

# Muellers Russiagate-fupnummer er i færd med at falde sammen, men de neokonservative vil med djævelens vold og magt have krig

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 23. jan., 2018* – Der skal ikke herske nogen misforståelser med hensyn til, at de to, modsatrettede udviklingsforløb internt i USA i dag på en eller anden måde skulle være rent tilfældigt.

På den ene side befinder den nu to år lange kampagne for at stoppe Donald Trump, det såkaldte »Russiagate«, orkestreret af den britiske efterretningsagent Christopher Steele og hans aktiver i Obamas efterretningssamfund, sig på randen af kollaps. Denne konspirationsklikes deciderede kriminelle handlinger er nu afsløret – og mange af dem bør ende i fængsel. Peter Strzok, der ledede meget af Ruslands-efterforskningen i FBI, og som medlem af Robert Muellers Russiagate-specialstyrke, er blevet taget i at prale i en tekstbesked til sin elskerinde (og FBI-agentkollega) om et »hemmeligt selskab«, der skulle bringe Trump til fald umiddelbart efter dennes valgsejr. Strzok er også blevet afsløret i at give udtryk for, at der ikke var noget hold i anklagerne om aftalt spil med Rusland selv, da han gik med i Muellers heksejagt.

På den anden side har de neokonservative høge på begge sider af gulvet og i London, og endda inden for Trumps umiddelbare

kreds, udløst et skingert hyl om at forberede til krig mod de falske »trusler« fra Rusland og Kina. Kineserne har taget denne fare til efterretning; russerne har mere end taget den til efterretning. Der er mange advarsler, der kommer fra alle dele af det russiske etablissement, om, at Vesten synes at være gået fra forstanden – at, på trods af Trumps klare og gentagne opfordringer til fredelige og venligtsindede relationer med Rusland, nærmer krigsfremstødet sig hastigt det punkt, hvorfra det ikke er muligt at vende om.

På Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum, der åbnede i dag, sagde Andrei Kostin, adm. dir. for VTB, en af Ruslands førende banker, til *Financial Times*, at hans største bekymring er den farlige situation, som skabes af NATO's våbenoprustning i Europa, der kunne udgøre en fare for en »ulykkeshændelse« mellem NATO og russiske styrker. »Vi står ved indledningen til et nyt våbenkapløb«, sagde Kostin, der er meget tæt på Putin. »NATO kræver flere våben og spreder flere våben i Europa, og Rusland vil absolut give igen i samme mål.« Den tidligere amerikanske forsvarsminister William Perry har fastslået samme pointe – at holdningen med »affyr på befaling« og den uforsvarlige amerikanske militære oprustning både i Europa og i Stillehavsområdet, har bragt verden nærmere til krig, end det nogensinde var tilfældet under den Kolde Krig.

Kostin kom med endnu en advarsel, i lyset på trusler i USA's Kongres om endnu flere sanktioner mod Rusland: »Sanktioner mod institutioner overhovedet ville, siger jeg personligt, være ligesom at erklære krig. Jeg ser ingen grund til, at den russiske ambassadør skulle blive i Washington længere efter det, eller at den amerikanske ambassadør skulle blive og svømme i koldt vand i Moskva. Jeg mener, at dette er en 'værre end den kolde krig'-situation, og det er meget farligt. Og jeg mener, at Kongressen leger med ilden, for relationerne går fra dårlige til værre, og det har vi ikke ansvaret for.«

Der findes kun én måde at stoppe galskaben på. De geopolitiske blænder må rives bort fra de amerikanske og europæiske

befolkningers øjne, og i særdeleshed fra deres ledes øjne. Det nye paradigme for menneskeheden, som for længst er blevet foreslået af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche, er ikke længere blot en vision for fremtiden – det ligger lige foran os, i den Nye Silkevej, der allerede er i færd med at transformere flertallet af nationer i verden, i Asien, Afrika, Latinamerika og selv i dele af Europa og USA. At tilskrive denne transformation, der hviler på et tæt samarbejde mellem Kina og Rusland i både økonomiske og strategiske anliggender, onde hensigter, er det rene galskab. Der er intet, der holder de vestlige nationer tilbage fra fuldt og helt at deltage i denne nye organisering af relationer i verden – ikke ved at blive erstattet som den dominerende magt af de fremvoksende magter (sådan, som de sande geopolitiske troende siger, det forholder sig), men derimod som fulde partnere i et partnerskab mellem suveræne nationer, der er forpligtet over for én fælles vision: en bedre fremtid for menneskeheden.

LaRouche Political Action Committee's afsløring af det britiskorkestrerede »Russiagate« som et kupforsøg imod USA's regering, er nu brudt ud i offentlighedens søgelys, men City of Londons og Wall Streets finansielle Herrer ville foretrække krig frem for en afslutning på deres imperierige. Denne kamp kan vindes, men desperationen hos den døende art, der kendes som oligarkiet, efterlader meget lidt tid til at opnå denne store transformation. Tiden for handling er nu inde for alle gode sjæle.

*Foto: »Kupmagere 'in action'.« (Fotoet er faktisk taget efter Boston-bombningerne; Whitehouse photo)*

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# Tidligere BIS-cheføkonom: Centralbankerne befinder sig i et Catch-22-dilemma med det forestående krak

23. jan., 2018 – »Centralbanker er nu fanget i en 'gældsælde'. De kan ikke blive ved med at holde renterne på næsten nul med presset fra global inflation, der vokser, fordi det vil føre til en endnu mere farefuld finansboble, men de kan heller ikke bare hæve renterne, fordi det risikerer at få systemet til at eksplodere.«

Lyder det bekendt? Lyndon LaRouche og *EIR* har nu i årtier advaret om, at systemet var dømt til enten at kollapse indad via hyperinflation, eller eksplodere via bankerot. Denne »Catch-22«-situation, som her beskrives, blev afsløret af William White, chef for OECD's tilsynsstyrelse og tidligere cheføkonom for den Internationale Betalingsbank, BIS, i et interview fra Davos med *Daily Telegraphs* internationale business-redaktør, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard.

White siger, at kollapset er uundgåeligt som følge af centralbankpolitikken med kvantitativ lempelse, der har gjort systemet mere farligt end i 2008. »Alle markedsindikatorer ligner lige nu meget det, vi så før Lehman-krisen, men lektien er på en eller anden måde blevet glemt«, siger White. Den globale gældsmængde er steget med yderligere 51 procentpoints af BNP siden Lehman-krisen og er nu oppe på rekordhøje 327 %, iflg. data fra det Internationale Finansinstitut (IIF).

Med kvantitativ lempelse »har banker smidt mere brænde på bålet«, siger White. »Der er ingen, der ved, hvad der sker, når de aftrapper den kvantitative lempelse. Markederne må hellere være meget forsigtige, for der er mange brudpunkter

derude.« Han påpeger den aftrapning, der allerede finder sted, med Federal Reserve, der nu sælger for \$50 mia. statsobligationer om måneden. Med hensyn til rentesatserne, så advarer seneste rapport fra det Amerikanske Finansministeriums Kontor for Finansresearch (OFR) om, at en stigning på 100 basispoints ville slå en streg over \$1,2 billion i obligationsværdier (med henvisning til Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index). Tiårige statsobligationer er allerede steget til det højeste niveau på tre år, 2,66 %, i sidste uge.

Kredit i dollars ud over amerikansk jurisdiktion er femdoblet på 15 år, til over \$10 billion. »Dette er et meget højt tal. Så snart verden kommer i vanskeligheder, vil en masse mennesker få problemer med at servicere denne dollargæld.«

For at vise, hvordan kreditkvaliteten er forværret, nævner White til en start spredningen af et ureguleret gældsinstrument, »tyske Schuldschein-obligationer« (GSB; German Schuldschein Bonds). Schuldscheins er IOU's (simple gældsbeviser), hvis marked rent historisk har været begrænset til tyske selskaber, men som for nylig er blevet udvidet til internationale kunder, der ikke har adgang til andre former for kredit, hvor der kræves en kreditvurdering, og er nu blevet til en form for højrisiko-skyggebanks virksomhed. Schuldscheins kræver ingen kreditvurdering. Den tyske Schuldschein-gæld er nu på 50 % i udlandet.

Et typisk eksempel er det britiske selskab Carillion, der netop er gået fallit, og som havde rejst £112 million gennem GSB'er.

»Farmaceutiske selskaber er underkastet love, der tvinger dem til at foretage tests for utilsigtede konsekvenser, før de lancerer et nyt medikament; men centralbanker lancerede et kæmpemæssigt socialt eksperiment med kvantitativ lempelse med skødeløs lidt tanke på bivirkningerne«, sagde White. »Vi er ved at løbe tør for ammunition. Jeg er bange for, at dette på et tidspunkt vil blive løst gennem en masse misligholdelse af

gældsforpligtelser.«

*Foto: William White er tidligere cheføkonom for den Internationale Betalingsbank, BIS. (Credit: Real Vision)*

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## **Byg den lokale infrastruktur til de store projekter under Bælte & Vej**

23. jan., 2018 – Da økonomiplanlæggerne begyndte at udarbejde og bygge dæmninger, vandkraftværker, vandafledning til at yde beskyttelse mod oversvømmelser og bragte elektricitet og lys til Tennessee-dalen under præsident Franklin Roosevelts Tennessee Valley Authority, TVA, indså de meget hurtigt, at arbejdere, der led af malaria, og som ikke kunne læse, ikke ville være i stand til at udføre opgaven. TVA gennemførte et stort, statsligt sundhedsprogram for at forebygge, behandle og helbrede sygdom. De byggede skoler og biblioteker og tilbød undervisning til elever i alle aldre. De etablerede demonstrationer for at lære folk, hvordan de skulle bruge elektriske apparater og gennemførte programmer for forskning og udvikling af ny teknologi og øget produktivitet.

Kina står nu over for en lignende udfordring med ikke alene at bygge infrastrukturen langs med Silkevejen, men også med udvikling af befolkningerne, så de kan få gavn af den. Bælte & Vej Initiativet bringer mere end projekter på »nationalt niveau« til lande, men er også med til at lægge grunden til, at stater og lokalsamfund kan få fordel af dem, som en artikel i *People's Daily* i dag udtrykker det.

Artiklen beskriver nogle af de projekter, som kinesiske

selskaber bygger, såsom broer, veje, skoler, klinikker og vandprojekter, for lokalsamfund. Ofte bliver disse mindre, nødvendige projekter bygget af Kina gratis, forklarede Yan Li, informationschef hos CITIC Construction. De styrker projekteffektivitet og forbedrer folks liv. Og ikke alle værktøjer, som folk har brug for, er fysiske. Et andet projekt, der forandrer folks liv, er den Digitale Silkevej. Dette er »også vigtigt, for at bygge bro over udviklingssvælget og folks tankegang med promoveringen af videnskab og teknologi.«

TVA, der transformererede en befolkning, der endnu ikke var kommet ud af det 19. århundrede, blev misundt af hvert eneste land i verden, som havde en underudviklet, ludfattig landbefolkning. Nu er det Kina, der har indledt denne transformation i de nationer, der udgør en del af Verdenslandbroen.

*Foto: Øverst til venstre: Tennessee Valley Authority, en del af New Deal, underskrives som lov i 1933. Øverst til højre: Præsident Roosevelt var ansvarlig for initiativerne og programmerne under New Deal. Nederst: Maleri på en offentlig mur af en af de kunstnere, der fik arbejde under Works Progress Administration, en del af New Deal.*

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## **Det Hvide Hus' infrastrukturplan ville få et PPP til at røde**

22. jan., 2018 – Der har været mange rapporter og indikationer på, at præsident Donald Trump i stigende grad er mod »sin egen« infrastrukturplan, der er i færd med at blive udarbejdet

under direktion af økonomiske rådgiver Gary Cohn, »infrastruktur-rådgiver« D.J. Gribben og transportminister Elaine Chao. Da et omrids af politikken i dag blev lækket af Det Hvide Hus, stod det klart, hvorfor. Alt imens den er vokset fra den to sider lange opsummering, der gentagne gange er blevet brugt i løbet af det seneste år, til nu seks sider, så er det stadig en tynd gang vælling for så vidt angår en planlægning af statslig investering i ny, højteknologisk infrastruktur. Og at ignorere præsidentens gentagne indsigelser over for offentlig-private partnerskaber (PPP'er), den mytologiske enhjørning, kendt som privat finansiering af ny infrastruktur, er »grundpillen«.

Forslaget går primært ud på et program for matchende bevillinger fra staten, og som begrænser statens deltagelse i enhver ny infrastruktur til 20 % og begrænser enhver delstats andel af det totale nationale beløb til 10 %. De kriterier, der angives for at selekttere projekter, der er værdige til statslig støtte, vægtes med blot 5 % for »planer for at inkorporere ny teknologi«; blot 5 % for »fremskaffelse af beviser til støtte for, hvordan et projekt vil anspore økonomiske profitter«; og 50 % for, »hvordan ansøgeren vil sikre og gennemføre nye, *ikke-føderale* profitter« – jo mere ikke-føderal profit, desto højere score får projektet!

Kommuner skal altså ud og sondere terrænet for privat finansiering – som vil forvente en 10-11 % garanteret årlig profit på investeringer – og kombinere dette med nye skatter eller udstedelse af egne obligationer for at få krummerne fra føderal finansiering.

Men det værste kriterie anvendes på jernbane- og transportprojektforslag: »Kræver finansiering for værdi-indfangning ('value-capture financing') som betingelse for at modtage midler til større anlægsprojekter.« 'Value-capture financing' er ny indforstået Washington-snak, der betyder at tiltrække en strøm af både eksisterende og nye brugerbetaling, osv. Dette inkluderer og lægger endda vægt

på deciderede privatiseringer, som i privatisering af systemer til flytrafikkontrol, som GOP satser på: Det drømmer om helt nye afgifter på flyrejser, der overføres på billetpriserne, hvorimod det nuværende system støttes af lufthavnsadministrationer.

Dette tåbelige omrids vil ikke virke, og præsident Trump vil måske, eller måske ikke, følge det i sin State of the Union-tale.

*Foto: Præsident Donald Trump giver hånd til Gary Cohn (yderst til højre), hans økonomiske rådgiver. Fra 2017.*

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# **LaRouche-bevægelsens kandidater til USA's Midtvejsvalg 2018: Kesha Rogers, Texas**

**Kesha Rogers annoncerer, at hun stiller op som uafhængig kandidat til Texas' 9. Kongresdistrikt.**

Den 7. december annoncerede Kesha Rogers, medlem af LaRouche Political Action Committee, LPAC, sit kandidatur som uafhængig for Texas' 9. kongresdistrikt, der i øjeblikket holdes af kongresmedlem Al Green. I en videoerklæring, hvor hun annoncerer sin kampagne, udfordrer Rogers kongresmedlem Greens nylige resolution for Trumps impeachment som spil for galleriet, der intet gør for at adressere de sande behov eller interesser hos befolkningen i det 9. distrikt. I et interview

i dag skitserede Rogers hovedelementerne i sin kampagne, som følger:

»Der har ikke været nogen økonomisk opgang i mange af indbyggerne i det 9. distrikts liv, siden finanskrakket i 2008, og mange i distriktet er fortsat fanget i brutal fattigdom, bandevold og narko. På det nationale plan har Wall Street fortsat de samme politikker, der førte til kollapset i 2008, og i hele verden hvisker de informerede bag lukkede døre, at et nyt kollaps er umiddelbart forestående. Vi lider fortsat under, at man forsømmer den nødvendige infrastruktur, der skabte den tragedie, der kendes som Orkanen Harvey. Der er ingen overbevisende vision for fremtiden og de nødvendige videnskabelige og andre former for uddannelse, der må ledsage dette, for vores ungdom.

På den anden side af verden i Kina bliver et helt andet perspektiv for fremtiden virkeliggjort af det store Ét Bælte, én Vej-projekt, det største infrastrukturprojekt, mennesket nogensinde har bygget. Hele nye byer bliver udtænkt og bygget. Højhastighedstog bringer borgerne over store afstande på minimal tid. Vareproduktion finder sted på en moderne platform. Rumforskning er blevet en national prioritet. Og hvad der er vigtigst, så er befolkningen optimistisk med hensyn til fremtiden; nye ideer er genstand for passioneret debat og diskussion. Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har længe forudset dette projekt og ført kampagne for det. Præsident Trump, som kongresmedlem Greene ønsker at afsætte ved en rigsret, udforsker, hvordan USA kan opnå fordel af dette storslåede projekt. For eksempel har Vest Virginia netop fået en investeringspakke på \$83,7 mia. som resultat af præsident Trumps forhandlinger med sin ven, præsident Xi Jinping. Houstons borgmester har for nylig også været i Kina for at søge lignende former for investering.

Jeg annoncerer mit kandidatur for Texas' 9. kongresdistrikt for at bringe lederskab og adressere nødvendige løsninger til de problemer, som ikke alene dette distrikts borgere, men

nationen som helhed, står overfor. Mange af jer ved, at dette har været begrundelsen for mine tidligere kampagner og grunden til, at jeg opnåede et betydeligt stemmetal og vandt to primærvalg til Kongressen og fremtvang en 2. valgrunde i en kampagne til USA's Senat. Jeg stod for det rumprogram, som Obama opgav. Jeg stod for fundamental investering i at bygge fremtidens byer og infrastruktur. Jeg stod for at genintroducere videnskab, klassiske former for musik og kultur og at gøre opdagelser, i vore unge menneskers uddannelse. Jeg stod for at regne ud, hvordan vi skaber en ny, menneskelig renæssance og for at sikre, at alle borgere havde produktive jobs. Der er aktuelt ingen i Washington, der udtaler noget, der tilnærmelsesvis er de løsninger, vi har brug for eller, hvad værre er, de fortsætter med de samme, fejlslagne politikker med endeløse krige, økonomiske bailouts og partiske hårdknuder. Ingen i USA's Kongres fra nogen af partierne udtaler en positiv vision for USA i verden.

Tiden er kommet til, at nogen træder frem og erklærer, at USA må tilslutte sig det internationale Bælte & Vej Initiativ, der anføres af Kina, og lancere en dristig, ny æra for hurtigt videnskabeligt og kulturelt fremskridt, der atter sætter vort folk i arbejde og opbygger en fremtid, vi kan være stolte af, lige her. Som kongresmedlem vil jeg være placeret til på enestående vis at tage denne kamp til Washington, D.C., og til at sikre, at mine vælgere atter kan være optimistiske og skabe en bedre fremtid. Det er grunden til, at jeg annoncerer mit kandidatur som uafhængig for 9. kongresdistrikt – for at være en fornuftens og optimismens stemme for fremtiden, over de politiske partipamperes skrig og hyl i deres svigt af det amerikanske folk, som der ikke findes noget forsvar for.«

*Følg Kesha Rogers her:* <https://larouchepac.com/kesha-rogers>

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## 2018:

# Macron tilslutter Frankrig den Nye Silkevej

*Nu må Danmark på banen af formand Tom Gillesberg:*

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina 8.-10. januar, hvor han annoncerede, at Frankrig vil samarbejde tæt med Kina om Xi Jinpings Bælte og Vej-Initiativ, er et glædeligt og dramatisk skifte i international politik. For første gang markerede en vestlig stormagt, tilmed et af de fem permanente medlemmer af FN's sikkerhedsråd, at man vil forlade det fejlslagne, gamle, vestlige paradigme, hvor man har insisteret på en unipolær verdensorden med USA som verdens politibetjent, der sikrer, at private finansielle interesser med centrum i London og New York kan diktere, hvad der foregår i verdensøkonomien. Hvem, der kan få udvikling og hvem, der skal leve på tredje klasse. Kina har de seneste årtier formået at løfte 700 mio. kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom og ønsker med Bælte & Vej-Initiativet at gøre det samme muligt for resten af verdens nationer. Det anerkendte Macron og erklærede, at Frankrig vil deltage i denne proces, særligt i Afrika, hvor Kina er i gang med at udvirke infrastrukturelle mirakler, og hvor Frankrig har en lang kolonihistorie og (mener Macron) en forståelse for, hvad der rører sig blandt afrikanerne. Han fremhævede, at man ikke må gentage kolonialismens fejltagelser, som han mente, at Frankrig har sin del af ansvaret for, men have en inkluderende investeringspolitik, hvor alle kan være med. ...

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# »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika« LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast 19. jan., 2018, med Hussein Askary og Jason Ross, forfatterne af Schiller Instituttets nye rapport

*Vi har et helt særligt program i dag; med mig i studiet har jeg Jason Ross, og via video fra Sverige har jeg Hussein Askary. Jason og Hussein er begge medforfattere af en ny rapport, der netop er udgivet, med titlen, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.*

(OBS! Se [invitation til seminar i København 5. febr. med Hussein Askary](#))

[Bemærk: Der er mange billeder, der hver er separat nummererede af de forskellige talere; det er selvfølgelig bedst at se videoen, -red.]

**Vært Matthew Ogden:** Det er 19. januar, og dette er vores ugentlige fredags-webcast fra [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

Vi har et helt særligt program i dag; med mig i studiet har jeg Jason Ross, og via video fra Sverige har jeg Hussein Askary. Jason og Hussein er begge medforfattere af en ny rapport, der netop er udgivet, med titlen, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.

Det bliver emnet for aftenens udsendelse; men før vi kommer til det, vil jeg gerne lægge ud med at sige, at LaRouche Political Action Committee har indledt en national kampagne for at sætte betingelserne for valgene 2018. Som I ser her, er titlen for vores kampagne »Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«, og det er titlen på en erklæring, der nu cirkuleres i hele landet. Erklæringens indhold fremlægger de politiske prioriteter, der vil bestemme udfaldet af valgene her i USA i år, med hensyn til dette lands overlevelse. Vi er i det indledende stadie for at indsamle underskrifter på denne erklæring, og vi opfordrer seerne, især her i USA, til at underskrive denne kampagne. URL ses her på skærmen, og I kan også få organisationer i valgkredsene, medlemmer af delstatskongresserne, siddende medlemmer af USA's Kongres og i særdeleshed kandidater til offentligt (føderalt) embede, til at underskrive denne kampagne.

Indholdet af denne programerklæring er meget signifikant. Den kræver, at USA vedtager Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love, dvs.: Vedtag Glass-Steagall for at rejse en brandmur mellem kommerciel, produktiv bankaktivitet og spekulativ bankaktivitet på Wall Street; for det andet, at indføre et nationalbanksystem (statsligt banksystem) i Alexander Hamiltons tradition; for det tredje, brug billioner af dollar i føderal (statslig) kredit til at løfte det amerikanske folk og for at skabe produktiv beskæftigelse på det højeste og mest avancerede teknologiske niveau; og for det fjerde, sæt et forceret program i gang, der går i retning af udvikling af fusionskraft og udvidelsen af bemandet rumfart.

Det er meget, meget vigtigt, at vi har indledt denne kampagne

nu, for vi går nu ind i de sidste 11-dages nedtælling fra nu og frem til præsident Trumps State of the Union-tale den 30. jan. Indholdet af dette politiske programforslag må være bestemmende for præsidentskabets politiske program her i USA. Som I ser, er vore to punkter på dagsordenen 1) Vedtag Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, og 2) Gå med i den Nye Silkevej.

Det bliver emnet for vores diskussion i dag. For de seere, der evt. ikke ved det, så blev ideen om den Nye Silkevej først udarbejdet af Lyndon og Helga LaRouche i 1980'erne. Det var den daværende Eurasiske Landbro for at udvikle det eurasiske kontinents indlandsområder, som forbinder Øst og Vest. Det blev til den Nye Silkevej og blev kaldt således af præsident Xi Jinping i Kina, da han i 2013 vedtog dette. Det udviklede sig så til Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som var en forbindelse mellem den landbaserede Silkevej og udviklingen af en Maritim Silkevej.

Gennem LaRouche-bevægelsens lederskab udvides dette nu til ikke blot en eurasiske Ny Silkevej, men en Verdenslandbro, der omfatter alle Jordens kontinenter, inklusive Vesteuropa, Central- og Sydamerika, Nordamerika og for vores udsendelse her i dag i særdeleshed, Afrika.

Udviklingen af Afrika har ligesom været en slags lakmusprøve for menneskeheden i dag: Kina har taget denne udfordring op og har bestået prøven og sat standarden, som resten af verden må følge. Vi har set dette inspirere andre nationer, og for nylig har vi haft et meget signifikant gennembrud med den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina, hvor han mødtes med præsident Xi Jinping og erklærede, at Frankrig favner billedet af udvikling af verden gennem den Nye Silkevej, inklusive, at Frankrig ønsker at arbejde sammen med Kina om Afrikas udvikling. Dette er måske en bodsgang for Frankrigs kolonialistiske imperiefortid, men det, præsident Macron havde at sige, var meget signifikant.

Som I ser, så holdt han en meget signifikant tale i Xi'an, og

i denne tale diskuterede han, hvad Kina har gjort for at udvikle Afrika og for at løfte 700 millioner af sin egen befolkning ud af fattigdom, og at Frankrig nu må imødekomme opfordringen til at deltage i denne udvikling, især udviklingen i Afrika, i partnerskab med Kina. Her følger et par citater af, hvad præsident Macron havde at sige:

»Det er lykkedes Kina i de seneste par årtier at løfte 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom ... Men jeg tænker også på Afrika. Kina har i de seneste par år investeret stort i infrastruktur og råmaterialer med en finansiell styrke, som europæiske lande ikke har. Samtidig har Frankrig historisk og kulturel viden om Afrika, som giver det mange aktiver for fremtiden.

Vi må ikke gentage fortidens fejltagelser, med at skabe politisk og finansiell afhængighed under påskud af udvikling ... det turde være unødvendigt at sige, at denne udvikling kun vil ske i fællesskab ... Frankrig har erfaringen med en ensidig imperialisme i Afrika, der undertiden har ført til det værste, og i dag, med disse nye Silkeveje, der åbner op ... Jeg mener, at partnerskabet mellem Frankrig og Kina kan gøre det muligt at undgå en gentagelse af disse fejltagelser ... Det er en moralsk udfordring, og jeg håber oprigtigt, at vi kan imødekomme den sammen ... Det enorme arbejde, der gøres med infrastruktur og økonomisk udvikling, vil give et nyt ansigt til disse nye Silkeveje på det afrikanske kontinent.«

Som præsident Macron sagde, »det er en moralsk udfordring«; og nu får Afrika, der har været et af de mest underudviklede, fejlernærede, forarmede og tilbagestående steder på planeten, muligheden for en renæssance og for at blive et knudepunkt for udvikling for hele dette område af planeten.

Som jeg sagde, så er titlen på aftenens udsendelse »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«, og jeg vil lade Jason Ross introducere jer til Hussein Askary, og vi kan diskutere indholdet af denne specialrapport, der netop er

udgivet.

**Jason Ross:** Jeg tror, vi skal gå direkte til Hussein nu. Hussein Askary har arbejdet i området i mange år. Han er den, der oversatte *EIR's* Specialrapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« til arabisk og lancerede denne oversættelse i Kairo på et møde med den egyptiske transportminister.

Hussein har arbejdet meget på dette. Sammen har vi skrevet denne 274-siders rapport, I ser her. I kan få en kopi af denne rapport på Amazon og direkte gennem vores site også, [LPAC.CO/ExtendedSilkRoad], I ser linket her for neden, for at få en kopi.

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

*(Her følger et engelsk udskrift af resten af udsendelsen).*

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Thank you, Jason and Matt. I'm very happy to be on this show. The writing of this report, actually, which took us several months last year, together with you, Jason, and a great team of collaborators in the Schiller Institute, it was a bit of a paradox, because we were writing this report from the standpoint of the future, and therefore the tone is optimism in the report. But at the same time, when you look at the news from Southwest Asia, which people wrongly call the "Middle East," and Africa, the news that these regions are, you know, hell-holes and people are fleeing from there by tens of thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-

called

“reality,” which is artificially created by geopolitics, you will

never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to solve the problem.

And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it’s the future that determines the present. It’s our vision of the future which gives us the inspiration and the means of thinking

to change our behavior today. And this is something which we hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns we

are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership, whether it’s in the United States or Europe, or Southwest Asia,

or Africa – anywhere.

At the same time, we are not naïve, we are not in the ivory tower, sitting and drawing nice baths, but this is a very scientific study, based on LaRouche’s idea of physical economy,

but also they are philosophical and humanist principles throughout this whole report and the project we are designing, which goes both humanist Christian tradition and also the Confucian humanist Chinese tradition. We have provided for the

readers of this report, a complete picture of what are the tools

needed, whether physically, or intellectually, scientifically and

morally, to be able to reach this future we are outlining in the

report.

And we are not simply just reporting on “great things” that have already happened, that China is doing, but we are drawing a

map towards the future: A future which Lyndon LaRouche already,

more than 30 years ago, when the African Union published the Lagos Plan of Action for the development of Africa, he criticized

the reaction to that policy by saying that you cannot adhere to

the existing financial and economic and moral policies of the existing order, and at the same time achieve the development goals of Africa. You have to have a complete shift. And that shift is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller

Institute now says is the New Paradigm, the New Paradigm which has been launched by China and its partners in the BRICS, Russia

and other nations, and many more nations are joining.

Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches' development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to

bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building

the new Suez Canal to adapt to the Maritime Silk Road, and the other nations, like Ethiopia, Kenya, and others are already in collaboration and new railway systems have been built. So already on the ground, that's taking place.

But what is needed is a larger vision which we provide.

Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have

been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for

more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European

colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a looting

ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II,

the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States also, with the "special relationship" with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have, like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it. But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that's what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe and the United States toward Africa has always been that "Africa is a problem," while the Chinese see Africa as an "opportunity." Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs. Now, the slide we have, number 2, here, is the "Foreign Direct Investments in Africa," where we see the United States is the blue line on the top, and China is the red line, which is increasing steadily. The United States, something funny happened in 2008 – there was the financial/economic crisis – then you have a dip in investments in Africa, but also what happens in the United States is that the first African-American President is elected. And you see, from 2009, U.S. investments in Africa completely collapsed and came down to zero by 2015, while the Chinese investments increased. Now, there's a flip side to this argument, is because most of the U.S. investments in Africa are in the oil and mining sector. And with the collapse of the oil and mining prices,

there

was no more interest; and Mr. Obama also launched the largest fracking operation on Earth in the United States, to make the United States the biggest producers of fossil fuels in the world.

But China's investments continued all the same.

In the next slide, number 3, we see the level of investments by the Export Import Banks of the United States on the one hand,

which is the blue line which is completely dead, on the bottom;

the United States does not issue credit for exports any more to

Africa. But then we have the China Exim Bank increasing its investments, and more interestingly, is that the World Bank, which is the top, and you see where the failure of Western policy

in Africa has been: The World Bank has been investing more than

China in Africa, but it's a completely misdirected investment. It's on tiny, tiny, small programs, there is no financing of large-scale infrastructure as China does; there are no transformative projects, and no new technology.

In the next slide, we can see we have a lot of hypocrisy, saying that the Chinese want to come into Africa to loot African

natural resources, and this image, number 4, shows a very clear

picture that it is actually the United States and the Western countries, but with the United States, the investments in Africa

have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments

have been very diversified, in construction, manufacturing, mining, and others, such as agriculture, for example.

We can see also, the next slide, is Britain. Now, China is the largest, and people think, is not the largest investor in

Africa, yet. It's the United States and Britain which have been the biggest investors in Africa. But as we showed the United States is mostly interested in mining, energy, and metals; and here we have Britain, you can see the last 10 years of investments. ["U.K. Foreign Direct Investment Positions in Africa, 2005-2014"] And the last two columns in the breakdown into types of investments: The red one is mining, and the light blue is in the financial sector, which is also looting Africa's financial resources.

So that's really the picture. And in the final slide in this group, number 5, we have where the investments of the Import Export Banks have gone: The United States has 71% of all loans from the Exim Bank, although it has been very, very little, but 70% of it is in the mining sector; while China, the greatest chunk of the Exim Bank investments has been in the transportation sector. And of course, there's mining and energy, communications, water, and other – very, very important sectors for Africa's development.

Now, what we have, in addition to this looting of Africa, we have the hypocrisy which is very rampant in the West, like in Europe and the United States, that "we have to help Africa." Now, when they talk about "helping Africa" is simply very small relief projects to keep things as they are. And they usually talk about "sustainable development." Now, "sustainable development" does not mean that you build modern technology, technologies that we

have in the United States or in Europe, whether it's in transport or power generation; it is absolutely forbidden to support roads, railways, nuclear power, hydropower – there is nothing like that. What they are proposing is simply, as President Obama, as we show in one of the slides, when he went to Africa, his idea, he had projects called "Power Africa," for power generation in Africa, and we looked at the numbers and you know, the goal of Obama's Power Africa is to keep Africa exactly as it is, with very, very slight changes here and there. And also what was being proposed was this idea of using solar energy, which everybody knows is not efficient to have a modern, industrialized economy.

So this has been a real problem in dealing with Africa. And as we have seen, that China has completely different idea about Africa –

ROSS: Hussein, why don't we switch over to a clip we have of President Obama explaining what he thinks about African energy development?

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA: It's going to be your generation that suffers the most. Ultimately, if you think about all the youth that everybody's mentioned here in Africa, if everybody's raising living standards to the point where everybody's got a car, and everybody's got air conditioning and everybody's got a big house, well, the planet will boil over. [end video]

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

ASKARY: And in fact, that's really revealing, because that's his soul speaking, because they consider human beings as a burden. Now, the United Nations statistics say that by 2050, the bulk of the world's population growth will take place in Africa. And of the additional 2.5 billion new people, projected to be born between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa, which means Africa's population will reach about 3 billion people. Now, for Obama and the Malthusians this is a huge problem. But for China, this is a great opportunity! And if we look, in 2015, which is very interesting, a complete contrast with what Obama's saying, when President Xi Jinping went to South Africa, the same place where Obama was speaking, in December 2015 at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), this is slide number 10, President Xi Jinping said something very interesting, which is really the spirit of the New Paradigm: What he told the African leaders is, I quote, "Industrialization is an inevitable path to a country's economic success. Within a short span of several decades, China has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system with an enormous productive capacity." And then he continues and says, "It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world's most promising region in terms of development potential, to bring into play its advantages and achieve great success. The achievement of inclusive and sustainable development within Africa, hinges

on

industrialization, which holds the key to creating jobs, eradicating poverty, and improving people's living standards." Now, wow! What a contrast! President Xi Jinping said that by using modern technology as scientific development, we have achieved miracles in China and this really applies to Africa, too, as developing nations. And he means it. So the Chinese now

have turned the whole idea of "sustainable development" upside down. What people think in Europe and the United States about sustainable development means, pumps for water, the small solar

panels – no! China's talking about [industrialization] and it's

also the latest, the state-of-the-art technology available.

Because this is also interesting from an economic-scientific standpoint, because what China experienced that instead of going

back to square one, going back to the industrialization process

where the United States and Europe started, with the steam engine

– no, you start not with that, you start with the best technology available today, and that's high-speed railway for example. The same thing applies to Africa.

ROSS: You know, Hussein, you and I were both at a conference in November in Germany, in Bad Soden, and one of the

speakers there was a Chinese professor He Wenping, who gave some

talks about Chinese approach towards Africa. And since you're bringing up what China's policy is, why don't run a short clip of

what she had to say, to hear it from a Chinese person directly?

DR. HE WINPING: But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, “you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road.” In the Chinese “40 Minutes,” Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole

African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit

in Beijing had taken place. ...

China’s One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now been named as the “next China” on the African continent. It’s not my invention, these words—many scholars have

been published talking about which country in Africa is going to

be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now reached an GDP growth rate, last year, as high as 8%...

So very quickly, let’s move to Africa. In Africa, we have commitment, that is the FOCAC, the full name is the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. This forum was established in 2000, and

every three years there is a FOCAC meeting. The FOCAC meeting in

2015 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. In that meeting,

President Xi Jinping joined the meeting, put forward ten cooperation plans, and pledged the money—as high as \$60 billion—to cover all ten areas: industrialization, agriculture,

infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more.

The Belt and Road is very good for Africa’s job creation. A

lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there's no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it's very hard to make industry take off. We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it's Africa's rising time... Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this shows a man holding a paper saying "Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful." And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

ASKARY: Yes, that's the spirit, that's the spirit of things that are happening in Africa, which is fantastic. But it's also a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people

and

their leadership in what they have achieved in their own country.

So China's saying, we have done this ourselves, you can do it, and we are committed to offering you everything we have achieved,

so you can also achieve yours. It's a win-win policy: It's good

for you, it's good for us.

It's completely different from what we have seen in the Western policy, which hopefully will change – what we mentioned

about President Macron, what he had said is really shocking for

me, too. And you see that the New Paradigm, it changes people's

souls. And this is very, very important that we are becoming more human than before, with these great achievements

So in any case, what we do in this report is, we took for example, if you look at slide 12, this is a map which the African

Union put together in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1982. But nothing has been done. This is for highways. Now, we don't prefer to have trucks travelling 10,000km from north to south; we

prefer more high-speed railway, standard gauge railways, and so

on. But this is the kind of vision which existed, but it was never implemented.

Our vision of connecting the whole African continent, and also with the so-called Middle East, that this could be done now.

We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang,

went

on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping

just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all

the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese

want to do something here economically, when they want to help,

they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said,

they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to

build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation.

It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in

May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot African

wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built,

also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth.

So,

China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no conditionalities involved.

In addition of course, some of the mega-projects which we are demanding be built and encouraging being built in Africa with

China's help, for example we have in slide 15 the Transaqua Project, which is an Italian-designed project to both refill Lake Chad, which is drying up and threatening 30 million people's lives with drought. To bring just 5% of the water of the tributaries of the Congo River to Lake Chad through an artificial canal. But at the same time, connect East and West Africa with railway and roads to open these countries, which are Rwanda, Burundi, and Eastern Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad, and so on. These nations need outlets to world markets and also to import useful machines and so on. So, we have been propagating, as the Schiller Institute, for many years and trying to get the European Union and the United States to support this project; but they rejected it. Now China is proposing to start looking at this project, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Lake Chad Commission to have a feasibility study of this project; which is a huge project, but it will transform large parts of Africa, not because of the water itself, but because of the old infrastructure involved in the central part of Africa. The next slide [slide 15] outlines the impact area of this whole project. It will create massive agro-industrial centers in that part of Africa which is suffering the most. The biggest migration from Africa is from these regions into Europe. But instead of having all those young people drowning in the Mediterranean, trying to flee to Europe looking for a decent

life, they can stay in their countries now and build their countries by giving them the tools to do that.

Of course, there are also other projects, but what's interesting about the Belt and Road is that it's also inspiring, not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake plans which have been dormant for many years. But now the time has come; for example, the new Suez Canal project. There is also connecting to Europe from Morocco, which is the next slide [slide 16]; building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar, connecting Morocco and Spain; and building a high-speed railway, the first high-speed railway in Africa is being built now in Morocco. There are new ports being built, and also a scientific, industrial city being built in cooperation with China. We have another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not given up on Europe. We want Europe to its and technological potential to contribute to this project and help itself by contributing to Africa's development. We have the Sicily to Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also to Europe; this is a mega-project, and so on and so forth. We have also the Grand Inga Dam which China is now interested in building on the Congo River, which will produce a huge amount of hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice as big as the Chinese Three Gorges Dam, and a Chinese company

has

made an offer to the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo; and there's also a counterbid by a Spanish company. People should read the report; they should look at all the content and try to understand it with a completely new eye.

The

eye of the New Paradigm, which I think is very important. In conclusion, what I wanted to say initially, is that as we have in

the last slide [slide 19] is this region which people call the Middle East; we call it Southwest Asia. It has been a horrific

scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics.

Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted regime

change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible

war in Yemen which should end immediately. It's the worst humanitarian catastrophe in the world right now, taking place in

Yemen. You look at this region and say "How could this region get out of this Hell?" This is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said: This year we should kill geopolitics. We should end geopolitics.

The idea that nations have to undermine other nations; that nations are in competition with each other; that you have to weaken your adversaries; you have to undermine them, you have to

kill them, you have to ruin their economy, destroy their infrastructure, so you can become a winner. That ideology is not

really human. This has to end now and be replaced by the "win-win" idea, which is the more human kind of idea. The potential for enormous development exists in this region.

It's

the crossroads of the continents. Both the Belt and the Road pass through there. Forty percent of world trade passes

through there. You have natural resources, you have human resources, you have rivers; you have every element necessary to have a massive development process in this region, which will be the basis for establishing peace among the nations of this region and also the big powers. If the United States joins Russia and China in developing this region, this would be the biggest test for mankind. Of course, Africa is very important, but we have things happening in Africa. But, we still have a horrible situation in Southwest Asia, which can lead into new and maybe bigger wars than before. Therefore, I think what Helga is saying that if we use the Belt and Road idea, the idea of "win-win", to crush geopolitics, this would be victory not only for the countries of this region; this will be a victory for all humankind.

ROSS: Absolutely! It's a victory for a concept of mankind. One example that comes to mind is Yemen. Yemen is under constant Saudi bombardment; they've been victims of a war by the Saudis for some time now. Yemen has a very powerful movement within it for integration with the BRICS; a real sense of "Hey! Even though our conditions right now are what they are, this is our future; and we've got to have that future in mind. That's what we're going to make happen."

You think about the economic potential of Africa, and as you said, it's so clear, it's so obvious the economic potential in West Asia and Africa. Geopolitics is what has prevented this

development. It's not that Africa didn't get the help that it needed; China is showing that it's an obvious thing to do. It was a deliberate decision to prevent development and to hold Africa back for the purposes – as you described – of looting. A couple of examples that you brought up, just to bring out the

contrast a little bit more: You brought up the Grand Inga Dam which would be located in the Democratic Republic of Congo; one

of the poorest, most energy-poor per capita, very low energy availability. It's got the perfect site for a hydroelectric dam

complex, making enough electricity for tens of millions of people. The World Bank pulls out funding on it, because it's a

big project which of course, they're not going to touch because

it would have a major development impact.

What I'd like to actually show is another voice from Africa.

Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of the

China of Africa, and other African diplomats will say this as well; that Addis Ababa is sort of the unofficial capital of Africa. I don't know if everyone in Africa agrees with that.

But I'd like to hear from Dr. Alexander Demissie, who also spoke

at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear from

him from a direct African perspective, what the impact of Chinese

investment has been and what the future can be in Africa.

DR. ALEXANDER DEMISSIE: So today, what I'm trying to discuss with you, or to present to you, is what is actually this

Belt and Road Initiative and how is that connected to Africa?

What kind of long-term impacts when we talk about the Belt and Road Initiative and Africa?

So, this is a map [Fig. 1] I always present when I do presentations, and I ask people, "What do you see here?" It's a very simple question. But what do you see here? Yes, you should see something. So, it's a rhetorical question; I'm not expecting you to answer me. But it takes usually several minutes until people realize what they see here. You see the absence of the American continent; that's what you see here. The absence of the American continent. By saying this, you see that the Belt and Road Initiative, the Chinese version of the Belt and Road Initiative, is absolutely Eurasian-oriented; meaning that starting in China, it is primarily Eurasian-oriented. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative – probably even your idea back in the '70s – is the Land-Bridge that we have been discussing yesterday and today. Within this picture or map, you will see also Africa. Africa is prominent, Africa is not entirely in the center, but on the left side; and it should be part of the Belt and Road idea. It's primarily an infrastructural undertaking, so the Belt and Road Initiative we don't have yet political institutionalization. We have infrastructural ideas, we have corridors; but we don't have yet political institutions. If we talk about the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Silk Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits perfectly into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going

back

here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming

up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants

a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly

fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the

Africa continent.

We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works.

This

is a huge – at least from the African perspective – this is a huge plus for many African countries. The idea of the Belt and

Road Initiative, which is actually coming only in 2013; we see that it is helping what has been taking place on the continent between China and African countries since the year 2000. We see

this that China has clearly declared that they would like to see

Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways,

regional aviation networks, or industrialization. Also we see that China has been given a lot of clarity to the African Union's

infrastructure development for Africa. This program has approximately 51 different programs, and this is translated into

400 different physical projects. I speak about ports, and streets, and telecommunication lines, whatever you require for a

nation to function, or for a continent to function.

What we see in Africa now is that since at least two years, there is a growing corridorization in the China-Africa

relationship. As corridorization, I mean that not single countries are any more important, but entire regions are becoming more important for China. This is a huge departure from a single, bilateral country-based approach towards corridor development. If you look at Africa corridors, the map on the right [Fig. 2], we see right now as we speak today, there are around 33 different corridors that have either been developed, or are under development, or are thought out and need to be developed. Corridors do nothing else than combine two different areas, and by doing so also creating a development initiative, a development paradigm.

Let's go to East Africa. So now, this is Africa; I'm aware that the plans for these things have been in the drawer for a long time. We know also that a lot of American research institutes played a very good role in creating those plans in the '50s and '60s, especially in Ethiopia. The Grand Renaissance Dam that is being built in Ethiopia, goes back to American scientists that have been creating those ideas in the '60s. It's being built already now. So, a lot of ideas in East Africa have been already on the table for decades, but no one was able or willing to pay for it. But now a lot of money is coming out of China, so these infrastructure – and how this can change the life of the people is easily described. The transportation of cargo from the Djibouti port to Addis Ababa used to take three days. Now, with the train, it's already 10 hours. So now we can imagine what

kind of economic activity will happen to this one corridor development, or one infrastructure within this community. [end video]

ROSS: I just wanted to read another short excerpt from Alexander Demissie. Towards the end of his presentation, he said, "The problem as I see it, is that the traditional partners are still in the old paradigm of thinking. They still think with traditional assumptions. Africa is seen as an aid-dependent continent; not a continent full of opportunities. It is still seen with the wrong mindset. This is one of the biggest problems, and it has to change." So, I think our report does a very thorough job of addressing the whole gamut of issues here. What the historical errors have been, or not errors, but cruelties or injustices that have occurred towards Africa, towards Southwest Asia with the use of geopolitics, with the use of looting rather than development. As well as what some of the ideas are today that hold back the potential for development. The ways that environmentalism is used; the ways that there shouldn't be any net growth of the human species are used. This is the basis, for example, for the World Bank refusing any loans to coal or to large hydro plants. But you're not going to develop a continent with solar panels, as much as Obama might have wanted to have done that. The other issues are in regards to economics. That there is this prevailing and totally wrong view about economics that looks for financial returns as being the metric; as opposed to going

beyond GDP and saying how are we changing life expectancies?  
How  
are we changing productive potential? What's the long-term  
value  
of helping a nation to develop in a partnership? This is the  
sort of thing. So, the report goes through all of this; it  
goes  
through what the specific projects are that are needed. It  
goes  
through something that's very important for policymakers – how  
to finance it. How the hopes of trying to get investment, of  
trying to get loans from private banks for these big projects;  
it's simply not going to fly. The use of national banking, as  
China has done both domestically as well as with its ExIm Bank  
with these two large rail projects in Africa in particular in  
Kenya and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railroad.  
So, I think we've heard from China, we've heard from  
Southwest Asia, we've heard from Africa. Let me ask you,  
Hussein, if you have any words that you would like to direct  
towards our American viewers. What would you tell Americans?  
What should we be doing?

ASKARY: Exactly! I had also in mind to say that, because  
we need to hear from Americans. I don't think it's a good  
idea  
that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road;  
but I think a different United States should be involved. I'm  
very sure that if President Franklin Roosevelt, President  
Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King must be very happy now for  
what  
is now already starting to happen in Africa. They might feel  
sorry for the lost time, but I'm sure they are happy.  
Americans  
should look back at that best of American tradition and work  
with  
ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche PAC and LaRouche's  
associates, because the United States will not become great

again

with the team that President Trump has. America will be great again with the ideas that the LaRouche PAC, the ideas of Franklin

Roosevelt, the Hamiltonian idea of a national credit system, rather than depending on Wall Street. These things will make America great again, but it also will help the United States to

have a completely different policy in the world; which will make

the people around the world see the United States with completely

different eyes. Right now, the United States is not so liked around the world; not because of Trump, but because of previous

administrations' war policies, their hypocrisy. As you showed in

Obama's case, their policies would lead to genocide. So, the United States is not really a popular country around the world,

but this can shift. In order for that shift to happen, there should be a shift inside the United States in the mind and the soul of the American people. I'm sure the kind of work you are

doing in LaRouche PAC would help greatly.

OGDEN: And that's exactly what we are doing with this campaign to win the future statement. As I said in the beginning

of the show, we're initiating a national mobilization to bring together all of the constituent layers – regardless of party, political orientation – around a vision of economic development

for the United States and for the world. If you just imagine the

kind of way that the world could be transformed in the next 15 or

20 years with what China has begun doing in Africa; something that people thought was impossible. They just disregarded Africa

and said well, this is just where you're going to have impoverishment and backwardness. Now, this could seriously become a hub of development for the planet. But take that and extend it across the Bering Strait into the Americas; have a rail

link between Eurasia and North America. Then imagine an entire

development corridor down through the central part of North America, through the heartland, the farm country in the Midwest;

down through Mexico, across the Darien Gap into Central and South

America. Then also, extend the Maritime Silk Road to the Caribbean. That vision of what could happen in the Western Hemisphere is the extension of the sort of optimism that you now

see China bringing to Africa.

So, as I said, I think it's the great moral test. Emmanuel Macron was absolutely right; he said it's a moral challenge what

the nations of the world do to collaborate to bring development

to the African continent. I think we can be very happy that it's

because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement,

of you Hussein. What you've been doing; what you did to collaborate with Jason to put together this extraordinary Special

Report. I know that this is being listened to in the highest levels of power across the African continent and in Southwest Asia; we have evidence of that. The invitation that you received, Hussein, from the Egyptian Transportation Ministry, and

other examples. So, we have to proceed with that kind of confidence that we are, indeed, shaping the policy for the future.

So, let me put on the screen one more time; this is the vision of an economic renaissance – this is the Special Report that Jason and Hussein collaborated in authoring. That is available; you can find the link to that on the screen here – [LPAC.CO/ExtendedSilkRoad](http://LPAC.CO/ExtendedSilkRoad). It's a very thorough, book-length Special Report. This is something that is not just important for

the African leaders and for China. This is something that is very important for the United States. This is something that we

should be considering when we talk about what is US foreign policy, and those disgraceful graphics about the plummeting of US

investment into Africa over the course of the last eight years during the Obama administration. That needs to be reversed; and

it needs to be reversed by bringing the United States and China

into a "win-win" collaboration for the development of these areas.

We are going to proceed with this campaign to win the future. And we're asking you to endorse this, to join our mobilization, and to make sure that this becomes the policy parameter for the 2018 election. None of the melodrama, not the

soap operas, not all of the secondary and tertiary issues.

These

are the questions which will determine the future of the United

States and the survival of our country and what our role is in respect to this New Paradigm that we've just been discussing on

the show today.

So, again, we have 11 days between now and President Trump's

State of the Union address. We are putting these two items on the agenda. The United States must adopt LaRouche's Four Economic Laws, and the United States must join the New Silk Road.

So, Hussein, is there anything that you want to say in conclusion before we end this show today? Any special messages for our viewers, both in the United States and internationally?

ASKARY: I think it's a great opportunity for people now to get this report, take to themselves the scientific, even philosophical and other ideas that are in the report which are necessary. As you said, it's for everyone; it's not only for Africans. I think the main target of the report should be Europeans and Americans, because we need these kinds of ideas more than at any time before. We have problems here in Europe with the infrastructure, with unemployment. You have massive problems in the United States. You need to have these ideas for your own sake, too; but there is enormous potential that exists in Europe and the United States that could be revived. But that has to be done in the right way; and the right way was outlined by Mr. LaRouche, but we put it in very clear terms in this report. I hope people will get the report and learn something and push the policymakers in the United States to also do the same.

OGDEN: Wonderful. Thank you very much, Hussein, for joining us. And thank you to Jason for joining me here. I think we have a lot more to come. So, a very exciting report here today. Help us circulate this video; send it out to everybody that you know; share it on social media. Let's get these

ideas

to permeate the United States. Thank you very much and please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

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# **»Tiden er inde til at lukke britiske imperieoperationer ned« Helga Zepp-LaRouche i ugentlig international webcast. pdf og video**

*Så vil jeg gerne sige noget om de subjektive grunde til, at jeg, på trods af alle disse farer, er fundamentalt meget optimistisk: Og der er ikke er nogen pointe i at være bekymret. Man må have en vision for, hvor man med sit liv vil bidrage til forbedringen af den menneskelige race. Jeg har en vision, der ikke er helt identisk med Xi Jinpings, men min vision er også meget lig min mands, med hvem jeg i 40 år har arbejdet på dette, at vi har en verden, hvor hvert enkelt menneske på denne planet kan få et anstændigt liv, kan opnå at opfylde hele det potentiale, som det enkelte menneske har, og at menneskeheden kan blive voksen! Vi kan gå tilbage til de værdier, der er karakteristiske for den Amerikanske Revolution, for den Tyske Klassik, for den Italienske Renæssance og andre af kulturens højdepunkter. Jeg er forhåbningsfuld mht., at vi kan få en kulturel renæssance for*

*klassisk musik, klassisk poesi, og eftersom Kina allerede er på denne kurs ved at genoplive den konfutsianske tradition og lægger stor vægt på klassisk kultur og videnskabelige gennembrud, mener jeg, at Vesten virkelig bør gentænke, hvad vore bidrag til universalhistoriens fremme var, og dernæst genoplive dem og få en dialog mellem kulturer med alle landes bedste traditioner.*

*Jeg mener, at dette er menneskets natur.*

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## **Amerikas udbytte af at gå med i den Nye Silkevej: Optimisme**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 17. jan., 2018 – Inkarnerede medieseere i USA er relativt sikre på, hvad der vil ske i den nærmeste fremtid: Regeringen går af; millioner af lovende, unge mennesker bliver deporteret; en epidemi af mere og mere potente opiater vil slå et voksende antal millioner amerikanere ihjel, elektronisk overvågning af alle, hele tiden, vil fortsætte i det uendelige; præsident Trumps planlagte \$1 bio. store initiativ for at bygge ny infrastruktur vil ikke ske; krige vil fortsætte i Afghanistan, Mellemøsten og Afrika, og vi vil sandsynligvis gå i krig med Rusland i Europa eller over Nordkorea i Asien.*

Erhvervsfolk har deres egen version: De kan ikke finde faglært arbejdskraft til at besætte deres ledige jobs; men de hæver alligevel ikke lønnen, fordi de er usikre på, hvad der sker, når aktie- og låneboblen brister.

Sammen med masseskyderier og periodiske terrorangreb er dette blev amerikaneres, og europæeres, »informerede forventninger«. Tingene er gået virkelig galt siden århundredeskiftet – og især siden finanskrakket i 2007-08 – og pessimisme er således dagens orden.

Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som har stor erfaring med Kina og er en intellektuel ophavsmand til instituttets politik for den »Nye Silkevej«, påpeger, at forventningerne i Kina er helt anderledes. Forventningerne her er økonomisk vækst, afslutning af fattigdom, ikke alene dér, men også i meget fattige lande, at se teknologiske vidundere og ny infrastruktur, at opleve kulturelt samarbejde med andre lande og mulighederne for fred; og endda – husker I, da millioner af amerikanere drømte om dette? – udforskning af Månen og Solsystemet.

Hun påpeger, at den voksende indflydelse, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ har – og som senest har tiltrukket den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron – er en indflydelse for optimisme og en fornemmelse af at have en mission, og ikke blot »praktiske« aftaler om at bygge højhastigheds-jernbaner, selv om disse også kan sprede en kulturel optimisme med hensyn til fremtiden.

Denne mission er afgørende for at være optimistisk. Et finanskrak af »alting-boblen« er rent faktisk på vej, og det med sikkerhed. Men, ved at genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven, kan vi med lethed bringe banksystemet og økonomien igennem det og øge kredit til at udvide reel økonomisk produktivitet. Der findes metoder, som har stået deres prøve i amerikansk historie, til at få kredit dirigeret til de store infrastrukturprojekter og de banebrydende

teknologier, vi behøver, og endda et forceret program for opnåelse af fusionskraft.

Det, der er vigtigt, er at erkende, at Kinas mission for Bælte & Vej Initiativet for stormagter, vendt mod verden, er en succesfuld mission, og at gå med i den. Kernen, som er præsidenterne Donald Trumps, Xi Jinpings og Vladimir Putins samarbejde for at afslutte 20 års permanent krig, findes stadig.

LaRouche PAC og Schiller Instituttet har lagt en klar plan for en mission. For det første, stop briternes og amerikanske imperiefraktioners og efterretningsvæseners planlagte kup mod Trump. Efter at have påført dette kup et tilbageslag gennem masse-cirkulation af vores »Mueller-dossier«, så cirkulér dernæst Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske politikker med de »Fire Love«, for at genoprette amerikansk produktivitet og få Amerika klar til at gå med i en ny Marshallplan i Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Dette er de *reelt informerede* forventninger for landets nærmeste fremtid.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump deltager i ceremonier i marken i 2018 College Football Playoff National Championship. 8. januar, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)*

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**Vi går frem fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt:**

# LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform – »Valgkampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 16. jan., 2018* – Vi bliver presset fra alle sider, i USA og i den transatlantiske sektor, til at synke ned på et lavpunkt, med hensyn til økonomi, kultur og moral. Under angreb fra dem, der forsvarer City of Londons/Wall Streets døende, monetaristiske system, presses vi til at fiksere på spørgsmål og »emner«, der har til formål at holde vores tankegang fangen, som i en fælde: »Hvad sagde Trump, eller hvad sagde han ikke?« Alt imens kendsgerningerne står klart: Vi må gå med i den Nye Silkevejs impuls for udvikling. USA skal med om bord. **LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform; »Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«**, blev udgivet i går for at mobilisere en styrke, der kan få dette til at ske.

En ny erklæring er nu under udarbejdelse, om at bringe den Nye Silkevej til de amerikanske kontinenter. Se på størrelsesordenen af krisen i Caribien og Mellemamerika! Fejlnærings af børn er f.eks. på over 17 % i Caribien. I Haiti er 47 % af børn fejlnærede; 80 % lever i fattigdom. I dele af Mellemamerika ser vi samme billede. Dette er de rene helveder på vores halvkugle.

Der findes ingen måde, hvorpå vi kan »løse« de »dagens spørgsmål«, der er åbenbare i USA – dvs., narkepidemien, »migranter«, grænsesikkerhed, mistede jobs osv. – uden samtidig også at styrke Caribien, Mellemamerika og Mexico; samt de amerikanske kontinenter i deres helhed.

Det samme kan siges om Afrika, Sydvestasien og Europa. I Subsahara-Afrika har vi en fejlnæringsprocent på 22. Lægehjælp er en sjældenhed. De kampe, der er en følge af den onde politik for »regimeskifte«, har gjort millioner af

mennesker fra Nordafrika og Sydvestasien, i Libyen, Irak, Syrien og Yemen, hjemløse. Godt og vel 1 million mennesker har søgt tilflugt i Europa siden 2015. I 2017 druknede flere end 3.000 mennesker, mens de forsøgte at krydse Middelhavet.

Se så på, hvad Kina gør i samarbejde med nationer i Afrika. Foreløbig har man bygget 6.200 km moderne jernbaner, eller de er under konstruktion, sammen med også kraftværker, dæmninger og andre projekter. Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi har netop afsluttet en turne til fire afrikanske nationer, hvor flere projekter blev planlagt. Præsident for Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), Jin Liqun, udtalte i denne uge, på toårsdagen for bankens oprettelse, at den vil udvide lån til Afrika og også til Sydamerika. (Se Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport: **»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«**, af Hussein Askary[1] og Jason Ross.)

Se så på de amerikanske lande, og på, hvad Kina gør dér. Den 19.-22. jan. vil Wang Li deltage i Sammenslutningen af Latinamerikanske og Caribiske Staters (CELAC) møde for at diskutere udviklingsplaner og øge det strategiske samarbejde mellem de to områder »til et højere niveau«, hvorefter han vil tage på statsbesøg til Chile og Uruguay, der begge er entusiastiske tilhængere af Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Forestil jer en »rygrad«, der består af en udviklingskorridor, som løber fra Sydamerikas sydligste spids mod nord gennem Darién-gabet (en sump- og skovafbrydelse af den panamerikanske hovedvej mellem Panama og Columbia, -red.) og Mellemamerika, fortsætter mod nord over USA's og Canadas højsletter og ind i Alaska og videre til Beringstræde-tunnelforbindelsen til Asien og Europa. I USA ville denne nye korridor skabe en vej til at »genbefolke« (med nye byer, industri og landbrug) landbrugsamterne i de centrale, amerikanske stater, som i de seneste år har haft de højeste rater af udvandring, narkomisbrug og selvmord i nationen.

At virkeliggøre udvikling på en sådan skala kan ikke simpelt hen gøres »fra bunden og op«, men kræver derimod prioriterede forsknings- og udviklingsprojekter og lokaliteter, der har evnen til at hæve produktiviteten med en kvantespringsvirkning. Blandt de vigtige centre er centrene for rumraketopsendelse i det ækvatoriale, nordøstlige Sydamerika. I Puerto Rico – som stadig er hjemsøgt efter orkanerne Irma og Maria, samt af manglen på genopbygning – er der mulighed for en »Indfaldshavn til de amerikanske lande« på øens sydkyst ved Ponce, som vil være et knudepunkt på den Nye Silkevej.

Dette storslåede perspektiv for de amerikanske kontinenter blev i dag beskrevet af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der pointerede, at vi må arbejde ud fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt. Fra et økonomisk perspektiv, fra et moralsk perspektiv: positionér jer fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt.

[1] [Se Husseins Askarys tale \(dansk\) over samme emne](#)

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# **Regn ikke med Wall Street! Hvad præsident Trump har brug for at forstå om økonomi. pdf og video**

*Den fremgangsmåde, der er nødvendig, er at opgive denne idé om økonomi; at sige, glem 'tilføjet værdi', glem 'penge'. Ægte rigdom kommer af at forøge vores magt over naturen, af at forbedre vores levestandard og at opdage mere om universet og*

om os selv, gennem udvikling af videnskab og udvikling af en skøn kultur. Vi kan få en sådan økonomisk genrejsning; vi kan gå med i dette nye paradigme for økonomisk tankegang, som, baseret på årtiers organisering af LaRouche-parret, nu i vid udstrækning er Kinas politik gennem dets Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Vi kan gå med i dette. Vi kan få en økonomisk genrejsning; men vi bliver nødt til at fortælle præsident Trump: Se ikke hen til Wall Street for en økonomisk genrejsning. Forvent ikke, at \$200 mia. i statslig finansiering vil blive imødekommet af en entusiastisk strøm af \$1 bio., der strømmer ud fra Wall Street for at genopbygge vandsystemet i Flint, Michigan, blandt andet, eller til oversvømmelseskontrol efter orkaner i Texas; det vil ikke ske. Den eneste måde, vi kan gøre det på, er som en national prioritet, og det er ikke muligt at opnå nogen af disse LaRouches fire politikker uafhængigt af hinanden. De følges ad: Glass-Steagall; statslig bankpraksis; teknologiske snarere end monetære målemetoder til at udfordre økonomisk vækst; og forcerede programmer for at skabe dette næste niveau, som er det sande nettoresultat, den sande, økonomiske aktivitet. Vi har brug for det som et samlet hele, som et nyt koncept for, hvordan økonomi fungerer; i modsat fald vil vi ikke få en økonomisk genrejsning i USA.

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# Trump skal have mulighed for at styre USA's politik over for Rusland: Vi må knuse Muelers Russiagate- svindel

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 15. jan., 2018* – Præsident Trump har vedvarende og gentaget erklæret, at Robert Muelers Russiagate er en svindel; et forsøg på at vælte nationens vilje i præsidentvalget og i flere aspekter et direkte forræderi. Han har ligeledes, i hele sin kampagne og som præsident, om og om igen gentaget, at det, at have venskabelige relationer med Rusland, er en »god ting« og afgørende for en succesfuld amerikansk politik i verden.

Men politikken over for Rusland køres fortsat af andre. Præsident Putin og udenrigsminister Lavrov siger næsten altid, i forbindelse med diverse protester over amerikanske politikker, der er skadelig for Rusland og amerikansk-russiske relationer, at præsident Trump har forpligtet sig til at forbedre relationerne, men at bestræbelserne på at få ham fjernet holder ham tilbage. Dette er sandt, og må hurtigt ændres.

En gennemgang af den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrovs bemærkninger på sin pressekonference ved årets afslutning i dag demonstrerer, hvor meget det haster med, at LaRouche PAC's kampagne for at afsløre og ødelægge Robert Muelers britiskdirigerede kupforsøg mod Trump og mod Rusland, lykkes.

Idet han pegede på USA's ulovlige beslaglæggelse af russisk, diplomatisk ejendom i USA; på truslen om, at det succesfulde samarbejde i Syrien for at besejre ISIS nu forvandles til en

opdeling af Syrien eller et fuldskala regimeskifte; på udvidelsen af NATO-militærstyrker til Ruslands grænser; på ensidige sanktioner og ensidig anvendelse af militærstyrke – kom Lavrov med en streng advarsel:

»Vi er vidne til en devaluering af international lov og de multilaterale institutioners svindende rolle.« USA og dets allierede »ønsker stadig at tackle anliggender udelukkende på basis af diktater og udstedelse af ultimatummer. [De] ønsker ikke at høre andre globale politiske centres synspunkter og ønsker i realiteten ikke at anerkende kendsgerningen med den fremvoksende, multipolære verden. De metoder, de tyer til for at begrænse deres rivaler, er for det meste snarere tvivlsomme og skruppelløse. De spænder vidt i deres metoder – fra deployering af et globalt missilforsvarssystem til ensidige sanktioner, ekstraterritorial anvendelse af deres lovgivning og trusler om at tackle alle internationale spørgsmål udelukkende i overensstemmelse med deres eget scenarie, hvor de ikke viger tilbage for noget, inklusive anvendelsen af brutal militærmagt.«

Disse ting er sande – men, det er af yderste vigtighed at understrege, at vi befinder os ved et punkt i historien, hvor denne globale krise kan ændres, at USA kan befries fra den britiske politiks indflydelse og fra britisk ideologi. Geopolitik kan og må tilintetgøres – denne darwinistiske hund-æder-hund-mentalitet med nulsums-konflikter og konfrontation – til fordel for det win-win-koncept, der ligger til grund for den Nye Silkevej. Dette er, hvad Trump favnede på sin rejse til Kina i november. Det er det, som den franske præsident Macron ligeledes favnede på sin rejse til Kina tidligere på måneden. Og det er det, som Lyndon LaRouche igangsatte for halvtreds år siden ved at skabe de nye ideer, der kræves for at løfte menneskehedens tankegang op til et højere niveau: til niveauet for lovene for det fysiske univers og se halvtreds eller tusinde år frem for at opdage, hvad det er, vi i dag må gøre.

Kupmagerne mod Trump er i store vanskeligheder. Den Amerikanske Kongres har nu i sine hænder de dokumenterede beviser på, at hele kampagnen for at dæmonisere Rusland og fjerne Trump fra embedet har været bygget på løgne, på fabrikationer af MI6-agent Christopher Steele og hans medskyldige. Meget af det er klassificeret og kan endnu ikke offentliggøres, men nøglepersoner i Kongressen har haft mod til at gøre det kendt, at alvorlige forbrydelser er blevet begået af FBI, Justitsministeriet og CIA-ledere fra Bush/Obama-æraen, og som i dag opererer som en kriminel klike uden for regeringen.

Bestræbelsen på at redde deres kup ved at erklære, at præsidenten er racist og en galning, udtrykker en tilstand af hysteri og panik fra netop de personers side, der er ansvarlige for de racistiske og sindssyge politikker, der har holdt verden nede i fattigdom og evindelige krige i de seneste to årtier.

Der er ingen tid at spille. Den Nye Silkevej er vejen til at forene verden bag et højere niveau af tænkning og samarbejde. Det vil kun virke med en hermed parallel kampagne for at omorganisere det korrupte, vestlige finanssystem, gennem Glass-Steagall og de hermed forbundne »Fire Love«, som LaRouche har fremlagt. Det ligger i vore hænder.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump afholder video-telekonference med medlemmer af USA's militær. 24. dec., 2017. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)*

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## **Trump versus Durbin: Hvem er**

# den virkelige hykler, der nærer institutionel racisme? Hvorfor sker det netop nu?

*LaRouche PAC offentliggjorde følgende erklæring den 12. januar:*

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 12. jan., 2018 – Om få dage, eller højst om få uger, vil det amerikanske folk have bevis fra Husets Efterretningskomite og andre på, at de har været vidne til et kup siden sommeren 2016 imod kandidat og dernæst præsident Donald Trump, som er blevet udført af Clinton-kampagnen, korrupte embedsfolk i Justitsministeriet og i FBI og Obamas efterretningschefer, der har ageret på vegne af britisk efterretning. Det er årsagen til, at vi nu har det desperate kapløb for på falsk grundlag at fremstille præsidenten som en irrationel galning og inkarneret racist. Dette er en nødplan, med »Russiagate«, der nu truer med at føre til anklageskrifter, ikke mod Trump, men derimod mod de medsammensvorne, der søgte at vende valget og ødelægge hans præsidentskab.*

Se nøje på den aktuelle furore. Præsidenten indrømmer, at han har brugt barske ord, men ikke dem, der nævnes af demokraterne. Han har fokuseret på narkoen og de dermed relaterede kriminelle bander og terrorister, der strømmer ind over USA's grænser, et produkt af Barack Obamas politikker for manglende fasthed i lovens håndhævelse og for legalisering af narkotiske midler. Lyndon LaRouche har brugt en hel del tid på at skrive om både immigration og narkotika. Han påpegede for år tilbage, og der absolut ikke findes nogen løsninger på immigration i fraværet af fuldskala, økonomisk udvikling, både internt i USA og i udviklingslandene. Der er ingen løsning på

hærgende narkotikamisbrug uden økonomisk udvikling og en krig mod narko, der inkluderer udslettelse af de banker, der finansierer narkohandelen og Hollywoods promovring af en dekadent narkokultur.

Dick Durbin, manden, der nu anfører angrebet på Trump for at være racist, er en total tilhænger af NAFTA og anden frihandelspolitik, skabt af Wall Street, og af andre økonomiske planer i Malthus-traditionen. Disse planer har drevet amerikanske jobs inden for industriel vareproduktion ind i Mexico og andre steder, pga. billig arbejdskraft. Disse planer og demokraternes politik for legalisering af narkotiske midler har forvandlet Mexico, El Salvador og andre latinamerikanske lande til kriminelle helveder, hvor narkobander kontrollerer hele byer, og hvor ingen kan føle sig trygge for vold. En enorm andel af deres uddannede og specialiserede personer, der er nødvendige for en økonomisk genrejsning, er flygtet. At beskrive de faktiske, nuværende betingelser i disse lande i grafisk sprog, er mildt.

Den nuværende helvedessituation er resultatet af overlagte, amerikanske politikker for befolkningskontrol i udviklingslande, og som i 1970'erne blev formaliseret gennem forslagene fra Henry Kissinger i National Security Study Memorandum 200, og gennem den af Zbigniew Brzezinski støttede Paddock Plan. Disse planer for systemisk folkemord blev gennemført og var i sandhed tværpolitiske. De byggede begge på det morderiske argument, at økonomisk udvikling øger befolkningstilvæksten og herved skaber en hindring for den udviklede sektors piraters postindustrielle, systemiske udnyttelse af naturlige resurser.

Den falske debat om åbne-versus-lukkede grænser blev formaliseret i 1980'erne med begge de kontrollerede »sider« i denne debat, der var tilhængere af passionerede synspunkter med meget lidt faktisk grundlag. Lyndon LaRouche inter文nerede gentagne gange og forklarede løsningen og brugte især immigration fra Mexico som politisk eksempel. Se f.eks.

artiklerne »Growth Approach Is Key to Immigration Law«; »LaRouche: Use PHLINO Project To Solve Immigration Crisis«.

Løsningen er kapitalintensive infrastrukturprojekter på begge sider af grænsen. Løsningen er fysisk-økonomisk udvikling snarere end planer, der udplyndrer alle involverede, til Wall Streets fordel.

LaRouche PAC har ført kampagne for Haitis økonomiske udvikling med en understregning af storstilet infrastruktur. Den tavshed, der som respons kom fra demokraterne, fortalte os alt, vi behøvede at vide om hyklerne, der pompøst belærer om racespørgsmål. I stedet for at få udvikling, blev Haiti plyndret af Obama og Hillary Clinton, holdt nede i middelalderlig tilstand og afhængig af hjælpepakker med mad og medicin fra lejlighedsvist bekymrede liberale.

Til vores store fryd har Kina nu iværksat en plan for fuld økonomisk udvikling af Afrika og Vestasien. Frankrig har netop meddelt, at det ønsker at gå sammen med Kina om dette storslåede projekt. Alle nationaløkonomier, der deltager i denne indsats, vil nyde stor profit, ikke kun i fysisk-økonomiske termer, men med hensyn til den kreative gnist og optimisme, der skabes i det afrikanske kontinents i overvejende grad ungdommelige befolkninger. I stedet for at fungere under de begrænsninger, der gennemtvinges af IMF og kolonistyrer, vil Afrika blomstre med højhastigheds-jernbaneprojekter, nye og skønne byer og dæmninger og vandstyringsprojekter i stor skala. Folk vil ønske at blive dér, fordi fremtiden bliver bygget dér.

Er tiden ikke inde til, at Washingtons ophidsede demokrater afslutter deres hykleriske, falske og kriminelle poseren på racespørgsmålet? De fleste sansende menneskelige væsener forstår, hvad det er, og hvorfor, det finder sted nu. Er tiden ikke inde til, at de mennesker, der rent faktisk bekymrer sig om disse spørgsmål, fuldt og helt vedtager LaRouches »Fire

Love for Økonomisk Udvikling?» og kæmper med næb og klør for at få USA ind i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ som en fuld deltager?

*Foto: Dick Durbin (venstre) (Richard Joseph Durbin, demokratisk senator for staten Illinois siden 1997; siden 2005 assisterende demokratisk leder, den næsthøjeste position i det demokratiske partilederskab); præsident Donald Trump.*

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## **Afgørelsens time er kommet for amerikansk økonomi – vil Trump vende tilbage til sine kampagneløfter?**

*Præsident Trump vil få mulighed for en økonomisk 'genstart' den 30. jan., når han holder sin State of the Union-tale. Forud for dette vil han afholde møder for at færdiggøre sine længe ventede infrastrukturplaner. Han er under et enormt pres fra Wall Street-spekulanter for at begrænse infrastrukturinvesteringer til offentlig-privat partnerskaber (PPP'er), som, hævder deres fortalere, kan generere profitter for dem samtidig med at undgå problemet med budgetunderskud. PPP'er fokuserer primært på investering i lavomkostningsprojekter med allerede eksisterende teknologi, såsom privatisering af køreveje og opførelse af vejafgiftskabiner, som involverer få omkostninger, men store indtægter. ...*

*Hvis han lytter til disse talsmænd for nedskæringspolitikker, med »det frie marked« og minimalstatspolitik, og som omfatter*

*yderligere afregulering af bank- og finansvæsen, er det uundgåeligt, at aktie- og selskabsgældsboblerne, der nu pumpes op til rekordhøjder, vil briste og indlede en depression, dybere end den i 2008.*

EIR-artikel af Harley Schlanger.

*Foto: Præsidentkandidat Donald Trump i Charlotte, North Carolina, 27. okt., 2016.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

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

LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love. Nummer to: præsident Trump må udtrykkeligt erklære, at USA går med i den Nye Silkevej.

*Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet:*

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

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

exactly

what occurred during this historic trip by Emmanuel Macron to China. And to ask the question: Now that France has taken this

step, whither the rest of Europe, and whither the United States

of America? The invitation is on the table for the United States

to join the Belt and Road Initiative. The door is wide open.

President Trump has expressed his clear intention and interest in

working together with President Xi Jinping and developing a close

relationship and a new era in US-China relations. Now all he needs to do is take that step through that open door, and to do

exactly what President Macron on France has just done.

So, I would like to share with you some excerpts. First, of a speech that Emmanuel Macron made in Xi'an, which is one of the

historic cities at the terminus of the Silk Road in China.

This

is the city where they have the famous terra cotta warriors; and

Emmanuel Macron did make a tour of that astounding museum.

When

you see this with your own eyes, you realize the power and the depth of the ancient civilization that China represents.

Then,

subsequent to that, I will share with you some of the comments that he made to the same effect during a joint press conference

he had with President Xi at the conclusion of his trip.

So, here are a few quotes from President Macron's speech in Xi'an. What President Macron said during this speech is, he went

through the history of French-Chinese relationships and

stressed

how significant this shared history has already been. Then he said the following: "I want you to understand something today.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

them

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

roads are still shared. And if these are roads, they cannot be

one way; they must be a two-way street. I am thus ready to work

to the announced objectives. Road, railroad, airport, maritime

and technological infrastructure programs along the Silk Roads can provide a response to the infrastructure deficit; particularly in Asia.

“The pooling of our financial resources, public and private, for cross-border projects, can strengthen the connectivity between Europe and Asia and beyond. To the Middle East and Africa, and allow better integration, structure, and opening up

through the growth of trade. At the same time, it will do much

more. And the city of Xi’an is a living example. Those first Silk Roads brought Buddhism and Islam and Christianity here. These New Silk Roads will inevitably lead to cultural and educational exchanges and to profound transformations in the countries that they cross.

“Finally, it is a matter of giving ourselves a perspective at a moment when the shared grand narratives are so sorely lacking in the world. I must say, it is one of the great merits

of these Silk Roads proposed by Xi Jinping. These Silk Roads re-activate the imagination of a new civilization of fruitful exchanges, of shared wealth. And they show to all those who thought that we were in a tired, post-modern world where the great stories were forbidden, that those who decide to live great

epics can make others dream as well. I believe profoundly in great stories.

“It is up to France, and with it to Europe, to contribute

its share of imagination to this proposal, and to work at it in the months and years to come. This will be the object of my exchanges with President Xi Jinping: To define the agenda of trust that I want, that we put together. I know that some will say that this agenda of trust must be one to create an equilibrium between a developed country and a developing one. But China is no longer a developing country; it is a country which is bypassing that, largely. Therefore, we must reinvent here the terms of a new relationship; and the Silk Roads are the very expression of that new relationship of China to the world. I propose to identify very concretely the political framework in which we can build that partnership, that cooperation, and that common strategy. I am convinced profoundly that if Europe and China know how to establish that goal together, this initiative could be the occasion of relaunching very pragmatically the multi-lateralism which is today lacking in concrete realizations. "I am ready to play a key role in this direction, making sure that the European countries progress in unity. Because China needs to have a solid interlocutor to exchange and build on its own initiative. I want the Silk Roads to not limit themselves to economic questions, but be enlightened in Europe by a deep comprehension of China. All resources must be used to this end; from the publishing world to the world of theatre and cinema; from the French Sinology school to the world of arts. These are the roads of exchange that we must build. "You have understood, ladies and gentlemen, that my will is,

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

Macron elaborated and repeated and emphasized some of the points

that he made in that initial speech in Xi'an. So, here are a couple of quotes from that speech during the concluding press conference.

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

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

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

collaboration with President Xi Jinping. We will be working to

ensure that whenever and wherever we implement this initiative,

we fight against corruption and imbalanced forms of development;

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

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

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

better understand the mutual influence of our cultures; to better

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

of the Silk Road.”

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

consequence of the persistent effort by a handful of leaders such

as the leaders of the LaRouche movement and Lyndon and Helga LaRouche particularly; and Jacques Cheminade in France, and others, to put this agenda on the table. It proves that the winds of change have come. The New Silk Road is indeed now the

prevailing dynamic worldwide. The leaders of European countries

who are not committed to being dinosaurs and being stuck in the

past in a failing trans-Atlantic geo-political world, are recognizing that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain

from reciprocating President Xi Jinping’s offer of mutual benefit

and “win-win” cooperation.

Now, apparently directly following Emmanuel Macron’s trip to China, the European Union has announced that it is drafting its

own “inter-connection blueprint” for the Eurasian continent.

This “inter-connection blueprint for Eurasia” is intended to dovetail with the Belt and Road Initiative of China. This was stated by the EU Ambassador to China, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut, at

a press conference that he gave this week, which was held literally within hours of French President Macron’s return from

his state visit to China. The EU ambassador stated that this economic blueprint for the interconnection of the Eurasian continent is something that they are intending to pursue.

Now,

in what form is not clear, and the big question is, will the

rest

of the countries of Western Europe get on board – Germany most of all. Will Germany abandon some of the failed policies, the debt break and the anti-nuclear policies and others, that would

hold Europe back from participating fully in this Belt and Road

Initiative?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Road. The first one is going to be hosted and chaired by the former Prime Minister of France, Dominique De Villepin. So, we

can see I think indications going all the way back to the attendance by Raffarin at the Belt and Road Forum in China in the spring of last year, that there was this undercurrent in France.

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

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

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

summit, where it is very much to be assumed that they discussed

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

exactly what has been the subject of a prolonged campaign by the

LaRouche movement in Europe.

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

beginning to understand exactly what time it is when it comes to

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

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

to measure the true success of an economy – not just stock market bubbles. That is a lesson which must be taken to heart by

the American people and by President Trump himself.

Now what I would like to do is, share with you the remarks that Helga Zepp-LaRouche had during her international webcast from the Schiller Institute yesterday, where she responds directly to the significance of this trip by President Macron to

China. This is Helga Zepp-LaRouche's comments on Macron's decision to bring France into the orbit of the New Silk Road.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, this is a real breakthrough, and I know that many people have different opinions

about Macron, but I must say, if somebody goes in the right direction, one should be positive about it. What he did, is he

went on a three-day visit to China. He was the first European leader after the 19th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China; and he went to Xi'an first, which is the place where the

ancient Silk Road started from the Chinese side, and he made a very remarkable speech. And I would urge all interested political

people, people who are really trying to get to the truth of the

matter, don't believe what you read in the media, just read the

speech. It's a 1 hour and 15 minute speech, and the fact that he

admits some of the most horrible mistakes of Western policy is a

reason why I tend to believe that he really is making a change in

French policy.

For example: He not only fully endorsed the New Silk Road

of China, he called it a “treasure to civilization”; he said we must never repeat the mistakes of the past, like Iraq, Libya, and then he also said he wants to invite China to cooperate with France in projects in Africa, so that France would not make the same mistakes of the past of imperial unilateralism in Africa. He also said that one must make sure that one does not create new dependencies politically and economically under the pretext of development aid, but that therefore he invites China, because if China and France are working together on development of Africa, these mistakes can be avoided.

So I think there are a lot of other elements in his speech: He praised the Chinese policy of being a great epic, one of the great epics of history. He said, we in the West have become tired and epics have not been allowed any more, but that is exactly what is needed.

I think this is a very, very positive development, and on the plane on the way back to Europe, he was asked by reporters, but what about the tension between the EU and China? And he said, this is not to be blamed on China, it's entirely the fault of the EU.

These kinds of statements really convince me that he means what he says, and I find it highly interesting that today, that is just three days after his speech in Xi'an – or maybe yesterday already – the EU put out a statement saying that they want to come forward with their own plan of connectivity which is

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

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

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

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

never came. Because obviously this kind of infrastructure cannot

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

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

They

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

pitiful condition, let alone other European countries.

This is a breakthrough and all the various opponents of the New Silk Road, I think they will realize that the Silk Road is there, it's coming, it's spreading, and it is a new paradigm.

And I think it's the victorious one, as compared to the outdated

neoliberal model.

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

PAUL GALLAGHER: The Belt and Road Initiative launched by China – and remember, this is a policy first thought of as bridging the whole Eurasian continent with new rail lines and communications corridors and lines of new cities going across from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast; essentially from

the Spanish coast over to the Chinese coast. These Belt and Road Land-Bridges were initially the idea of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche; they were their idea in the late 1980s, when the Soviet Union began to break up and when the Iron Curtain was being removed as the absolutely impassable barrier to this kind of transportation and communications development of the entire Eurasian continent. When that was finally being removed, they immediately came forth with this idea.

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

which France is largely responsible. They're going to be building that as a model in China; they're going to be building a fuel reprocessing facility in China. For the first time there, in order to reprocess used nuclear fuel to make new nuclear fuel. They're going to assist China in developing advanced breeder reactors at the same time, to make more fuel. And also a system in the certification of the nuclear reactor which China has developed, which is called the Hwa Hwong 1000. This is the first time that China has developed its own domestically built and sourced nuclear reactor, and they're trying to get it certified by the international nuclear authorities like Euratom so that it can be sold to other countries and this development can take place. So, they made this partnership. They also talked about partnership in astrophysics, astronomy, and in space exploration in which China right now has the most aggressive space exploration program of any of the space-faring nations at this point. But France is in there, too. So, you have the number two economy, and also as the Chinese President noted, these two countries are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations. Therefore, in cooperation, they have a certain power against the tendency of neo-cons and others in Britain and the United States and elsewhere to come in with these crazy resolutions which demand that one or another regime be overthrown and so forth. They have a certain stabilizing authority also in the United Nations Security Council. So, this is really an extremely important partnership which

has suddenly been concretized between China and France. It means that pressure is on Germany, which at present is in some disarray and has only a caretaker government; the pressure is on Germany – the number one economy [in Europe] – and it now means that it's not only the Eastern European countries like Serbia and Poland and Hungary and Austria and Greece. It's not only all those Eastern European and Balkan countries which have been enthusiastically jumping into collaboration on the Belt and Road Initiative; but now you have the number two Western European economy and power, which has also jumped in. Now this really means for the United States, here it is. Already, China has made this major investment in West Virginia. The governor yesterday gave a State of the State address in which he talked about the Chinese investments in his state, which is the third-poorest state in the United States, as the 800-lb gorilla in the room. He had a lot to say about the importance of this for the prospect of pulling West Virginia out of what it had fallen into. Already this is obviously in front of the United States, and the French move only makes it that much clearer an offer to the United States. Everyone is looking for an infrastructure initiative from the Congress and from the President; it's supposed to be occurring in January. Well, it is occurring; it's the Belt and Road Initiative, and it's coming right at us both in the now hundreds of freight trains every week that are crossing Eurasia and all the new lines that are being opened up. But it's also coming at us in the development of high-speed rail across the Bering Strait and the potential

that

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

So, it's there. The infrastructure initiative is there.

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

OGDEN: So, that's our campaign. We need to make the Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche the policy of this Presidency and the policy of the United States. That's the means by which

we can join the New Silk Road dynamic. Now the pamphlet, which

is "LaRouche's Four Laws: America's Future on the New Silk Road",

has now been printed, it's in circulation. Ten thousand copies

are in print form, and are being circulated both in the streets

of cities across the country, in key constituent layers and farm

and industry layers across the United States, including in the Heartland. And notably this week, a very successful distribution

of this pamphlet to all of the relevant offices in the United States Congress. Volunteers with LaRouche PAC were on the ground

in Washington, DC getting this pamphlet around into the hands of

members of Congress and their key advisors, and having impromptu

meetings right there on the spot. Including very relevant questions that were being asked by these policymakers, such as

“Now, how do you turn debt into credit?” Well, that’s a question for Alexander Hamilton, isn’t it? But that’s the question that is answered in these Four Economic Laws pamphlet. Notably, yesterday was the birthday of Alexander Hamilton. Perhaps that’s an appropriate way to celebrate Alexander Hamilton’s birthday. We will continue our mobilization around these Four Economic Laws, and expect that over the coming 18 days, things will continue to very dramatically change. What we would like you to do is to immediately get the copy of this pamphlet; this is the link that you can see on your screen where you can get the digital version of this pamphlet – [LPAC.CO/4LYT](http://LPAC.CO/4LYT). It has to be circulated everywhere, and this has got to be the subject of every political discussion in the United States. The contents of this pamphlet and “Hey! Did you know that the world changed this week? You might not have heard it on CNN; you might not have heard it on Fox News. But France, the number two economy of Western Europe just indicated that they want to join the New Silk Road. When will it be {our turn}?” That’s the question that’s on the table.

So, we ask you to tune in again on Monday, because first we’ll have some very important updates to share with you as to what China has already been doing to bring various states in the United States into this New Paradigm. The billions of dollars that are being invested around the country – Alaska, Iowa, other states – and most notably, \$83.7 billion into the state of West

Virginia. You heard Paul Gallagher report that Governor Jim Justice gave his State of the State address this week. We'll have some excerpts of that address, and continue to follow the inspiration that is coming from China to this state in West Virginia. That State of the State really should be the template

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

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

intervention into the 2018 Congressional elections. LaRouche PAC

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you and please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com). Good night.

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# **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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# LaRouche PAC's intervention i Valg 2018 – kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden

9. jan., 2018 – LaRouche PAC har udgivet følgende **erklæring i dag, til massedistribution**:

Vores fremtid vil blive bestemt af valgene i 2018. Ingen af de to partier har et program for på fundamental vis at føre nationen fremefter, og da slet ikke for blot at sikre vores overlevelse på kort sigt. LaRouche PAC fremlægger den følgende politiske platform, og vi annoncerer hermed, at vi vil gennemføre en økonomisk uafhængig kampagne for at få det til at ske. Vi vil føre kampagne ud fra dette program og støtte eller være imod kandidater, baseret på, om de vil føre kampagne for disse ideer. Vi søger at skabe store blokke af vælgere i afgørende kongresdistrikter til at slutte sig til os.

Begge partier kontrolleres af Wall Street. Begge partier er tilhængere af imperiesystemet efter Anden Verdenskrig for relationerne mellem nationer, et system, der har frembragt evindelige krige og folkemord og nu, en farlig, ny kold krig. Demokraterne har til hensigt at bruge disse midtvejsvalg til at stille præsidenten for en rigsret (impeachment). Republikanerne er fanatiske tilhængere af økonomiske aksiomer, der vil ødelægge Trumps præsidentskab, samtidig med, at de nominelt støtter præsidenten.

Vort program har to flanker. Afslut kuppet imod præsidenten og retsforfølg de ansvarlige. Gennemfør LaRouches Fire Love for

USA's økonomiske genrejsning, og slut USA til Kinas store Bælte & Vej Initiativ for økonomisk udvikling.

Dette vil skabe millioner af produktive jobs, her og internationalt, samtidig med, at det også vil skabe en særdeles fundamental og bydende nødvendig forandring i de strategiske relationer. Under LaRouche-programmet vil nationer samarbejde omkring store projekter, der fremmer menneskeheden fælles mål, snarere end at konfrontere hinanden som geopolitiske modstandere i hybridkrige, hvor selve menneskeheden konstant står og vipper på randen af termonuklear udslettelse.

Her er LaRouches Fire Love. De er ikke adskilte planker. Hver og én af disse love må forstås og gennemføres sammen.

- Genindfør Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, og gør det nu, forud for det umiddelbart overhængende kollaps af finansboblen, som Wall Street har opbygget i kølvandet på 2008.
- Vend tilbage til et system for et topstyret, nationalt (statsligt) banksystem, der skaber den nødvendige kredit til at sætte vores infrastruktur på en fuldstændig moderne platform. Modellerne for et sådant program findes allerede i form af Hamiltons Nationalbank for USA, Lincolns system med 'greenback'-dollaren og Franklin Roosevelts Reconstruction Finance Corporation (kreditanstalt for genopbygning).
- Brug det statslige kreditsystem til at skabe en trend for højproduktivitet i forbedringer af beskæftigelsen, med den ledsagende hensigt at øge den fysisk-økonomiske produktivitet og levestandarden for individer og husstande i USA. Fremskridt er afhængigt af at opbygge en moderne, national infrastruktur og en kulturel platform, der er befordrende for at nære menneskelig kreativitet.
- Skab en fusionskraftbaseret økonomi og dediker atter nationen til udforskning af rummet. Fusionskraft

repræsenterer et kvalitativt spring i befolkningens potentielle, produktive evne og vil blive energikilden til en forberedt udforskning af rummet. Fundamentale videnskabelige fremskridt er hjørnesteinen i al økonomisk fremskridt.

Hensigten med disse love, taget sammen, er at skabe en afgørende nødvendig, ny, menneskelig renæssance.

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**LaRouches fysisk-økonomiske målemetode,**

**Del II: Hvordan værdi defineres.**

**LaRouche PAC Videnskabsteams undervisningsserie 2017 i økonomi:**

**Lektion 6. pdf og video.**

*Denne case study er også meget nyttig for at se på den omvendte proces og komme med et par meget vigtige konklusioner i dagens diskussion – og dette er noget, jeg aldrig har hørt hr. LaRouche ikke sige – og det er, at nulvækst, eller såkaldt bæredygtighed, ibrønde vil slå samfundet ihjel. Det er en fundamental naturlov; og i dette kapitel fastslår han denne pointe ...*

# Uden at tilslutte sig Asiens 'Nye Silkevej', står Trump over for et finanskrak

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 7. jan., 2018* – Præsident Donald Trumps administration kan ikke miste flere muligheder, hvis den skal udføre den plan, som det amerikanske folk, først og fremmest, valgte Trump til: At få USA ud af evindelige krige i udlandet og genopbygge og genindustrialisere nationen.

Hvis den store skattelettelse til selskaberne er alt, hvad Trump-administrationens økonomiske politik har at byde på, så står præsidenten og nationen over for et forestående finanskrak og endnu en såkaldt »stor recession«, der er meget værre end den foregående. Den enorme selskabsgæld og aktiemarkedsboble, som allerede i et årti er blevet skabt med gratis penge fra centralbanken, og som nu er omgivet af det, analytikere kalder »alt-boblen« med andre, eksploderende gældskategorier, kan ikke klare den mindste, kommende rentestigning. Skattelettelser for selskaberne vil ikke redde denne boble, men derimod blot i højere tempo pumpe den op, indtil den eksploderer. Storbankerne på Wall Street og i London kæmper sig ud af denne gæld ved at genforsikre den –

samle den i pakker og sælge den videre – vel vidende, at den ikke kan honoreres. Amerikanske bankers sikring af gæld – selskabs-junkgæld, bil- og kreditkortgæld, studentergæld osv. – er vokset med \$1,1 billion, eller 25 %, blot i 2017.

Det Hvide Hus og Kongressen må ganske enkelt trodse Wall Streets gammelkonesnak om Glass/Steagall-loven og genindføre denne lov omgående, for at isolere kommerciel bankpraksis fra denne kasinospekulation, før den eksploderer. Og de må udstede statskredit til ny infrastruktur og et videnskabsprogram som drivkraft for økonomien, og således genopbygge produktivitet og velbetalt, produktiv beskæftigelse.

Men netop heri ligger problemet. Præsidentens møde på Camp David i denne weekend med det Republikanske lederskab, og som angiveligt skulle dreje sig om en 1\$ billion stor infrastrukturplan, ser ikke ud til at fremvise den store diskussion eller det store fremskridt. Desperate tåbeligheder kommer frem – som at omdirigere måske \$2 mia. i annulleret amerikansk hjælp til Pakistan, til byggeri af veje og broer! – hvilket betyder, at Det Hvide Hus absolut ikke har nogen idé om, hvordan et investerings- og anlægsbudget til infrastruktur kan skabes eller finansieres. Selv hjælpen til genopbygning efter katastroferne i de stater og områder, der er hærget af orkanerne – og som omfatter afgørende infrastruktur til elektricitet og storm-kontrol – er blevet forsinket uden nogen som helst handling i næsten tre måneder.

Og dog vil guvernøren for Vest Virginia, når han på onsdag holder sin tale om Statens Tilstand, bygge på en langfristet forpligtelse på \$80 mia., som han har, fra et kinesisk selskab, støttet af en statsejet bank i Kina. Guvernøren af Maryland, der nu gennemfører forundersøgelser til en maglev-linje (svævetog) fra Baltimore til Washington, har en \$5 mia. stor forpligtelse fra Japan. Er der tale om en mystisk hemmelighed?

Nej, der er snarere tale om en invitation fra Kina, der

virkelig er win-win, til USA om at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet for storslåede infrastrukturprojekter; og en voksende »konkurrence« fra Japan for at bruge sine store kapaciteter for infrastrukturteknologi i og for andre lande, i nogle tilfælde sammen med Kina. Og Rusland og Sydkorea gør det samme med byggeri af avancerede kernekraftreaktorer.

Og der er ligeledes tale om USA's første finansminister, Alexander Hamiltons metode til kreditskabelse til ny infrastruktur og teknologier til varefremstilling, som er forklaret af Lyndon LaRouche i det 21. århundredes form. Både Kina og Japan anvender disse metoder til statslig kreditskabelse. Tilbuddet om at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet er der, givet af præsident Trumps gode ven, Kinas præsident Xi. Dette forklares fuldt ud i *Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej*, som er brochuren om LaRouches »Fire Økonomiske Love«, der uddeles til hele Kongressen.

Den amerikanske præsidents 'Tale om nationens tilstand' den 30. jan. bliver sidste chance for, at denne win-win-strategi skal komme fra administrationen; og Kongressen må under alle omstændigheder tage dette spørgsmål op og vedtage det som lov. Uden dette, og uden Glass-Steagall, vil vi se den gigantiske Wall Street gældsboble og »finansieringsteknikker« blive pumpet op i endnu mange uger og måneder, indtil den brister ned over den amerikanske økonomi.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump vandrer hen ad Det Hvide Hus' vestlige kolonnade / 3. jan., 2018.*

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**Danmark behøver LaRouches**

**handlingsplan**

**inden nyt finanskrak.**

**RADIO SCHILLER, 8. jan., 2018**

[https://soundcloud.com/si\\_dk/danmark-behover-en-handlingsplan-inden-nyt-finanskrak](https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/danmark-behover-en-handlingsplan-inden-nyt-finanskrak)

Seneste politiske analyse v/ formand Tom Gillesberg

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**Afslut kuppet; Stop den næste krig;**

**Byg Verdenslandbroen.**

**Taler af forfatter til EIR's Mueller-dossier**

**Barbara Boyd og VIPS-medlemmerne**

**William Binney og Ray McGovern.**

**Video og pdf.**

*Vi vil lægge ud med Barbara Boyd. Barbara er forfatter af den særlige undersøgelsesrapport, som nogle af jer måske har set; titlen er »Robert er en juridisk lejemor; Han vil gøre sit*

*job, hvis I giver ham lov«. Hun vil være med her på skærmen. Efter hende har vi to talere; William Binney, der sidder her på min højre side, og dernæst Ray McGovern (begge medlemmer af VIPS). Jeg vil introducere dem hver især, når de taler, selv om jeg ikke ved, om de faktisk behøver ret megen introduktion. Nu til vores første taler.*

(Dansk udskrift af Barbara Boyds præsentation)

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# **Online-brochure: LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej. Opdateret version**

Se opdateret version af brochuren: [LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas Fremtid på den Nye Silkevej.](#)

Online-version.

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# Desperat britisk angreb befrier Trump for populistisk mytologi

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 3. jan., 2018* – Med Russiagate, der smuldrer under fødderne på de angivelige olympiske guder, har briterne nu taget så desperate forholdsregler for at redde deres kupforsøg mod USA's præsident, at de utilsigtet har befriet præsidenten for den spændetrøje, der hedder »populisme«, som faktisk blev tvunget ned over ham af de selv samme kupmagere, for at begrænse hans evne til at handle.

Forud for dette udløste London to panikslagene og ynkelige operationer i løbet af de seneste 48 timer, og som havde til hensigt at genoplive det døende og miskrediterede Russiagate. For det første skrev de to høvdinge fra Fusion GPS, Glenn Simpson og Peter Finch, en kronik i *New York Times*, hvor de hævdede, at de havde reddet Amerika fra »et angreb på vort land fra en fjendtlig, udenlandsk magt«, ved at høre ruslandseksperter fra britisk efterretning Christopher Steele til at sætte det, Trump helt korrekt kaldte en »bunke skidt«, sammen. For det andet, så offentliggjorde sladderjournalisten Michael Wolff, hvis andet værk var en biografi af Rupert Murdoch, en forpremiere på sin nye bog, *Fire and Fury: Inside the Trump White House*, i den britiske sprøjte for britiske efterretning, *Guardian*, der udgav udvalgte afsnit fra bogen, som citerer Steve Bannon, den anti-kinesiske, anti-russiske tosse, der fortsætter med at hævde, at han er en af Trumps nærmeste rådgivere til trods for, at han er blevet fyret af Det Hvide Hus. Bannon citeres for at sige, at mødet mellem Paul Manafort, Jared Kushner og Donald Trump, jr. og en russisk advokat i juni 2016, var »forræderisk«, »upatriotisk« og »noget rigtig skidt«.

Hvad var Trumps respons? Han kom omgående med en udtalelse,

der meget ligefremt, som han plejer (med en indbefattet reference til Franklin Roosevelt), siger:

»Steve Bannon har intet med mig eller mit præsidentskab at gøre. Da han blev fyret, mistede han ikke alene sit job, han mistede forstanden ... Steve havde meget lidt med vores historiske sejr, som blev leveret af dette lands glemte mænd og kvinder, at gøre ... Steven repræsenterer ikke min base – han er kun med for sin egen skyld. Steve foregiver at være i krig med medierne, som han kalder oppositionspartiet, og dog brugte han sin tid i Det Hvide Hus til at lække falske informationer til medierne for at gøre sig selv langt mere betydningsfuld, end han var. Det er det eneste, han er virkelig god til. Steven var sjældent i møder med mig alene og foregiver kun at have haft indflydelse for at narre folk, der ikke har nogen adgang eller nogen anelse, og som han hjalp med at skrive forlorne bøger.«

Dette skal ses som en uafhængighedserklæring fra den højrefløjs-, populistiske klappælde, der har forsøgt at bejle til Trump for at få ham væk fra sin forpligtelse til at etablere venligtsindede relationer med Rusland og Kina. Bannon og hans Breitbart-nyhedssite bruger det meste af deres tid til at tilskynde til forberedelser til konfrontation, både økonomisk og militær, imod Rusland og Kina. Deres eneste basis for at forsvare Trump imod Robert Muellers Russiagate har været at anklage Hillary Clinton, snarere end Trump, for aftalt spil med den store, slemme russiske bjørn – og således forvrænge den meget virkelige kendsgerning, at Hillary Clinton og Barack Obama var fanatisk indstillet på at indlede en krig med Rusland og Kina, som kun blev forhindret af Clintons nederlag i præsidentvalget.

Trump's virkelige base drejer sig i stigende grad om kun én ting – nemlig, at han må se at lykkes med at genopbygge amerikansk industri og den smuldrende infrastruktur og skabe tusindvis af jobs; i modsat fald vil han miste sin stærke støtte fra arbejderbefolkningen. Trump holder i denne uge

flere møder for at forberede en kampagne for en national infrastrukturpolitik. Selv, hvis de kommer frem med et kompetent program, vil det mangle midlerne til at finansiere det, hvilket vil være umuligt uden at bekæmpe den massive spekulationsboble, der har sat det vestlige banksystem på en kurs for et snarligt kollaps, som er langt større end det i 2008. Lyndon og Helga LaRouches og deres organisations årelange kamp for at genindføre Glass-Steagall, genetablere en nationalbank og frigive denne nations industrielle og videnskabelige potentiale reflekteres i stigende grad i diskussioner fra alle sider af det politiske spektrum, som diverse rapporter fra i dag viser.

Men tiden er knap. Finanskrisen vil, hvis den ikke løses gennem at fjerne den spekulative boble, eksplodere og ødelægge enhver bestræbelse på at Gøre Amerika Stort Igen. Alt imens LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) fortsætter med at cirkulere afsløringen af »den politiske lejemorder Robert Mueller«, så uddeler vi nu også, til alle senatorer, alle kongresmedlemmer og tusindvis af regionale politiske ledere og samfundsledere, vores brochure, »LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas Fremtid på den Nye Silkevej«. Dette er Trumps nødvendige vej til succes.

*Foto: Til venstre, Steve Bannon; til højre Donald Trump.*

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## **Flere advarsler om finanskrak i 2018**

*Mandag, 1. jan., 2018* – Morgan Stanleys researchafdeling forudså et krak i selskabsgældsboblen i 2018, i en researchberetning ved årets slutning, der blev cirkuleret den

30. dec. NASDAQ-websiden opsummerede Morgan Stanley-rapporten som følger: »Research-teamet [hos Morgan Stanley] har nu et meget dystert syn på kreditmarkederne. Banken siger, at selskaber har udstedt alt for meget gæld, især, fordi de brugte pengene til at tilbagekøbe aktier; og, med rentesatser og afkast, der sandsynligvis vil stige, kunne dette sætte mange i vanskeligheder. Apple er et af de selskaber, der nævnes som værende truet. 'Markeder forventer en glidende nedtrapning af kvantitativ lempelse. Det gør vi ikke.' MS forventer, at markeder af investeringsgrad (eks. obligationer af god kvalitet, der ikke har risiko for ikke at blive tilbagebetalt) vil blive ramt lige så hårdt, som markeder for junkgæld.«

Bankhistoriker og tidligere investeringsbankier Nomi Prins gav en mere detaljeret advarsel i Thruthdig den 29. dec.: »Frem til 1. oktober havde selskabernes udstedelse af gæld af investeringsgrad allerede oversteget \$1 billion – og slog hermed tempoet i 2016 med tre uger. Mængden af selskabsgæld af spekulationsgrad (eller junkgæld), der blev udstedt i de første tre kvartaler af 2017, var 17 % højere end hen over samme periode i 2016. Tilsammen betyder det, at udstedelse af amerikansk selskabsgæld står til endnu et rekordår, såvel som også at være det sjette, konsekutive år for forøgelse af udstedelse af selskabsgæld.

»Som historien har vist os, så brister alle bobler ... Selskabsgæld i amerikanske selskaber, der ikke er finansielle, som procentdel af BNP, har haft et opsving før hver af de seneste tre recessioner. I år nåede det op på niveauer som før krisen i 2007 ... og hvor tidligere, selskaberne brugte noget af deres gæld til at investere i reel vækst, så er selskabernes investeringer denne gang forblevet relativt lave. I stedet har selskaberne været på et indkøbsorgie og har opkøbt egne aktier og herved etableret en tilbagevenden til 2007-niveauet for tilbagekøbsaktier.

Med hensyn til det finansielle, så bliver 2018 et usikkert år

med flere bobler, der oppustes af billige penge, efterfulgt af en lækage, der vil begynde med markedet for obligationer eller gæld ... Hvis der kommer endnu en finanskrisen i 2018, bliver den værre end den sidste, fordi systemet fortsat er forblevet grundlæggende set uden reformer, bankerne fortsat er for store til at lade gå ned, og Fed og andre centralbanker fortsætter med at kontrollere pengestrømmen til disse banker (og til markederne) ved at fastholde lave omkostninger for pengene.«

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## **Bernhard Riemann og formen på økonomisk rum**

### **LaRouche PAC Videnskabssteams Undervisningsserie i økonomi 2017.**

#### **Lektion 5. pdf**

*En forståelse af, hvad LaRouche tænker, af, hvad hans indsigter i økonomi og hans fremgangsmåde er, og en hel del mere undersøgelse og udarbejdelse af en fuld, økonomisk teori på denne basis, burde være et af de mest presserende behov blandt økonomiske tænkere i verden i dag. Alle mennesker har brug for at vide, hvordan Lyndon LaRouche kommer til sine konklusioner; hvad hans økonomiske synsmåde, som nu i stigende grad er i færd med at forme en stor del af politikken i verden, er.*

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