

Fransk massestrejke decimerer globalisterne og svindelnummeret med klimaforandringer

Schiller Instituttets internationale webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 12. december 2018

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron har kapituleret til De Gule Vestes oprør i Frankrig – hvad er det egentlig, der foregår? Opstanden i Frankrig er ikke en serie af “protester” – det er en type af fænomen, som Lyndon LaRouche tidligere har identificeret som en “massestrejke” (med henvisning til Rosa Luxemburgs indsigt).

Som Schiller Instituttet har advaret om i årtier, er den såkaldte “klimaforandring” en skræmme-kampagne, en dækhistorie for en malthusiansk politik med radikale nedskæringer – en britisk-globalistisk plan for at reducere levestandarden, reducere energiforbruget og reducere befolkningen.

Nu ser vi denne underliggende virkelighed bryde igennem.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 13.

december 2018: EU i opløsning: Fransk protestbevægelse seneste udtryk for oprør fra Vestens befolkning

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Lyd:

1. del: Indlæg:

2. del: Diskussion:

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 13. november:

**1. del: Efter USA's
midvejsvalg, vil Trump og
demokraterne samarbejde om
infrastruktur og**

bankopdeling?

Klik her for 2. del. om et møde med Hussein Askary torsdag den 29. november på Frederiksberg

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video 2. del om mødet med Hussein Askary den 29. november på Frederiksberg (2 min.)

Formand Tom Gillesbergs tale til LaRouchebevægelsens franske partikongres den 29. september 2018

Lyd (engelsk med fransk oversættelse):

<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/tg-frankrig.m4a>

Rapport fra Frankrig:

LaRouche co-thinker Solidarité & Progrès party day a success

During the weekend of Sept. 28-30, Jacques Cheminade's Solidarité & Progrès

held its yearly General Assembly in Paris, an event which we have

transformed in a few years into a three-day education and action

process: 1) the party congress formalities rapidly, 2) a full day

of presentations on the most urgent questions for the nation, and

3) a morning of market areas and street deployments for all the

participants.

Some 130 persons participated this year, coming from throughout the country: Finistère, Montpellier, Ardèche, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Lille, Rennes, and other areas. Thirty of

them deployed on Sunday to the market places in the Paris area and some of the more shy sympathizers ended up getting the most

contacts. The deployment teams distributed an excellent leaflet,

on one side warning of the crash, calling for a new Bretton Woods

organized by the four powers, and denouncing the danger of war,

and on the other side proposing a Rooseveltian policy to create 5

million jobs in France.

Tom Gillesberg, chairman of the Schiller Institute in Denmark, was our special guest this year from a sister organization abroad...

Tom Gillesberg first thanked

Solidarité & Progrès for its presidential campaigns, a beacon of hope for all of us, because we were able to defend our ideas at the highest levels in an important country of the EU, even though, like in Denmark, those electoral battles are not really based on the principle of equality. Those battles oppose candidates of the same elite, and those who are not part of that are treated like shadow movements.

In Denmark, he said, even though we don't have the resources of the large parties, we defend the ideas and the visions that others don't have, thus creating a reservoir of true alternatives which at a certain point in the crisis will play a decisive role.

Tom then proceeded to show the series of effective posters they have been issuing in Denmark for local or national elections. This is the way by which the population has come to know us, since most people have never read about us in the media.

The only way journalists are allowed to talk about us, is by criticizing our posters, which, allegedly, nobody can understand.

Who can dare say they are incomprehensible? In 2005: "When the Bubble Bursts: New Bretton Woods," in 2009 "Economic Collapse, Only a New Credit System Can Save Denmark," in 2015: "Win-Win with the BRICS: Neither Collapse, Nor War." But it's their 2007 poster, published before the bubble burst that became quite famous: "After the Crash, Build a Maglev over the Kattegat." Many were asking Tom, how did you know it would burst?

The Danish Schiller Institute participation in the 2019

elections next June is absolutely necessary, since the current debate is no better or any different than the one in France: Competition to see who will be stricter against immigrants; who will be greener than the other, and where will most taxes be cut, for the rich, or in the health care.

The huge scandal rocking the Dansk Bank at this point, however, creates an opening to relaunch the Glass-Steagall campaign. The existence of a EU200 billion dirty money laundering operation of Russian oligarchs between the Estonian branch and the Danske Bank has been known since 2006, but it's only the FBI campaign against Russia that has brought it to light at this point. The scandal and the state of bankruptcy of Danske is very real, but since 30% of all accounts in Denmark, plus the majority of the public payments, all go through Danske, any attempt to blow it up, said Tom, would lead to a Danish revolt against the Anglo-American masters, something which they would want to avoid.

On French issues, Tom Gillesberg debunked the idea circulated by Macron in France, that the "flexi-security" model of unemployment payments in Denmark is the most socially advanced. The system worked back in the 1970s, said Tom, but since the early '90s, "security" for the unemployed has totally been gutted, and the only thing that has been reinforced in the crisis is the flexibility to hire and to fire workers.

Finally, if Tom does not believe Denmark is ready to lead the way for a big change in Europe, because there is still

relative prosperity still in the country, he concluded by calling for some help from France, to move things in Denmark, and from Italy, where the attempt to muzzle the Italian opposition to the EU austerity policies has not been successful and the Italian government is moving towards China...

Fra arkivet: Hvordan Frihedsgudinden blev bygget

“Frihedsgudinens sande historie er, at den var en transatlantisk sammensværgelse for at udbrede idéerne bag den amerikanske revolution tilbage til det europæiske kontinent, hvor de blev født.”

“The real story of the Statue of Liberty is one of a transatlantic conspiracy to spread the ideas behind the American Revolution back to the European continent where they were born.”

af Michelle Rasmussen (Michelle Magraw) publicerede i *The Campaigner* i september 1981.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Eller klik her for at læse artiklen på The Campaigner arkiv. Klik bagefter på siderne 53-56 på venstre siden (på engelsk).

Franske, belgiske og tyske banker har størst eksponering i italiensk statsgæld

30. maj, 2018 – Den mest dramatiske situation blandt de store, private banker uden for Italien, og bortset fra Deutsche Bank, der befinder sig i en særlig sårbar tilstand pga. af dens gigantiske eksponering i derivater, er situationen for Belgiens Dexia Bank. Dexia har €15 mia. i italiensk statsgæld i sine regnskaber – dobbelt så meget som bankens egenkapital.

Eksponeringen i italiensk statsgæld er uforholdsmæssigt høj blandt flere banker i Tyskland; i Deutsche Pfandbriefbanks tilfælde er den på 83,2 % af bankens egenkapital; Aareal Bank, 65,9 %; Commerzbank, 42,7 %. Dette er for det meste lån i ejendomme. Deutsche Banks eksponering er relativt lav, med kun 6,51 %; bankens netværk af banker i Italien har imidlertid udstedt yderligere €35 mia. i lån til ikke-offentlige klienter.

Den værste situation, med hensyn til lån til ikke-offentlige klienter, findes her for franske banker, for hvem det italienske marked udgør det næststørste marked efter selve Frankrig: BNP Paribas har udstedt lån til klienter i Italien i størrelsesordenen €154 mia., og Crédit Agricole €95,5 mia.; alt i alt har franske banker €311 mia. i lån til italienske klienter på regnskaberne, af hvilke €63 mia. er til den italienske stat; tyske banker har €91 mia. på regnskaberne, som omfatter €39 mia. til staten; spanske banker har €66 mia., inkl. €45 mia. til den italienske stat.

Tabene for de store privatbanker i ugen fra 22.-29. maj udgjorde: 15,4 % for Unicredit; 12,5 % for Commerzbank; 12,4 % for Intesa San Paolo; Banco Santander, 11,3 %; Deutsche Bank, 9,3 %; Crédit Agricole, 9,3 %; BNP Paribas, 8,5 %; Société Générale, 6,2 %.

Macron udbreder imperienonsens under Kongressens bifaldsbrøl

25. april, 2018 – Præsident Emmanuel Macron adresserede en fælles samling i USA's Kongres i dag, hvor han både angreb Trump omkring flere spørgsmål og løj, at han havde vundet Trump over til sit syn på andre. Hvad der måske er mere frastødende end Macrons åbenlyse krav om en kolonisering af Mellemosten, reduktion af CO2 for at redde planeten og bombing af Syrien baseret på britiske løgne, er det faktum, at kongresmedlemmerne, fra begge partier, jublede og udråbte deres støtte til dette nonsens.

Macron angreb grundlæggende set Trump for at skabe frygt og tilbagetrækning fra verden: »Amerikanere og europæere lever i en tid med vrede og frygt under de globale trusler«, sagde han. »Man kan lege med vrede og frygt for en tid. Vrede får os blot til at stivne og svækker os ... Vi kan vælge isolationisme, tilbagetrækning og nationalisme ... men at lukke døren til verden, vil ikke standse evolutionen i verden.«

Han roste bombningen af Syrien og hævdede fuldstændig utroligt, at det havde »genoprettet det internationale systems troværdighed«.

Han angreb »fake news« for at »underminere vort demokrati« ved at bruge det udtryk, der bruges at dem, der anklager Rusland for at bringe »fake news« til torvs, når det selvfølgelig handler om, at Trump angriber massemedierne i USA og Europa, og ikke Rusland, når han angriber »fake news«.

Macron lød som noget fra Alice i Eventyrland, da han krævede, at verden må forsvare »suverænitet« i Mellemøsten, og forklarede dernæst, at han mente Iran, og ikke briterne, franskmændene og amerikanerne, som bør forblive i Mellemøsten, indtil »vi« får de regeringer, vi ønsker. Iran, på den anden side, må holdes ude af Yemen, Libanon, Irak og Syrien uden at nævne, at Iran er en ven af de suveræne stater Yemen, Libanon, Irak og Syrien, i modsætning til de invaderende, imperialistiske magter fra Vesten.

Men de største og mest entusiastiske bifald og bravoråb kom, da Macron jamrede om, at CO2 ødelagde planeten og ødelagde livet for vore børnebørn. Han hævdede endda, at USA ville erkende sine vildveje og komme kravlende tilbage til Paris-klimaaftalen – eftersom der ikke er noget alternativ, »ingen Planet B«, som han sagde. Han fornærmede Trump ved at vende dennes kampagneslogan på hovedet og sagde, »Lad os arbejde sammen for at gøre vores planet stor igen« – ved at nedlukke menneskeligt fremskridt.

Foto: Frankrigs præsident Emmanuel Macron talte for den samlede Kongres, hvor han høstede jubelråb for sit imperienonsens og endda spåede, at USA ville komme kravlende tilbage til Paris-klimaaftalen, når det havde erkendt sine vildveje!

Macron taler på vegne af Imperiet

– Hører Trump efter?

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 25. april, 2018 – Hvis man troede på, at præsident Trump accepterede den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons fantasmer for den samlede amerikanske Kongres i dag, så ville man acceptere, at Trump skulle være rede til at underkaste nationen Det britiske Imperiums kollapsende, gamle paradigme. Macron, der tydeligvis talte for Imperiet (som franskmændene plejer at gøre) opførte sig, som om Trump havde aftalt med ham, at USA skulle forblive i Syrien som en besættelsesmagt; at Trump snart ville vende USA tilbage til den fascistiske, grønne Paris-aftale om afindustrialisering af verden for at »redde planeten«[1] og at, når Trump taler om »fake news«, mener han russerne.

Pardon, Monsieur, men det britiske kupforsøg mod vores præsident er endnu ikke lykkedes; faktisk er det i store vanskeligheder, med MI6-agent Christopher Steele og hans amerikanske medskyldige i Obamas efterretningssamfund og i Obamas Udenrigsministerium, der selv står over for retsforfølgelse for kriminelle handlinger. Medlem af Repræsentanternes Hus for Californien, Devin Nunes, har, med sit formandsskab for Husets Efterretningskomites efterforskning af anklagerne bag Russiagate-fupnummeret, fastslået, at »der ikke var nogen officiel efterretning, der blev brugt til at indlede denne efterforskning«. Det var snarere alt sammen britiske løgne, der blev bragt til torvs i massemedierne som »fake news« – som Trump korrekt har fremført og gentaget fordømt.

Monsieur Macron fik, desværre, en heltemodtagelse af de korrupte medlemmer af USA's Kongres, der stod op og applauderede og højlydt jublede, da Macron sagde, at

menneskeheden var i færd med at ødelægge denne planet; at CO2 ødelagde ethvert håb for vore børnebørn; at »der er ikke nogen Planet B«, og at »vi må arbejde sammen for at gøre planeten stor igen«. Prins Philip kunne ikke have sagt det mere diabolsk.

☒ [1] Se Introduktion til *EIR's Rapport: »Skræmmekampagne om global opvarmning er befolkningsreduktion – ikke videnskab!«* Inkl. oversigt og links til de artikler, der er oversat til dansk. En forhåndsvisning som pdf er tilgængelig.

Men Trump har hidtil ikke kapituleret over for dem, der truer ham, og som forlanger, at han opgiver sine løfter til det amerikanske folk, der skaffede ham valgsejren. Trump lægger skylden for »fake news« på USA's og UK's presseherer, ikke Rusland. Han hævder, at udvikling er vigtigere end klimaforandringens falske videnskab. Han insisterer på, at USA må blive venner med Rusland. Han annoncerede ligeledes tirsdag, at han sender sit økonomiske team til Kina, hvor »vi har en virkelig god mulighed for at indgå en aftale« med Xi Jinping, som er »en fantastisk fyr og én af mine venner«.

Det er præcis dette, som briterne og deres aktiver i USA, såvel som i Frankrig, er desperate for at forhindre. Der er et potentiale for, at der i USA og Europa skabes en massebevægelse imod den imperiale krigspolitik, der drives frem af britiske løgne. Folk reflekterer nu over Tony Blairs eventyr for børn om masseødelæggelsesvåben i Irak, som lancerede de seneste 15 års blodbad og ødelæggelser i hele Mellemøsten, og som atter drev skabelsen af udstrakte terroristnetværk med grobund i de befolkninger, der var mål for denne destruktion, og ligeledes var det, der drev millioner af desperate flygtninge, som således bragte kaos i Europa. En tysk, parlamentarisk komite fastslog 20. april, at det britiskanstiftede missilangreb mod Syrien var »en overtrædelse af folkeretten«, selv om den ynkelige kansler Angela Merkel kaldte det for »nødvendigt og passende«. Verden må i sandhed sige »aldrig mere« til det britiske imperie-

krigsparti.

Verden må ligeledes sige »ja« til den Nye Silkevej som det eneste alternativ til diktater fra 'the lords' fra finanscentrene i City of London og Wall Street, som ikke vil sky noget middel for at redde deres bankerotte system for storstilet spekulation og ditto svindel. De er helt villige til at løbe risikoen for en global krig for at forhindre USA i at gå sammen med Kina og 140 andre nationer, der nu ser en vej ud af nedskæringer og krig gennem det Nye Paradigme, der udtrykkes gennem Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Den indiske premierminister Narendra Modi rejser til Kina i denne uge med den hensigt at bringe Indien ind i et samarbejde med Kina og Rusland i det globale udviklingsalternativ. Hvis præsident Trump bringer USA ind i et fuldt og helt samarbejde i den Nye Silkevej, ville dette komplettere »firemagtsalliancen«, som Lyndon LaRouche længe har promoveret som den kraft, der er nødvendig for at gøre en ende på Det britiske Imperium.

Ved at forene Øst og Vest, kan vi for altid afskaffe imperiepolitikken med sin »del og hersk«, og menneskeracen kan gå fremefter med opbygningen af en fremtid for menneskehedens fælles mål. Der er intet valg, og dette er et dyrebart mulighedens øjeblik, vi ikke må forpasse.

Foto: Præsident Trump og præsident Macron fra Frankrig,. 24. april, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

Macron forsøger at sælge

Londons »Plan B« i Washington

24. april, 2018 – Tirsdagens fælles pressekonference mellem præsidenterne Donald Trump og Emmanuel Macron startede en time for sent. Begge talte om deres store venskab og deres lange samtale i det Ovale Kontor; Macron kyssede Trump på kinden under ét af flere hjertelige håndtryk mellem de to, og han svingede sin arm op på Trumps skulder, da de forlod podiet. Hvad de faktisk aftalte, ud over betydningen af det tidlige morgenangreb på Syrien den 14. april, er imidlertid fortsat uvist.

Konfronteret med præsident Trumps insisteren på, at han vil trække de amerikanske tropper ud af Syrien, sendte briterne den unge, franske præsident ind for at forsøge at bruge det fælles amerikansk-britisk-franske militære angreb mod Syrien som en løftestang for på en eller anden måde at lænkebinde den amerikanske præsident til en ny variant af deres endeløse, geopolitiske krige i Mellemøsten ved at spille op til hans »Iran er fjenden«-profil for at sælge det.

Macron talte om »humanitær lov« og anti-kemiske våben, men han fokuserede på »fire søjler« i en plan for Mellemøsten, hvor Iran er målet, og som han lagde frem på bordet. De første tre søjler relaterer til at sikre, at Irans atomprogram afsluttes permanent, og at dets ballistiske missilkapacitet fjernes. Den fjerde søjle er den afgørende: at skabe betingelserne for at begrænse Iran i området (han specificerede Yemen, Libyen og Syrien). Sidstnævnte kræver, sagde han, en politisk afgørelse på lang sigt for Syrien, som garanterer, at Syrien ikke falder ind under noget »overherredømme«, og at beslutninger om Syriens politiske fremtid vil blive udarbejdet af Europa, USA og regionale magter, med selv Rusland og Tyrkiet som en del af den regionale pakke. Forespurgt, om amerikanske tropper må forblive i Syrien under en politisk overgang, svarede den franske præsident, at »vi vil« (!) vurdere sådanne behov i de kommende måneder, baseret på omstændighederne på jorden.

De kloge hoveder vil nu utvivlsomt være travlt optaget af at forsøge at fortolke præsident Trumps bemærkninger for at afgøre, hvad hans faktiske planer er – en notorisk upålidelig praksis. Han sagde, at han og Macron aftalte, at vi ikke kan efterlade Middelhavet uden sikkerhed, og at der kræves en meget stærk blokade mod, at Iran når frem til Middelhavet. Han udtalte desuden med eftertryk, at de »ekstremt rige« lande i Mellemøsten, som USA har beskyttet gratis – og I ved, hvem jeg mener, sagde han – må betale for dette og sætte deres egne soldater på jorden for at håndhæve det. (Saudi-Arabien skal være blandt dem, Trump har i tankerne.) USA har fået mindre end intet ud af de \$7 billion, det har brugt i Mellemøsten i årenes løb, fortsatte han, men når vi ønsker at bygge hovedveje, tunneller og skoler i USA, siger folk, »åh, vi må udvise forsigtighed mht., hvordan vi bruger vores penge«. Dernæst gentog Trump, at ISIS stort set er udslettet i Irak og Syrien; at han har til hensigt at trække USA ud af Syrien, og at vi meget snart vil træffe »nogle meget store beslutninger«.

En overordnet fredsaftale haster virkelig i Sydvestasien. Ideer, der imidlertid er gennemførlige, til sikring af dette, såsom at forene folkeslagene omkring den udvikling, som den Nye Silkevej ville bringe, kunne meget vel fremkomme af det meget nødvendige topmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin.

Foto: De angivelige bonkammerater Macron og Trump under deres fælles pressekonference.

**Jacques Cheminade fra
Solidarité & Progrès til RT**

France: Angloamerikanske kræfter arbejder for verdenskrig, fordi deres monetære finanssystem er truet

Paris, 18. april, 2018 – (Nouvelle Solidarité) – I forbindelse med Skripal-forgiftningen og det angivelige »kemiske angreb« i Douma, Syrien, fik Jacques Cheminade, præsident for Solidarité & Progrés (LaRouche-bevægelsen i Frankrig, –red.) en masse dækning i RT France. Den 9. april blev han interviewet om Skripal-affæren i en halv time, og den 14. april, den dag, angrebene blev udført om natten mellem 13. og 14. april, var han inviteret som gæst på et timelangt Tv-nyhedsprogram. Her er et par uddrag, vi kan bruge fra dette vigtige interview:

Bedt om at kommentere angrebet, svarede Cheminade,

»Hvis man ser isoleret på tingene, kan man kalde dette for et 'engangsangreb', som den amerikanske forsvarsminister James Mattis gjorde, eller et 'begrænset mål', eller sige, at russerne var varslet på forhånd, som [den franske forsvarsminister] Florence Parly gjorde. Man kan sige så meget, en symbolsk gestus, eller en gestikuleren. Det er imidlertid ikke virkeligheden; virkeligheden er den strategiske eskalering, der ligger bag, og for at se dette, skal vi ikke se på den isolerede handling, men må i stedet se på den globale, internationale situation. Vi står med en situation, hvor de angloamerikanske kræfter arbejder hen imod en storbrand, en krig, og det arbejder de på, fordi deres monetære system truer med at kollapse hvert øjeblik, det skal være. For dem er krig et våben, der kan bruges som en trussel, og i denne strategiske optrapning leger de med ilden hvert

sekund, og det er meget alvorligt.«

»Det, der er alvorligt«, fortsatte Cheminade, »er beviser, som regeringen baserede sig på for at træffe en sådan beslutning: Information, leveret af de Hvide Hjelme; en organisation, stiftet af James Le Mesurier, en direkte britisk agent, som alle ved«, og på »kilder såsom det Syrisk Amerikanske Selskab, et amerikansk selskab, der køres af tidligere associerede til USAID, og Unionen af Læge- og Nødhjælpsorganisationer, der køres af saudierne og muligvis af det Muslimske Broderskab«; vores regering baserede sig »på beviser, der kom fra den ene side i konflikten, og ikke den anden ... Præsident Macron måtte på et tidspunkt indrømme, at Frankrig ikke havde en prøve på den kemiske substans, der var brugt, og som ville gøre det muligt for regeringen at vurdere; alligevel fandt disse angreb sted, mens OPCW var ved at ankomme til Syrien, og vi angreb før de kom!«

»Lad os klart fastslå, at Syrien aldrig har truet vores territorium. Vi bruger altså her det angloamerikanske princip, der hedder 'ansvar for at beskytte' (R2P), hvilket vil sige, beskytte deres egne interesser og bruge humanitære bekymringer som påskud. Der er nogen, der har sagt, at man kan komme militære angreb ind i handsker af humanitær hjælp. Det er, hvad vi står overfor.

For det andet, hvornår fandt dette angreb sted? Efter Skripal-affæren, ud fra alle beviser en iscenesat hændelse, en montage, brugt af dem, der ønsker at skabe en situation med provokationer og krig, og Sergei Lavrov sagde det selv, da han beskyldte britiske interesser for at stå bag det; han sagde ikke amerikanske interesser, når det drejede sig om Skripal-affæren, hvilket er meget vigtigt i denne sag. Nogle siger, britisk hjerne og amerikansk råstyrke.«

Er det ikke det samme, spurgte RT?

»Tja, det er en britisk hjerne, der forsøger at skabe en

situation, hvor de kan drage fordel af amerikansk råstyrke. Det var, hvad Lavrov afslørede. Præsident Trump har sine egne grunde til at ønske at berolige tingene med Xi Jinping og Putin, men krigsmagerne skubber ham i denne retning, de samme, der tidligere skubbede Hillary Clinton. Nu har vi alle disse neokonservative, der lægger pres på Trump, gennem Russiagate [imod Trump], som blev iscenesat af en britisk agent, Christopher Steele.»

Så vi finder altså briterne på alle hovedpunkter i denne situation, sagde Cheminade.

Foto: Jacques Cheminade interviewes til RT France.

Schiller Instituttets spørgsmål på konferencen: Magt og politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika arrangeret af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier og Udenrigsministeriet

Schiller Instituttets medlemmer og partnere stiller spørgsmål om den positive rolle, Kina spiller i Vestasien og Afrika, med den Nye Silkevej (Bælte & Vej Initiativet) d. 31. januar 2018 ved et møde, arrangeret af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS) og Udenrigsministeriet, med titlen "Magt og politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika". Se video:

Schiller Institute in Denmark intervention at Middle East/North Africa conference

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2, 2018 (EIRNS) – Members of the Schiller Institute Denmark went to an event hosted by the Danish Institute for International Studies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on “New Trends in Power and Politics in the Middle East and North Africa” on Jan. 31. The conference speakers included the Danish foreign minister (who didn’t take questions) and international and Danish think tank analysts. About 200 people attended the event, and it was live-streamed. The main theme of the conference was that now there is an unstable political vacuum in the area due to the end of the neo-liberal world order. The Schiller Institute intervention was to bring the potential of new paradigm into the discussion. Two of the Schiller Institute members asked questions calling for the USA and Europe to join the New Silk Road, as Lyndon LaRouche has been calling for, and together with China build up Africa and West Asia with a win-win spirit as opposed to geopolitics, as French president Macron lately called for. Our upcoming seminar on Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa was also mentioned. (A woman from the German Marshall Fund in the U.S. Said that the Chinese investments were a great potential, but we have to see if we can go along with what the political price tag may be, another woman from the Carnegie Institute in Washington said that the U.S. should not join the Silk Road, which was just to benefit Chinese interests, but pick and choose what to participate in.) One question was about why there was not more support in the U.S. for Trump’s policy to cooperate with Russia and China, (a man from the Atlantic Council said that the problem is that Russia is on a different page on Syria), and the last question was about our campaign to end geopolitics, and which group of investors attached most conditions to their investments, the Transatlantisists or the Chinese. Mehran Kamrava answered, that the Chinese investments in the MENA region were purely economically oriented.

NYHEDSORIENTERING JANUAR

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. ...

Paris og Beijing indvier fælles fusionsforskningscenter

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

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

Paraplyaftalen inkluderer fælles bud på kontrakter for

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

Kina og Frankrig, rapporterer nyhedsbrevet, har en lang historie for samarbejde inden for termonuklear fusionsenergi, der går tilbage til 1980'erne. Det begyndte med samarbejde mellem Frankrigs Tore Supra tokamak og Kinas HT-7-maskine, og som »gradvist transformeredes« til de nuværende maskiner i drift.

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

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

Vært Matthew Ogden: Som I ser, så er temaet for aftenens show, at vi fortsat befinder os i en nedtælling til præsident Trumps

State of the Union-tale den 30. jan. i år. Der er nu 18 dage tilbage til denne tale; og vi holder fortsat fast i vores forpligtelse til, at det er vores job at sætte to punkter på dagsordenen: Nummer ét: præsident Trump må vedtage Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love. Nummer to: præsident Trump må udtrykkeligt erklære, at USA går med i den Nye Silkevej.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet:

On that latter point, a very dramatic breakthrough has occurred this week, and the world has substantially changed. However, you most likely have not heard this news; unless, of course, you are watching larouchepac.com. But the western media

is failing to report what is probably one of the most strategic

changes in the alignment of the world in many years. That news

comes out of a trip that French President Emmanuel Macron made to

China in the beginning of this week. Now, this may come as a surprise to many people who might not have expected that this would occur. But we do have to say that the activities of the LaRouche movement yet again have now come to bear and really deserve significant credit for this strategic shift that has occurred in France. Of course, you remember that Jacques Cheminade, who is a collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in France, ran a very high-profile Presidential campaign just last year, in

which he called for France to join the New Silk Road.

Now, what has Emmanuel Macron done? He has announced that he intends for France, and also by consequence, Europe to collaborate with China on the New Silk Road. This is an extraordinary change. Emmanuel Macron was the first European leader to visit China in the aftermath of the 19th Party Congress. He had a very high-level, substantial state visit which lasted several days, with President Xi Jinping. What has

he announced? France is now making the commitment that France will collaborate with China's Belt and Road Initiative of great infrastructure projects across Eurasia and notably in Africa. That's a very important point for France, due to its history in Africa. Emmanuel Macron and President Xi Jinping announced that they will particularly be focussing on French-Chinese cooperation in developing nuclear power technology. This is something that France is a leader in, in Europe; and China is also now an emerging leader in nuclear power. This will be what will power the world's economies, including the economies of all those nations along the New Silk Road. This makes France not the first European country to make this commitment and to announce their interest in joining the New Silk Road. Of course, the 16 countries of Eastern Europe have already made that announcement. We had the summit at the CEEC [Central and Eastern European Countries] conference in the fall of last year. These Eastern European countries have already announced that they are enthusiastic about joining the New Silk Road, and being the front door for the Silk Road into Europe. However, what this is, is the first *Western* European country to announce unequivocally this intention to collaborate with China on the New Silk Road. France is the number two economy in Europe; it's a leading world power. Obviously, a global power and a very longstanding civilization; and it is one of the permanent United Nations Security Council members. That topic was also part of the discussion between Macron and Xi Jinping.

So, I would assume that, unless you've been watching larouchepac.com, you do not know the significance of this news.

But what we're here to do today, is to communicate to you exactly

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

step, 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](https://www.lpac.org/4LYT). It has to be circulated everywhere, and this has got to be the subject of every political discussion in the United States. The contents of this pamphlet and "Hey! Did you know that the world changed this week? You might not have heard it on CNN; you might not have heard it on Fox News. But France, the number two economy of Western Europe just indicated that they want to join the New Silk Road. When will it be {our turn}?" That's the question that's on the table.

So, we ask you to tune in again on Monday, because first we'll have some very important updates to share with you as to what China has already been doing to bring various states in the United States into this New Paradigm. The billions of dollars

that are being invested around the country – Alaska, Iowa, other states – and most notably, \$83.7 billion into the state of West

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

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

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

intervention into the 2018 Congressional elections. LaRouche PAC

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

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

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

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

With that said, please tune in on Monday for some very special content, and thank you very much for watching today. Thank you and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

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

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

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

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

Tom Gillesberg:

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

til at ske.

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

Hør hele Tom Gillesbergs analyse:

Hør diskussionen her:

lydfil:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Den samme præsident Trump, der, ved du nok, udveksler barnlige fornærmelser med Nordkoreas Kim og bringer os alle til randen af atomkrig, mens gode mennesker alle sammen ønsker forhandlinger? Han fik tilsyneladende sat fredsforhandlingerne mellem de to Korea'er i gang, og den sydkoreanske præsident Moon Jae-in sagde, »Jeg ønsker at vise min taknemmelighed« for det over for Trump. Præsident Trump blev trods alt valgt,

fordi han sagde, han ønskede at afslutte Amerikas evindelige oversøiske krige, såvel som også at genindustrialisere Amerikas økonomi. Heraf kommer det, at man nu i et helt år har forsøgt at drive ham ud af embedet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

velstanden i Eurasien«.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Macron DOCUMENTATION:

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

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

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

reached by relations between France and China at some points in

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

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

world

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

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

merchandise exchanged also came certain thoughts, words, customs

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

the intensity of a discovery that integrated our own historical

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

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

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

He then attacked the theory that China would be a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in new, digital technologies and artificial intelligence. France

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

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

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

Macron.

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

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

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

we need creative individuals, numerous, and free innovation.

The

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

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

the teachings of languages, in particular French.

JUSTICE in the crisis of global capitalism.

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

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

This is a challenge for France, confronted to mass unemployment

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

capitalism which has led to an explosion inequalities and to the

concentration of wealth, over the last ten years.

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

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

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

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

past, i.e., creating financial and political dependency under the pretext of development. Tomorrow the Agence Française de Développement, and the China Development Bank will sign a contract on this basis. "France has experienced a unilateral imperialism which sometimes lead to the worst" and today as these New Silk Roads are being launched, the partnership between France and China can avoid those errors.

Macron invited China to join the conference on partnership in education France is organizing next February in Dakar, Senegal so to give another face to those Silk Roads where immense work has been done in infrastructures and economic development.

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

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

The histories of both countries have been sometimes made of "tensions," of "periods of hegemony," and of "imperial wills, each in its own manner, maritime or continental," he recognized, stating, however that what unites France and China is their connection to the world, their claim to universality.

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

We structured globalization with a notion of international law, and international structures of which China is at the heart of, like we, as a permanent members of the Security Council, but where, I know, China sometimes has the feeling of having been left outside," a feeling that "this postwar order is a Western

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

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

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

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

experiencing.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In each country where divisions exist, where authoritarian

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

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

societies and with our friends to bring about pluralist political

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S.

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

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

Against Geopolitics, Harmony

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

Europe and the Silk Roads

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

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

which will be an economic, social environmental, and scientific

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

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

a turning point in this respect. ...

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Silk Roads Must Be Shared Roads

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

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

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

I Am Ready To Work with the New Silk Road

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Silk Roads are the expression of that new relationship of China

to the world.

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

lacking in concrete realizations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

future.”

Amerikanere skal vide, hvad Macron har gjort

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Macron i Kina: Europa må arbejde sammen med Kinas Silkevej

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hvad Europa bør yde af bidrag til det globale paradigme.

Af Jacques Cheminade; tale på Schiller Instituttets konference i Frankfurt, Tyskland

Det bør stå helt klart, at den nuværende Europæiske Union er baseret på et forræderi af de bedste historiske og kulturelle kilder i Europa – og jeg mener kilder, ikke rødder, der klamrer sig til jorden. Men det bør ligeledes stå helt klart, at de europæiske nationer og deres ledere, og ligeledes deres såkaldte populistiske opponenter, også har skænket deres sjæl bort. Hvor ligger håbet så? Hvad kunne vore europæiske bidrag være? Det ligger selvfølgelig i en fornemmelse af at forstå, hvad en nationalstat er, noget, der er latent, om end skjult, i alle sande europæeres hjerte. Det er vores opgave at inspirere til, at den sovende fornuft vågner.

En nationalstat er meget mere end et territorium eller en befolknings givne tilstand, eller endda en religion eller en tradition. Det er en idé dynamik, som udvikler sig og vokser i magt og omfang i historiens løb.

Tidligere franske premierminister de Villepin argumenterer for europæisk forpligtelse til Bælte & Vej

17. nov., 2017 – På sidelinjerne af en international konference for tænketanke i Beijing sagde den tidligere, franske premierminister, Dominique de Villepin, til Sputnik: »Den Europæiske Union bør øge sin deltagelse i initiativet, 'Ét Bælte, én Vej' (OBOR). Det kan opnås gennem den Europæiske Investeringsbank eller, for eksempel, gennem den franske Fond for Innovationer [Fonds Pour les Innovations]. Disse instrumenter bør samarbejde mere aktivt og gennemføre specifikke projekter inden for rammerne af OBOR.«

De Villepin fortsatte, »Den Europæiske Kommission og regeringerne i flere EU-stater er bekymrede over de kinesiske selskabers investeringer i strategiske sfærer af økonomien. Jeg er overbevist om, at den Europæiske Union ikke bør opgive andre lande ved at introducere endeløse kontrolforanstaltninger. EU-landene bør opbygge et samarbejde på basis af gensidig fordel, ligesom Kina gør.«

Han antydede, at disse spørgsmål ville blive diskuteret under den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons forestående besøg til Kina, der forventes at finde sted i januar, 2018. De Villepin påpegede ligeledes spørgsmålet om Afrikas udvikling: »Det

initiativ, som den [kinesiske præsident] Xi Jinping foreslår, gennemføres i Asien, bør vi gennemføre i Europa. Den Europæiske Union bør opbygge tættere partnerskaber og et tættere samarbejde med Maghreb-landene og Afrika i lighed med Kinas Bælte & Vej. Vi kunne udvikle infrastruktur i de afrikanske stater, som ville være meget fordelagtige for vore foretagender og give en impuls til disse landes økonomier.«

De Villepin, der var fransk premierminister fra 2005-2007 under præsident Jacques Chirac, sagde, at sådanne forbindelser ville være fordelagtige for både Afrika og Europa. »Afrika ses ofte som et spørgsmål om flygtninge og udokumenterede migranter. Jeg mener, vi skal af med disse fordomme. Vi kunne skabe projekter, hvor selskaberne og institutionerne både fra den Europæiske Union og de afrikanske stater deltager. Hvis ens naboer ikke har stabilitet, er der heller ingen stabilitet i Europa«, understregede de Villepin.