Kim, means, as of now, it's still on a very good track – that if these development projects would be implemented, you could have a complete economic miracle between the two Koreas, and this would really make the way for a peaceful unification, and integration into the Belt and Road Initiative, and transform this area of the world from a crisis spot, into one of the most prosperous regions.

Now, for me, this development shows that if there is a good will on the side of the political leaders, you can take any crisis – {any} crisis – and solve it exactly the way this was solved, through back-channel discussions involving Russia, China,

and the United States. And you know, it is an example that with

good will, you can turn the worst crisis into its opposite and make it a hopeful perspective. So, one would really hope that this lesson is being learned, and that same method is being applied to the Middle East right now, using the fact that the New

Silk Road is already the most dynamic development on the planet,

that all the people can be brought to see the benefit of cooperating and joining into this development.

OGDEN: So again, the Korea breakthroughs are a model. This is a proof of principle, and this is a lesson that has to be learned and applied across the world, as Helga LaRouche said;

including, emphatically, in the Middle East. So, while these extremely positive developments are taking place in Asia, not only the developments on the Korean Peninsula, but also as we mentioned, the realignment of China and Japan, the opening up of

new relations between China and India. While all of these very

positive developments in the direction of this New Paradigm are

taking place, on the other hand, a very dangerous situation is developing on the other side of the world in the Middle East. Specifically in Syria and Iran, as well as in Yemen. The strikes

that have been launched just over the past few days by Israel into Syria, are clearly intended to inflame this region and to inflame a conflict with Iran; and are part of an array of other

provocations. If you put this together with President Trump's announcement that he is abandoning the Iran nuclear deal, we have

a very dangerous situation developing in that region. Helga Zepp-LaRouche warned that she is quite worried that this decision, under the influence of certain advisors in the Trump administration, to abandon the Iran nuclear deal, could have a negative impact on the Korea process. She said later in that same webcast that the solution in Iran, the solution in Syria, the solution in the entirety of the Middle East, is to apply the

Silk Road model in exactly the same way that it's being applied

in the Korean Peninsula. Emphatically with the kind of great powers cooperation between Russia, China, and the United States

that we've seen taking place in Korea. So, listen to what Helga

Zepp-LaRouche had to say further in that webcast from yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: [A]ny peace plan, or any security architecture has to take into account the security interests of all participating countries.

Obviously, given the condition of the entire Middle East, after the destructive wars in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, it

is very clear that the only thing which will really solve the problems of this region would be what I have said many times before: You need the extension of the New Silk Road into the entire region, from Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf, and have a development plan for all

of these countries as an integrated one. And this could only work if Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, the United States, and

hopefully European countries, are all agreeing that this region

must be economically built up. And the only way you can have peace in a region, and really get rid of terrorism, is if you have a perspective for the hope for the future.

So I would really hope that if President Trump says he has an alternative plan, a more comprehensive plan, that it should absolutely include joint ventures of the United States, Russia,

China, India in the development of this region. A beginning was

made between President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Modi

when they met in Wuhan a week ago, where India and China said they would start joint development projects in Afghanistan, building a railroad from Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China, and that would be the beginning of many other projects to follow. You need a comprehensive development plan for it to work. And so, I would really hope that President

Trump would think in that direction, because I think that's the only way it could be stabilized.

And I can only say, there must be a complete change in the attitude, because geopolitics is the stuff of which two world wars were made, and due to the fact that we have today May 9, we should really make a solemn commitment, "Never Again!" We cannot have world wars again! And this kind of destabilization has the potential of spinning out of control: If there would be a military conflict between Israel and Iran, which is not to be excluded at this point, it could spin out of control and lead to the extinction of civilization, so this is not stuff to be played with.

OGDEN: So again, as Helga LaRouche declared on January 1st of this year, 2018 must be the year that we end geopolitics. We're seeing a lot of very positive indications in that direction, but we're also seeing the danger that the reaction against that is leading to a desperation which would be the impetus towards re-igniting these conflict zones and using them to start a world war-type of situation. So, we have to have a very clear and urgent sense of necessity when we look at what Helga Zepp-LaRouche called for in her New Year's address January 1st of this year.

We should be encouraged by the breakthroughs that are taking place. We should apply these lessons, and we should recognize that the Silk Road – this vision of a new common destiny for mankind and peace through economic development – this has been the key which has allowed us to unlock this seemingly intractable

situation on the Korean Peninsula. It could be applied elsewhere. President Trump clearly understands that to a certain

extent; praising the role that President Xi Jinping has played and working very closely together with President Xi in the situation in Korea. But this must be extended to his view of the

entire world, and understanding that this great powers relationship is necessary to solve these conflicts worldwide. So, this is the reason why we've now reprinted an updated form of this mass circulation pamphlet which LaRouche PAC is now

circulating. This is "LaRouche's Four Laws: The LaRouche 2018 Campaign to Win the Future; A New Paradigm for Mankind".

Obviously, the three pledges which comprise the LaRouche PAC 2018

campaign program are:

1. Stop this kind of Russia-gate coup attempt to undermine the Trump Presidency. [Which is not personally against Trump, but

this is a strategy to undermine the possibility for the great powers relationship that Trump is inclined towards between the United States and Russia, targetted specifically; but also between the United States and China.]

2. President Trump must reciprocate China's offer to join the New Silk Road; and that the United States must fully come onboard with the Belt and Road Initiative on this idea of securing the common aims of mankind.

3. The United States must fully adopt Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws for Economic Recovery, which are the pathway towards the United States fully embracing this New Paradigm of great project

development which is now beginning to sweep the globe [and must

be applied not just in these regions around the world, but also

must be brought right here to the United States for the

economic development vision which Lyndon LaRouche has championed here in the United States for decades].

This would a return to the American System of Alexander Hamilton with the kind of national bank credit creation capabilities that our Federal government was endowed with under our Constitution, and the use of that to have a crash program for the development of fusion power. It would be done in conjunction with Korea, as was mentioned in that video. And also the aggressive re-assertion of an expanded manned exploration of space.

So, that's what's contained in this LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future. As I said, it's now been printed; it's in circulation. You can get your hands either on a print copy, or it's accessible at the link that's in the description to this video – lpac.co/yt2018. We encourage you; get your hands on that copy. Visit the action center, and become an active volunteer with the LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future.

There are a lot of positive developments which should give you optimism. That ideas truly can change the course of history.

But you should also feel a real sense of urgency that this is truly a race against time to secure the New Paradigm for the benefit of the entire globe.

Thank you very much for joining us today. Please stay tuned to larouchepac.com, as I'm sure dramatic developments are yet to come.

**Med de voksende spændinger,
hold jer det store billede
for øje.**

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche i
Schiller
Institut Nyt Paradigme
Webcast**

9. maj, 2018. pdf; dansk

I betragtning af tilstanden i hele Mellemøsten, efter de destruktive krige i Irak, Syrien, Yemen, Afghanistan, er det selvfølgelig meget klart, at det eneste, der virkelig vil løse problemerne i dette område, ville være det, jeg har sagt så mange gange før: Der er brug for en forlængelse af den Nye Silkevej ind i hele dette område, fra Afghanistan til Middelhavet, fra Kaukasus til den Persiske Golf, og for at have en udviklingsplan for alle disse lande som en integreret plan. Dette ville kun kunne fungere, hvis Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Egypten, USA og forhåbentlig europæiske lande, alle aftaler, at dette område må opbygges økonomisk. Den eneste måde, hvorpå man kan få fred i det område og virkelig blive terrorismen kvit, er, hvis man har et perspektiv for et håb om fremtiden.

Hvis Roosevelt havde levet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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