

Kinas Silkevejsånd inspirerer Frankrigs Macron; Hvornår vil den nå Berlin og Bruxelles? Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 11. jan., 2018. pdf og video

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

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

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

Tom Gillesberg:

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

Derfor vil jeg, bare for, at vi kan få dette nye ind, denne

meget store udvikling, der er sket, begynde med at dække lidt af den tale, som Frankrigs præsident holdt i Xi'an i Kina her 8. januar, da han indledte sit tredages besøg, fordi det også er en tale, der er ekstremt unormal i disse tider; for det første er det et af de permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, den franske præsident, der holder det; samtidig er det også en refleksion over, hvad der har været galt i den franske politik, i EU's politik, i Vestens politik, og som ellers er noget vi ikke ser ...

Hør hele Tom Gillesbergs analyse:

Hør diskussionen her:

lydfil:

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

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

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

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron har, under sit besøg til Kina, netop indgået en forpligtelse: Frankrig vil samarbejde med Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ for store infrastrukturplaner

i hele Eurasien og Afrika. Han og den kinesiske præsident Xi vil især fokusere på fransk-kinesisk samarbejde omkring udvikling af nukleare teknologier for at levere energi til verdens økonomier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

forsøgt at drive ham ud af embedet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

velstanden i Eurasien«.

Han fremhævede ligeledes fordelene af tættere, kinesisk-franske relationer for den strategiske stabilitet og sagde, »Vi to lande bærer, som permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, et stort ansvar for global sikkerhed«.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Macron DOCUMENTATION:

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

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

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

reached by relations between France and China at some points in

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

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

world

of imagination around adventures and trips of extraordinary merchandises and singular discoveries.” The China of merchants discovering with Marco Polo the treasures of a mysterious and poorly understood civilization, travelling on those Silk Roads, to

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

merchandise exchanged also came certain thoughts, words, customs

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

the intensity of a discovery that integrated our own historical

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

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

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

He then attacked the theory that China would be a

“inscrutable continent.” “We need humility, and a long but respectful and reciprocal dialogue, and friendly curiosity. We find beautiful what you find beautiful and have a common attachment to historical sites.” We share a common sense of the

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

Humanity is today at a crossroads, and its future is at

stake, and in this context, China and France “have a common destiny.”

The key notions around which this relationship must be built are three: intelligence, justice, and balance.

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

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

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

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

in new, digital technologies and artificial intelligence. France

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

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

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

Macron.

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

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

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

we need creative individuals, numerous, and free innovation.

The

strength of your country, is that you have millions of people who

are creative individuals. Also partnerships on energy transition, medical innovation, innovation in agriculture and food industries, to ensure our food sovereignty. Encourage also

the teachings of languages, in particular French.

JUSTICE in the crisis of global capitalism.

The 2nd pillar, is the fight for justice, and first of all, social justice, said Macron recognizing that China has succeeded

in pulling some 700 million out of poverty in the last decades.

This is a challenge for France, confronted to mass unemployment

but also to the whole world is undergoing a crisis of globalized

capitalism which has led to an explosion inequalities and to the

concentration of wealth, over the last ten years.

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

Macron argued for France and China to work together in Africa, where China has invested a lot in recent years in infrastructure, on raw materials with a strong financial strike

force that European nations don't have. But France has a historical and cultural knowledge of Africa which are important

for the future. He called on launching projects together there which are really useful to the growth of the continent, sustainable financially and not to reproduce the errors of the

past, i.e., creating financial and political dependency under the pretext of development. Tomorrow the Agence Française de Développement, and the China Development Bank will sign a contract on this basis. "France has experienced a unilateral imperialism which sometimes lead to the worst" and today as these New Silk Roads are being launched, the partnership between France and China can avoid those errors. Macron invited China to join the conference on partnership in education France is organizing next February in Dakar, Senegal so to give another face to those Silk Roads where immense work has been done in infrastructures and economic development. BALANCE: a new world equilibrium from which China will not be excluded. Finally, the last pillar Macron called for is one of reaching a balance, a kind of new world order from which China will no longer be excluded. The histories of both countries have been sometimes made of "tensions," of "periods of hegemony," and of "imperial wills, each in its own manner, maritime or continental," he recognized, stating, however that what unites France and China is their connection to the world, their claim to universality. "We live in a world where the equilibrium was thought more than 60 years ago, at the end of one of the world conflicts we have undergone, where barbarianism struck at the heart of Europe. We structured globalization with a notion of international law, and international structures of which China is at the heart of, like we, as a permanent members of the Security Council, but where, I know, China sometimes has the feeling of having been left outside," a feeling that "this postwar order is a Western

order not really made for us. And sometimes the Western powers have contributed to develop that sentiment.”

“We are living today through a crisis of this contemporary world order which has been weakened by the emergence of authoritarian powers, because nuclear proliferation has reemerged

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

inequalities, I alluded earlier, or the climate inequalities we’re experiencing.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In each country where divisions exist, where authoritarian

regimes are deployed, where sometimes the worst is on hand, France will not defend military solutions which will act against

people's sovereignty. We will do everything to work with civilian

societies and with our friends to bring about pluralist political

solutions that will allow all people at the same time to respect

one another, to eradicate terrorism, and also to build durable political solutions.

"We must draw the lessons of past errors. Every time we tried to impose the truth or the law against the people themselves, we were wrong and sometimes even produced worse situations. Such was Iraq, or Libya today. We need to work

together to develop the respect of sovereignty of the peoples...." He expressed the wish in this respect that both can work together toward "inclusive" political situations in Libya or

in Syria in the coming months, and called to jointly fight against the sources of terrorist financing. This is the aim of a

conference which will occur in Paris in April which is open to China as well.

Macron called for China and France to define themselves as powers "for multilateralism," a notion defied today by a "more and more straightforward demands for a unilateralism which puts

into question the intangibility of borders, such as in the annexation of Crimea, or the principle of international law as was the case in the question of Jerusalem," i.e., Russia and the

U.S.

"Multilateralism must thus be profoundly reinvented on the basis of this notion of equilibrium that we have. Some say in China that the rules presiding over international relations

have
been written thus far by the West. To that I respond very
soberly
that history sets a frame but does not necessarily impose it
upon
us. Our two millenary nations have survived because they were
always able to reinvent themselves, suffer history sometimes,
invent often, accept difficult periods but seize the
opportunities to grow and radiate.”

Against Geopolitics, Harmony

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

Europe and the Silk Roads

“Europe is back,” claimed Macron, and saying that it is so “because some of us want to give it a perspective of medium term,

10 to 15 years to rebuild a sovereign, united, democratic Europe

which will be an economic, social environmental, and scientific

power able to dialogue with China and the U.S.” He continued, “We

are working with the German Chancellor, and number of other European leaders for a project aimed at providing the heart of Europe with the elements of sovereignty and the year 2018 will be

a turning point in this respect. ...

“I want you to understand something today: France is here, becoming transformed in depth and wants to be that country of dialogue and construction of a new partnership for the 21st century with China. With it, Europe is back and wants, through the building of its own power, to build a balanced cooperation with China in the coming century.

“It is through honest, loyal and readable dialogue that we will be able to progress. ... It is a trust build by trial and error methods. It is to decide to make a step, then another and

that we decide together, and that there is no lasting friendship

if it doesn't follow this road. ... It is in this same spirit that I wish for us to advance on those Silk Roads. Indeed, One Belt, One Road is the perspective that China gave itself and that

it has proposed to the world. And when a proposal is on the table, it is not my habit not to discuss it. I understand the opportunities for China, on the economic level for finding new markets internationally; on the political level in order to open

up regions hit by underdevelopment; on the diplomatic level, to stabilize trade in fragile regions where there are states in difficulty...; on the cultural level since it's a matter of exerting a leadership with the force of new ideas."

The Silk Roads Must Be Shared Roads

"I think that the initiative of the New Silk Roads can meet our interests, those of France and of Europe, if we give ourselves the means to really work together. After all, the Silk Roads, were never purely Chinese, If I'm honest. When we talk about the Maritime Silk Roads they were first Portuguese. On land, they went through Central Asia, Iran, Iraq, Tyr, and Antioch and in so doing they were Sino-European. The genius of the first Silk Roads was to have reinvented often the European routes to make the Chinese. ... I'm trying to say that those roads are simply consubstantial, those roads are always shared. And if they are routes, they cannot be only one sided. They must go back and forth."

I Am Ready To Work with the New Silk Road

"I am thus ready to work to the announced objectives. The programs of road, railway, airports, maritime, technological along the Silk Roads can bring elements of response to the deficit in infrastructure, especially in Asia, and to create perspectives in sectors such as transport, water management, wastes, durable cities, green economy. The bringing in common of our financial resources, public and private, for trans-border projects can reinforce the connectivity between Europe and Asia and beyond the Middle East and Africa, contribute to better integrate, structure, open up by trade and growth.

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

respect for those principles is obviously essential, simply because they allow for a mutually beneficial partnership, and an increased financial sustainability and therefore success of the projects engaged. ...

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

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

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

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

Silk Roads are the expression of that new relationship of China

to the world.

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

lacking in concrete realizations.

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

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

from the French Sinology school, pioneer and recognized, to the world of arts. You have understood it, my will is indeed, in that framework, that France and Europe take full responsibility and meet the proposal offered by China.”

Macron continued that a few days ago he visited the panda offered by China to Mrs. Macron and other than pleasure he and his family got from this, he looked closer to see if something there could inspire his trip to China and he didn't have to look for a long time, he says: “His very name enlightened me. The little panda's name is indeed Yuang Meng, ‘the realization of a dream.’ We live in a world where France and China can allow themselves to dream together.”

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

“Trust is built progressively. I know that also the word for wisdom in Chinese is ‘to listen.’ Therefore I have decided to adopt a method: To say things as I said them to you today, to try define an objective as we will try to do with President Xi Jinping, and in trust, with method, to listen, to propose, to progress and build trust.

“At the heart of our two nations, the élan grows, which will make the world of tomorrow a world at the level of the challenges of humanity. It is this élan that I want to share with you, tie with you, build with you. Our grand past gives us an insatiable taste for the future and this future awaits us. It needs France, Europe, it needs a China respected and listened to. We are the memory of the world, it is up to us to decide to be the

future.”

Amerikanere skal vide, hvad Macron har gjort

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

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

Med hensyn til det første punkt, så bemærkede Macron, at Kina »har lykkedes med at løfte 700 million mennesker ud af fattigdom i de seneste årtier. Dette gælder også for Frankrig, hvor vi konfronteres med massearbejdsløshed med den bydende nødvendighed af at give et fremtidsperspektiv til en hel

sektion af vores befolkning; men det er en udfordring for hele verden, der i dag lever i en krise som følge af globaliseret kapitalisme, der, i de seneste årtier, har fået sociale uligheder og koncentrationen af rigdom til at eksplodere«.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping (højre) mødes med sin

franske modpart, Emmanuel Macron, i Hamburg, Tyskland, 8. juli, 2017. (Xinhua/Li Xueren)

Macron i Kina: Europa må arbejde sammen med Kinas Silkevej

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

blive et knudepunkt for den Nye Silkevej, fra Valencia, Spanien, og til Minsk, Belarus, og med mange kandidatbyer imellem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

»den andens interesse, i kærlighed«.

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

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

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

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

Kære borgere i verden,

Lad mig først ønske jer et Godt og Fredeligt Nytår 2018. Som det vigtigste mål for 2018 ønsker jeg at definere overvindelse af geopolitik. Geopolitik har været årsag til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og det turde stå enhver klart, at, i

atomvåbenalderen, kan krig ikke længere være et middel til konfliktløsning. Geopolitik er ligeledes baseret på den forældede koldkrigstankegang og tankegangen med nulsumsspil, altså den idé, at, hvis ét land vinder, må de andre tabe. Det er den fejlslagne idé om, at det er legitimt at forfølge en nations eller gruppe af nationers interesse, på bekostning af andres interesse.

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

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

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

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

En af de største, geopolitiske udfordringer, der skal

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

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

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

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

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

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

Godt Nytår.

Den Nye Silkevej forandrer nu verden: USA må tilslutte sig i 2018. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 28. dec., 2017

Kan vi i tide, før et nyt finanskrak kommer ned over os – det hænger jo over vores hoved som et Damoklessværd – kan vi i tide skabe denne form for forandring i USA i særdeleshed, men også i Vesteuropa, hvor vi tilslutter os dette nye paradigme,

eller vil denne kamp for civilisationen blive tabt? Jeg er meget optimistisk mht., at den kan vindes, men det kræver aktivitet: Vi oplever ikke dialektisk materialisme, eller historisk materialisme, hvor positive begivenheder får deres eget liv; for, det er altid den subjektive faktor, der spiller en meget stor rolle, og et sted, hvor dette ses meget tydeligt, er med Xi Jinping, der virkelig har frembragt en positiv kinesisk udvikling, en total opgradering og en total transformation ind i et nyt paradigme. Og vi har brug for sådanne mennesker i Vesten til at gøre ligeså.

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

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**Året 2017:
Den Ny Silkevejsånd fejer hen
over verden.**

LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 29. dec., 2017

Vært Matthew Ogden: God aften, det er den 29. december; jeg er Matthew Ogden, og dette er årets sidste internationale fredags-webcast fra larouchepac.com.

Som vi nærmer os afslutningen af året 2017, er vi nødsaget til at se tilbage på året, som det udfoldede sig dag for dag, i de seneste 365 dage. Men vi er også nødt til at se fremad, til året 2018, og til forpligtelser og muligheder, som dette år vil bringe os.

Det forgange år, 2017, har selvfølgelig været et af de år, der har budt på flest forandringer i de fleste menneskers levetid. Vi erindrer, at året startede med først, valget, og dernæst indsættelsen af en ny præsident, præsident Donald Trump, og det var helt klart en af de største, politiske rystelser i moderne politisk historie, med valgnederlaget til Hillary Clinton, hvem alle antog for den sikre vinderkandidat til at blive USA's præsident, og med valgsejren til den nuværende præsident Donald Trump. Men, som hr. LaRouche korrekt sagde på det tidspunkt, så ville det være en fejltagelse at anskue betydningen af dette valg ud fra et rent nationalt standpunkt. Det ville være en fejltagelse at anskue betydningen af denne valgrystelse inden for rammerne af national politik, men det sande perspektiv, man må have, både for årsagerne og også for den følgende betydning af dette dramatiske, politiske skifte i USA, må snarere være et globalt perspektiv og et perspektiv for en global transformation, der fandt sted på mange, mange måder.

På den ene side har vi afslutningen af en æra, afslutningen af den transatlantiske æra med finansspekulation og med at bringe

USA som en del af denne sektor i verden til et punkt for desperation, økonomisk, socialt og på anden vis, her i USA, og som frembragte denne dramatiske, politiske sejr og dette dramatiske, politiske nederlag til Hillary Clinton og det, hun stod for. Og ligeledes den angst, som amerikanerne følte, over, at verden kom nærmere og nærmere til randen af Tredje Verdenskrig, til en konfrontation mellem USA og Rusland, en konfrontation mellem USA og Kina.

Men man må også se den potentielle betydning af denne dramatiske, politiske begivenhed her i USA, ud fra et standpunkt om de muligheder, der er udløst på verdensscenen. Og disse muligheder var, og er fortsat, potentialet for et samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland og USA og Kina, som en relation mellem stormagter for at *afslutte* æraen med koldkrigs-geopolitik og frembringe et nyt stadie for samarbejde mellem disse store magter i verden, for et nyt paradigme for relationer mellem disse lande, og som ville udløse et hidtil uset potentiale for samarbejde, fredelig, gensidig fordel og »win-win«-samarbejde.

Det er en udfordring for amerikanere at se længere end det daglige melodrama i amerikansk politik og 24-timers nyhedsudsendelser og se, hvad der virkelig har udfoldet sig på verdensscenen i løbet af året 2017. Men, hvis vi ser længere, og vi tager et globalt perspektiv, ser vi, at året 2017 virkelig havde sin historiske betydning med den kendsgerning, at dette er året, hvor hele verden begyndte at blive transformeret af den dynamik, der nu er associeret til den Nye Silkevej, eller Ét Bælte, én Vej-initiativet, som fejer hen over verden fra Kina. Det har haft en transformerende virkning for hele planeten: Hvert eneste kontinent er blevet transformeret, og alle nationer er blevet berørt af Silkevejsånden, inklusive, på signifikant vis, USA. Som vi senere skal tale om, så er Vest Virginia et meget, meget godt eksempel.

Men det, vi har set, er en stor bølge af optimisme, der er

blevet udløst. Det er det, der kaldes »Silkevejsånden«, og vi ser, at meget af denne transformation allerede er i gang; men der er selvfølgelig meget tilbage at virkeliggøre.

I dag er tilfældigvis hr. og fr. Lyndon og Helga LaRouches 40 års bryllupsdag, og det er en meget passende dag til at reflektere over den ekstraordinært positive virkning, som disse 40 års frugtbart samarbejde og helligelse til det gode har haft på verden, gennem disse to, ekstraordinært verdenshistoriske personer: både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche. Dette forgangne år 2017 har på en meget virkelig måde været en meget stor modning af disse 40 års utrættelige arbejde på begges vegne, og ligeledes på vegne af dem i bevægelsen, der er blevet inspireret af dem.

I det kommende år må vi sætte os for, og træffe vore nytårsforsætter om at se konsolideringen af denne vision. Alt det, der nu er blevet virkelighed, mht. potentiale i året 2017, nu må konsolideres og krystalliseres i året 2018. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche har karakteriseret det: 2018 må være afslutningen af geopolitik og lanceringen af et nyt paradigme for den menneskelige race, baseret på win-win-samarbejde mellem alle folkeslag og blomstringen af en renæssance, bestående af det bedste i alle kulturer, civilisationer bragt i dialog med hinanden, og som drager fordel af det bedste af det, alle nationer har at tilbyde det almene vel for menneskeracen som helhed.

Det kunne være nyttigt at tage et snapshot af et par af de mest afgørende vendepunkter i året 2017 for at beslutte den transformerende virkning, der har fundet sted i løbet af dette år. Hvis vi ligesom tager et forskudt tidsbillede af året 2017, selv om alle udviklingerne, der har fundet sted, kan have syntes at være næsten for meget og for dramatisk til at holde trit med; hvis vi ser tilbage, ser vi, på hvor absolut dramatisk vis, verden er blevet forandret af denne Silkevejsånd i dette år, 2017.

Vi begyndte året her på LaRouche PAC med en appel, der blev cirkuleret bredt og faktisk havde en ret intens virkning, og som krævede, at præsident Trump, med sin indtræden i embedet, tog alle sine kampagneløfter og hele sin diskussion om at genopbygge USA's industri, genopbygge USA's varefremstilling, genopbygge USA's infrastruktur alvorligt, men også at tage en ny holdning over for verden og en samarbejdende relation med Rusland og endda med Kina; og denne appel krævede, at præsident Donald Trump rakte en hånd tilbage mod Kina. Det, som Obama havde afvist mht. et samarbejde, et samarbejdende partnerskab med det, Kina havde påbegyndt, Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, den Nye Silkevej, Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og så i stedet række en ånd frem til Kina for samarbejde og blive en del af dette.

Det har endnu ikke helt båret frugt, og det er opgaven for året 2018, men vi er kommet meget, meget langt.

Lad og se på et par af de meget vigtige vendepunkter i løbet af det forgangne år:

I april – 6. og 7. april, for at være helt nøjagtig – blev præsident Xi Jinping af præsident Trump budt velkommen i USA til et meget vigtigt statsbesøg, der fandt sted på præsident Trumps Mar-a-Lago ferieresort i Florida. Vi har set billederne og videoerne af deres diskussioner og deres modtage i løbet af disse to dage på Mar-a-Lago. Det var under dette topmøde, dette præsident Xi Jinpings statsbesøg, at præsident Trump og præsident Xi begyndte at skabe det, der nu er blevet til en meget nær, personlig relation.

Dette var en meget dramatisk vending af præcis det, præsident Obama gjorde mht. en politik for militær konfrontation, en politik for at omringe Kina og en politik for at forsøge at ophede konflikten over det Sydkinesiske Hav og andre ting, mht. at anbringe USA i en konfronterende holdning over for Kina.

På trods af sit meget krigerske sprog under valgkampen, tiltrådte præsident Trump embedet og besluttede at vende denne Obamas politik og i stedet skabe en, i det mindste på det personlige plan, varm og nær personlig relation mellem ham selv og præsident Xi Jinping. Det begyndte på Mar-a-Lago-topmødet den 6. og 7. april i år.

Den følgende måned, den 9. maj, begyndte LaRouche PAC en meget koncentreret kampagne og en slags nedtælling til det, der tydeligvis skulle blive et meget afgørende topmøde, der skulle finde sted i Kina. Dette var Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde, der skulle finde sted 14.-15. maj. Så i begyndelsen af maj indledte LaRouche PAC en to uger lang nedtælling og lagde ekstraordinært pres på præsident Trump for at acceptere præsident Xi Jinpings invitation til personligt at deltage som USA's repræsentant på Bælte & Vej Forum i Kina. Som en del af denne kampagne udgav vi en video, en meget kort men meget fyndig video, med Jason Ross som fortæller, ved navn »Bælte & Vej Initiativet: Vort århundredes afgørende projekt«. <https://larouchepac.com/20170509/belt-and-road-initiative-defining-project-our-century>

Denne video blev meget hurtigt cirkuleret bredt og er nu blevet set af 50.000 mennesker; den udlagte video har 50.000 visninger.

Jeg vil gerne tage jer tilbage til dette historiske øjeblik og afspille et kort klip af denne videofortælling af Jason Ross for jer. Den hedder altså »Bælte & Vej Initiativet: Vort århundredes afgørende projekt«.

Her følger resten af udskriftet på engelsk:

[Begin Video]

JASON ROSS: It would be the biggest mistake ever, if the U.S. didn't take advantage of the Belt and Road Forum that's taking place in a week in Beijing, China – the biggest mistake

ever. This event is going to bring together representatives of over 100 nations on this planet, including the direct participation of almost 30 heads of state, and they're going to discuss the greatest project of our generation, the Belt and Road Initiative.

Now, so far, there's no indication or announcement that President Trump or other U.S. representatives will attend, *but*

—
HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: "If we can convince President Trump to take up the offer to join with China and the other nations in the New Silk Road, he can become one of the greatest Presidents of the history of the United States...."

ROSS: This initiative, the Belt and Road Initiative, was launched officially by China in 2013. It's a program of mutually beneficial connectivity, of infrastructure, of common development programs. So far, the proposals and works in progress embrace over 60 nations, affecting over *4 billion people*, the majority of humanity, with plans for *\$20 trillion* in infrastructure spending. That's two or three times what would be needed to fully revitalize U.S. infrastructure; it's 20 times the \$1 trillion that Trump has called for so far. This is a *huge* project.

These programs have got the potential *to eliminate poverty, on the globe, within a generation*, completely and totally eliminate endemic poverty everywhere.

Already over the past few decades, China has seen phenomenal development....

SECRETARY OF STATE REX TILLERSON: "And China really began to feel its oats about that time, and rightfully. They have

achieved a lot: They moved 500 million Chinese people out of poverty in to middle-class status...”

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: “OK, it’s a great thing, thank you. And I met with the President of China, at great length in Florida. And we had long, long talks. Hours and hours and hours. He’s a good man.”

ROSS: China is springing ahead with its own development, and working together with its neighbors. Through Chinese investment, by the nation, by the corporations, and through new financing from institutions like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Silk Road Fund – these are mechanisms created since 2013 – major projects of enormous scope are made possible.

RICHARD TRIFAN [The Eurasia Center]: “This is an historic project, as you all know. It is probably the biggest global achievement which is analogous to our reaching out into space, and to the Moon and other planets. It’s probably the most comprehensive initiative that many nations will be working together on...”

ROSS: So let’s take a tour: Starting in Asia, there are six development corridors proposed by China, for road, rail, water, electricity, communications, along with soft infrastructure such as education, customs standardization, cultural exchange. These corridors are currently under way to varying degrees. So much of the world is currently working together for aims of common development, and a shared future of advancement, of dignity, and of scientific achievement. Will the U.S. join in? We’re invited with open arms.

ZHANG MEIFANG [Deputy Consul Chinese Consulate, New York]:

“Last, but not the least, I want to quote President Xi as saying that China welcomes the United States to participate in cooperation within the Belt and Road framework. Both countries should really seize the opportunities...”

ROSS: Let’s accept this invitation. The U.S. of a hundred years from now, looking back, will be so glad that we did.
[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: Now, that video was released on May 9th, and as I said, quickly received tens of thousands of views on YouTube, a very rapid circulation. And despite the fact that almost no one in the United States at that time was discussing, or frankly had even heard of the idea of the Belt and Road Initiative or the New Silk Road, or the One Belt, One Road policy of China, all of a sudden this project and this idea asserted itself in a very large way and was thrust into the center of U.S. political debate. Almost seemingly out of nowhere, three days after the release of that video, White House Press Secretary Sean Spicer was asked multiple times during the White House press briefing about the One Belt, One Road policy and whether or not President Trump was going to be sending a representative to the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, and whether the United States was going to join the New Silk Road. So here’s that press briefing from May 12th of this year:

[BEGIN VIDEO]

Q: "I wanted to ask you about the One Belt, One Road summit that starts on Sunday in China. You announced yesterday, or Secretary Ross said that you're going to send a delegation to that summit. Could you talk about how you came to that conclusion, why it's important for the U.S to be represented at what's ostensibly a major trade initiative by a foreign country?"

PRESS SECRETARY SEAN SPICER: "As you point, it's a major trade initiative. There's a lot of ports and infrastructure that they're going to do, and through those discussions that Secretary Ross and Secretary Mnuchin and others had at Mar-a-Lago, and part of this is that this is something they've done; we're going to continue to work with them. Obviously, trade is a major issue for us and what they're looking to do is of great importance to our economic and national security, and they've asked us to send people to that. And we have them attend things that we're doing as well. And I think that's, as the President has shown in terms of the relationship that he's built with President Xi, and the rest of the team has built with their delegation, those relationships are clearly paying dividends both on the national security front and on the economic front.
"Jennifer?"

Q: "...is the U.S. going to participate in the One Belt, One Road initiative?"

SEAN SPICER: "We'll have a readout. At this point that's all we have on One Belt, One Road..."

[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: So, as you saw, it was announced that President Trump had really at the last minute, decided to send a high-level representative to the Belt and Road Forum. This is very much, largely due to the campaign that we waged here in the United States, and that high-level representative from the State Department was sent to the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, Matt Pottinger.

Now, also in attendance at that historic summit in Beijing, with multiple heads of state and representatives from all around the world {was}: Helga Zepp-LaRouche herself. And that was really poetically just that she should be there. Because the fact is, she is recognized in China as the "Silk Road Lady," and the efforts of herself and her husband Lyndon LaRouche and the movement which has been inspired by them, really has laid the groundwork for what became in the year 2017, the great flourishing of the New Silk Road. So, Helga Zepp-LaRouche attended this Belt and Road Forum; she was present there in the proceedings, and she also conducted numerous other meetings. She was a speaker at some of the roundtable discussions and breakout sessions on the side, and then followed that with a two-week tour of China. Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave a report back on her presence, on her participation in the Belt and Road Forum, and during that report she gave a wonderful overview of the 40 years of effort that she and her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, have invested into bringing this vision into actuality. Going all the

way back to Lyndon LaRouche's proposal in 1971 for an International Development Bank and the development of the entire

planet. You'll see that she goes through that entire sweep of history. So, obviously, reviewing this sweep of history is a very appropriate thing to do on the occasion today of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche's 40th wedding anniversary that we're observing today.

So, I'd like to play for you a short excerpt from that report back, that very immediate report that Helga LaRouche had upon her return from this historic Belt and Road Forum on May 14 and 15 of this year.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I just wanted to make sure that you get a first impression from me from my trip, because the worst mistake we could make is to respond to the absolutely incredible

propaganda coming from the US mainstream media and the new liberal media in Europe; like *Der Spiegel* underlined, the chief

editor piece which was really out of this way. It is very clear

that people who are primarily relying on such media, have a completely, totally 100% wrong idea what the reality is that's going on. We should really get that out of our heads and not try

to swim within the fish bowl of an artificially created environment. Because from my standpoint, the world looks very different.

First of all, I said this already and I reiterate it. With the Belt and Road Forum, the world has dramatically consolidated

the beginning of a new era. I don't think at all that short of

World War III, this is going to go away, because the majority

of
the world is moving in a completely liberated way. This was
the
highest level I ever participated in; there were 28 heads of
state speaking one after the other. Obviously, the speech by
Xi
Jinping was absolutely outstanding. Whoever has time to
listen
to it, should really do it; because it was a very Confucian
speech which set the tone for the two-day conference in a very
clear way. So, please listen to it when you have some time.
I think the way people have to understand what is going on,
is you have to really think what this organization, and Lyn in
particular, did for the last almost 50 years. The first time
when Lyn in 1971 recognized what the significance of the
dismantling of the Bretton Woods system was, and then all the
many things we did in the last over 40 years. Lyn coming back
from the Iraqi Ba'ath Party celebrations in 1975 when he
proposed
the IDB as an International Development Bank to foster a New
World Economic Order. The fact that we for one year
campaigned
with this IDB proposal which then basically became part of the
Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in
'76.
Then at the end of the '70s when we worked with Indira Gandhi
on
a 40-year development plan for India. We published a whole
book
about the industrialization of Africa. We worked with López
Portillo on Operation Juárez. We put out a 50-year Pacific
Basin
Development Plan. Lyn had already proposed the Oasis Plan.
And
then naturally when the Wall came down and the Soviet Union
disintegrated, we proposed the Productive Triangle and the
Eurasian Land-Bridge. All of these proposals – and just think

of the many, many activities we did – conferences on five continents; all of this was on the level of ideas. But only after Xi Jinping put the New Silk Road on the agenda in 2013 and in the four years of breathtaking developments of the One Belt, One Road Initiative since, these ideas are becoming realized; and the genie is out of the bottle. You have now the bi-oceanic railway discussion and the tunnels and bridges connecting the Atlantic and Pacific around Latin America. You have all these railways now being opened up in Africa. This is unprecedented; this was not done by the IMF or the World Bank. They suppressed it with the conditionalities. But with the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank], the new Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the direct investment of the Chinese Ex-Im Bank, the China State Bank; all of these projects are now proceeding, and they have completely changed the attitude and the self-confidence of all participating countries. The way people in China look at President Trump is absolutely different than what the media is trying to say. They are very positive about Trump, in the same way that people in Russia think Trump is somebody you can absolutely have a decent relationship with; and that is reality. Forget the media; forget these whores of the press who are really just prostitutes for the British Empire. Don't pay any attention to what they say, and don't allow other people you are talking with to do that either.

When Trump promised \$1 trillion investment, this was the right thing, and we put out the right program saying the United States must join the Silk Road. That should be our focus and nothing else. Everything else should be a subsumed aspect of that. This is the strategically important thing. And the fact that the head of the China Investment Corporation, Ding Xuedong, said it's not \$1 trillion, but \$8 trillion that the United States needs; this is absolutely on the mark and you know it yourself from the condition of the roads and the infrastructure in all of the United States. The fact that this same organization has now set up an office in New York, advising Chinese investors how to invest in the United States, and vice versa how US investors can invest in China; the fact that the Chinese are invited to participate in this infrastructure conference in June; all of this is absolutely going in the right direction. What happened in the Belt and Road Forum and the many meetings I had afterwards – after all, I spent two full weeks in Beijing, in Manjing, in Shanghai. But it's the fact that in the many interviews, many quotes, we were treated with the highest respect possible. People are fully aware of Lyn's significance as a theoretician of physical economy; his ideas are highly respected. People treated me as we should be treated; namely, as people who have devoted their entire lives to the common good of humanity. This is in absolute stark contrast to the shitty

behavior that we are getting normally from the neo-liberals in the trans-Atlantic region. You should understand that what the attack on Trump is supposed to do, is to make it so difficult for him to focus on the positive aspects; and there are quite some many of them, including his working relationship with Russia and China, which is strategically the most important. Basically, he has to defend his staff, and everybody thinks they have to spend all the time to defend themselves. So, don't fall for it. The idea that we are losing is completely off; mankind is on the winning track, and we have to pull the American population up to create the kind of ferment so the implementation of the infrastructure program as a first step is on the agenda and on everybody's mind and nothing else. I have the strong conviction that by the end of this year, the world will look completely different because the development perspective is so contagious that I think all the efforts by the British Empire to somehow throw in a monkey wrench will not work. So, take the winning perspective; take the high ground. Think strategically and realize that what is happening in reality in many development projects around the world is what this organization has been fighting for, for almost half a century. I just wanted to tell you that, because the worst thing we could do is look at it from inside the United States, from within the box, when the whole world has moved out of the box decisively with

the

Belt and Road Forum, which is not going to be stopped by anything. That is my view I wanted communicate.

OGDEN: This is an inexorable, almost irresistible dynamic; this is a dynamic which is not going to be stopped by anything.

Of course, the subsequent months saw a very dramatic attempt to

escalate the campaign to undermine and overturn the Presidency of

the United States; largely because of President Trump's willingness and commitment to working together with these countries which were supposed to be our enemies and our adversaries under the Obama view of the world. But also, we saw

the continued expansion of the Silk Road. This was almost an unstoppable march of this development perspective to every corner

of the planet.

Perhaps most significantly, we saw the development of Africa. This is a continent which for centuries had been kept in

an enforced state of backwardness, poverty, miserable famine across the entire continent of Africa; with no development.

What

China has done just in the last few months, has been unbelievable; in terms of the railroads that have been built, the

power projects that have been built, the water projects that are

now under consideration such as the Transaqua project. But already, just in the latter portion of this year, we've seen the

dramatic transformation of the continent of Africa and the change

in the attitude of the African people; who now are – as Helga

LaRouche has repeatedly noted – have a renewed sense of optimism and self-confidence because of what China has done to bring development to that continent. We've also seen the nations of South and Central America begin to embrace the Silk Road spirit. We've seen increasing collaboration between China and Russia, with the integration of the Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union idea. We've seen barriers that have been erected geopolitically between nations in South and Southeastern Asia crumbling as we speak. We saw the forging of a new partnership between Japan and China; two nations which have historically been at each other's throats. We've seen the Philippines join enthusiastically the New Silk Road dynamic and reach out a hand of collaboration to China in friendship. And we've even seen nations in Europe – most notably southern and eastern Europe – enthusiastically become part of the New Silk Road dynamic. So, you've had an almost unstoppable rhythm of developments, month after month, week after week of nations embracing this New Silk Road spirit. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said at the conclusion of that report that she delivered immediately after her attendance at the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing in May of this year, she said, "I am confident that, by the end of this year, the world will have been transformed in a very dramatic way by the New Silk Road dynamic." Indeed, now we sit at the end of this year, and what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said at that point is very true. So, if we fast forward from May, those dramatic developments leading into and

then leading out of that Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, China;

if we fast forward from May all the way up to November, and take

a look at the historic trip by President Trump to China – the “state visit-plus” that he made – which occurred in the immediate aftermath of the historic Chinese Communist Party National Congress; where President Xi Jinping was elevated to another term as President of China. The Silk Road idea was literally written into the Chinese Constitution. This historic

trip that President Trump made to China, which was in the context

of his grand tour of Asia, of southern and southeastern Asia as a

whole; this trip consolidated an entirely new era in US-China relations.

Again, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who is a unique voice in terms of her analysis, because she’s not just a commentator looking at

this from the outside; but again, is speaking as somebody who has

been on the ground for years if not decades in bringing this Silk

Road reality into existence. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in the aftermath of President Trump’s historic state visit-plus to China, gave her analysis and her report on what the significance

of President Trump’s visit to Beijing and his continued, very warm special relationship with President Xi Jinping of China.

So, here’s what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say in the immediate

aftermath of President Trump’s historic visit to China in November of this year.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it is the beginning of a new era of strategic relationships between the United States and China,

as

Xi Jinping had said. What they did in order to receive Trump and

give him the best possible honors, the characterization was that

this was a “state visit-plus” and President Xi Jinping even said

that this was a “state visit-plus-plus”. They rolled out the red

carpet, so to speak, in a way that they have never done for any

other foreign dignitary before since the existence of the

People’s Republic of China. What they did is, they had a first

day of introducing President Trump to the ancient culture of

China. For that purpose, they closed down the Forbidden City for

an entire day; then they had a gala dinner in one of the palaces.

They showed him three different Beijing operas, they showed him

the restoration of art, crafts, and similar things.

Obviously,

President Xi Jinping was the tour guide for all of this.

Anybody

who has ever read or listened to his speeches knows that he is

very well-cultured in Chinese history, but also in universal

history. So, this is really an incredible thing. Naturally,

there were other aspects like trade deals for \$253 billion.

When

President Trump came back from the Asia trip, he said that he had

deals for about \$300 billion, but that would only be the

beginning. Soon this figure would be three-fold.

But I think much more important – as much as the economic

deals are important; I don’t want to neglect that – but I think

much more deeply was the deep human accord between these two

Presidents. So, I am confident that the chance to have a new renaissance, to have an uplifting of people where the best traditions of all nations and cultures of this planet are being revived; and out of that, a new renaissance can be created. I think that that is an absolutely realistic possibility. So, be happy and join us.

OGDEN: And indeed, an immense optimism was unleashed around the world after seeing this very successful trip that President Trump made to China. There was an optimism from inside the United States; notably, most conspicuously, the case of West Virginia. If we take a look at West Virginia Governor Jim Justice, who announced in the immediate aftermath of President Trump's return from this historic trip to China, he [Justice] announced an \$83.7 billion investment deal that was signed between China and the state of West Virginia. This is \$10 billion more than West Virginia's entire annual GDP for the year 2016, which was only \$73.4 billion. So, this investment is \$83.7 billion into one of the most impoverished and really despairing states in the entire United States. Just take a look at the optimism and the sheer enthusiasm that Governor Jim Justice of West Virginia showed in this press conference that he gave, upon announcing this investment by China into his state.

GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE: Who in the world can even begin to describe what \$83.7 billion of money and investments is? Well, I'll tell you what it is. Do you realize it's 83,700 \$1 million investments? Now just think about that. 83,700 \$1 million

investments. I don't know if you could actually pull this off,
but you could maybe be able to rebuild every city in the state of
West Virginia with \$83.7 billion. I would say to all of y'all
that may be doubters that this could become a reality. Don't
get on the wrong side of it, because really and truly, it's a
comin'; it's coming.

OGDEN: So, "Don't get on the wrong side of it," this is a
reality. And "really and truly, it's a comin'|". I think
that
perfectly describes this inexorable irresistibility of the New
Silk Road. I think it encapsulates the year 2017 in just a
few
phrases. 2017 truly was the year that the Silk Road spirit
swept
the globe; including the state of West Virginia. It's indeed,
the perfect optimism out of the mouth of Governor Jim Justice
there in West Virginia. It's the perfect expression of the
sentiment that we, as Americans, should all have as we reflect
back on the year 2017 and look ahead at the year 2018. Don't
get
on the wrong side of this, because it's a comin'.
So, to conclude our broadcast, and to conclude this year, I
would like to play a short video message by Helga Zepp-
LaRouche,
which is really her end of the year message. This is her
appeal
for the year 2018, which she says must be the year that we see
the end, once and for all, of the idea of geopolitics, and the
consolidation of the "win-win" collaboration of all nations in
this New Paradigm. So, here's Helga Zepp-LaRouche's end of
the
year message.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: ... [T]hat in the almost four and a half

years now that Xi Jinping, the President of China, has put the Belt and Road Initiative, the New Silk Road on the table, you see a dynamic which is unbelievable. First of all, China naturally is economically exploding with development, with optimism, with absolute ambitious infrastructure projects – we should talk about that in detail in a minute – and many other countries, I think well above 70 countries and 40 international large associations and institutions are cooperating with the New Silk Road. And all of these countries have been gripped by an enormous sense of optimism, which some people call the “Silk Road Spirit,” which is the sense of entering a new era of mankind; and the rest of the Europeans and Americans don’t know it! The only people in the United States who have an inkling, are those from West Virginia and some other states who travelled with President Trump on his recent trip and came back with enormous deals; like West Virginia having a deal of \$83 billion over the next 10 years. And people really see that the United States could absolutely join and be a part of it. But I think that the key battle in which the world really is, that you have the old neo-cons, the neo-liberals, who want to stick, with geopolitics, who want to keep the image of China and Russia as enemies and want to continue the British Empire game of divide and conquer, playing one section against another section;

versus what is clearly the winning strategy and that is what Xi Jinping has put on the agenda, with a “win-win” cooperation of all nations of the world, and with the idea of a new paradigm, a “community for a shared future of mankind,” a community of destiny: The idea that geopolitics can be overcome. And more and more countries are joining with this new conception. So, the battle really is, can we in time, before a new financial crash comes down on us – you know, it’s hanging over our heads like a Damocles’ Sword – can we in time get the kinds of changes in the United States in particular, but also in Western Europe, to join in this New Paradigm, or will this battle for civilization be lost? I’m very optimistic it can be won, but it requires activity: We’re not experiencing dialectical materialism, or historical materialism, where positive events are just taking on a life of their own; because it is always the subjective factor which plays a very large role, and one place you can see this very clearly is in the person of Xi Jinping, who has really given an already positive Chinese development, a complete upgrade, and a complete transformation into a New Paradigm. And we would need such people in the West to do likewise.

The Schiller Institute is absolutely committed to doing everything possible that we can get the United States and Europe to cooperate with the New Silk Road, because that will be *the* decisive battle for the coming year...

So this is the perspective that has to happen in the year 2018, because I think the present status quo is not going to last. I appeal to all of you, use this New Year to get the

United States and European countries in the New Silk Road Spirit.

OGDEN: That is the task for the year 2018. The key battle, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, is that of the old paradigm of geopolitics versus the New Paradigm of “win-win” collaboration and this idea of a community of common destiny for all mankind.

We, as we sit now at the threshold of a new year – 2018 – we find ourselves at the most crucial decisive inflection point in

that battle. Everything hinges on victory in bringing the United

States into that New Paradigm; victory in instilling the Silk Road Spirit into our fellow Americans; and finally, decisively,

the United States abandoning geopolitics once and for all, and joining the New Silk Road. Joining the One Belt, One Road Initiative.

So, we have a crucial piece of material for securing that victory. This has just been released; just in time for the New

Year. This is the new pamphlet from LaRouche PAC – “The Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche; The Crucial Physical Economic

Principles Needed for the Recovery of the United States.

America’s Future on the New Silk Road.” You can see on your screen there, the link that you can obtain the digital copy of this, and it’s also circulating in the streets of the United States as we speak in this pamphlet form. So, what your task is

for the remaining days, the remaining hours of 2017, is to get a

hold of a copy of this pamphlet. If you have not yet caught the

contagion of the New Silk Road Spirit, that’s your task for the

remaining hours of this year. And to hit the ground running as we enter into this New Year – 2018 – which must see, finally once and for all, the end of geopolitics and the consolidation of this community of shared destiny for all mankind. Thank you very much for joining me here today. We would like to thank you for being so active over the course of this past year – 2017 – which has seen many victories and many advancements towards victory. But what we have to do now as we enter into this New Year is to redouble our efforts. I think the perfect way of celebrating and observing the 40th wedding anniversary of Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche, and honoring the work that the two of them have done over the last 40 years, is to rededicate ourselves to consolidating a victory for this vision once and for all during the course of the coming year. So, Happy New Year to you, and we will see you again as you tune in next year to larouchepac.com. Good night.

Kinas præsident Xi Jinping leverer Nytårsbudskab

31. dec., 2017 – Det var med stor selvsikkerhed og optimisme, at præsident Xi Jinping leverede sit Nytårsbudskab til det kinesiske folk, og til verden. Idet han bemærkede den 19. partikongres' skelsættende natur som en milepæl for Kinas nye færd, gennemgik han nogle af højdepunkterne for Kinas præstationer i løbet af det forgangne år, hvor Kina har løftet

endnu 10 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, skabt 13 mio. jobs., bragt 900 mio. mennesker ind i det sociale system for alderdomsforsorg og sikret sygesikring for alle kinesere. Han citerede den store kinesiske digter Du Fu, »Hvis jeg blot havde ti tusinder af huse, ville jeg huse alle de fattige mennesker, der så ville lyse af smil«.

Dernæst opremsede præsident Xi nogle af de betydningsfulde, videnskabelige præstationer, Kina har gennemført i 2017, inkl. rumteleskopet, kvantum-computeren, det første, kinesiskproducerede hangarskib og den succesfulde produktion af ris i saltholdig jord. Han nævnte ligeledes årets store begivenheder, inkl. det vigtige Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde og »Kinas Kommunistiske Parti i dialog med verdens politiske partier«, som fulgte efter den 19. partikongres. Han nævnte også nogle af sine egne store, diplomatiske rejser og taler i 2017, inkl. sin tale på Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum og FN's hovedkvarter i Genève.

Idet Xi vendte tilbage til KKP's 19. partikongres, gentog han dens betydning med at skabe en plan for landets udvikling hen over de kommende tre årtier. »For at overføre planen til virkeligheden, må vi hverken fare frem i en fantasi, og heller ikke lade os lede af falskhedens klang«, sagde Xi, men derimod »arbejde støt og på en jordbunden måde«. Og retningslinjen for den forestående opgave var tydeligvis afstukket af behovet for at overvinde fattigdom i Kina frem til år 2020. Den historiske betydning heraf for verden, og som ikke har noget fortilfælde, blev ligeledes understreget af præsident Xi. »Hvis vi vinder kampen mod fattigdom om tre år efter planen, vil det markere den første, totale fjernelse af absolut forarmelse i den kinesiske nations historie, der har varet i tusinder af år. Lad os arbejde sammen for denne store præstation, der er betydningsfuld for både den kinesiske nation, og for menneskeheden.«

Sluttelig gentog præsident Xi Kinas opmærksomhed på den internationale forpligtelse, som er blevet pålagt det gennem

dets udvikling siden reformen og åbningen ud mod verden, for 40 år siden i det kommende år. Xi gentog, at Kina ville påtage sig sine internationale ansvar og forpligtelser, gå fremefter med Bælte & Vej Initiativet og bidrage til at bygge en verden for fred og udvikling; og sammen med andre nationer bygge en »skøn fremtid« for hele menneskeheden. »De går alle ind for en fælles opbygning af et fællesskab med en fælles fremtid for menneskeheden, med det formål at være til fordel for mennesker i hele verden«, sagde han.

Foto: Kinas præsident Xi Jinping leverer sit nytårsbudskab, 31. dec.

Præsidenterne Putin og Xi udveksler nytårshilsener

31. dec., 2017 – Præsident Xi Jinping sendte, på vegne af den kinesiske regering og folket, nytårshilsener til præsident Vladimir Putin og det russiske folk. I sit budskab opfordrede præsident Xi til »nye frugter i udviklingen af bilaterale bånd«. Xi sagde, at 2018 og 2019 vil blive år med større samarbejde og udvekslinger mellem de to lande. Han sagde, at det udrindende år havde set vigtige fremskridt i udviklingen af de to landes »omfattende strategiske partnerskab for koordinering«, og at de havde »hentet en væsentlig, indledende høst hjem gennem en sammenkobling mellem Bælte & Vej Initiativet og den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union«. Xi sagde ligeledes, at de to lande havde opretholdt en tæt og effektiv koordinering inden for internationale og regionale anliggender, og har leveret et betydningsfuldt bidrag til bevarelse af verdensfreden og stabiliteten i verden. I sit returbudskab sagde præsident Putin, at der har været

betydelige fremskridt i volumen af tovejshandelen og »livlige udvekslinger« inden for områderne teknologi, kultur og mellemfolkelige relationer. Putin aflagde løfte om, at hans land ville tilslutte sig Kinas ihærdige bestræbelser på at intensivere det omfattende, strategiske partnerskab mellem de to lande.

Foto: Præsidenterne Putin og Xi. Arkivfoto.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 27. december 2017:

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

Video:

Lyd:

Afsæt Mueller og vedtag de Fire Love

som politisk, økonomisk program. LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 22. dec., 2017.

Vært Matthew Ogden: Det er den 22. dec., 2017, og jeg er vært for vores faste udsendelse fra larouchepac.com med vores strategiske gennemgang her ved ugens afslutning.

Der er nu 40 dage til præsident Trumps planlagte 'State of the Union'-tale for den samlede Kongres den 30. januar. Hen over de kommende 40 dage vil vi se en kamp af hidtil usete proportioner udspille sig på verdensscenen og den internationale scene; en kamp om selve dette præsidentskabs sjæl. Selv om dette har taget form af en angivelig juridisk kamp mht. den såkaldte Mueller-efterforskning, må vi aldrig fortabe os i den konstant udviklende histories ugræs, med alle disse 'connectos' og skikkelser i denne virkelig tragiske komedie af meget dramatiske proportioner. Vi må aldrig glemme, at det, der til syvende og sidst står på spil her, er en krig, der raser på højeste niveau af politisk beslutningstagning i dette land om, hvad USA's fremtidige politik skal være. Dette gælder især for vore relationer med resten af verden, og i særdeleshed med Rusland og Kina. Spørgsmålet er, om USA vil fortsætte med at vedtage det 20. århundredes fejlslagne geopolitik, der har bragt verden på randen af Tredje Verdenskrig? Eller vil vi forkaste hele denne fejlslagne ideologi og i stedet vedtage en vision for verden, hvor suveræne nationer ikke blot arbejder for deres egne snævre

egeninteresser og i relationer, der udgør en slags imperialistisk blok, som vi har været så vant til under den Kolde Krig; men derimod arbejder for alles fælles fordel.

Sammenhængen i hele dette kupforsøg, som nu udspiller sig og er ved at blive optrævlet, blev fremlagt i det oprindelige **dossier**, som vi nu genoptrykker – 2. oplag på 10.000 eksemplarer.

Hvis man ser på det afsmit, der hedder, »The True Origins of the Coup Against the President« (Den virkelige oprindelse til kuppet mod præsidenten), så fremlægger det præcis, hvad den globale, politiske sammenhæng var, for fremkomsten af de operationer, der medgik til skabelsen af det såkaldte »Steele-dossier« og lagde fundamentet for det, der har fået betegnelsen »Russiagate«. Som forfatteren af dette dossier (EIR's Mueller-dossier) gennemgår, så er den virkelige historie her spørgsmålet om krig og fred og involverer hele spørgsmålet om det, der voksede frem fra det tidspunkt, hvor præsident Xi Jinping annoncerede Bælte & Vej Initiativet i Kasakhstan i 2013, hvor han fuldstændig styrtede den eksisterende, geopolitiske verdensorden og fastslog en fuldstændig ny vision for et potentielt »win-win«-samarbejde mellem alle verdens nationer, til alles gensidige fordel.

Som dette dossier gjorde det meget klart, så er og var »disse begivenheder i 2013-2014 en direkte udfordring af det britiske imperiesystem. De udfordrer direkte det monetære system, som er kilden til den angloamerikanske verdensdominans. De udfordrer direkte fundamental, britisk, strategisk politik, der har eksisteret siden Halford Mackinders dage. Under initiativet for 'Ét Bælte, én Vej', og i forening med Ruslands Eurasiske Union, vil Mackinders 'verdensø', bestående af Eurasien og Afrika, blive udviklet, gennemkrydset af nye højhastigheds-jernbaneforbindelser, nye byer og vital, moderne infrastruktur, baseret på den gensidige fordel for alle de derværende nationalstater. Under den britiske, geopolitiske model«, har krig, ustabilitet og udplyndring af råmaterialer

været virkeligheden for hele dette område i århundreder. »Xi Jinping har også angrebet de geopolitiske aksiomer, ved hvilke USA og briterne har opereret« i årtier. »Han foreslog i stedet en model for 'win-win'-samarbejde, hvor nationalstater samarbejder om udvikling, baseret på menneskehedens fælles mål.«

Så igen, dette er sammenhængen for hele denne krig over det amerikanske præsidentskabs sjæl. Spørgsmålet er altså, om USA vil opgive disse geopolitikker og i stedet vedtage dette totalt anderledes paradigme med menneskehedens fælles 'win-win'-mål?

Dette blev meget klart formuleret af præsident Xi Jinping, faktisk før det nylige Bælte & Vej Forum (maj 2017); dette går tilbage til FN's Generalforsamling i 2015. Præsident Xi Jinpings tale dér havde titlen, »At arbejde sammen for at udarbejde et nyt partnerskab for 'win-win'-samarbejde og skabe et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid'. Så dette er ikke blot en abstrakt idé. I sin historiske tale for FN's Generalforsamling fremlagde præsident Xi Jinping især, hvad denne idé med et 'win-win'-samarbejde og et «fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid» i virkeligheden vil sige. Her er et par uddrag fra Xi Jinpings tale. Han sagde:

»Verden gennemgår en historisk proces med accelereret udvikling: Fredens, udviklingens og fremskridtets solskin vil være stærkt nok til at trænge igennem krigens, fattigdommens og tilbageståendehedens skyer.

Som et kinesisk mundheld lyder, 'Det største ideal er at skabe en verden, der i sandhed er fælles for alle'. Vi bør indgå en fornyet forpligtelse til at 'bygge en ny form for internationale relationer med win-win-samarbejde og skabe et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid'.

Vi bør vedtage en ny vision, der søger win-win-resultater for alle, og afvise den forældede tankegang, at 'den enes død er

den andens brød' eller 'vinderen tager alt'.

Vi bør 'opgive koldkrigsmentaliteten i alle dens manifestationsformer og skabe en ny vision for fælles, omfattende, samarbejdende og vedvarende sikkerhed'.

Vi må 'arbejde sammen for at sikre, at alle er befriet for nød, har adgang til udvikling og lever med værdighed'.

I deres interaktioner må civilisationer acceptere deres forskelligheder. Kun gennem gensidig respekt, gensidig læring og harmonisk sameksistens kan verden bevare sin diversitet og trives. Hver civilisation repræsenterer sit folks enestående vision og bidrag. De forskellige civilisationer bør have dialog og udvekslinger i stedet for at forsøge at udelukke eller erstatte hinanden. Vi bør lade os inspirere af hinanden for at styrke den menneskelige civilisations kreative udvikling.«

Så igen, det er den vision, som Xi Jinping fremlagde i sin tale for FN i 2015, med titlen, »At arbejde sammen for at udarbejde et nyt partnerskab for 'win-win'-samarbejde og skabe et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«. Denne tale i 2015 ligner faktisk temmelig meget den vision, som Lyndon LaRouche fremlægger i sin bog, der blev udgivet i 2005, med titlen *Earth's Next Fifty Years (Jordens kommende 50 år)*. I denne bog definerer han rammen for denne nye form for relationer mellem landene. Hvis man går tilbage til denne bog af Lyndon LaRouche fra 2005, så var det en samling af flere artikler, han skrev, og ligeledes nogle taler, han tidligere havde holdt under en turne, han foretog i Europa og Eurasien. Men i denne bogs hovedartikel, der havde titlen, »Den kommende eurasiske verden«, forklarer Lyndon LaRouche detaljeret ideen om, hvad denne vision for en ny form for relationer mellem lande bør være. Og faktisk, hvad er det princip, det videnskabelige princip, ud fra hvilket nationer kan relatere til hinanden ud fra standpunktet om den højeste fællesnævner, i modsætning til det laveste.

Her er den vision, som Lyndon LaRouche fremlagde. Han sagde, »Tag en anden fremgangsmåde. Denne anden fremgangsmåde er menneskehedens fælles interesse. Det, vi bør tilsigte med kulturen, er ideen om menneskets natur; at mennesket har en vis, iboende rettighed, der adskiller mennesket fra dyret. Lad os individuelt og kollektivt bekræfte regeringsstyrelsens forpligtelse over for menneskets værdighed, som det kommer til udtryk i dette menneskes, denne families, rettighed til, for deres børn og børnebørn, at have udsigten til forbedrede livsbetingelser, en meningsfuld fremtid og en anerkendelse af deres personlige identitet som en person, der i sin levetid har fået muligheden for at bidrage til menneskehedens fremtid som helhed; til ære for fortiden og til fordel for fremtiden. Vi må indse, at intet folk kan være funktionelt suverænt mht. forpligtelsen over for sit eget folks overbevisninger, med mindre de er fuldstændigt suveræne mht. deres nationale anliggender. Denne suverænitetets afgørende funktion må erkendes som værende kulturel i sin essens. For at regere sig selv må et folk have et fælles grundlag af viden. Relationerne staterne imellem må finde sted efter princippet om en platonisk, sokratiske dialog om ideer. Der er almene principper, der forener nationer omkring et fælles mål, men denne almenhed må udarbejdes i udviklingen af ideer; af nationale kulturer i dialog med nationale kulturer. De principper, der står frem som fornødne, fælles mål, er hovedsageligt sådanne principper som videnskaben om fysisk økonomi. Processen med udvikling af missionsorienteret samarbejde mellem denne planets kulturer må ses som en fortsættelse af en fortsat proces henover de fremtidige generationer.«

Dette var et kort uddrag af en meget omfattende bog, udgivet af Lyndon LaRouche i 2005. Men man ser harmonien mellem den vision, som Lyndon LaRouche her fremlægger, og så det, Xi Jinping siger i sin tale for FN ti år senere, i 2015. Men imellem de to ser man en vision, og nu ser man virkeligheden i det, som denne idé om et 'win-win'-paradigme for relationer

mellem landene faktisk repræsenterer; i modsætning til den fejlslagne form for vision, vi kender fra den Kolde Krig, og som har bragt verden til punktet, hvor vi har haft flere verdenskrige, og nu til punktet, som kunne være truslen om en atomar konflikt mellem nationer.

Ser man på, hvad Lyndon LaRouche sagde i denne bog, og ser man dernæst på, hvad Xi Jinping så smukt sagde i sin tale for FN, og sætter man det i kontrast til det katastrofale, beskæmmende, nationale sikkerhedsdokument, der netop er blevet offentliggjort af Trumps Hvide Hus; så ser man et meget signifikant problem mht. den kamp, der stadig raser omkring dette præsidentskabs sjæl og politik. Dette er på ingen måde en sort/hvid eller fuldført kamp. Vi ser, at, på højeste niveau, inkl. internt i administrationen, foregår der stadig denne kamp over, hvilken retning USA vil tage. Vil vi fortsat vedtage geopolitik? Eller, vil vi gå i retning af denne idé med 'win-win'-relation mellem lande, som det er blevet forklaret af præsident Xi Jinping og Lyndon LaRouche?

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet.

So, let me just give you a little taste of some of the attitude that is represented in this national security policy document. Here are two short quotes. Let's start with this one:

"After being dismissed as a phenomenon of an earlier century, great power competition returned. China and Russia began to reassert their influence regionally and globally. Today, they are fielding military capabilities designed to deny America access in times of crisis, and to contest our ability to operate freely in critical commercial zones during peace time. In short, they are contesting our geopolitical advantages and trying to change the international order in their favor." Here's another short excerpt: "Although the United States seeks to continue

to cooperate with China, China is using economic inducements and penalties, influence operations, and implied military threats to persuade other states to heed its political and security agenda.

China's infrastructure investments and trade strategies reinforce its geopolitical aspirations. Its efforts to build and militarize outposts in the South China Sea endanger the free flow of trade, threaten the sovereignty of other nations, and undermine regional stability." Etc., etc., etc. Those are just

two very short excerpts from a document which is very lengthy; but you can see from those two quotes that the inclination of the authors of this report is to continue to view the world from the standpoint of geopolitics, geopolitical competition between nations and blocks of nations. And you can even see a not-so-veiled reference to the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative right there in that quote where they said China's economic and trade agenda is only being used to try to advance its geopolitical advantage.

So, that's a view straight out of the think tanks in Washington and the {Economist} magazine of London. It's very curious, because it actually goes contrary to exactly what President Trump himself has represented on the world stage; including on his recent "state visit-plus" to China, where he talked very positively of the initiatives that China has taken and has forged a very close personal relationship with President Xi Jinping. Exactly contrary to this view that China is somehow our economic and strategic rival, and that we have to compete

with them on the geopolitical world stage.

People have pointed out that when President Trump presented this national security policy, in a highly unusual way; it's very

unusual for the President himself to make the speech presenting

the policy document. But when he did make that speech, he used

very different language, especially in regards to China. He spoke about the importance of sovereign nations that are respecting each other and are working together. He did not use

some of the more egregious and inflammatory language which is contained within this document. But still, the very fact that this document was published shows you that we have a lot of work

to do to continue to wage this battle inside the United States over what our policy will be. Will we continue to embrace geopolitics, or will we embrace this new "win-win" paradigm which

is emerging now as a replacement to that failed Cold War mode of

thinking?

I'd like to play for you just a short excerpt from the webcast that Helga Zepp-LaRouche conducted yesterday, where she

spoke about her reaction to this national security policy document. So, here's what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say:

[\(Hele Helgas tale kan ses på dansk her\)](#)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: This document is clearly looking at the world from the standpoint of, as you said, geopolitics, and if you look at it from that standpoint, naturally, then China and Russia, but especially China which is

rising, are regarded as rivals or enemies. And I think that

this
paper – Trump, which is very unusual – insisted that he
present
the paper, and not the National Security Advisor who normally
is
presenting such a report; and obviously, it seems that he did
that in order to soften certain formulations. For example:
Apart from going through some of the language of the report,
he
also said that he wants to build a very strong partnership
with
Russia and China, and for example, this had the ridiculous
effect
that some European newspapers would say, “he can’t even read
the
paper, because he said things which are different than in the
report.” And I think it reflects the fact that the faction
fight
in the Trump administration is far from being over, that there
is
still the effort by the neo-cons and by leftovers of previous
administrations, in various aspects of this administration,
which
expressed themselves in this report. And Trump, who after all
had a very successful state visit to China a little while ago
and
who has talked successfully on the telephone with Putin in the
last week, defeating a terrorist attack which was planned for
St.
Petersburg and similar very productive things; so I think
Trump
still has the inclination that he wants to work with Russia
and
China.
But I think if you look at the very sharp, extremely sharp
reactions coming from the Russian Foreign Ministry, from
Peskov,

the spokesman of the Kremlin, from {Global Times}, from the Chinese Foreign Ministry, from the Chinese Embassy in Washington, they all basically say this doctrine reflects an outmoded kind of thinking; they point to the fact that there is a completely new era shaping especially the West Pacific, because in this paper, there are six regions, one of them being the western or eastern Pacific, and obviously this is one of the areas which is completely changed through the Belt and Road Initiative, where all the countries in the region are cooperating with China in a “win-win” cooperation to the mutual benefit of each of them; and that therefore, and since the offer was made many times to the United States, and to Europe to cooperate with the Belt and Road Initiative, there is actually no reason to go into such an adversarial position. The Russians basically called it an “imperial document,” insist it still reflects the desire to still insist on a unipolar world, which is long gone, so it’s a completely futile effort. And the Chinese also were extremely critical and saying this is an “outmoded way of thinking” and cannot lead to anything positive. But it shows you that the world is very far from being out of danger zones, and I’m normally giving credit to Trump because unlike his predecessors, Bush and Obama, he has stretched out his hand to Russia and China, and he still has the potential to move the world into a different direction. But nevertheless, when he

does something which I'm not so happy about, I also take the liberty to say so.

But I think we are in one of these areas, and one of the commentaries in one Chinese paper said, that there are many different conceptions how the future of mankind should be shaped,

and that is not yet a settled question. And I think that that is

absolutely true, but that is why it is so absolutely important to

overcome this geopolitical view which has the idea that you have

groups of countries, or one country which has a legitimate interest against the others, I mean, that is the kind of thinking

which led to two world wars in the 20th Century, and I think it

should be obvious to anybody, that in the age of thermonuclear weapons, that thinking can only lead to the possible annihilation

of the human species: We should get rid of it.

OGDEN: So, as you just heard Helga Zepp-LaRouche say, we are in the midst of a continued battle over really what will be

the soul of this Presidency. This national security study report

reflects a very bad and failed geopolitical mode of thinking.

Those who are the authors of that represent a leftover aspect of

this kind of neo-con approach to the world which has gotten us into endless wars, and has really brought us to the brink of a possible world war conflict between the United States and Russia,

or the United States and China. In fact, we need to embrace the

new "win-win" paradigm of thinking, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche

just

said. On that note, there is a continued development on the front of this battling against this attempted coup against this

Presidency, and to try to create the conditions where President

Trump can remain true to what is clearly his personal commitment

to a positive relationship between the United States and Russia,

and the United States and China, to solve the world's problems.

To take problems which are common problems to the entire world

—

terrorism, economic crises, other things such as that — and to work together in a great powers relationship to resolve those problems.

Now, a couple of updates on the continued unravelling of the so-called "Mueller-gate" as we continue to see that there was really, as it's been characterized, a fifth column inside this apparatus; who really before Trump was elected, already had made

it clear through those text messages from Peter Strzok and others

for example, that they were completely opposed to the election of

Donald Trump and politically biased beyond hope. But then have

allowed that political bias to be continued in after his election, and even after his inauguration to try to bring down this Presidency from the inside. More and more people are now beginning to see that there was an actual collusion between the

intelligence agencies and the Obama administration and the Clinton campaign to try and set this thing in motion. That has

continued to operate. Here is an article from a news

publication

called {The Tablet} magazine. The title of this article is "Did

President Obama Read the Steele Dossier in the White House Last

August?" The question that they have is a very legitimate question. The beginning of this article reads as follows, and I

think it raises some very important aspects of exactly how this

collusion operation worked. Here's the beginning of the article.

It says:

"To date the investigation into the Fusion GPS-manufactured collusion scandal has focused largely on the firm itself, its allies in the press, as well as contacts in the Department of Justice and FBI. However, if a sitting president used the instruments of state, including the intelligence community, to disseminate and legitimize a piece of paid opposition research in

order to first obtain warrants to spy on the other party's campaign, and then to de-legitimize the results of an election once the other party's candidate won, we're looking at a scandal

that dwarfs Watergate – a story not about a bad man in the White

House, but about the subversion of key security institutions that

are charged with protecting core elements of our democratic process while operating largely in the shadows".

"Understanding the origins of the 'Steele dossier' is especially important because of what it tells us about the nature

and the workings of what its supporters would hopefully describe

as an ongoing campaign to remove the elected president of the United States. Yet the involvement of sitting intelligence

officials – and a sitting president – in such a campaign should be a frightening thought even to people who despise Trump and oppose every single one of his policies, especially in an age where the possibilities for such abuses have been multiplied by the power of secret courts, wide-spectrum surveillance, and the centralized creation and control of story-lines that live on social media while being fed from inside protected nodes of the federal bureaucracy.”

Then the story goes on, using public-source documentation to link together this entire apparatus going all the way back to the origins of the Steele dossier. But this question – Was a sitting President involved using his intelligence agencies to try to bring down a political opponent? That is a story that rises to the level of Watergate and beyond. What Helga Zepp-LaRouche has pointed out, is that this entire thing – that as an example – the questions are now being asked; including by members of the United States Senate and United States House. Devin Nunes, Grassley, Trey Gowdy, Jim Jordan. And she acknowledges that there has been a full mobilization of activists here in the United States to distribute this Mueller dossier that’s been circulated in the Congressional offices and the Senate offices.

There’s been very in-depth interest from the relevant people involved in this counter investigation into what’s contained in this dossier. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said in her webcast yesterday, “The tide is now beginning to turn.”

So, let me play another short excerpt from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's webcast from yesterday:

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: There are rumors circulating that Trump may come out with a "Christmas surprise." Now if that would happen, it would be an interesting thing, and it obviously would be somebody to investigate this whole complex in the form of a special investigator. But I think also, already now, these Congressmen and Senators you mentioned, Nunes, Grassley in the Senate, Gowdy, and Gaetz, and various others, I think they're quite fired up already about what they're finding. And even the media are not entirely covering it up any more. There was a quite good article in Denmark, in the conservative daily {Berlingske Tidende}, which said: Obama bureaucrats conspired to prevent the election of Trump and after that failed they're trying to topple him; and then they go through the whole story of who are the culprits. So it is coming out. Even the [major German daily] {FAZ} could not avoid reporting it, even though, in their typical way, they tried to downplay it and say, all these people who say "Deep State," these are conspiracy theorists, and so on. But the truth is coming out. Now, we in the United States that is, our colleagues from LaRouche PAC, they made a full mobilization with a lot of activists; they distributed the dossier about Mueller in all the Congressional offices and all the Senate offices, and as they were saying they had many in-depth discussions where the interest about what is happening has been increasingly there. Because it seems that some people in the Congress realize that what's at

stake is the Constitution of the United States. Congress has oversight rights against the intelligence agencies, and if these

agencies are loyal to a previous administration who was involved

in such incredible schemes, they are aware of the fact that if they don't act right now, then you can throw the Constitution of

the United States in the wastepaper basket.

But I think it will require a continuous effort and mobilization, because these people are quite desperate.

Because

they see that their whole system is coming down, and if this investigation continues, I mean, there were several people who said what was done by the Department of Justice, or some people

in it and in the FBI, were felonies. So they are trying to twist

the situation to avoid the consequences of their doing, but I think it's reaching a very, very serious point where the tide is

turning already. But it is a fight, so stay tuned with us, and

don't be complacent, don't eat too many cookies over Christmas:

Stay tuned and stay mobilized.

OGDEN: Well, as Helga LaRouche said, the tide is indeed turning, and we're seeing evidence of that. But the sense of urgency has to be there. Over this next 40 days, through the holiday period, all the way up to this State of the Union, the fight to protect the constitutionality of the US Presidency and

the integrity of that, is definitely something which is continuing to rage. However, at the same time, we have to continue to have a sense of urgency around the fight for the economic program. The positive economic solutions to the

crisis

that we face, which is this Four Economic Laws campaign. To bring the United States into this New Paradigm of development. That sense of urgency for a victory on that Four Economic Laws package came into stark perspective again this week with this horrific tragedy, this horrific train derailment that occurred up

near Tacoma, Washington. The Amtrak train that jumped the tracks

and came over the bridge and onto the I-5 interstate below.

An

absolutely horrific tragedy. President Trump actually responded

quite properly to that horrible accident by issuing the following

tweet. As you can see on the screen here, he said "The train accident that just occurred in Dupont Washington shows more than

ever why our soon-to-be-submitted infrastructure plan must be approved quickly. \$7 trillion spent in the Middle East, while our

roads, bridges, tunnels, railways and more crumble. Not for long."

Indeed, this brings the attention to the necessity for a massive infrastructure plan. And as President Trump said all the

way back to the beginning of his administration, he's called for

a \$1 trillion infrastructure plan. Now, we don't know what that

infrastructure policy will be once it's finally submitted, and once it finally becomes public. We don't know what kind of funding mechanisms the Trump White House is thinking about; we don't know what kind of form that's going to take. But the form

that it must take is the form that's contained in those Four Economic Laws by Lyndon LaRouche. There can be no variation,

there can be no compromise. We need to have an immediate Glass-Steagall reorganization in order to erect a firewall between productive credit that should be going into infrastructure and productive employment, and speculative gambling that takes place on Wall Street. But we need to have a national bank; we need to go back to what Hamilton originally conceived when he created the first national bank. And we can apply it in the way that Hamilton did, or we can apply it in the way that Franklin Roosevelt did. He had an idea for a national infrastructure bank. But you need to have this kind of direct Federal credit that is directed into these projects and into productive employment. Unfortunately, we haven't seen anything from President Trump in now almost a year, even though he's professed that his number one agenda item was infrastructure. According to some accounts, the reason why President Trump won the Rust Belt was because of his commitment to infrastructure. These areas of the country where infrastructure has been crumbling, responded to what President Trump was talking about with \$1 trillion of infrastructure investment. However, under the current situation, first President Trump's attention was completely focussed on repealing Obamacare; now it's completely focussed on the so-called tax reform package, which has done nothing. It's done nothing but continue to delay the follow-through on President Trump's stated, professed agenda of \$1 trillion for infrastructure investment. It's also, by the way incidentally, set the stage for Paul Ryan and others of that ideological bent,

to admit that they're already setting things in motion to come right on the heels of the so-called tax reform package with major

cuts to Social Security and Medicare and Medicaid – so-called “entitlement reform”.

But this is a distraction. This so-called GOP agenda is a distraction and we must stay focussed on exactly what the agenda

must be. And it's these Four Economic Laws. As Helga LaRouche

said in her webcast yesterday, she was asked directly by the moderator what her reaction was to this so-called tax reform package. She stated unequivocally that this much ballyhooed tax

bill will do nothing without the full package of Glass-Steagall,

national banking, and the rest of the Four Economic Laws. So, I'd like to actually play for you in her own words what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say yesterday in response to this tax reform

bill during her webcast. Here's Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: obviously, this is celebrated as the first big victory of President Trump. I don't think it will solve anything, if you don't put it in the package of other measures, like for example Glass-Steagall, a credit system, like

Roosevelt's Reconstruction Finance Corp. or like the National Bank of Alexander Hamilton; and basically ending the speculation

in the derivatives sector. If you only lower the taxes under these circumstances without curbing the other factors I just mentioned, what it probably will do, it will attract some investment in the United States for sure. But people in Germany

already say, “well, we have to protect ourselves, take countermeasures against it,” so it will lead to an increased

tension internationally; and probably in the United States, the present big corporations and banks will just use these tax cuts to invest more in the stock market, in buying up their own shares, what they have been doing since the crisis of 2008 with quantitative easing and the zero-interest-rate policy. And I think one reason why this is to be feared is Jamie Dimon, for example, laughed, and said: This is wonderful, this is quantitative easing four.

I think it just requires a continuation of our mobilization. I know our colleagues in the United States from LaRouche PAC, they have produced a new pamphlet with the demand to implement the Four Laws of my husband, of Lyndon LaRouche, and why the United States must join with China in building the New Silk Road,

both domestically and internationally. This pamphlet ["LaRouche's Four Laws & America's Future on the New Silk Road"]

is out. I would encourage you, our viewers and listeners to get

ahold of this document: Read it, because it has all the solutions, what are the correct economic conceptions for the United States and the rest of the world to get out of this present crisis.

This is all extremely urgent, because we could have a meltdown of the system any minute. And just to mention it briefly, this bitcoin mania which is going on, is really a reminder of the Tulip Bubble [in 1637] before it burst. China has recognized that danger, they're basically banning speculation

in bitcoins. And all of these crazinesses make just clear, the

urgent need to implement Glass-Steagall, and the entire Four Laws

of Mr. LaRouche, which especially includes a massive increase

in

the productivity of the workforce through a crash program in fusion technology, in space cooperation, in high-tech investments

in general; and unless that is done, including high-technology infrastructure – and the recent Amtrak accident in Washington State just underlines that this absolutely is necessary – unless

this is all done as a package, I don't think the world will get

out of this crisis.

OGDEN: So, as you just heard Helga Zepp-LaRouche state, we have in fact published a new pamphlet. This is LaRouche PAC's newest pamphlet, called "The Four Economic Laws: The Physical Economic Principles To Create a Recovery in the United States. America's Future on the New Silk Road". This is available both

in print form and in digital form; it's on the LaRouche PAC website. You can see the front cover there, also the back cover

which has got a map of some of the key nodal points of the connectivity of the planet through this idea of a World Land-Bridge. This is what would happen if the United States were

to join the New Silk Road. Then, there listed in summary form,

are the Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws. So, the contents

of that pamphlet, as LaRouche said, absolutely must be studied;

must be emulated by the citizens of the United States; and must

be made the policy of the United States Presidency. That's in fact how we started this program with the 40-day countdown to President Trump's State of the Union address on January 30th. As you heard, there is a battle which is raging for the soul

of this Presidency. The role that the LaRouche movement is playing is indispensable. We have not achieved victory yet. We have very clear indications that victory is close at hand on many fronts, and that victory is indeed attainable. But it must be viewed from the highest possible standpoint; not just piecemeal victories here and there. We have to view this from the standpoint of a total policy shift in terms of how the United States sees itself in the world. We have to abandon geopolitics; we have to embrace the new paradigm of “win-win” relationships between countries. We have to return to the Hamiltonian principles of economics – credit creation for high technology investment. And we have to join the New Silk Road. This is our job over the next 40 days; and we can take encouragement from the standpoint of the fact that indeed, we have absolutely gained major victories in the past period. Both in terms of the victories against this attempted coup against the Presidency of the United States, but also victories in terms of securing the New Paradigm abroad. We should take a look at what President Xi Jinping said in that speech to the United Nations General Assembly, and continue to keep that vision in mind. In fact, we should continue to go back to what Lyndon LaRouche himself said in 2005 in that historic document, {Earth’s Next Fifty Years}. That’s our mission. We have 40 days between now and the State of the Union. With the new pamphlet that’s just been issued – that “The Four Economic Laws: The Physical Economic Principles To Create a Recovery in the United States. America’s

Future on the New Silk Road” – we have everything that we need to gain a victory over the course of the next 40 days. So, thank you very much for watching, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. We wish you a Merry Christmas, and we will continue to be bringing you breaking developments over the coming days. Thank you very much, and please stay tuned. Good night.

**Muellers efterforskning er kriminalitet for åbent tæppe: Tiden er kommet til at gøre en ende på geopolitik.
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut
Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 21. dec., 2017.
Dansk Udskrift.**

Jeg mener, dette simpelt hen kræver en fortsættelse af vores mobilisering. Jeg ved, vore kolleger i USA fra LaRouche PAC har produceret en ny brochure med krav om at gennemføre min mand, Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, og om, hvorfor USA må gå

sammen med Kina om opbygning af den Nye Silkevej, både hjemme og internationalt. Brochuren [»LaRouche's Four Laws & America's Future on the New Silk Road«] [1] er udgivet. Jeg vil opfordre vore seere og lyttere til at få fat i dette dokument: Læs det, for det indeholder alle løsningerne, de korrekte økonomiske koncepter for USA og resten af verden for at komme ud af den nuværende krise.

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

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

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Kinas initiativ: Fra undergang gennem selvdestruktion til velstand og fremgang.

**Tale af Natalia Vitrenko,
leder af Ukraines**

**Progressive Socialistparti,
på Schiller**

**Instituttets konference,
25-26. nov., 2017**

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

(den første var i 1992), hvor de identificerer globale trusler og foreslår måder til deres løsning.

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

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NASA er opstemt og Kina er glad over, at USA vender tilbage til bemandede udforskning af Månen

13. dec., 2017 – »Vi er temmelig opstemte«, sagde fungerende NASA-administratør, Robert Lightfoot, i går, dagen efter Trumps udgivelse af sit Direktiv 1 for Rumfartspolitik, der er centreret omkring bemandede tilbagevenden til Månen. Han talte for Sammenslutningen af Rumtransport på Capitol Hill. Alle NASA-ansatte var grundlæggende set imod Obamas distraherende og ødsle projekt for at sende astronauter til en asteroide, og NASA fortsatte igennem Obama-årene med en indsats på lavt niveau for udvikling af teknologi til et måneprogram. Lightfoot sagde, at detaljer om, hvordan den nye politik skal gennemføres, vil komme, når præsidenten forelægger NASA's FY2019 budgetanmodning for Kongressen i februar, som så er i

kraft med begyndelse i oktober, 2018.

Lightfoot satte også den nye politik i kontrast til Constellation-programmet, hvor selve Månen var fokus, og sagde, at, i den nye politik var Mars fortsat »målet ude i horisonten«.

Talsmand for det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium Lu Kang responderede til et spørgsmål om den amerikanske præsident Trumps nye rumfartspolitik under en rutinemæssig pressebriefing i går og sagde, at Kina er villig til af fremme internationalt samarbejde. »Kina er glad over at se lande gøre fremskridt inden for udforskningen og anvendelsen af det ydre rum til fredelige formål«, sagde Lu.

Åbenheden i den kinesiske respons modsiger den udbredte misrepræsentation i medierne, der siger, at USA's politik for at vende tilbage til Månen vil starte et »Månevæddeløb« med Kina. Det er muligvis tilfældet for de anti-kinesiske neokonservative, men ikke efter kinesernes mening. Denne respons indikerer Kinas beredvillighed til at samarbejde med USA, hvilket nu også må blive USA's politik.

Månen, sommeren 1969.

**Chef for Kinas statslige
elselskab tilstræber
afslutning af el-mangel**

globalt

13. dec., 2017 – Chefen for Kinas største, statslige elselskab har sat som mål, at alle mennesker skal have adgang til elektricitet. En artikel i *Xinhua* 12. dec. rapporterede Shu Yinbaos tale for det årlige B20 Kinesisk Erhvervsråds møde, den 12. dec.

Shu sagde, at \$1,5 billion må investeres i el-nettet i landene i Bælte & Vej – næsten 70 er blevet identificeret i Eurasien, Mellemøsten, Afrika og Sydamerika – hen over de næste fem år. Henvend \$300 mia. om året i investeringer er mere end den totale investering i ny, økonomisk infrastruktur og statsligt byggeri i de fleste, større lande, med Kina som undtagelse.

Den begrundelse, Shu kom med for denne nødvendighed, er, »at 1 mia. mennesker ikke har elektricitet i Afrika og Sydasien; central- og østeuropæiske el-faciliteter må opgraderes«. Hans tale var hovedsageligt et krav om at fjerne manglen på elektricitet som en del af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, ligesom Kina næsten har fjernet fattigdommen i landdistrikterne og indgået et forpligtende engagement til at hjælpe Afrika med at gøre det samme.

Shu sagde, det statslige elselskab ville satse på energiprojekter i Bælte & Vej-lande. Iflg. *Xinhua* har det allerede arbejdet på kontrakter til \$40 mia. for kinesisk energiidstyr og har allerede bygget 10 el-ledninger over grænserne for at forbedre el-nettets forbundethed og investeret i el-net i lande som Filippinerne, Brasilien og Italien.

Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika.

Tale af Hussein Askary på Schiller Instituttets konference i Tyskland, 25. nov., 2017

Der er intet urealistisk ved det, jeg her fremlægger om Sydvestasien og Afrika. Grunden til, at jeg er forhåbningsfuld, er, at det nye paradigme inden for internationale relationer har fået fodfæste, og den gamle imperieorden blegner. Den anden, mere subjektive grund til at være optimistisk er, at vi vil fortsætte med at kæmpe for at få dette til at ske.

Imperiet lurder stadig farligt, som en såret tiger, og kunne angribe. Imperiets ideologi med dets aksiomer og overbevisninger om forholdet mellem menneske og natur, mellem menneske og menneske og mellem nation og nation, vil fortsat være en kilde til fare for den menneskelige race. For eksempel, den overbevisning, at penge får ting til at ske. Eller miljøforkæmpernes idé om, at menneskelige aktiviteter for at hæve samfundets levestandard altid har en negativ virkning på naturen og miljøet, og at menneskene simpelt hen bør forhindres i at vokse i antal, og i en voksende levestandard.

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Ny polsk premierminister ønsker at prioritere industri og infrastruktur

8. dec., 2017 – Den polske premierminister Beata Szydlo, der trådte tilbage i går, vil blive erstattet af Mateusz Marowiecki, der hidtil har været økonomiminister. Det forventes, at han vil give højeste prioritet til investeringer med en stærk statslig intervention i især infrastruktur og industri – hvilket kunne flytte Warszawa endnu længere væk fra Bruxelles. Dette indebærer en øget rolle for Kina, fordi Polen allerede er det østeuropæiske land, der har flest kinesiske investeringer, og i de seneste måneder er orienteringen mod den Nye Silkevej øget i Polens offentlige og gængse medier.

Marowiecki har været en stærk kritiker af den overdrevne privatisering i den polske økonomi og bankpraksis i løbet af de seneste 30 år. Han ønsker at standse kapitalflugt ved at tage de banker, der i dag for det meste er udenlandsk ejet, tilbage, for at få øget finansiering til rådighed for investeringer i jernbane- og vejinfrastruktur og i 20 udvalgte industrisektorer, og han ønsker øget beskæftigelse og en udvidelse af skattegrundlaget og en fortsat vækst af BNP på mindst 4 %, som blev opnået i 2016, for de kommende år. For den neoliberalistiske lejr af eksperter og økonomer, som Leczek Balcerowicz, der har domineret Polens økonomi under hele den katastrofale periode efter 1989, har Marowiecki været en slags fjende nummer ét. Det faktum, at han tiltrådte embedet en uge efter 16+1-topmødet i Budapest, hvor diskussion af infrastrukturprojekter havde en fremtrædende plads, er sandsynligvis mere end blot en tilfældighed.

Foto: Polens nye premierminister, Mateusz Marowiecki.

»Med det voksende tempo mod Verdenslandbroen, må særlige anklager Mueller gå!« Dansk Udskrift. Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 7. dec., 2017, med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

I Europa ser det endnu mere dystert ud, for de europæiske nationer befinder sig i en totalt kaotisk tilstand. Der er de øst- og sydeuropæiske nationer, der ønsker at gå sammen med Kina i Bælte & Vej Initiativet; der er et totalt hysteri fra EU's side og også i vid udstrækning fra den tyske regerings side – hvad der så er tilbage af den – og som siger, »Kina opsplitter Europa«. Hvilket ikke er sandt! Kinesernes svar på denne anklage var, at Kina ikke behøver opsplitte Europa, det har det allerede selv gjort. Men der finder ingen diskussion sted i Europa om bankopdeling. Faktisk traf EU for blot et par uger siden beslutning om nye retningslinjer, der forbyder bankopdeling. De europæiske nationers overlevelse og disse EU-politikker er således uforenelige.

Vi må have en offentlig diskussion i Tyskland om f.eks., at vi må vende tilbage til den form for kreditpolitik, vi havde i

perioden efter krigen med Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Kreditanstalt for genopbygning); men, vi må have finansiering af realøkonomien, og hele denne kasinoøkonomi må lukkes ned.

Jeg mener, at den største fare lige nu består i et ukontrolleret kollaps. Disse advarsler fra Bundesbank og BIS er virkelig en advarsel om, at folk må se at vågne op og ændre politik, før det er for sent: Så gå sammen med os i kampen for at få Glass-Steagall på dagsordenen, også i de europæiske lande.

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Extending the New Silk Road to Southwest Asia and Africa: A vision of an Economic Renaissance