

# **Briterne erklærer, at aggressionskrig ikke er ulovligt i Storbritannien**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 17. april, 2017* – Briterne har åbent erklæret, at aggressionskrig muligvis nok er ulovligt under folkeretten – men ikke i Det forenede Kongerige! Londonavisen *The Guardian* rapporterer i dag, at, i en sag, som er blevet anlagt mod Tony Blair af ofre for Blairs ulovlige Irakkrieg, med anklager om, at Blair med overlæg løj om, at Saddam Hussein skulle være i besiddelse af masseødelæggelsesvåben og dernæst lancerede en aggressionskrig mod en nation, der på ingen måde truede UK, har Jeremy Wright (Queen's Council; Dronningens advokat) intervenseret for at afvise sagen. Hans argument: Blair har immunitet over for sagsanlæg og, hvad der er højst utroligt, at en aggressionskrig ikke er en forbrydelse under britisk lov. Dét har vi det, sort på hvidt.

Så sent som i går hævdede Londonavisen *Sunday Times*, at den talte for den amerikanske regering (fra »unavngivne kilder« i det amerikanske militær), der sagde, at præsident Trump står for at lancere et førsteangreb i en aggressionskrig imod Nordkorea, med fantasien om, at et sådant angreb kunne ødelægge hele Nordkoreas atomvåbenkapacitet. Ethvert fornuftigt tænkende menneske ved, at et angreb mod Nordkorea ville udløse en krig, der ikke alene ville udløse terror i hele Asien, men som også med sikkerhed ville fremprovokere et globalt atomholocaust. Faktisk sagde Trump selv, og hans nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver general McMaster, i søndags, at pres mod Nordkorea ville gå lige til grænsen af, men uden, militær aktion.

I dag pegede Lyndon LaRouche på Vladimir Putin, i et

samarbejde med Kina og potentielt set med USA under præsident Trump, som den nødvendige topperson, eller øverstkommanderende, der kan skabe realiseringen af en løsning på krisen i Korea. Faktisk har Putin i løbet af det seneste årti skabt podekrystallen til en løsning, med etableringen af en ny havnefacilitet i Nordkoreas nordøstlige Rason-region, og med udskibning af russisk kul fra denne havn og til Sydkorea, i ledtog med både private og statsejede selskaber i Sydkorea (Hyundai Marine, det statslige stålselskab POSCO, og det statsejede jernbaneselskab KORAIL). Dette samarbejde om fælles udvikling, mellem alle regionens lande, udgør den nødvendige forudsætning for at løse den politiske og strategiske krise på den Koreanske Halvø og for at føre til en eventuel genforening. Den nyligt afsatte, tidligere præsident for Sydkorea, Park Geun-hye, havde, ved at kapitulere til Obamas fremstød for militær konfrontation med Kina, lukket alle konstruktive politikker mellem Seoul og nordkoreanerne ned samtidig med også at indvilge i den særdeles provokerende deployering af amerikanske THAAD-missiler i Sydkorea – en alvorlig destabilisering af magtbalancen, og en provokation imod både Kina og Rusland.

Tilbage i 1992 spillede Lyndon LaRouche, under præsident Kim Dae-jung, en afgørende rolle med skridt til løsning af den betændte Koreakrise, hvor hegnet til den demilitariserede zone den 8. september, 2002, blev åbnet, og genopbygningen af jernbaneforbindelser mellem Nord- og Sydkorea blev genoprettet. LaRouche var ophavsmand til konceptet med en »Ny Silkevej« i 1992, med byggeri af højhastigheds-jernbaneforbindelser »fra Pusan til Rotterdam«. Præsident Kim vedtog konceptet og kaldte den koranske jernbaneplan for »Jernsilkevejen« og sagde: »Når den Trans-koreanske Jernbane er opkoblet til den Trans-kinesiske eller den Transsibiriske Jernbane, kunne et tog fra London nå frem til Seoul og Pusan via Paris, Østeuropa, Centralasien og Sibirien eller Kina.«

Men det var George W. Bush' og Dick Cheneys æra, og de rykkede

frem for at knuse ethvert samarbejde mellem Nord- og Sydkorea ved falsk at erklære, at Nordkorea i hemmelighed byggede atomvåben. Inspektører fra Det Internationale Atomenergiagentur, IAEA, blev dernæst tvunget til at rejse, og Nordkorea påbegyndte rent faktisk et atomvåbenprogram i en grad, hvor de nu har produceret 10-20 atombomber. Efter at have forstået, hvad det var, Bush og Cheney gjorde mod Irak, og hvad Obama gjorde mod Libyen, hvor disse to nationer frivilligt opgav deres atomvåbenprogram for blot at blive bombet tilbage til stenalderen, er der nul chance for, at Nordkorea vil opgive sit atomvåbenprogram, med mindre USA også indvilger i at afslutte sine trusler om militærangreb og »regimeskifte«.

Vil Trump adlyde ordrer fra London, eller vil han leve op til sine kampagneløfter om at være venner med både Rusland og Kina for at gøre en ende på Det britiske Imperiums opdeling af verden i krigsførende fraktioner, især Øst vs. Vest? Der eksisterer nu et potentiale for at realisere LaRouches krav om et nyt paradigme, baseret på udvikling af alle nationer, gennem den Nye Silkevej.

Dette afhænger tungt af det amerikanske folks, og deres ledes, evne til at identificere den britiske imperiehånd, der driver en kile ind mellem USA og dets naturlige partnere i Rusland og Kina, dette britiske imperium, der endda er villig til at fremprovokere en global atomkrig. Civilisationen afhænger nu, i dette historiske vendepunkt, af sandhed og fornuft. Som en plakat ved et møde i LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) i Manhattan søndag, lød: »Få Trump tilbage på skinnerne – Maglev (svævetog), ikke krig.«

*Foto: Daværende britiske premierminister Tony Blair taler for tænketanken Center for American Progress, 2009. (Photo: Center for American Progress CC-SA)*

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# Imperiet kollapser: Lad os kæmpe for menneskehedens modne alder

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 20. marts, 2017* – Præsident Trump er i færd med at drive Det britiske Imperium og dets satrapper i USA og hele verden ind i en tilstand af ren panik. Han afviser den »særlige relation« mellem USA og briterne og identificerer åbent de britiske og amerikanske efterretningstjenesters forbrydelser – forbrydelser, der har været velkendt meget længe (især siden Snowden), men som misdæderne mente, verden kunne formås til at glemme.

Myten om »den frie verden versus gudløs kommunisme« er smuldret i takt med, at Trump åbnet fremmer venskab med Rusland og Kina. Løgner om, at »verden er ved at brænde op under den industrialiserede verdens kulstofudledninger« er blevet smidt over i kategorien for eventyr for børn, i stil med Walt Disney-filmen »Chicken Little«. Libertarianismens myte om, at »frihed« betyder legaliserede, narkotiske stoffer og uhindret spekulation, er stadig i live, men konfronteres med de sidste krampetrækninger i takt med, at lovgivning for Glass-Steagall og krig mod narko nu er på bordet.

FBI-chef James Comey og NSA-chef Michael Rogers blev stillet for Repræsentanternes Hus' Efterretningskomite, med den hensigt fra nogle kongresmedlemmers side at komme ind til sandheden bag løgnene og hysteriet imod både Rusland og præsidenten. I stedet sagde Comey, at han ikke kunne besvare sådanne spørgsmål, eftersom der i øjeblikket var undersøgelser i gang af både den angivelige russiske, undergravende virksomhed i præsidentvalgkampen og angivelig russisk,

undergravende indflydelse over Trump og hans kampagne. Høringen udviklede sig til et freak-show, hvor flere Demokrater lød endnu mere sindssyge end Joe McCarthy-fanatikerne under Harry Trumans antikommunistiske heksejagter i 1950'erne.

Trump demonstrerede, at han ikke ville kues, ved at udsende to budskaber før åbningen af høringen:

\* »James Clapper og andre erklærede, at der ikke findes beviser for, at Potus [President of the United States, – red.] intrigerede sammen med Rusland. Denne historie er FALSKE NYHEDER, og alle ved det!«

\* »Demokraterne opfandt og promoverede den russiske historie som en undskyldning for at køre en frygtelig kampagne.«

Det, der mangler, og som er afgørende, er det, som Krafft Ehrlicke, geniet, hvis raketter bragte mennesket til Månen, kaldte den menneskelige races nødvendige modning. Hans koncept med den 'udenjordiske forpligtelse' (Extraterrestrial Imperative), der siger, at mennesket ikke er en jordbo, og at der ikke er nogen grænser for vækst, satte en mission for menneskeheden for, at den skulle komme ud over stadiet med det barnagtige tidsfordrives mudderkastning med krigsvåben, og til at opløfte den menneskelige ånd til stjernerne. Dette fordrer den nødvendige udvikling af alle verdens borgeres skabende evner.

I dag markerer LaRouche-organisationens lancering af »100-års jubilæumsugen for Krafft Ehrickes fødsel«. Arrangementer og videopræsentationer vil finde sted i hele USA og Europa i ugens løb, inklusive LaRouchePAC Policy Committee webcastet mandag (se [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wV9fR\\_LeeEE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wV9fR_LeeEE)). Denne særlige uge er ikke alene for at hædre Ehrickes liv og værk, men for at »udbrede hans skønne ideer om menneskehedens fremtid i universet«.

Ehrlicke er berømt for denne sætning: »Det er blevet sagt,

'Hvis Gud ønskede, at mennesket skulle flyve, ville Han have givet det vinger'. I dag kan vi sige, 'Hvis Gud ønskede, at mennesket skulle blive en rumrejsende art, ville Han have givet mennesket en Måne'.«

Men, tilføjede han, »teknologi er ikke løsningen på alle vore mangler. Dertil behøver vi at vokse, at modnes – men teknologi gør det nemmere«. Det var denne erkendelse af nødvendigheden af en kulturel transformation af det menneskelige samfund på Jorden, der tiltrak Ehrlicke til det nære venskab og samarbejde med Lyndon LaRouche og dennes bevægelse. Heri så Ehrlicke den nødvendige bestræbelse for at forbinde de forskellige civilisationer på vores planet, hver med deres forskellige filosofiske og kulturelle traditioner, for at gå sammen om den fælles bestræbelse på at opdage universets naturlige love og anvende dem til at opløfte arten som helhed.

Det nye paradigme, som Den Nye Silkevej repræsenterer, gør præcis dette og skaber et fællesskab af nationer med en fælles skæbne for fred gennem udvikling. Denne proces er nu hastigt ved at spredes i hele verden. Med Det britiske Imperiums magt stærkt svækket, men endnu ikke død, er det menneskehedens presserende opgave at bringe USA og Europa ud af dette rådende ligs magt, for at skabe menneskehedens modne alder.

*Foto: Solen går ned over Buckingham Palace.*

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**Et »Fællesskab for en Fælles Skæbne« er den eneste**

# fremtid, siger formand for FN's Generalforsamling

30. jan., 2017 – I et interview til *Xinhua* sagde Peter Thomson, formand for FN's Generalforsamling, at et fællesskab for en fælles skæbne er den eneste fremtid for menneskeheden. I kølvandet på den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings tale i Davos, aflagde både Thomson og FN's generalsekretær Antonio Guterres det løfte, at FN ville tilslutte sig Kina i promovering af verdensfred og udvikling, og med at virkeliggøre målet med at opbygge et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid.

Thomson roste ligeledes Bælt-og-Vej-initiativet og Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, AIIB.

»Der ligger et princip om godt naboskab indbygget i denne politik, som er til gensidig fordel for alle involverede lande«, sagde han. FN's Generalforsamling har netop afholdt en diskussion på højt niveau om en ny fremgangsmåde for at danne synenergi mellem holdbar fred og en bæredygtig udvikling i verden. »En holdbar fred og bæredygtig udvikling er forskellige sider af samme sag, og som gensidigt forstærker hinanden«, sagde Thomson. »Man kan ikke få fred uden udvikling; man kan ikke få udvikling uden fred... det er ikke længere til diskussion«, sagde han.

Thomson kommer fra Fiji-øerne.

*Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping (midten) mødes med Peter Thomson (venstre), formand for FN's Generalforsamlings 71. samling, og FN's generalsekretær Antonio Guterres, i Genève, Schweiz, den 18. januar, 2017. (Xinhua)*

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# De fire magter, der kan begrave Det britiske Imperium

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 26. januar, 2017 – Den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov sagde følgende til det russiske parlaments, Dumaens, underhus:*

*»Vi mener, at, i takt med, at Rusland, USA og Kina opbygger deres relationer, bør denne trekant ikke være lukket eller rettet mod projekter, der kunne bekymre andre stater. [De bør være] åbne og retfærdige. Jeg er overbevist om, at Ruslands, USA's og Kinas økonomiske struktur er af en sådan art, at de i væsentligt grad komplementerer hinanden i den materielle og fysiske sfære.*

*Med hensyn til internationale sikkerhedsproblemer, så spiller disse tre lande en meget vigtig rolle. Rusland og Kina har begrænset forsøg på at introducere konfronterende, magtbaserede løsninger i verdenspolitik. Vi forventer, at Donald Trump, der har bekræftet, at han er forpligtende engageret til primært at fokusere på amerikanske [nationale] problemer og opgive indgriben i andre staters interne anliggender, vil gøre det samme.«*

Det Kinesiske Udenrigsministeriums talsmand, Hua Chunying, responderede i dag til Lavrovs udtalelse og sagde, iflg. TASS:

*»Kina, Rusland og USA er de førende, globale magter, og de er permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd. Vi har et stort ansvar for global fred, stabilitet og udvikling.«*

Beijing har intensiveret relationerne med strategisk partnerskab og samarbejde med Rusland, og har også bestræbt sig på at udvikle relationer, baseret på tillid, med USA,



sagde hun.

*»Kina har derfor til hensigt at intensivere samarbejdet med USA og Rusland og bidrage i fællesskab til at løse opgaver og udfordringer i den moderne verden«,* sagde hun.

Hun bemærkede ligeledes, at den russiske side gentaget har sagt, at de tillægger de russisk-kinesiske relationer stor betydning og vurderer dem højt. *»Vi hilser dette velkommen«,* sagde hun og tilføjede, at relationerne med strategisk partnerskab og samarbejde mellem de to lande har nået det højeste niveau, og begge sider har til hensigt i fællesskab at arbejde på spørgsmålene omkring regional og global fred, stabilitet og udvikling.

Den fjerde af de »fire magter«, som Lyndon LaRouche nævner, og som tidligere blev organiseret af Franklin Delano Roosevelt i hans egen kamp for at gøre en ende på Det britiske Imperiums verdensherredømme – er Indien. I dag, på Indiens 'Republikkens Dag', sendte den russiske præsident Putin til Indiens præsident og premierminister hilsner, som sagde, at det specielle og privilegerede partnerskab med Indien er en ufravigelig prioritet i Ruslands udenrigspolitik.

Ingen af de udviklinger, der finder sted i verden i dag, kan forstås uden, at man først begriber den kendsgerning, at denne mulighed nu er virkelighed.

Som Lyndon LaRouche forudså, så, byggende på det fundament, som Franklin Roosevelt lagde, kan denne kraft fra disse fire magter, hvis den konsolideres, gøre en ende på Det britiske Imperium for altid, og på afgørende vis, og for altid, bevæge verden ind i det Nye Paradigme. Dette er den opgave, vi har for os.

*Foto: De Fire Magter [Illustration af Chance McGee]*

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# **Lad dette blive Dag Ét – indvielsesdag – for en ny æra for udviklingen af menneskeheden som helhed! LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 20. januar, 2017; Leder**

*Vi har et par emner, vi vil fremlægge her i dag, men vi lægger ud med en umiddelbar gennemgang fra både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche af de begivenheder, der fandt sted i dag, og vore marchordrer for de kommende par dage. Det er i dag naturligvis indsættelsesdag. Vi er nu officielt kommet til slutningen af 16 år med Bush/Obama-æraen. Vi står på tærsklen til noget nyt; vi har et nyt, officielt præsidentskab. Hvad dette nye præsidentskab vil blive, står endnu uklart; det er stadig undefineret, og det er Lyndon og Helga LaRouches vurdering, at vores job ikke har ændret sig. Det er stadig vores opgave at lægge Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love på bordet. Vi er, og må fortsætte med at være, dette lands intellektuelle lederskab, og det er vores ansvar nu at indvarsle et nyt, internationalt paradigme, som USA i høj grad må blive en del af – det, vi kan kalde for det »Nye Paradigme for Udvikling«.*

Matthew Ogden: God aften; det er i dag 20. januar, 2017; indvielsesdag. Dette er vores special-webcast på indvielsesdagen fra LaRouchepac.com. Med mig i studiet i dag har jeg to kolleger – Benjamin Deniston her i studiet; og, via

video, Michael Steger, som er med os i dag fra Houston, Texas, hvor han har tilbragt nogen tid sammen med Kesha Rogers.

Vi har et par emner, vi vil fremlægge her i dag, men vi lægger ud med en umiddelbar gennemgang fra både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche af de begivenheder, der fandt sted i dag, og vore marchordrer for de kommende par dage. Det er i dag naturligvis indsættelsesdag. Vi er nu officielt kommet til slutningen af 16 år med Bush/Obama-æraen. Vi står på tærsklen til noget nyt; vi har et nyt, officielt præsidentskab. Hvad dette nye præsidentskab vil blive, står endnu uklart; det er stadig undefineret, og det er Lyndon og Helga LaRouches vurdering, at vores job ikke har ændret sig. Det er stadig vores opgave at lægge Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love på bordet. Vi er, og må fortsætte med at være, dette lands intellektuelle lederskab, og det er vores ansvar nu at indvarsle et nyt, internationalt paradigme, som USA i høj grad må blive en del af – det, vi kan kalde for det »Nye Paradigme for Udvikling«.

Dette er nogle af de emner, vi vil diskutere i dybden senere i programmet, med vægt på to, store projekter, der er eksempler på, og paradigmatisk for, dette Nye Paradigme for Udvikling: Kra-kanalprojektet i Thailand og Transaqua-projektet i Afrika – to projekter, som hr. og fr. LaRouche i årtiernes løb har været meget involveret i, og som blot eksemplificerer den form for store projekter for *menneskelig* udvikling, som må forfølges i de kommende måneder og uger, både internationalt, men også store projekter af den art, som vi må gennemføre herhjemme i USA.

Lad mig begynde med en næsten ordret gennemgang af nogle kommentarer, som både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche kom med umiddelbart efter præsident Donald Trumps indsættelsestale her i eftermiddag, og vi vil så diskutere dette lidt mere i detaljer, før vi går videre med en gennemgang af disse store, internationale udviklingsprojekter.

LaRouche sagde omgående, at det er meget uklart, mht.

principper, hvad præsident Donald Trump har i sinde ud fra det, han fremlagde i sin indsættelsestale i dag. Lyndon LaRouche sagde, »De er meget forvirret på overfladen, og vi må vente og se, hvad der ligger under denne overflade. På baggrund af det, der blev fremlagt i denne tale, er der ingen klarhed over principper i det.«

Helga LaRouche sagde: »Det vigtigste på hjemmefronten er, hvordan Donald Trump vil honorere de løfter, han har afgivet. Hvilke handlinger vil han faktisk tage?« spurgte hun. Med hensyn til den internationale front, var Helga LaRouches vurdering, »Trump burde vide, at det ikke fungerer sådan; blot at sige 'Amerika først'. Spørgsmålet er: Hvordan finder man fælles interesser, som er fælles for mange nationer, og ikke kun 'Amerika først'? Hvad er de fælles mål for mange nationer, og hvordan handler man for at forfølge disse mål?«

Dernæst sagde Lyndon LaRouche: »Problemet er, at princippet endnu ikke er klart. Det kunne gå i retning af et forenende princip; men, ud fra det, der blev fremlagt, står det endnu ikke klart, at det nødvendigvis vil blive det, eller præcis, hvad dette princip vil være.« Helga LaRouche gentog, »Generelt set var talen en meget blandet pose. Der er bestemt løfter om, at dette kunne gå i den rigtige retning, men vi må se konkrete planer for handling. Vi, LaRouche-bevægelsen, LaRouche Political Action Committee, må forstærke vores mobilisering for Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love. Det er godt, at Obama er ude. Vi vil få en frisk vind, en frisk brise, men der er brug for langt mere klarhed.«

Sluttelig sagde Lyndon LaRouche: »Vi vil ikke gå for meget ind på deres argumenter. Lad dem selv forklare deres egne argumenter.« Helga LaRouche sagde: »Vi behøver ikke nødvendigvis støtte ethvert aspekt af, hvad præsident Trump siger. Vi behøver heller ikke være overdrevent kritiske, men vi bør fokusere på vore egne principper og vore egne mål.«

Først og fremmest: Hvad er disse mål?

Nummer 1 – og det er stadig dagsordenen – må Glass-Steagall omgående genindføres som landets lov. I løbet af de seneste 24 timer har vi atter set et udbrud, i vid udstrækning pga. den mobilisering, som I, dette webcasts seere, og medlemmer af LaRouche-bevægelsen i USA har været engageret i; Glass-Steagall er nu tilbage i forreste front, tilbage på dagsordenen. Dette sås tydeligst af de spørgsmål, der blev stillet under høringsen for godkendelsen af den udpegede finansminister, Steven Mnuchin, og som rejstes af senator Maria Cantwell. Hun har, som folk ved, længe været en støtte af en tilbagevenden til Glass-Steagall, i mange år. Hendes første, og eneste spørgsmål til Steven Mnuchin, var, »Støtter De Glass-Steagall?«

Steven Mnuchins svar – og dette er Helga LaRouches analyse – var, »ægte sofisteri«. »Lyndon LaRouche har været meget klar omkring, at dét, vi har brug for, er den *originale Glass-Steagall, uden ændringer*. Så kommer denne Mnuchin-fyr og taler om en *modificeret* Glass-Steagall og blander det med Volcker-reglen«, sagde hun. »Dette er ægte sofisteri. Det er virkelig godt, at Maria Cantwell har meldt klart ud om dette spørgsmål, og nu må vi lægge meget pres på hende og andre, inklusive på præsident Donald Trump, for at få den ægte Glass-Steagall vedtaget. Som Maria Cantwell sagde, så kræver det en klar, skarp linje mellem investeringsbankaktivitet og kommerciel bankaktivitet sådan, som Glass-Steagall oprindeligt blev udarbejdet af Franklin Roosevelt.«

Men Glass-Steagall er blot det første skridt til det fulde program for de Fire Love; og jeg mener, vi vil diskutere dette, ikke nødvendigvis stykke for stykke, men som en generel gennemgang, det princip, der forener Lyndon LaRouches program. Og vi må, som Helga LaRouches analyse siger, tænke på det som blot Dag Ét af de første 100 dage.

Hvad vi omgående må få at se, fra dette øjeblik, er en omgående forbedring i de amerikansk-russiske relationer. Det er der allerede positive indikationer på. Der er en invitation

til præsident Donald Trump til at deltage, eller sende en delegation til at deltage, i Astana Fredsforhandlingerne i Kasakhstan; fredsforhandlingerne om Syrien. Det kunne ikke være mere presserende, end det er nu, med nyhederne her til morgen om, at ISIS på tragisk vis nu har ødelagt de storslåede, romerske ruiner i Palmyra, det smukke amfiteater og de andre ruiner. Så det er presserende vigtigt.

Men samtidig må der blive et seriøst partnerskab mellem USA og Kina. Den store mulighed for dette – i kølvandet på præsident Xi Jinpings tale om en fremtid for en fælles og almen skæbne, som var temaet i hans tale for Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum under sit nylige besøg i Schweiz – er en konference, der kommer til maj i Kina, om Bælt-og-Vej-initiativet, og som mange statsoverhoveder vil deltage i. En eksplicit invitation er blevet overgivet til Donald Trump personligt for hans personlige deltagelse i denne konference.

Det, der står klart, er, at vi befinder os midt i en global proces for dramatisk og radikal forandring. Der kommer et betydningsfuldt skifte i dynamikken, som allerede finder sted, men som vil fortsætte med at udkrystallisere sig i de kommende måneder. De franske valg er i horisonten. Ifølge nogle beregninger er 75 % af vælgerne nu for at reducere sanktionerne mod Rusland. Dernæst er der de tyske valg, der kommer lidt senere efter de franske. I løbet af disse måneder kunne vi få at se en meget anderledes verden komme til syne. Det står klart, at det ikke længere er »business as usual«. Bush/Obama-æraen er forbi, og vi står nu på tærsklen til noget helt nyt.

Jeg vil gerne invitere Michael [Steger] og Ben [Deniston] til at sige lidt mere om dette, før vi går over til disse projekter, men, lad mig blot sige, om denne nye æra, som Helga LaRouche refererer til som nødvendigheden af at definere fælles interesser blandt mange nationer, og dernæst at samarbejde om at opnå disse interesser, eller, som præsident Xi Jinping udtrykker det, en fremtid for en fælles skæbne.

To store projekter, som jeg nævnte det, og som eksemplificerer mulighederne for at engagere sig på et sådant niveau og indvarsle dette Nye Paradigme for Udvikling, er Kra-kanalen i Thailand, der nu er meget konkret tilbage på dagsordenen – jeg kommer med flere detaljer senere – og Transaqua-projektet i Afrika. Det, vi ser, er, at den Nye Silkevej, Bælt-og-Vej-initiativet, går støt fremad og nu bærer frugt efter årtiers arbejde fra LaRouche-bevægelsens side internationalt. Senere i aftenens udsendelse vil vi vise et kort klip af en video, vi har lavet, og som belyser Kra-kanalens historie, og som i de kommende dage vil blive ledsaget af et interview med en af hovedarrangørerne af dette projekt, Pakdee Tanapura. Og så får vi en slags generel præsentation af dette Transaqua-projekt i Afrika.

Men dette er store projekter, der blot eksemplificerer det, der, kan man sige, må blive det »nye normale« i dette Nye Paradigme for Udvikling, og for det, som USA som en *presserende* sag må deltage i.

***Engelsk udskrift af hele webcastet:***

**LET'S MAKE THIS DAY ONE – INAUGURATION DAY –  
OF A NEW ERA FOR DEVELOPMENT FOR MANKIND AS A WHOLE!**

LaRouche PAC International Webcast, January 20, 2017

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening! It's January 20th, 2017. Today is Inauguration Day, and this is our Inauguration Day Special Webcast from Larouchepac.com. I'm pleased to be joined today by two of my colleagues – Benjamin Deniston, here in the studio; and, via video, Michael Steger, who is joining us today from Houston, Texas, where he's been spending some time with Kesha Rogers.

We have a few items that we're going to present to you today, but we're going to begin with an immediate overview

from  
both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche of the events that occurred  
today,  
and our marching orders for the days to come. Obviously, today  
is  
Inauguration Day. We've come now, officially, to the end of 16  
years of the Bush/Obama era. We're on the verge of something  
new;  
we have a new Presidency, officially. What that new Presidency  
will be, is unclear; it is very much still undefined, and  
Lyndon  
and Helga LaRouche's assessment is, our job has not changed.  
We  
still have the task of putting Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws on  
the  
table. We are, and must continue to be, the intellectual  
leadership in this country, and we are having the  
responsibility  
now of ushering in a new international paradigm of which the  
United States must very much indeed be a part – what we can  
call  
the "New Development Paradigm."

That will be some of what we will discuss in substance  
later  
in this broadcast with an emphasis on two major projects which  
are exemplary and paradigmatic of that New Development  
Paradigm:  
the Kra Canal Project in Thailand, and the Transaqua Project  
in  
Africa – two projects with which the LaRouches have been very  
much involved over decades and which are merely exemplary of  
the  
kinds of great projects for {human} development that must be  
pursued in the coming months, in the coming weeks, both  
internationally, but also great projects of that type which we  
must carry out here at home in the United States.

Let me begin with an almost verbatim overview of some



comments that both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche had, immediately following President Donald Trump's inaugural speech this afternoon, and then we will discuss that in a little bit more detail before we get to the overview of these great international development projects.

What Mr. LaRouche said, right off the bat, is that it's very unclear, in terms of principle, what President Donald Trump has in mind, just based on what he presented in his inaugural speech today. Lyndon LaRouche said, "It's very confused on the surface, and we will have to wait and see what is underneath that surface. On the basis of what was presented in that speech, there is no clarity of principle there."

Helga LaRouche said, "The most important thing on the domestic front is how Donald Trump will deliver on the promises that he's made. What are the actions that he will actually take?" she asked. Regarding the international front, Helga LaRouche's assessment was, "Trump should know it doesn't work that way; merely saying 'America First.' The issue is: how do you find {common} interests, shared among {many} nations, not just 'America First'? What are the common objectives of multiple nations, and how do you act in pursuit of those objectives?"

Lyndon LaRouche then said, "The problem is that the principle is not clear yet. It could go in the direction of a unifying principle; but from what was presented, it's not yet clear that it necessarily will, or exactly what that principle will be." Helga LaRouche's reiterating remarks were: "Overall, the address was a very mixed bag. There are certainly promises that this could go in the right direction, but we need to see concrete plans of action. We, the LaRouche Movement, the

LaRouche

Political Action Committee, must increase our mobilization on Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws program. It is good," she said, "that Obama is out. We will get a fresh wind, a fresh breeze, but a lot more clarity is still needed."

And then, finally, Lyndon LaRouche said, "We don't want to get too close to their arguments. Let them clarify their own arguments." And Helga LaRouche said, "We don't necessarily need to support every aspect of what President Trump says. We also don't need to be overly critical either, but we should be focusing on our own principles and our own objectives."

Now, first and foremost, what are those objectives?

No. 1 – and the agenda still stands – Glass-Steagall must be immediately reinstated as the law of the land. We saw, over the last 24 hours, an eruption again, largely due to the mobilization that you, the viewers of this webcast and members of the LaRouche Movement in the United States have been engaged in; Glass-Steagall is now back in the forefront, back on the agenda.

This could be seen most clearly by questions that were raised during the confirmation hearing of Treasury designate-Secretary,

Steven Mnuchin, that were raised by Senator Maria Cantwell. Maria

Cantwell, as people know, has been a long-standing supporter of a

return to Glass-Steagall for many years now. Her very first question and her {only} question of Steven Mnuchin was, "Do you support Glass-Steagall?"

Steven Mnuchin's answer – and this is Helga LaRouche's analysis

– was "real sophistry." "Lyndon LaRouche has been very clear that what we need is the {original Glass-Steagall, without modification}. And here comes this Mnuchin guy, going on about a

{modified} Glass-Steagall, mixing it in with the Volcker Rule,"

she said. "This is real sophistry. It is very good that Maria Cantwell has now put herself on the spot on this issue, and now

{we} have to put real pressure on her and on others, including on

President Donald Trump, to get the real Glass-Steagall in place.

As Maria Cantwell said, that requires a clear bright line between

investment banking and commercial banking in the way that Glass-Steagall was originally designed by Franklin Roosevelt."

But Glass-Steagall is merely the first step in the full Four

Laws program; and I think we're going to discuss that, not necessarily piecemeal, but in terms of the broad overview, the principle which unifies Lyndon LaRouche's program. And the way to

think about that is what Helga LaRouche's analysis was, that this

is merely Day One out of what must be the First 100 Days.

What we have to see, immediately, from this moment on, is an

immediate improvement in U.S.-Russian relations. There are already positive indications of that. You have the official invitation of now-President Donald Trump to attend, or to send a

delegation to attend, the Astana Peace Talks in Astana, Kazakhstan; the peace talks for Syria. This could not be more urgent than it is right now, with the news that we received

this morning, that ISIS has, tragically, now destroyed the grand Roman ruins of Palmyra, the beautiful amphitheater, and the other ruins there. So, this is of urgent importance.

But, simultaneously, there must be a serious partnership between the United States and China. The grand opportunity for that, following President Xi Jinping's keynote speech on the future of shared and common destiny – that was his theme at the Davos World Economic Forum during his recent trip to Switzerland.

[<http://america.cgtn.com/2017/01/17/full-text-of-xi-jinping-keynote-at-the-world-economic-forum>] The most immediate opportunity is a conference that's coming up in May, in China, on the subject of the Belt and Road Initiative, which many head of state will be attending. There has been an explicit invitation extended, for Donald Trump, himself, to attend this conference.

What is clear, is that we are in the midst of a global process of dramatic and radical change. There will be a major shift of dynamic which is already ongoing, but which will continue to crystallize in the coming months. The French elections are on the horizon. According to some calculations, 75% of the electorate are now in favor of rolling back the sanctions against Russia. Then you have the German elections coming later after that. Over the course of these months, we could see a very different world emerging. What is very clear is that this is no

longer "business as usual." The Bush/Obama era is over, and now we're on the verge of something completely new.

Now, I would like to invite Michael and Ben to say a little bit more about this, before we get into these projects, but let me just say, this new era, what Helga LaRouche is referring to as the necessity of defining common interests among multiple nations, and then working together to achieve those interests, or, as President Xi Jinping put it, a future of shared destiny.

Two great projects, as I mentioned, which exemplify the opportunities to engage on that kind of level and to usher in this New Development Paradigm, are the Kra Canal in Thailand, which is now back on the agenda in a very real way – and I'll get into some of the details on that later – and the Transaqua Project in Africa. What we see is that the New Silk Road, the Belt and Road Initiative, is steadily moving forward, and it's coming to fruition after decades of work by the LaRouche Movement internationally. Later in this show, we will be playing a brief clip of a video that we made highlighting the history of the Kra Canal, which also will be accompanied in the coming days by an interview with one of the key organizers of that project, Pakdee Tanapura. And then we will have sort of an overview presentation of this Transaqua Project in Africa.

But what these are, are great projects which are merely exemplary of what must become, you could say, the "new normal" in

this New Development Paradigm, and what the United States must {urgently} become a participant in.

Let me leave it at that. We can have a little bit more discussion and then get into some of the bulk of those projects.

MICHAEL STEGER: Well, I think everyone's fairly happy watching this broadcast, given the fact that especially the last eight years under Obama were a kind of psychological terror. There's definitely a relief. The one thing that's clear, is that it's a moment of action. Perhaps President Trump understands that. As, Matt, you indicated, as Lyn said, himself, we have to see what this actually means. But we, the LaRouche PAC and the LaRouche Association internationally know very well what this means. It's largely determined by the actions that both Russia and China have taken over the last three years around the New Silk Road initiative and a real collaboration, as Vladimir Putin himself called for in the 2015 United Nations General Assembly – an anti-Nazi coalition, like you saw in World War II – has to be brought together, a collaboration of nations.

And what that means – I think President Putin understands this – and I think it's very important that the American people grasp this. The eradication of this kind of terrorism, is the elimination of the British Empire, in the essence of a construction orientation; that you're actually building up the civilizations again, you're building up the populations. You're taking the areas of Southwest Asia, North Africa; the project of the Transaqua is in a key area to begin to develop many parts of

Africa that are right now threatened by this terrorist scourge.

The same is true from India through Pakistan, the Kra Canal. The areas of Myanmar and Thailand and into Malaysia are also threatened. The Philippines.

So these questions of development are really the means by which an international coalition eradicates the terrorism; eradicates the drug trade; and begins to collaborate on mankind's true destiny, which is really much greater than simply solving some of these basic problems.

I'll say that for now. I think Ben might have more to say.

BEN DENISTON: That's exactly the issue. Maybe we can get it to it a little bit more, but you look at the United States, you look at the issue of Mexico and our relation to Mexico, for example, which has been a big subject of discussion. But what hasn't been put on the table, is, again, the kind of campaign and the programs that the LaRouche Movement has led up for major development projects. Mr. LaRouche, again, has a very rich and high-level history of relations with top Mexican officials, including one-time President Jos   L  pez Portillo of Mexico, with whom he had a direct personal relationship around this idea of common development.

This can be directly taken to one of the key issues we'll get into – the issue of water development, as we'll discuss in the case of Africa; but that can serve as a model for the kind of projects that we could bring back to the United States. What

Michael is saying here is critical: development is the key; development is the future; development is what's needed to actually {solve} these problems, not just address immediate crises, not just deal with catastrophes as they occur. But actually how do you move the world in many of these regions that have been plunged into years if not decades of horrific activities led by the Saudis, Obama, Bush – all of these factions? How do you actually bring that into some real solutions and resolutions that will create a long-term substantial change?

I think what Mrs. LaRouche said was very right on, in terms of her response to the inauguration speech; is that it's a new world. We can no longer be thinking about individual nations alone; that's just part of the natural state that mankind is at, at this point. Mankind has developed to the point where we're a global force; the level of development and growth needed is something that goes beyond individual national boundaries. You have to do it with respect to nations and their interests and their boundaries and their cultures; but it's also undeniable that we're at a point where we have to think as a global species – and really, an interplanetary species.

That's the basis for the future of mankind now. Where do you define these common areas of mutual benefit, mutual interest that nations can participate in; which creates a net higher amount of wealth and growth for all participants involved? There's a principle! Mr. LaRouche was raising the issue of where's the principle; that's an actual scientific principle rooted in the scientific nature of mankind as a creative



species,  
and rooted in the very historical view of the point of human  
development that we're currently at. That is a principle;  
that  
is something which you can continue to come to as the defining  
point for policy and what's needed now.

OGDEN: Absolutely! There is obviously a sense of  
dramatic  
change which is sweeping the country; and I think that  
President  
Trump addressed what is a reality. That there is a  
desperation  
among the American people; and that is obviously what rendered  
this election. The forgotten men, the forgotten women who  
feel a  
desperation and a despair as they look at these old abandoned  
factories, as he said, standing like tombstones scattered  
across  
the territory of this country. People who feel like they have  
no  
voice; and the sense that they now have the opportunity to  
participate once again in the policies of the United States.  
But  
participating in the policies of this country means a  
necessity  
for a deeply held education and profound understanding of  
principle, not just policies but a principle around which  
those  
actions can be taken. The sentiment of saying we're going to  
look at ourselves as standing on the threshold of a new  
millennium and unlocking the mysteries of space; and using  
American labor to build infrastructure across the United  
States,  
and roads and railroads and tunnels and bridges, is a positive  
one. But the understanding of where mankind is at in our  
history

as a species right now, and what are the true scientific challenges that are facing us that require our creativity [in order] to be solved. That is where the real questions lie in terms of clarity of principle. And great leaders of the United

States always had an understanding of what the principles were that mankind as a whole must resolve; the principled questions which are there to be solved.

So, we're going to take a look at these two case studies

which we're selecting because of, first of all, their magnitude

in terms of the importance of their role in this interconnection

of a World Land-Bridge or a new land-based and maritime Silk Road, as it's being called with the initiative from Xi Jinping;

but also because of the role that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have

played in these two projects over a number of decades, and the fact that their progress at this point does actually represent a

milestone in terms of the coming to fruition of a campaign of inaugurating this new era of development for mankind.

So, we're going to start with a short excerpt from a video

that LaRouche PAC made a number of years ago on the Kra Canal; the Thailand canal which has a long history going back over a century in terms of people looking at the different possible routes of cutting a canal through the isthmus of Thailand.

But

it's also something that Mr. Lyndon LaRouche personally was involved in, in the 1980s. There are a lot of new developments

and hopeful developments around this, including a new book that

just was published called {Kra Canal: The Strategic History of

Thailand}, which Pakdee Tanapura, who is an associate of the LaRouche Movement in Thailand and who was one of the prime organizers in the 1980s, is a contributor to this book; but also

a number of generals and admirals and other high-ranking and leading figures inside Thailand. This book is now being printed

in 10,000 copies and is being circulated among some of the leading government institutions. With the passage of the previous king and the new king coming to power in Thailand, there

is a strong openness; not to mention that there is a strategic shift now underway in Asia as a whole. The abandonment of the Obama Asia Pivot, the crumbling of the TPP; there's a strong potential in terms of the possibility of this project moving forward.

So, I'll have a little bit more to say about this after we

play this clip; but again, this project – taken together with the other project we're going to talk about today – are merely exemplary of the type of new era of development that we must inaugurate today.

VIDEO voice [begins mid-sentence]: century, the concept of the

preferred location for the canal route generally shifted towards

southern Thailand, as compared to the earliest proposed routes.

We can compare the dimensions of a proposed Kra Canal with

other well-known canals. The width of the Kra isthmus at its narrowest point is around 27 miles. Compare this to the width of

the Panama Canal – about 48 miles. The length of the various Kra Canal proposals range from between 30 and 60 miles. The Suez

Canal, for comparison, has a length of 119 miles. The height of the interior mountain chain where the Kra Canal would be constructed is about 246 feet. Compare this to the height of the Gaillard Cut of the Panama Canal, which is slightly lower at 210 feet.

The Straits of Malacca are not sufficiently deep for many large ships to pass through; the straits are 620 miles long, but very narrow – less than 1.6 miles at the narrowest, and only 82 feet deep at the shallowest point. Currently, large ships are required to travel much further south to the Lombok Straits near Java; which have a depth of 820 feet.

OGDEN: This is the beginning of the clip that we're going to play for you. We're going to explore a little bit more of the advantages of cutting this Kra Canal through the Thailand isthmus. What Mr. LaRouche has emphasized, is that you're linking together two very crucial oceans in the world – the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean; this is a key connection in terms of this new Maritime Silk Road, and will completely transform the potential relationships between the countries in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. So, we'll continue playing this clip for you right now.

VIDEO voice: Clearly, a Kra Canal poses a more reasonable option than travelling so much further south for larger ships;

or

for any ship taking the 620-mile detour through the congested and pirate-infested Straits of Malacca.

The 600-plus-mile Malacca Straits are by far the most heavily travelled of the world's canals, with more than twice the traffic of the Suez and Panama Canals combined. By a recent estimate, one-fifth of world trade goes through the Malacca Straits; congestion or obstruction of the straits would dramatically increase the cost of trade. The maximum capacity of the Singapore-Malacca Straits being 200,000 ships annually. A more recent assessment estimates that the traffic of the straits has been increasing at an annual rate of 20%.

In 1973, Tams Engineering had conducted a study of choices of Kra Canal routes, and suggested that route 5-A was the most suitable for the construction of a Kra Canal. At either end of the canal would be located industrial zones estimated to span collectively about 100,000 acres. A decade later, in 1983-84, the Fusion Energy Foundation and {Executive Intelligence Review}, together with the Thai Ministry of Communication, held two successful conferences on the Kra Canal project. FEF updated the earlier feasibility study done by Tams, and developed further on the project's economic and industrial benefits. The Fall 1984 conference entitled "Industrialization of Thailand and the Kra Canal" took place in Bangkok, Thailand. The conference brought together businessmen, engineers, and government officials from all of the ASEAN countries, to hash out the feasibility of building the canal.

PAKDEE TANAPURA: The idea of building the canal, of course, was picked up again in 1983 when Lyndon LaRouche travelled to Thailand and organized an international conference on the Kra Canal. The participation was very good; we had representatives from India, representatives from Indonesia, representatives from Malaysia, representatives from Japan. In 1983, we didn't have a representative from China, but the Chinese are very observant about what we were doing. We had participation of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Thailand, the Minister, Mr. Samatzu Tamaraif [ph] himself came to deliver a speech at the conference along with Lyndon LaRouche. Also, we had the participation of the GIF, the Global Infrastructure Fund group; from Japan, we had Dr. Yamamoto from the GIF group, as well as participation from Japan; a very prominent figure, Mr. Nakajima of the Mitsubishi Research Institute – a very prominent figure from the Mitsubishi Group. We had Mr. Saito also from the Toshiba Group, and we had lots of participation from [inaud; 28:55]. So, that was back in 1983.

VIDEO voice: The four panels covered all aspects, including a presentation by EIR/FEF researchers on the use of PNEs – or peaceful nuclear explosions – as the fastest, most efficient and cost effective method of construction.

OGDEN: So, the full video that that was just an excerpt from, is available on YouTube – "The Kra Canal; The Development of Southeast Asia"; and the link to that video is available in

the description of this YouTube video. But as you heard Mr. Pakdee Tanapura mention, Lyndon LaRouche was a keynote speaker at both the 1983 conference and the 1984 conference that were organized there in Bangkok, Thailand with very high-level representation from almost every Asian country and from the Thai government itself.

What Lyndon LaRouche said in a recent interview, and he continues to emphasize, is the absolute critical nature of the Kra Canal. But he delivered an interview in 2014 to the {Fortune Times} of Singapore, on the Kra Canal project. I'm just going to read a short excerpt of what Mr. LaRouche said, which will clarify, I think, why this is such a key project in the overall global development perspective that we're talking about. Mr. LaRouche said the following:

"Divide the maritime region of East and South Asia into three principal categories: China – a giant; India – a giant; and the maritime connection throughout Southeast Asia's maritime regions. Add the impact of such a triadic maritime and related connection to the physical economic relations to the Americas to the east, and the Middle East's underbelly and Africa. Then, the potency of a Kra Canal development appears not only as an eminently feasible feature, but as a strategic, political, economic force for the planet." He went on to say, "The sheer volume of maritime trade between the two great nations of Asia – China and India – and their connections through the South Asia

maritime regions make the canal probably the most potentially beneficial and also efficient project for the entire region of the Pacific and Indian Oceans regions; and the co-development of

the major regions of planet Earth as a whole."

Then, later, the following year, in 2015, some comments in

an informal discussion, but here's quote from those comments:

"With the completion of the Kra Canal, on top of the Suez Canal

expansion which is ongoing in Egypt, there will be no longer a separation between the Atlantic and Pacific economies. China and

India will greatly benefit from those two canal projects, along

with the smaller nations along the Southeast Asian Rim. This must be pushed, hard. This will end the British geo-political games in the Eurasian region; it will change the economic character of the entire world."

So, I think that's the key here. What we're looking at;

{this} is what Helga LaRouche was referring to when you identify

a vision of common destiny or principles which are shared for the

mutual benefit of many nations, of an entire region, or potentially even, the entire globe; and then work together to achieve those benefits. That's the era of development; that's the new era of development which we have to inaugurate here.

And

I think that's exemplary – as Mr. LaRouche was just saying – of

these kinds of global visions of how we can bring mankind to the

next platform in terms of our development of the planet for the

mutual benefit of all nations.



So, let's take that as one project; and then, shift over to Africa and look at what is now progressing around this really unprecedented project in terms of water transfer in terms of the magnitude and the potential benefits for that continent also.

DENISTON: Regular viewers of our website might have seen this, but it was just this past December that there was a new Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Nigerian government, and also a major company out of China, called China Power. This is now a new, formal, serious step towards a feasibility study, a detailed engineering study of what it would take to actualize this Transaqua project, as it has been called in its earlier designs. As it now stands, as the designs stand and even a slightly smaller version which was cited in this new Memorandum of Understanding would be the single largest water transfer project ever created on the planet Earth; being brought right into Central Africa to address some of major needs of that region. This has been on the table for decades – we'll get into that in a second – but what stands out now, again? We're in a new global paradigm, and what appears to be the key change that's now bringing this out of design and discussion and general acknowledgement of it being important; but into actual realization? Again, we have China's role. China Power is the company that led the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in China.

So again, we're seeing China playing a key role in bringing these much-needed, much-discussed mega-projects of development into fruition. While it might not technically be included as part of the whole New Silk Road or what they are now calling the Belt and Road initiative; it is intimately part of that entire perspective, that entire program. This design to bring water from the Congo River Basin, not necessarily the end of the Congo River where all the tributaries become the Congo River itself, but many of the upper tributaries that are at higher elevations further inland; to bring a fraction – 5%, 8% of this water flow – divert it to the north and to the west into Lake Chad to begin refilling Lake Chad. This was designed in the early 1980s by certain Italian engineers; in particular, Dr. Marcello Vichi, who has worked with the Bonifica Engineering Consulting Firm, who has been very happy to collaborate with the Schiller Institute and Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in the past and recently in his promotion of this project.

But again, this would be an incredibly amazing contribution to this entire region. Just compare it to the level of discussion you still get in the West around poverty in Africa; you still just get disgusting discussions of how we need to provide them with gravity-powered light bulbs because they don't have electricity, so you can create a mechanism to provide light by a certain gravity-powered mechanism. And that's some kind of amazing contribution to the people of Africa who need

electricity. That's just such a disgusting low level of thought from this whole anti-development, Green perspective. And you look what China is saying: Let's bring the most modern, the most advanced, the largest water infrastructure project ever built on the planet Earth; and let's engage Africa in building it there. Just to clarify, despite some of the lies that are put out, this would not be China coming in and building the entire project with their own people and their own labor force. That's often stated, but it's not the case, and it's being demonstrated that it's not the case. Just look at what's already happened and what's ongoing with the rail projects that China is working with various African nations in developing. New standard rail lines in Kenya, for example; just look at the figures on that. About 3000 Chinese are employed on that project there; 30,000 Kenyans are employed, and Kenyans are being trained to run these rail systems in addition to the skill sets being developed to construct these things. It's similar with other rail lines in other African nations. So, just to clarify that, this is not China coming in and employing their own people and exploiting these African nations. This is coming in with this "win-win" perspective of an investment; engaging with the populations there and developing the region for the benefit of all parties involved.

Just to emphasize, we have a first slide here [Fig. 1]

just

to show a couple of examples; but this is a project and a general

idea that Mr. LaRouche and his associates have been advocating for decades. Prior to the design of the Transaqua itself, which

is the name given by this Italian engineer who did a more detailed initial engineering study for this project, the general

idea was recognized as feasible and made sense if you just look

at the region – which we'll look at in a second – you can see where there's an abundance of water; you can see where there might be regions where you can transfer it. It was recognized, going back to Mr. LaRouche's famous 1975 International Development Bank, that these kinds of investments into large-scale water transfer is exactly typical of the kinds of projects we need for Africa, for example; for nations in Africa.

Similar ideas were featured in the Fusion Energy Foundation report, "The Industrialization of Africa", just to cite another

example. This has been often discussed and developed and proposed in various other publications by {Executive Intelligence

Review}, by LaRouche PAC, by the Schiller Institute.

But it's probably also worth just highlighting that in March

2016, {Executive Intelligence Review} held a seminar in Frankfurt, Germany to discuss the development perspective needed

to solve the refugee crisis in northern Africa and stretching into the Middle East; which has been something that Mrs. LaRouche

has campaigned on for well over a year now. That the solution to

this refugee crisis is to reverse the destruction that's been

caused by Bush's wars, Obama's wars in that region, the support

of terrorism through support of Saudi Arabia and more directly.

But do the complete opposite and engage in large-scale development of this region to ensure that there's a future for people; especially for the younger generation. That's the only

way you're going to fundamentally get rid of terrorism; the exact

opposite of Obama's drone strike policy, where every wedding party he drones, he creates ten times more future terrorists – because their lives have been destroyed – than he killed with his drone strikes. So, this was a very high-level seminar on that topic; and one of major projects that was featured, was this

Transaqua project. It featured two of the leading engineers; again this Dr. Marcello Vichi – and one of his associates who's

also involved and is an expert on the project – as well as a representative of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. This is the level of promotion and discussion that our organization {Executive Intelligence Review}, Mrs. LaRouche, also our friend

over in France, Jacques Cheminade who's currently running a campaign for the Presidency in France, has been a major supporter

of this project. So, we have a very close history with this entire thing. Now again, with China actually taking the lead, this is becoming a reality.

Just to put that in a little bit of context, I want to briefly look at this map; because it's well known that water is a

major issue for many parts of the world. And it's expected to become a growing issue for many regions as water use increases,

population grows; and under the assumption that we're not

going

to have the level of water infrastructure that we need. If you

just look at this map, put out by a United Nations report on global water issues, you can see in the lighter blues, you see regions where there is water scarcity due to the physical availability of water; and that's probably not a surprise in the

regions you see. In the west and southwestern United States, we

see physical water scarcity. But you see much of Africa is not

light blue, it's dark blue, which indicates economic water scarcity; meaning the water is there, but the infrastructure hasn't been developed to utilize the water supplies that are there. So, I think that's an immediate reference point that's worth making. You have major water supplies available throughout

the African continent; what's been lacking is the ability to facilitate the kind of projects needed to develop and take advantage of those.

Here [Fig. 2] is just a global depiction of river run-off

globally for all the major coastal watersheds combined that run

into different oceans and basins. Here, you can see where I'm indicating, the Congo Basin has a very large and significant water flow out into the South Atlantic Ocean there. So, it's a

major – maybe not the largest – but a major region of water flow that's available; the vast majority of which is not being used for any economic purposes. The Congo River itself, if people don't know, is the second largest river on the planet in

terms of discharge into the ocean. It's kind of hard to compete

with the Amazon itself, but the Congo is the second globally

largest river; running at 1300 cubic kilometers per year of outflow. For a comparative reference for Americans, the Mississippi is 500 [cubic km]. So this is over 2.5 times the size of the Mississippi River. The Nile River, another major river in Africa, that obviously supports a very large population and development, is more in the range of 80-90 cubic km per year. So, we're talking about an order of magnitude plus larger than the Nile River.

Here [Fig. 3] we have a quick breakdown of the different water basins in Africa. This graphic is actually labelled in German, so my German-speaking friends can read this just fine. But the entire Congo River Basin, as I'm indicating here, so you can get a sense of the size; all funneling down into the Congo River out into the Atlantic again. Then, just bordering it to the north and to the west, is the Lake Chad Basin. So this entire region, all water deposited in here filters into Lake Chad itself. Currently, this basin and the water in this basin, the water in the Lake Chad system supports somewhere in the range of 30-40 million people. Over the past 40-45 years, Lake Chad – in terms of total surface area – is now only one-tenth of its former size. So, if you compare 1972 to today, it's one-tenth of the size it was then. There have also been issues of rainfall decreasing in the past 20 years or so on the order of 15% to 20%.

So, none of these figures are new or a surprise; this has been known since our organization has been campaigning for the development of this project. But it is a very real and

developing crisis in the region, and it can be alleviated. Here's a depiction [Fig. 4] of the actual change in the size of the lake; it's rather dramatic. The total outlying area here is the 1972 level; it had a low record in 1987, and it's recovered just a little bit. But it's still a tenth of its original, expected size.

So this rather brilliant, beautiful proposal is to create a canal – again, that would not connect all the way down to the headwaters of the Congo River itself; but it would feed off many of the tributaries up in the highland regions and collect the water through a series of dams and reservoirs and canals in that region in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in the Central African Republic. You can see here an indication of the Congo River Basin as a whole, and the catchment region, and this is the canal that would be developed. Once it captures the water in that region, it could then be funneled into canals and existing rivers crossing the Congo River divide into the Lake Chad Basin, and then funneled directly into Lake Chad. What is being proposed here is something in the range of 50-100 cubic kilometers per year for the diversion. The original designs by the Italian leaders who originally did the engineering studies on this project, were looking at 100 cubic kilometers per year. Again, that's something on the order of 8% of the total water flow of the basin.

It's also worth noting that this would also provide



flood

control for the Congo Basin itself; so you could alleviate some

of the periodic flooding which itself can be very problematic with the lack of infrastructure in the region.

So, the original designs are looking on the order of 100

cubic kilometers a year; this new Memorandum of Understanding threw out the figure of half of that – 50 cubic kilometers per year. Both of which are massive figures. You're talking about

on the order of a Nile River of flow, created by man, refilling

Lake Chad over some number of years. Again, just to help to get

a sense of some of these figures and what they mean, if you take

all of the western water projects in the United States: the Central Valley Project; the Franklin Roosevelt projects of the '30s; the Pat Brown projects of the '60s; the projects to divert

from the Colorado River into various regions. You combine all of

that, and you look at what is the total functional capacity of all these projects; you're talking about a maximum of 20 cubic kilometers per year. So, this is already 2.5 if not 5 times larger than all of California's water projects combined.

You take China's beautiful brand new South Water North project; they've completed two of the three routes for that project; the so-called eastern route, and the so-called central

route. Those combined are going to be transferring about 30 cubic kilometers a year. When the western route is added on, that'll be closer to 45. But again, even the lower estimate of

the Lake Chad Transaqua diversion project is 50 – is larger than

the South Water North project in its entirety; and it could be even twice that if the full extent is developed.

Hydropower will be developed along this region to provide much-needed electricity; and obviously the water will be used not just for refilling the lake, but an entire development of this region. If the full design is developed in its entirety, you can have a navigable canal that will be part of that; along with which, you can have inland ports, new industrial development, all kinds of economic activity along the canal itself. The level of land irrigation for farming that's being discussed – even with the current proposal of 50 cubic km per year – is equivalent to the entire California Central Valley.

If you know what the California Central Valley means for food production for the United States, this should tell you something. You're going to have a California Central Valley potential of food production right in the central heart of Africa. So this is an amazing project that will not just benefit the immediate nations touching the project; it will have spreading effects throughout [Africa], and is typical of the type of principle of development that is needed in this current period. You look for these large-scale actions that can benefit all the partners involved. China is making an investment; they're going to benefit from the project by being able to participate in its construction, but also getting new markets to work with as these African nations are able to grow and develop.

All these African nations are going to get power, water, skilled training to construct and operate these projects, the related industry that can go along with these development corridors.

This is exemplary of the type of programs that are needed today. I think it deserves a very high level of support and praise for the potential of this thing becoming a reality. Again, it should serve as a reference point for the level of discussion needed for the United States. Much could be said – we've already taken up a fair amount of time with this, but the United States' relation to Mexico; you have the entire NAWAPA design in principle of managing the entire – and then potentials to add in southern contributions from Mexico itself. So, you have similar ideas of joint development that can not only alleviate current drought conditions that are ravaging California, the southwest United States, and much of northern Mexico; you can actually create a qualitatively higher level of ability to support completely new levels of agriculture development. You turn entire territories that are now uninhabitable into potentially some of the best land that you're going to want to get your hands on.

It's this future-oriented level of development on this scale, rooted in these types of principles, that I think is only reference point and the only standard that we should really be holding ourselves to at this point. So, you take, this is exemplary; what we just discussed with the Kra Canal. These are just a few keystone projects that really signify a new era for

mankind, and define the level of discussion that we need to rise to in the United States.

OGDEN: So again, this is the paradigm which we wish to inaugurate today. This is something that the United States must be a part of, when we talk about a vision of common destiny for mankind; which was the way that Xi Jinping put it in his speech at Davos. When we talk about the mutual benefit among nations, it's defining these sorts of principles of the future and scientific challenges that can be overcome; and doing that together among nations, which is the paradigm of the 21st Century. We cannot retreat from that.

I think it's very clear, as President Trump said in his inaugural address, the time for empty talk is over; now is the hour of action. True! But the question is, what form will that action take? And according to what principle will that action be conceived? We go back to the Four Laws document of Lyndon LaRouche. The principle is very clear in that document; this is not just a policy paper. This is a document which is formed around the principle that makes mankind different from animals; that we can master nature and improve it for the benefit of all mankind. Increasing the productive powers of the labor force through new technologies and new principles that are discovered; that's the

core principle of Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws document. But I think that's what defines this hour of action which must be taken.

I'd like to put up on the screen right now the link to our petition – which we are still circulating – this is [lpac.co/trumpsotu](http://lpac.co/trumpsotu). Again, this is a petition demanding that Trump act on his words promising Glass-Steagall, which he said in his campaign; and it must be a strict Glass-Steagall as LaRouche has defined it. This is between now and the State of the Union address. So again, if you haven't signed that petition, this is still the active, leading campaign from LaRouche PAC here in the United States.

But let me let Michael say a little bit – if you wish to.

MICHAEL STEGER: I think what Ben indicated is that what are possible today are platform-like projects; and that's sort of the question for this new administration. Are we going to take actions which don't simply address the problems which we currently face? But as President Trump said, are we going to move into the future? That's not characterized by some linear notions of time; that requires a physical leap in mankind's sense of productivity and mankind himself as a species. The kind of projects that need to be taken up in the United States, being here in Houston with Kesha Rogers, we had a chance to meet with about 25 former rocket scientists from NASA. Leading figures, some of whom worked their entire careers in the manned space

program. They are ready to move forward; they see the potential,  
but I think what defines the Apollo-like project today is to conquer the fusion energy program. That's something mankind has yet to do; we've clearly got a capability internationally with robotics, and combined with the manned space program to begin to really advance our abilities of exploration on the Moon and Mars.

But the real question for mankind on Earth, and for mankind throughout the Solar System, is going to be this fusion platform. That's the kind of clear and distinct action that, if this administration takes, we will certainly move into the future in an un paralleled way.

OGDEN: We do see some references in this inaugural speech. As President Trump said, we're standing on the verge of a new millennium; and it's one in which we can unlock the mysteries of space, free Earth from the miseries of disease, and harness the energies, industries, and technologies of tomorrow. Fusion power as my example of what that could be. But, it's not enough to say those words; there has to be a clear pathway to achieve that, and the clear intention from the leadership of the United States to make that happen. But it requires an entirely new paradigm of thinking among the American people and among the nations of the

planet generally.

We must maintain a sense of common destiny, a shared future of common benefit; and I think if we take this as an Inauguration Day, but in a much broader sense of the word. Not just the inauguration of a new President in the United States; but potentially the inauguration of a new era of development for the planet. One which is already in motion; that paradigm is already underway, but it's waiting for the United States to become an active and willing participant in that new economic and strategic paradigm.

So, let me go back to the remarks that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche made earlier today which I cited in the beginning. Helga LaRouche was very clear; we must be focussed on our own principles and our own objectives, and proceed as we have been proceeding. We are very clear in terms of the fact that yes, the Bush and Obama era is over; a fresh breeze could be blowing through. A lot can change; this could potentially be the end of business as usual, but more clarity is still needed. And that clarity can only come from the leadership exemplified by the LaRouche Movement, defined and informed by clear scientific principle.

So, let's take these two great projects that we discussed here today – the Kra Canal and the Transaqua project in Africa – as paradigmatic of what the new era of development can be. Let's make the decision that this is not just Day One of the First 100 Days of new Presidency of the United States. It's not

just Day One of a new administration, but let's make this Day One, Inauguration Day, of a new era for development for mankind as a whole.

Thank you very much for joining us here today. Please be sure to watch the video of the Kra Canal project in full; the link is available in the description. And watch out for an interview with Pakdee Tanapura that will be coming very soon. And also hopefully, we will have more elaboration of the great and optimistic vision that Ben laid out in terms of this potential to develop the African continent as a whole.

Thank you very much for joining us here today, and please stay tuned. We're in for, I think, a wild ride; and we have a lot of work to do. Sign up to our email list if you haven't yet; subscribe to the LaRouche PAC YouTube channel; and stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

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## **Kina hævder »Umistelig rettighed til udvikling«**

2. dec., 2016 – Kina har udgivet en hvidbog, 'Retten til udvikling: Kinas filosofi, praksis og bidrag'. I hvidbogen hævder Kina, at lande og folkeslag har »en umistelig rettighed« til udvikling.

»Retten til udvikling må ejes og deles af alle folkeslag. At



virkeliggøre retten til udvikling er alle landes forpligtelse, og er ligeledes det internationale samfunds forpligtelse«, lyder det i dokumentet. »Det kræver, at regeringer i alle lande formulerer udviklingsstrategier og politikker, der er tilpasset deres egen virkelighed, og det kræver det internationale samfunds samlede bestræbelser som helhed. Kina opfordrer alle lande til at forfølge ligeværdig, åben, generel og innovativ, fælles udvikling, promovere inkluderende udvikling og skabe betingelser for, at alle folkeslag kan tage ligelig del i retten til udvikling.«

Men hvidbogen gør mere end det. Den viser tydeligt, at Kinas model for udvikling, og Kinas politiske og sociale struktur, har opnået ubetinget succes. Og alt imens modellen fortsat udvikles, så finder det sted i et tempo og i en form, der afgøres af det kinesiske folk selv. Dokumentet bemærker, at Kina allerede har løftet 700 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, hvor nu kun 5,7 % af befolkningen lever under fattigdomsgrænsen – den første nation, bemærker rapporten, der har nået FN's Millenium-mål for fattigdomsbekæmpelse. Men det stopper ikke her. Kina er fast besluttet på at fjerne fattigdom fuldstændigt. I marts 2016 udgav man »Omrids over den 13. Femårsplan for Folkerepublikken Kinas nationaløkonomiske og sociale udvikling«, hvor Kinas regering skitserede en strategi for at fjerne fattigdom i landbefolkningen ved år 2020.

Dokumentet fremlægger ligeledes andre slående præstationer med hensyn til udviklingen af landets arbejdsstyrke. I 1949 var den gennemsnitlige levealder kun 35 år; i 2015 var den 76,34 år. Andelen af børn i den skolepligtige alder, som gik i skole, var 20 % i 1949; i 2015 var det 99,88 %. Disse parametre reflekteredes også i væksten i BNP og hævelsen af levestandarden siden 1978, ved begyndelsen af reformen og åbenheden. Fra 1978 og til 2015 steg det årlige BNP fra RMB367,9 mia. til RMB68.550,6 mia., og BNP pr. person steg fra lidt mere end US\$200 til over US\$8.000. I 1978 var den

disponible indkomst i husstande i byerne kun RMB343,4, og nettoindkomsten pr. person i husstande på landet var kun RMB133,6. I 2015 nåede den disponible indkomst pr. person for alle indbyggere op på RMB21.966; tallene var RMB31.195 for indbyggere i byerne og RMB11.422 for indbyggere på landet.

Dokumentet fortsætter desuden med at fremlægge de reformer, der er blevet gennemført inden for andre områder, i det juridiske system, reformer for stemmeret på lokal- og landsbyniveau og etableringen af skolepligt og forbedring af faciliteterne inden for uddannelse og sundhedstjenesteydelser på landet, og for de mange minoritetsgrupper i Kina. Et system med sociale ydelser er blevet etableret i hele landet, og et system for sygeforsikring udvides støt. Hvidbogen understreger også de udviklinger, der har fundet sted inden for områderne kultur, dyrkelse af kunst og musik selv i de fjerne egne af landet, åbning af biblioteker og oprettelse af offentlige museer og kulturcentre. Promovering af digitale museer og udvidelse af internettet i landdistrikterne, samt en national kampagne for at opmuntre folk til at læse.

Dokumentet påpeger også, hvordan landet bidrager til udviklingen i sine nabolande og lande i udviklingssektoren gennem Bælt-og-Vej-initiativet og gennem de »100 Programmer«, hvis målgruppe er udviklingslande, gennem etableringen af 100 programmer for fattigdomsreduktion, 100 programmer for samarbejde inden for landbrug, 100 hospitaler og klinikker og 100 skoler og erhvervsuddannelsescentre i udviklingslande. Desuden vil der blive stillet 120.000 uddannelsespladser og 150.000 studielegater i Kina til rådighed for udviklingslande, og man vil uddanne 500.000 erhvervsteknisk personale. Kina vil også etablere et Syd-syd Akademi for Samarbejde og Udvikling.

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# At komme op af kviksandet

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 1. december, 2016* – Kinas Xi Jinping og Ruslands Vladimir Putin fortsætter med at komme med tilbud efter tilbud til USA – og andre nationer, der stadig sidder fast i det transatlantiske systems dødbringende kviksand – om at gå med i opbygningen af det nye, globale paradigme, der er i færd med at erstatte geopolitiske krige og fascistiske nulsumsspil-økonomier, med den Nye Silkevejspolitikks win-win-resultater.

Den kinesiske regering har netop udgivet en hvidbog, »Retten til udvikling: Kinas filosofi, praksis og bidrag«, som dokumenterer det forbløffende fremskridt, Kina har præsteret i løbet af de seneste årtier inden for områderne fattigdomsreduktion, levetid, uddannelse og så videre, og dernæst fortsætter med at forklare, at deres Bælt-og-Vej-initiativ har til formål at hjælpe andre nationer med at opnå lignende resultater. Retten til udvikling, proklamerer hvidbogen, er hele menneskehedens *umistelige rettighed*.

Den russiske præsident Putin gentog i sin »Tale til nationen« for den russiske Duma, det føderale parlament, at han var indstillet på at samarbejde med den tiltrædende Trump-administration i USA for at »sikre international stabilitet og sikkerhed«. Putin gjorde det ligeledes til fulde klart, at Ruslands fremtid ligger i at nære kreativitet, videnskab og evnen til at løse problemer hos den unge generation: »Vore skoler må fremme kreativitet ... Vore børn vil klart se, at Rusland har brug for deres ideer og viden.«

Dette er præcis den form for tankegang, som engang dominerede Franklin Roosevelts, og endda John Kennedys, USA, men det er blevet næsten uforståeligt for de fleste amerikanere i dag, i et USA, der er blevet transformeret af de seneste 16 års mareridt med Bush og Obama.

Og dog, så er genopvækkelsen af denne ånd selve nøglen til en strategisk sejr imod det døende, Britiske Imperium. For at opnå dette kræver det, at vi lever op til udfordringen med at få den amerikanske befolkning, og dens repræsentanter i Washington, til at tænke på det højere niveau, som er det sande potentiale, der er fremlagt for os, og ikke på niveauet for de kontrollerede 'trivielle selskabslege', som karakteriserer politikken i Washington og i lokale anliggender.

I en diskussion tidligere på dagen med medlemmer af LPAC's Politiske Komite og Videnskabsteam, samt Helga Zepp-LaRouche, understregede Lyndon LaRouche den afgørende rolle, som et fornyet rumprogram spiller for atter at tænde gnisten for optimisme og inspiration omkring spørgsmålet om, hvad menneskets formål i universet er. Den store, tyske rumforsker Krafft Ehrlicke er en vigtig prøvesten i denne bestræbelse, sagde LaRouche, for kampen for at bringe fremskridt inden for videnskab, kultur og økonomi tilbage, som en forenet, indbyrdes forbundet præstation.

»Hele formålet er at forstå, hvad fremtiden bringer, eller *kan* bringe, og fastholde udviklingen på denne basis«, sagde LaRouche. »Det er ligesom hele tiden at holde trit; hele tiden forsøge at gøre noget, der er vigtigere, at opnå det, og dernæst nyde det ... Der må være et element af overraskelse, et element af denne form for udtryk. Det er det, der får det til at virke. Det er ikke noget tomt; det er noget, man skal *få til* at virke.«

LaRouche fortsatte: »Vi lever i vort intellekt. Hvis vi kan tænke kvalificeret, så opererer vi i rummet. Vi bør håbe, at vi vil frigøre os og således bringe menneskeheden til et nyt niveau af præstationer.«

*Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping mødes med Ruslands præsident Putin, Chiles præsident Bachelet, Indiens præsident Modi og Kasahkstans præsident Nazarbayev i sine bestræbelser*

*på at rekruttere nationer til den Nye Silkevejs økonomiske politik.*

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# **»Ideen om den Nye Silkevej imod det globale finanssystems sammenbrud« Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche**

Hovedtale ved 23. nationalkongres for Sammenslutningen af Økonomer i Peru, 17. november, 2016.

*Friedrich Schiller, der er en vidunderlig digter, som Schiller Instituttet er navngivet efter, havde den opfattelse, at der ikke kan være nogen modsigelse mellem at være en patriot, og så at være en verdensborger. Jeg mener, at det er muligt at opnå denne idé i vores tid, for, hvis vi giver hvert barn, hver nyfødt på denne planet, en generel uddannelse, der ikke alene formidler generel historie, geologi, musik, videnskab og de skønne kunster, men også en viden om og kærlighed til de andre kulturers højeste udtryk, den tyske klassik, konfucianisme, Gupta-perioden, Cervantes, Goya, hver eneste kulturs guldalder; så ville disse børn være i stand til at udvikle hele det potentiale, som de hver især kan udfolde, og som kun nogle ganske få undtagelser tidligere kunne udfolde.*

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# Peruvianske økonomers kongres offentliggør konklusion: »Vi deler Helga Zepp-LaRouches perspektiv for global udvikling«

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 25. nov., 2016* – I et dokument, der opsummerer resultaterne af Sammenslutningen af peruvianske økonomers 23. nationalkongres 17.-19. nov., skrev Roberto Vela Tinedo, dekanen for Sammenslutningen af økonomer i Ucayali (der var vært for begivenheden):

»Vi økonomer i Peru, der forsamledes i byen Pucallpa, vil informere den nationale og internationale offentlige mening om vores holdning mht. den nuværende situation i landet og i verden, og erklærer følgende:

1. At efter en analyse af hovedtalen, som dr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche holdt, er vi enige i det perspektiv om global udvikling, som hendes budskab præsenterer, og som kan ses på følgende link: <http://financiardesarrollo.blogspot.pe/2016/11/la-ferrovia-transcontinental-brasil.html> Efter at have understreget dette punkt, fortsatte Vela med sit budskab – der blev sendt til alle 24 regionale økonomsammenslutninger i Peru, med i alt henved 20.000 medlemmer – med at skrive:

6) For at overvinde denne krise, har BRIKS-landene (Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika), under ledelse af Kina og Rusland, foreslået og initieret byggeriet af en ny, finansiel

arkitektur, der har til formål at udvikle nationers fysiske økonomi, i en suveræn relation, hvor alle vinder ('win-win-strategien [original på engelsk]), der knuser det gamle regimes nulsumsspil, under hvilket nogle vinder og andre taber ... Peru må tilslutte sig denne proces for at kunne opnå vækst.

7) Vi må omstrukturere statens økonomiske politik og erstatte den neoliberale model med en model for udvikling af produktiv transformation med egenkapital ...

8) Vi må anvende videnskab, teknologi og innovation i vores økonomiske udvikling som basis for at være konkurrencedygtige ...

11) Vi må skabe et Ministerium for Strategisk Planlægning, der skal formulere en vision for det land, vi ønsker at være ... og have et nyt Ministerium for Teknologi og Produktion ...

16) Det første, store skridt på vejen til industriel udvikling og promovning af videnskabelige og teknologiske evner, er, at Peru, som et paradigmatiske eksempel på denne nye, suveræne relation, hvor alle vinder ('win-win-strategien'), bør vedtage forslaget fra den Kinesiske Folkerepublik om at bygge en transkontinental jernbaneforbindelse langs den nordlige rute, der ville forbinde havnene Santos i Brasilien og Bayovar i Peru og lægge vægt på udviklingen af hundreder af komplementære projekter, såsom landbrug, agroindustri, varefremstilling, fiskeri, havne, kernekraft, petrokemikalier, videnskabelig og teknologisk innovation, vejinfrastruktur, skabelsen af nye intelligente byer og skabelsen af tusinder af jobs, etc.

Efter fire dages overvejelser har vi aftalt at kræve, at centralregeringen [i Peru] vedtager og promoverer byggeriet af dette storprojekt, i betragtning af, at det i øjeblikket er det eneste, der fokuserer på kontinental integration, og som allerede har et underskrevet Forståelsesmemorandum mellem Kinas, Brasiliens og Perus regeringer.«

*Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche under en spørgesession på Schiller Instituttets konference i Essen, Tyskland.*

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# **Xiangshan Forum for Internationale Relationer: Kun udvikling kan gøre en ende på dette kaos**

*11. okt., 2016 – Det 7. Xiangshan Forum i Beijing begyndte i dag. Forummet har temaet, »Opbyg en ny type internationale relationer gennem dialog om sikkerhed og samarbejde«, og det fokuserer stærkt på global sikkerhed og terrorisme. Forummet får fremtrædende dækning på både de russiske og kinesiske, engelsksprogede nyhedssites. Ifølge forummets arrangører deltager over 400 personer, inklusive delegationer fra 59 lande, seks internationale organisationer, kendte politikere og eksperter.*

Den kinesiske forsvarsminister Chang Wanquan sagde i sin åbningstale, at verden i dag gennemgår hidtil usete forandringer.

*»På den ene side er fred, udvikling og win-win-samarbejde tidens trend, med lande, der er tættere forbundet end nogensinde tidligere, og med opkomsten af udviklingslande, især de fremvoksende økonomier, der skubber det internationale magtlandskab over mod en ligevægt«,*

sagde han.

*»På den anden side konfronteres den globale fred og udvikling*



*med nye trusler og udfordringer, og vi bør nøje overvåge nogle nye tendenser i den internationale sikkerhedssituation.»*

Chang knyttede også sikkerhed og udvikling tættere sammen.

*»Krige, konflikter, terrorisme og flygtningekriser har alle deres rødder i en tilbagestående udvikling, og den endelige løsning på disse problemer bør også søges gennem udvikling«,*

sagde Chang. Ifølge Changs mening er den globale, strategiske stabilitet truet, hvilket bevises af

*»visse landes forstærkede militære alliance for at opnå absolut militær dominans og for at søge deres egen, absolutte sikkerhed på bekostning af andre landes sikkerhed. Vi bør afvise den Kolde Krigs forældede mentalitet«,*

sagde Chang og tilføjede, at landene i verden i deres internationale samarbejde bør prioritere *»skabelsen af den nye, globale sikkerhedsarkitektur«*.

*Foto: Kinas forsvarsminister Chang Wanquan holdt en tale på det 7. Xianshan Forum i Beijing, 11. okt., 2016. [foto: mod.gov.cn]*