

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

Engelsk udskrift:

Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle!
The New Silk Road Is The Path to Peace.

LaRouche PAC International Webcast

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

broadcast from larouchepac.com.

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

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

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

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

China and India with the meetings that have occurred between President Modi and President Xi Jinping, as we've reported

previously. We're seeing a realignment underway between China and Japan, which has been one of the leading geopolitical rivalries in the Asia-Pacific region. And of course, we're seeing the historic breakthroughs now occurring in Korea, which

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

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

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

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

been when she first delivered those remarks, look at how far we've come. If we continue to keep our eye on the big picture strategically, and to understand what is at stake, we'll be able

to keep a laser focus on the strategy which she laid out in those

remarks. Remember, we have two paradigms that are now acting on

this planet which cannot continue to coexist. Under the old paradigm of geopolitics in which major powers compete with one another for dominance and hegemony, war is the inevitable consequence, as we've experienced time and time again. Not only

in the 20th Century, but really going all the way back to ancient

Greece; that is the so-called Thucydides trap. But under the New

Paradigm, we recognize that in the age of thermonuclear weapons,

war is no longer a viable option if we wish mankind to survive.

Rather, we must embrace the idea of a community of common destiny, as President Xi Jinping of China has characterized

it;

in which sovereign nations, with mutual respect, cooperate with

each other under the framework of win-win relations and common benefit in confronting and overcoming the common challenges of mankind. That latter New Paradigm is now proving itself, with the great potential that we see for a breakthrough on the Korean

Peninsula serving as an excellent case in point. As you'll see,

the Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road Initiative, is proving to

be the key which is unlocking all of these breakthroughs that we're now watching develop in front of our eyes.

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

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

1] that we have on the screen here. He negotiated the release of

the final American hostages who were being held by North Korea.

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

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

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

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

far as it has been? The key moment in that meeting between President Moon and President Kim Jong-un took place when

President Moon of South Korea handed Kim Jong-un a thumb drive.

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

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

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

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

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

says:

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

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

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

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

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

Dandong, China. But the ultimate plan drawn up by the South

Korean government is much more ambitious. It envisions an additional high-speed line from Seoul to Shinuiju via Pyongyang,

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

100 kilometers an hour and enable heavier loads.

“Most significantly, the plan would connect North Korea to China and Russia, allowing North Korea to ultimately become a crucial connector between East Asia and Europe. The Shinuiju-Dandong crossing is the hub of North Korea’s commerce with China; adding a high-speed train line would go a long way toward facilitating even more trade, in which South Korea could

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

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

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

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

Koreas two largest cities (Seoul and Busan) to North Koreas third

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

GDP per capita (Rajin).

“A version of the inter-Korean railway plan has existed for a while; the two Koreas even had a test run for the rail link in May 2007, having two trains cross the demilitarized zone on two spots.

“[T]here are reasons to be cautiously optimistic this time around. For starters, both South and North Korea specifically want this project. Its also consistent with what their neighboring countries want as well. China is raring to begin the

One Belt One Road Initiative, a massive infrastructure project that would enhance the physical connection between Europe and Asia. The inter-Korean railway could serve as the eastern extension, creating the overland connection between South Korea

and the prosperous Chinese cities across the Yellow Sea from the

Korean Peninsula, including Beijing and Shanghai.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

what a new economic map for the Korean Peninsula entails.

That

article was published last Friday; a week ago.

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

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

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

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

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

proposed in this New Economic Map for the Korean Peninsula as it's being called by the President of South Korea, which is the key to unlocking the potential for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

So, here's that video:

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

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

The

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

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

submitted to Western demands to end their nuclear weapons programs, and were promptly bombed, their leaders killed, and the

nations left in ruins.

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

of years ago, significant steps were being made in a positive, and they remain a basis for hope. Around this time, there was intense deliberation around the first-ever cooperative

Russia-North Korea-South Korea industrial project. The Rason Special Economic Zone, centered around the North Korean port of

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

of
the Tumen River (itself the boundary of Russia, China, and
North
Korea), involved the participation of the major South Korean
steel producer Pasco, the state rail company Korail, and the
shipping company Hyundai Marine; bringing Russian coal through
an
upgraded North Korean port to the South Korean steel factory.
Two main transport corridors would feed into the port region
from
China, Russia, and Mongolia, connect to the trans-Siberian
railroad at Chita[ph] with the most crucial connections
extending
through Korea.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE

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

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

ZEPP-LAROUICHE

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

NARRATOR: China's stated foreign policy of win-win
cooperation, an active program of creating a New Silk Road

development corridor, is a path forward which both North and South Korea can contribute to, and benefit from.

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

NARRATOR: The historic identity of Korea has its roots in the Silk Road. The former capital, Gyeongju, being a major port city on the ancient Silk Road. Just this past August, the inaugural conference of the Silk Road network of universities was held there. At the conference, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke of precisely the need for peace through development and win-win cooperation; while Mike Billington of {EIR} reiterated the need to move forward with projects like the Rason port development project, elaborated in more depth in the recent report, "The Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". It can be jumping-off point for the bonanza which has been spoken of in achieving a peaceful unification of North and South. In addition to this keystone port development project, which can serve as an economic boon to all countries on the Tumen River, crucial rail links should be completed which can allow for the fulfillment of the vision of a Eurasian Land-Bridge extending from Pusan to Rotterdam. Rail originating in South Korea can connect directly to the Chinese New Silk Road Belt through rebuilding connection across the border. And connections in

the

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

integrating roughly 75 million Koreans into a framework of great

economic potential.

South Korea has begun to pave the way for the future of energy – thermonuclear fusion – with their Kaestar

superconducting tokomak device in Daejong. With this frontier potential and an expanded skilled labor force, Korea could demonstrate in an even more dramatic way the possibilities for development when the false debate over limited resources is done

away with. In fact, Korea could help to show mankind what his future could look like. Korea can be a mirror to the world of what a true human culture can look like. This culture has long

placed great value on the performance of beautiful Classical music [music in background]. This is not only the performance of

pieces of the great European composers, but Korea has made its own contribution to a world Classical culture through a genre of

Korean art songs. A particularly beautiful one – “Longing for Kum-kang Mountain”. Rather than being an example of how quickly

the world could devolve into all-out war, a tragedy which our human species cannot and should not enable, a peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could

serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species

can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development.

OGDEN: So, again, that was some excerpts from a video which

was published exactly two years ago today, on May 11, 2016, under the title "Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea." The link to the full video is available in the description below.

But indeed, the concluding words of that video, which was published two years ago, have now proven to be very prescient indeed. "[A] peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development." Those were the words that concluded that video. And that's exactly what we're seeing happening today. The example has been set on the Korean Peninsula. It now serves as a model for what could happen around the world, and how quickly things can change. But think about it, two years ago, while we still had President Barack Obama as President of the United States, and the threat of nuclear war was hanging over our heads like a Sword of Damocles. Two years ago, did anyone imagine that in two years' time we would be experiencing the kind of extraordinary breakthroughs that we're now watching development between those two Presidents? The Presidents of North and South Korea. Did anybody imagine that in two years' time, you could be seeing the cessation of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula? The freeing of all the hostages? The

beginnings of talks to denuclearize the entire peninsula? And these warm gestures of friendship between these two Presidents;
moving in the direction of some form of unification of the economic capabilities of that peninsula? This new economic map
for the Korean Peninsula? Did anybody imagine two years ago that
that's what we would be seeing at this point in time?
Honestly, I produced that video; and even I, at that time, was somewhat incredulous as to how fast this could actually come
into being. If someone had asked me at that time, "Do you really
think that this stalemate, which has been in a state of frozen conflict for twice the amount of time that you have been alive —
over 70 years. Do you honestly believe that two years from now,
we'll be watching the Presidents of these two countries shaking
hands and entering into these historic partnerships?" If somebody had travelled back in time at that point from the present, and shown me this tweet from President Donald Trump, I
would have told them that "No, c'mon, you're pulling my leg!"; including the fact that Donald Trump would be President of the United States. I also would have thought that was a joke. But
in all seriousness, who would have thought that we'd be reading a
tweet [Fig. 4] like this: "Donald J Trump. The highly anticipated meeting between Kim Jong-un and myself will take place in Singapore on June 12. We will both try to make it a very, very special moment for world peace." But that tweet really happened, and this meeting is really set. A few short hours after greeting the three remaining US hostages who had

been

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

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

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

of North Korea and the President of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

creates the basis for a real and durable peace. That basis, as a

positive form of peace, not just a negation of a state of war,

is
this kind of potential for mutually beneficial progress for
all
nations involved. The point is, ideas can truly change the
course of history. The vision which was contained in that
video,
which was produced by LaRouche PAC two years ago, including
the
excerpts which were included from a speech that Helga
Zepp-LaRouche gave in which she called for a mass movement of
economic development; that vision is now becoming real. These
development projects, which are now serving as the vehicle for
peace in Korea, are projects which the LaRouche movement has
been
championing for decades. If you look at this process which is
underway in Korea, together with all of the other development
projects which are now moving forward elsewhere – such as the
Transaqua program in Africa to refill Lake Chad; the Kra Canal
project in Thailand; and countless other projects. The list
goes
on and on. All of these projects which have been promoted by
the
LaRouche movement for decades, all in the context of the idea
of
a New Silk Road as the pathway to peace, these are now moving
forward because of that history-changing initiative which
President Xi Jinping took in 2013, when he launched the One
Belt,
One Road initiative.

The critical point is that this breakthrough in Korea was
made possible only means of the cooperation which took place
between China, the United States, and Russia; this great
powers
cooperation. As Kim Jong-un's second visit to China in less
than
two months which occurred this week proves, President Xi
Jinping

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

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

Jinping the credit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

say yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: when Kim Jong-un and Moon

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

North Korea. And this involves three economic corridors; railway

lines connecting all the way from South Korea through North Korea

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

big discussion, in Moscow in particular, about the Tumen River project. This is fantastic, because this is an economic development plan which involves Russia, China and North Korea, and it would make this region, which is now very little developed, into one of the big transport hubs for all of Asia.

If this program goes ahead well, and the fact that Pompeo was just again in North Korea, preparing the summit between Trump

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

this area of the world from a crisis spot, into one of the most

prosperous regions.

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

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

with

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

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

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

OGDEN: So again, the Korea breakthroughs are a model. This is a proof of principle, and this is a lesson that has to be learned and applied across the world, as Helga LaRouche said; including, emphatically, in the Middle East. So, while these extremely positive developments are taking place in Asia, not only the developments on the Korean Peninsula, but also as we mentioned, the realignment of China and Japan, the opening up of

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

positive developments in the direction of this New Paradigm are

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

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

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

a very dangerous situation developing in that region. Helga Zepp-LaRouche warned that she is quite worried that this decision, under the influence of certain advisors in the Trump

administration, to abandon the Iran nuclear deal, could have a negative impact on the Korea process. She said later in that same webcast that the solution in Iran, the solution in Syria, the solution in the entirety of the Middle East, is to apply the

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

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

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

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

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

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

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

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

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

hopefully European countries, are all agreeing that this region

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

So I would really hope that if President Trump says he has an alternative plan, a more comprehensive plan, that it should absolutely include joint ventures of the United States, Russia, China, India in the development of this region. A beginning was made between President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Modi when they met in Wuhan a week ago, where India and China said they would start joint development projects in Afghanistan, building a railroad from Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China, and that would be the beginning of many other projects to follow. You need a comprehensive development plan for it to work. And so, I would really hope that President Trump would think in that direction, because I think that's the only way it could be stabilized. And I can only say, there must be a complete change in the attitude, because geopolitics is the stuff of which two world wars were made, and due to the fact that we have today May 9, we should really make a solemn commitment, "Never Again!" We cannot have world wars again! And this kind of destabilization has the potential of spinning out of control: If there would be a military conflict between Israel and Iran, which is not to be excluded at this point, it could spin out of control and lead to the extinction of civilization, so this is not stuff to be played with.

OGDEN: So again, as Helga LaRouche declared on January 1st of this year, 2018 must be the year that we end geopolitics. We're seeing a lot of very positive indications in that direction, but we're also seeing the danger that the reaction

against that is leading to a desperation which would be the impetus towards re-igniting these conflict zones and using them

to start a world war-type of situation. So, we have to have a very clear and urgent sense of necessity when we look at what Helga Zepp-LaRouche called for in her New Year's address January

1st of this year.

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

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

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

entire world, and understanding that this great powers relationship is necessary to solve these conflicts worldwide.

So, this is the reason why we've now reprinted an updated form of this mass circulation pamphlet which LaRouche PAC is now

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

Obviously, the three pledges which comprise the LaRouche PAC 2018

campaign program are:

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

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

between the United States and China.]

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

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

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

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

must be brought right here to the United States for the economic

development vision which Lyndon LaRouche has championed here in

the United States for decades].

This would a return to the American System of Alexander Hamilton with the kind of national bank credit creation capabilities that our Federal government was endowed with under

our Constitution, and the use of that to have a crash program for

the development of fusion power. It would be done in conjunction

with Korea, as was mentioned in that video. And also the aggressive re-assertion of an expanded manned exploration of space.

So, that's what's contained in this LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future. As I said, it's now been printed; it's in circulation. You can get your hands either on a print copy, or it's accessible at the link that's in the description to

this video – lpac.co/yt2018. We encourage you; get your hands on that copy. Visit the action center, and become an active volunteer with the LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the

Future.

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

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

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

Det, der står på spil, bag tirsdagens præsidentielle annoncering

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 7. maj. 2018 – Det af britisk efterretning anstiftede forsøg på at »kuppe« præsident Donald Trump gennem afsættelse eller lyssky retsforfølgelse, udkæmpes nu med mere og mere kraft. Lyndon LaRouches bevægelse har bidraget bravt til denne kamp gennem sit »Mueller-dossier«.

De britiske geopolitikeres fremstød for at tvinge Trump ud af præsidentskabet er nu blevet en total krigskonfrontation med Rusland og Kina, som bruger iscenesatte begivenheder til at forsøge at tvinge Trump ind i krige, hvis de ikke kan tvinge ham ud. De »udbryder-allierede« Israel og Saudi-Arabien bedriver krigsmageri imod Iran, Syrien og Libanon og begår folkemord imod Yemen; men de virkelige mål er Rusland og Kina.

Husk, at *formålet* for kampen mod det britiske anti-Trump-kup var et nyt paradigme for internationalt samarbejde mellem

store nationer, for fred og en genopretning af den økonomiske proces efter det ødelæggende London/Wall Street-krak i 2007-08 og Bush- og Obama-administrationernes konstante krige. Trumps planer for et sådant samarbejde og en sådan genopbygning, og imod sådanne krige, var grunden til, at amerikanerne kæmpede for at bevare ham i embedet. Det var grunden til, at de britiske geopolitikere og eliterne fra »Gamle Europa« erklærede ham krig.

For faktisk at besejre det britiske kup mod præsidenten kræver det, at vi besejrer den britiske krigskonfrontation mod Rusland og opnår dette nye paradigme. Og amerikanere kan ikke søge fred og økonomisk genoplivning samtidig med, at de tolererer forsøget på at tvinge præsident Trump ud – for i stedet at bringe en krigspræsident ind, som vi ikke behøver nævne her, og en Kongres, der forsøger at vedtage sanktioner, der fører til krig.

I det årti, der er gået, siden dette forfærdelige, globale krak og økonomiske kollaps i 2008, har Kina båret faklen for økonomisk vækst og for kredit til ny og mere produktiv vækst, næsten alene. I Bælte & Vej Initiativet, der har eksisteret siden 2013, og som Rusland har tilsluttet sig, og med voksende støtte fra Japan og samarbejde fra Indien, ligger det nye paradigme, som menneskeheden behøver.

Det boomer: Handel mellem Kina og de 71 nationer, der nu på signifikant vis deltager i Bælte & Vej, røg op på \$1,45 billion i 2017 med en stigning på mere end 10 % om året. Det er mere end handlen mellem USA og Kina og handlen mellem Vesteuropa og Kina lagt sammen, og med en næsten ligelig balance mellem eksport og import til og fra Kina. Disse lande bygger i fællesskab nye, højteknologisk infrastruktur, der øger deres befolkningers produktivitet.

I modsætning hertil klagede tyske industriselskaber i denne uge bittert til deres regering over, at de seneste, anti-russiske sanktioner gav dem store tab og sagde, »Behovet for

en politisk strategi for deeskalering er åbenlyst klart. Der er politikere nok, der forårsager konflikter eller vælger en konfronterende fremgangsmåde. Vi har brug for folk, der bygger broer, folk, der har modet til at indsætte deres politiske kapital til fordel for gensidig forståelse.« En sjælden indsigt for Tyskland.

Ved ikke at vedtage et nyt paradigme, står USA over for endnu et finanskraak; og det spilder den stærke relation, præsident Trump har med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping og tydeligvis ønsker at have med Ruslands præsident Putin.

Produktivitet er det, den amerikanske, såkaldte »genrejsning« mangler; produktivitet og kreativitet i betydningen af Lyndon LaRouches »Fjerde Lov«, som kræver et »forceret program for fusionskraft og rumforskning«. LaRouchePAC's brochure, *Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej*^[1], er nu ude i en tredje, massecirkuleret udgave til dette formål.

[1] Se også LaRouchePAC Monday Update: A Strategy for Victory: LaRouchePAC's 2018 Campaign to Win the Future, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3geTipW7Wkw>

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump går om bord på Marine One på Joint Base Andrews. 5. maj, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Andrea Hanks)

Mandagsopdatering fra LaRouchePAC: En strategi for

sejr: LaRouchePAC's kampagne 2018 for at vinde fremtiden

**Det nye paradigme eksisterer
allerede;
Tiden er inde til at handle
på optimisme!**

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 30. jan., 2018 – Vi befinder os ved et punkt, hvor det Nye Paradigme for global udvikling allerede eksisterer. Folk i Vesteuropa og USA ved det måske ikke; men det Gamle Paradigme er forsvundet. Den Nye Silkevej er nu den fremtrædende politik internationalt og giver solid grund til optimisme og handling.

Alle andre steder end i de transatlantiske nationer er der strategiske alliancer i gang. I Østasien arbejder den japanske premierminister Shinzo Abe aktivt sammen med Rusland og Kina om økonomiske projekter og projekter for fred. I Afrika er Bælte & Vej Initiativets fremskridt dramatisk og blev yderligere fremmet med den kinesiske udenrigsministers årlige, afrikanske turne her først på året. Selv i Europa er nationer nu fuldt og helt engageret i Silkevejshandel og infrastrukturbyggeri. I de amerikanske lande, syd for USA, udstedte nationerne i Sammenslutningen af Latinamerikanske og Caribiske Stater (CELAC) på topmødet i denne måned, en formel erklæring om forpligtelse til at arbejde sammen med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet. I sidste uge anerkendte selv

præsident Michel Temer fra Brasilien BVI's momentum under sin deltagelse i Davos Forum.

»Det Nye Paradigme går frem på en meget dramatisk måde«, understregede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag. »Amerikanere bør være optimistiske med hensyn til, at USA kan bevæges.« Med sin »Kampagne for at vinde fremtiden« 2018 Platform for de amerikanske midtvejsvalg, fremlægger LaRouche PAC Political Action Committee de eneste løsninger til USA's manifesterede problemer: LaRouches Fire Love for økonomisk genrejsning, og USA's tilknytning til BVI. Det forholder sig således, uanset, hvad præsident Donald Trump siger eller ikke siger i sin State of the Union-tale tirsdag aften.

Zepp-LaRouche påpegede et parallelt tilfælde, hvor annoncering af et politisk skift kom i sin tid: nemlig det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ, SDI. Udarbejdet af Lyndon LaRouche, hvis medarbejdere, inklusiv i republikanske kredse, i årevis arbejdede for vedtagelse af en ny politik for laserforsvar og økonomi, i samarbejde med Sovjetunionen, blev dette LaRouche-koncept slet ikke anerkendt af præsident Ronald Reagan i dennes State of the Union-taler. Og så, lige pludselig, den 23. marts 1983, indkaldte Reagan til en særlig tv-transmitteret tale om national sikkerhed og annoncerede SDI, og hvor han, som LaRouche havde specificeret, foreslog, at USA og Sovjetunionen arbejdede sammen for at udvikle teknologi, baseret på nye, fysiske principper for forsvar mod ballistiske missiler, og som understregede de heraf følgende fordele på økonomi- og fredsområdet, for hele menneskeheden.

I dag står det frygteligt klart, at alternativet til LaRouche-programmet for de »Fire Love«, er kaos, hvis ikke krig. Der kommer nu alle mulige advarsler frem om det umiddelbart forestående, finansielle blow-out. Selv Goldman Sachs har udstedt advarsler til sine kunder. Faldet på Dow Jones Index på 400 points i dag er et varsel og tegn for dem, der tilbyder »markederne«.

Vi befinder os i en periode med tumult, i enhver henseende, men, hvis tilstrækkeligt mange mennesker handler med beslutsomhed og mod, kan det transatlantiske område vindes for det Nye Paradigme. I dag tilskyndede seniorstatsmand Lyndon LaRouche: »Lad os så gøre det!«

Foto: Kina i rødt; medlemmerne af Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank i orange. De 6 foreslåede korridorer i sort. (Lommes / Wikimedia)

Genopbyg Amerikas hjerteland: Fra 'Rustbæltet' til 'Bælte & Vej'. LaRouche PAC Internationale Webcast, 26. jan., 2018

Vært Matthew Ogden: I dag har jeg en særlig gæst, Bill Roberts, som er med fra Detroit, Michigan. Bill Roberts er LaRouche PAC's kampagnekoordinator for Midtvesten, og vi har også set hans succes mht. at være kandidat til kongressen, hvor han vandt 41 % af stemmerne i det demokratiske primærvalg i Michigan.

Titlen på vores udsendelse i dag er »Genopbyg Amerikas hjerteland: Fra 'Rustbæltet' til 'Bælte & Vej'«. Vores tema i dag er at se på kampagneplatformen til 2018-valget, som LaRouche PAC har udgivet og nu mobiliserer for på nationalt plan, og se på dette gennem Midtvestens linser, det såkaldte

'Rustbælte', der engang var motor for økonomisk vækst i hele USA. Dette er vort lands produktive hjerteland, og dette har været epicentret for kollapset i vareproduktion og den specialiserede arbejdsstyrke i USA. Dette udgør kernen i vores evne til at bringe USA ind i en ny æra for store projekter og økonomisk udvikling, der typificeres af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ; heraf titlen på vores udsendelse, »Genopbyg Amerikas hjerteland: Fra 'Rustbæltet' til 'Bælte & Vej'«.

Kerneindholdet i LaRouche PAC's valgplatform 2018 er, at USA's præsidentskab omgående må vedtage Lyndon LaRouches fire økonomiske love og gå ind i en win-win-relation med Kinas Nye Silkevej. LaRouches fire økonomiske love er præcis det, der er nødvendigt lige nu, hvis vi ønsker at få midlet til at gå ud af det, der synes at være en »ingen udgang«-situation. Vi er nu i en nedtælling på fire dage til præsident Trumps State of the Union-tale på tirsdag. I takt med denne nedtælling, har vi optrappet vores kampagne nationalt for at sætte dette på dagsordenen: LaRouches fire økonomiske love, og USA må gå med i den Nye Silkevej.

At dømme umiddelbart ud fra præsident Trumps tale her til morgen på Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum, så vil han få brug for en 'omvendelse på vejen til Damaskus' i løbet af weekenden for at komme til at forstå, at, nej – at tale om en aktiemarkedsboble og \$7 billion i såkaldt »tilføjet værdi« eller merværdi på Wall Street, udgør ikke en økonomisk genrejsning! Faktisk udgør det selve problemet. Dette er præcis, hvad William White, tidligere cheføkonom for Den internationale Betalingsbank (BIS), advarede om i et interview, han gav i Davos til Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, og hvor han diskutererede det faktum, at vi praktisk taget uundgåeligt har kurs mod det transatlantiske finanssystems kollaps, af præcis denne grund: de billige penge, nulrente-politikken, der er blevet gennemført af Federal Reserve og den Europæiske Centralbank (ECB), har skabt det, som William White kaldte et »Catch-22«, et Punkt 22. Hvis disse rentesatser

forbliver lave, vil vi have kurs mod en hyperinflationsekspllosion af penge i systemet, og det vil føre os til en Weimar-stil hyperinflation, som vi så det i 1923. Men hvis ECB og Fed beslutter at hæve renten, vil »zombie-bankerne« og »zombieselskaberne«, der i de seneste flere år har eksisteret, baseret på denne politik med nulrente, billige penge og kvantitativ lempelse, kollapse indad, og vi vil få et kollaps af systemet i denne retning.

Ud fra William Whites standpunkt, så har denne advarsel »ingen udgang«.

Der er faktisk en udgang, og vi ved nøjagtig, hvad det er, og dette er, hvad præsident Trump omgående må vedtage. Udgangen består i Lyndon LaRouches fire økonomiske love: Rejs en brandmur i form af Glass-Steagall mellem kommerciel bankvirksomhed og de produktive investeringer, og så alt det møg, vi har i form af spekulativ værdi på Wall Street og City of London. Lad dette møg tørre ud og blæse væk; men beskyt de nødvendige, produktive, kommercielle bankvirksomhedsaspekter af vores økonomi. Erstat den spekulative økonomi med et kreditsystem i Hamiltons tradition, hvor man tager billioner af dollars i statslig kredit, via en ny Nationalbank, og dirigerer det, ikke til spekulation, men derimod til reel, fysisk værdi: til storskala infrastrukturprojekter, store projekter, nye industrier, vareproduktion og til en forøgelse af arbejdskraftens produktive evne i USA's arbejdsstyrke; og især – som vi skal diskutere her i dag – i Midtvestens tidligere produktive arbejdsstyrke, og ligeledes bringe USA ind i dette store nye projekts Nye Silkevej.

Dette er, hvad præsident Trump må forstå om økonomi, og vi er i en nedtælling på fire dage til State of the Union, til at sætte dette på dagsordenen. Vores job slutter på ingen måde her; men formålet med denne 2018-valgplatform, som LaRouche PAC har udgivet, er tværtimod at vinde en kampagne, essentielt, for USA's præsidentskab. Vi er naturligvis ikke i et præsidentvalgår, og præsident Trump er den behørigt valgte

præsident og vil være vores præsident for de næste tre år, mindst, på trods af bestræbelserne fra Russiagate-kuppets side og hans opponenter, der forsøger at vælte hans præsidentskab; men den kampagne, vi kører, er en kampagne for USA's præsidentskabs *politik*: Det er en kampagne for at vinde *kampen om præsidentskabets politik*.

I dag skal vi diskutere strategien, og Midtvesten, eller USA's industrielle hjerteland, er et af de afgørende elementer i denne strategi. Om lidt vil I få at se, at præsident Trumps sejr i 2016-valgene, i realiteten skyldtes hans sejr i Midtvesten. Han var i stand til at bryde det, der kaldes den »Demokratiske blå brandmur«, og han vendte fire store, tidligere industrielle rustbæltstater, der havde stemt demokratisk, siden valget af FDR i præsidentielle valg; og han vendte dem og vandt disse stater: Pennsylvania, Michigan og Wisconsin, for ikke at tale om hans sejre i Ohio.

Hvordan gjorde han det? Han adresserede selve det faktum, at både det Republikanske og det Demokratiske Parti havde indgået en 'aftale med djævelen' om en konsensus om, begge at være partiet for frihandel og post-industrialisering. Kandidat Trump sprængte hele denne konsensus i stykker, gik ind og sagde, »Jeg er imod frihandel, vi vil nedlukke NAFTA«, og han sagde i særdeleshed, »vi vil bringe industri tilbage til hjertelandet«. Vi vil få ny vareproduktion, nye jobs, og han krævede endda en »ny industriel revolution«.

Jeg vil gerne give lidt baggrund, før vi kommer til diskussionen, om, hvad det var, præsident Trump fik adgang til, hvad enten, han helt var klar over det eller ej. Men dette er i produktivitetens ånd, og jeg vil faktisk hævde, at dette ikke er Trump-vælgerskaren, men at det er »LaRouche-vælgerskaren«. Og det, vi vil gøre med denne kampagne for at lægge 2018 LaRouche PAC-plattformen på bordet, er, at vi vil organisere denne vælgerskare omkring denne vision, de Fire Loves økonomiske program, og vi vil bruge denne indflydelse til at skabe en revolution i USA's præsidentskabs økonomiske

politik.

Lad os gå lidt tilbage i tiden, til det industrielle kraftcenter, som Midtvesten var kendt som, før det fik lov at sygne hen og blive til 'rustbæltet'. Dette skete pga. Franklin Roosevelts mobilisering under Anden Verdenskrig, med at tage det, som var bilindustriens maskinværktøj til biler – i Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin og i det vestlige Pennsylvania – og at tilpasse disse bilfabrikker og bruge den specialiserede arbejdsstyrke til at lancere det, der blev kaldt »Demokratiets arsenal«.

Så lad os nu gå lidt tilbage i tiden og se på denne nyhedsfilm fra Anden Verdenskrig, og I vil få at se, hvad vi mener, når vi taler om Franklin Roosevelts Demokratiets arsenal.

(Engelsk udskrift af resten af udsendelsen:)

[Video]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT: We must be the great arsenal of democracy.

NARRATOR: President Roosevelt makes an unprecedented 9,000 mile tour of the United States, to see for himself the nation at war. Visiting armament plants from coast to coast, he stops at the giant Chrysler tank arsenal, where he sees the Army's latest mechanized monsters, tested as they come from assembly lines. Then, on to one of Henry Ford's great bomber plants, where the President and First Lady are greeted by Mr. Ford and General Manager Sorensen. Plane workers, delighted with the surprise visit, show the President that wartime production is meeting the goal set,

many
plants exceeding their quotas.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: We shall send you, in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns: That is our purpose and our pledge!

NARRATOR: And the President's words meant action. America became the Arsenal of Democracy. ...

Working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, where General Motors is undertaking to produce more than 10% of all war matériel fabricated from metal. Thousands of workmen in four GM

divisions turn out machineguns in a mass-production basis. Output is months ahead of schedule...

General Motors has pioneered in applying mass production methods to the manufacture of aircraft. Work goes on day and night under the adept fingers of General Motors men and women. They are producing an avalanche of weapons for victory in General

Motors manufacturing centers all over America. Machine tools, the master tools of industry and of victory are made at a constantly increasing rate... [end video]

OGDEN: So "machine tools, the master tools of industry and victory" are made at an ever-increasing rate. *That* was the Arsenal of Democracy. *That* was Franklin Roosevelt's economic program.

Now, what happened? President Trump, in the 2016 election did what all other candidates have refused to do: He refused to

take what he called the "forgotten men and women" of the United

States, very much so, these formerly industrial, skilled labor force, and he said, you will be the forgotten men and women no more.

Contrast that to what Hillary Clinton did, where she took

these states – Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin – took them for granted, and in fact, never even *went* to Wisconsin for a campaign event – and lo and behold, on Election Night, surprise, surprise, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, all went for Trump. And in fact, that was the key to his winning the U.S. Presidency.

How did he do it? Well, let me play this clip for you from President Trump's going to Ypsilanti, Michigan to the Willow Run auto factory, and where he discusses the Arsenal of Democracy, and calls for the creation of new industrial revolution.

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: Great Americans of all backgrounds built the Arsenal of Democracy, including the legendary Rosie the Riveter, who worked here at Willow Run. You know that. [cheers]

Seventy-five years ago, during the Second World War, thousands of American workers filled this very building, to build the great new airplanes, the B-24 Liberator, at peak production – listen to this – it's not the country that we've been watching over the last 20 years: They were building one B-24 *every single hour*. [cheers] We don't hear that, we don't hear that any more, do we?

We'll be back, we'll be back, soon. The most amazing people.

And while that's incredible, it's a tribute, really, to the teamwork, determination and patriotism that lives on today, in each and every one of you. Great people – you're great people.

Now, these hundreds of acres that defended our democracy are going to help build the cars and cities of the future. So I

ask

you, – that's fine, 'cause you're rushed – so I ask you today to join me in daring to believe that this facility, this city, and this nation, will once again shine with industrial might.

[cheers]

I'm asking you to place your faith in the American worker and these great American companies. [applause] I'm also asking

you, to respect, and place your faith in companies from foreign

lands that come here to build their product. We love them, too.

Right? We love them, too. [applause]

I'm asking all of the companies here, today, to join us, in this new industrial revolution: Let us put American workers, American families, and American dreams first, once again. May God bless the American worker. May God bless the Motor City. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you, thank

you. [cheers]

[end video]

OGDEN: And there you have it. So let's put on the screen here, the electoral map, and this is a very interesting map [Fig.

1] and I'm actually going to ask Bill Roberts to discuss it with

us a little bit. But this was published by the *Washington Post*

immediately after the election victory by President Trump. And you'll see here, the title is "The Former Obama Strongholds Sealed the Election for Trump." And I'll let Bill describe what

we're looking at, but you'll see there, the concentration is in

the rust belt, in the former industrial heartland, there, and that's the region of the country we're talking about here,

right

now.

So Bill, tell us what we're looking at in that map and explain to us exactly what the strategy for victory here, has to be.

BILL ROBERTS: Sure. Matt, let me just start out by saying that there was recently an article published by a local representative, representing Macomb County [Michigan], I think

one of those counties that was an Obama-voting county, probably

voted for Obama twice, and then shifted and voted for Trump.

What this local elected official was arguing for a decent high-wage, what's called a prevailing wage, for union employees.

And he made the point in that document that this policy actually

started with Henry Ford; it started with Henry Ford's decision that he was going to pay his workers \$5 a day to produce cars, and this wage would allow them to be able to buy the car that they were producing. So this is the coalition of producers which

we now have to mobilize to define, the standard of competence on

which national elected officials are going to run their campaigns.

Now, let me bring back up this map, here: What you're looking at, these are the districts across the country that voted

for Obama twice, as in the dark yellow; and in the light yellow

are districts that voted for Obama once. But all of these shaded

areas then were the counties that switched, that swung and voted

for Donald Trump in 2018. So these are traditionally Democratic areas, where Trump went in and campaigned, where Hillary Clinton did not, and he really made his focus the “forgotten men and women,” who were part of this very advanced – I think “rust belt” is a kind of derogatory term, because in fact, the labor forces associated with these regions, whether they be farmers or skilled workers, produce extremely advanced products, to the tolerances of a thousandth of an inch, or even smaller. And Trump tapped into something that Lyndon LaRouche identified later, which is that, this was part of actually a global process of voters rejecting the failures, the failed policies of the trans-Atlantic financial system, the destruction of the skilled workforce; the overrunning of these areas with an epidemic of drugs, of opiates; the failed regime-change wars. And they voted for the policy, and not the party. And so, these are obviously going to be areas in which both the parties are going to be looking in the election to try to swing the vote. The problem is, neither party has the policies that can address the dire situation that these forgotten men and women find themselves in. Neither party’s leadership has a competent program to be able to directly address these blue collar and rural districts in the upper Midwest, in terms of the kind of economic destruction they’ve seen. So, it really falls upon the campaign of the LaRouche Political Action Committee, and what we have to find is the standard of competent that can actually rebuild these areas. The LaRouche Four Laws, the identification of the necessity of the

United States cooperating with China and countries that we can align our credit systems with, in order to actually capitalize a national infrastructure bank and a full economic recovery. I would just say that, you know, you have Democrats on the one hand, who continue to push the fraud of the Russiagate investigation, as if this hasn't been disproven, and moved to other slanders against Trump, such as the Durbin fraud of the racist remarks that Trump allegedly said. None of the voters in these swing areas, they absolutely hate this kind of stuff. And then, on the Republican side, Trump has really got to be able to break with this GOP/Wall Street backed leadership orientation within his own party, in order to be able to address, similarly, this voting base. Because Wall Street- backed policies are not going to finance an economic recovery. Trump has already said that the public-private partnerships are not going to function to build the vast amount of infrastructure that's required. So the LaRouche Political Action Committee and our team here in the Midwest, are looking at races of interest, not necessarily ones that are going to come down to Republicans versus Democrat, but maybe even ones where there's an interesting difference in the party primary first – in other words, in the immediate period, in the immediate campaigns, is there an Obama-backed candidate, for example, who is running against someone who has the support of building trades, of engineering societies? Has a real interest in the revival of the productive economy, and this is our domain to shape.

As you said Matt, this is really a LaRouche constituency. And I've been in these areas: I mean, these are people, that voted Democrat in every election in their entire life, and then they voted for Donald Trump. And it was the question of the "fair trade not free trade," it was the issue of bringing back manufacturing; it was the commitment to seeking solutions beyond geopolitics, beyond the regime-change wars that have been, really disproportionately hitting these post-industrial and urban communities that have made up a disproportionate number in the Armed Forces recruitment. So, if you look, there is 53% of these communities that shifted over and voted for Trump after having voted for Obama: This is an interesting demographics of producers who are clamoring for real leadership. There is a profound, profound vacuum of leadership, that I know from our forays into the state legislatures in the recent weeks, are really demanding a way in which – and they have not found this solution outside of what we have presented to them – but a way in which you can actually capitalize, a sustained and thorough, scientific-driven, infrastructure-driven economic recovery over the next 10, 15, 20 years. And what strikes these local elected officials more than anything, is that they have not been presented with any other plan at all that even identifies an approach to amassing the kind of investment that you will get with the LaRouche plan and that you will get with the cooperation of the United States with China and with countries like Japan.

So, I think it's an extremely fertile situation if we intervene with a kind of vigor now to define the only competent solution which exists for candidates and for constituency groups to demand that those candidates campaign on.

OGDEN: And that's exactly the declared intention of this 2018 Platform from LaRouche PAC, is to seek out those constituency groups, but more so to create those constituency groups that are going to, through leadership and organization, will demand this scientifically informed economic agenda; what LaRouche has laid out. Glass-Steagall to erect a firewall; reorganize the financial system; national banking as Alexander Hamilton did it; trillions of dollars in Federal credit for infrastructure, new industries, productive employment; and then all under a driver. Like the same kind of driver you saw there for the Arsenal of Democracy; that was a mission orientation. The kind of mission orientation that we need today is the space program and for fusion power. These are the kinds of drivers that create the top-down organization that economic activity can participate in, and then will feed into and have a self-reproducing kind of increase in productivity. Now what happened in Detroit, and what happened in Michigan, and what happened in the Midwest, was not something that was just a crisis of the last few years. This has been decades and decades in the making, and it goes back even before NAFTA. What occurred was a loss of that commitment that Franklin Roosevelt had to productivity and to productive employment. We actually, Bill, you and I worked together to produce a video several

years

ago, around the time that Detroit was forced to declare bankruptcy. It was called "Detroit: A Test Case for Genocide".

In that video, we put together an animated graphic that showed the population increase in Detroit due to the mobilization around

the Arsenal of Democracy; but then following that, and with the

abandonment of that commitment to industrial production, the population decrease which has occurred for several decades, and

which has now gotten to a critical point. So, this is actually

an animated population graphic, and I would like to just put this

on the screen. You can listen to the narration there. This is

from the original video, "Detroit: A Test Case for Genocide".

VIDEO: The population of Detroit began to explode around the turn of the 20th Century; increasing exponentially around 1910. However, with the crash of 1929 and the onset of the Great

Depression, the population of Detroit began to level off and even

decline for the first time in its history. It wasn't until Franklin Roosevelt's Arsenal of Democracy that the population began to grow again, surging to its maximum in 1950 with a population of over 1.8 million people; making Detroit the fifth

largest city in the United States at the time.

However, after 1950, the population began to drop once again, slowly at first, but accelerating over time. By the year

2000, the population had collapsed to under a million, and by 2010 to 713,000; less than the population was a century

before.

A more than 60% drop from its peak in 1950; a loss of over 1 million people. This will only continue to accelerate at an ever-increasing rate under the bankers' dictatorship now controlling the city. [END VIDEO]

OGDEN: That was the despair and the crisis which really has been many generations in the making in Michigan, in Detroit, that

Lyndon LaRouche was seeking to resolve when he called for a new

re-tooling of the auto industry back in 2012 to 2013, and even prior to that around the bankruptcy of the Big Three

[automakers]. What he was calling for at that time, was to say

"Let's re-tool the auto industry, and let's use this machine tool

capability – the 'make anything' industry – to build the kinds of lock and dams, the bridges, the high-speed rail, the components for nuclear power plants; the kind of materiel that you would need to mobilize an emergency economic recovery of the

United States. The fact that that wasn't done, has created even

worse conditions of impoverishment and despair. As you pointed

out, Bill, some of the pockets of the worst opioid epidemic are

in these former industrial, former skilled labor communities.

This is the constituency which elected President Trump, but what

has to happen if President Trump is going to deliver on the promises that he made? How is this going to be mobilized? What kind of economic recovery, what form is that going to take now from the standpoint of the Midwest?

ROBERTS: Well, if the news media had actually reported what

Trump did when he was in China, Trump secured \$254 billion in direct investment into these various states you're talking about.

West Virginia, which has been decimated by Obama and by the drug

epidemic, West Virginia is set up to receive \$84 billion in direct investments from a Chinese company, as a result of the trip that Donald Trump took to China and the friendly cooperation

of China and the United States, facilitated through these two leaders – the President of China and President Trump. Now, that's more money than any known proposal proposes to have the Federal portion, the Federally-funded, matched portion of investment in U.S. infrastructure. You look at any plan coming

from Democrats, that's more money than the Federal government is

going to capitalize in an infrastructure program. So, the first

question on anyone's mind who now knows that – if you tell that

to them – since the media is not readily reporting that is, "How

is China able to invest so much in infrastructure?" Of course,

the answer is that China has an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank; that's how China is able to capitalize these vast development programs across the continent of Asia into Africa.

Now of course, China and Japan are both willing to put probably a total of about \$1 trillion or more into capitalizing a

policy bank in the United States. It doesn't have to be a direct

investment. A number of direct investments by China were rejected on the basis of supposed security concerns. So, they don't have to be direct investments, but we can simply capitalize

a national bank and then utilize the approach we have in the past, such as a new gas tax, to finance such debt, such a national banking structure. I think this is something that used to be very commonplace; this is how Franklin Roosevelt did things, this is how Abraham Lincoln did things, and it's a kind of forgotten method. If this would have been reported that, in fact, this is the dynamic that exists in the world that is driving massive development throughout the planet, then everyone would be talking about this already. Everyone would be wanting to know how China is able to do this. They would be demanding that the very Henry C Carey system that the Chinese love to study so much is exactly the basis on which we now unleash a 10-15 year process of massive infrastructure investment; and that the way that you pay for this, is through massive revolutionary breakthroughs in technology keyed off of breakthroughs in the manned space mission and the expansion of NASA, and in fusion power. That it's the revolutionary scientific advancements, not money per se, which actually is what pays for this process. The Chinese understand this, too; which you can see in their fusion program and in their highly developed and growing space program. The media has certainly been aiding and abetting an unfortunate process in this country; where the elections will tend to be very partisan, low level, least common denominator kinds of discussions; hot-button topics. But it doesn't have to be. Everything that we've just gone through here in terms of

the
history of how the United States has been a productive country
and has been a scientifically revolutionary country driven by
the
machine tool sector, and has had institutions that make it
possible to finance such revolutionary developments; that
these
are not only available to the United States, but that this is
already a process driving most of the world. In fact, the
President of the United States has been the most open
President,
and is very open to working with these other countries within
this very sort of dynamic. So again, our objective – we have
to
sort of evangelize; because there are so many people out there
who, if they simply knew what was happening in the world and
if
they had the LaRouche Four Laws solution at their fingertips,
they would gladly demand it. They would gladly reach across
the
aisle to work – Republicans working with Democrats on
mobilizing
big Federal expenditures for infrastructure; Democrats gladly
dropping the insane anti-Trump tirades, and instead urging him
to
break with Wall Street, and reach across the aisle and work
with
Republicans who are willing to collaborate on an anti-Wall
Street
policy, an American System policy along with Trump. So, we
found
tremendous openness.
But we don't want to just go to the candidates for the
endorsement and for them to campaign on these policies – on
the
New Silk Road, on ending the coup against the President, and
on

LaRouche's Four Laws. But rather, we want to get to their base of support – the skilled labor unions, the professional organizations, the engineers, the voting blocs in general and the state legislatures, the super constituents. We have to have an accelerated process of educating these individuals on the unique LaRouche solution that you are not going to get from the party leadership at this point, who are really too much stuck in the old paradigm. But if we introduce these constituents to the New Paradigm, sure, of course, gladly they will take that instead of this lame discussion that you'll otherwise get at these candidates' debates.

OGDEN: And LaRouche PAC is uniquely positioned to do that; that's why it's so necessary that we put out this platform, this statement of intent and that we're conducting a national mobilization. LaRouche PAC, especially there in the Midwest with the productive labor force, the working class constituency, LaRouche PAC has an extraordinary amount of authority on the ground among those kinds of labor organizations and productive workers. I would say also Bill, you personally have an extraordinary amount of authority because of what you have been engaged in there for years; including, as I mentioned at the beginning, a Congressional campaign that you ran in 2012 there. You got 41% of the vote in the 11th Congressional District there in the 2012 Democratic primary. Now, I'd actually like to play a clip for our viewers of

testimony that you gave in front of the Detroit City Council in 2012, when this entire rigging of the LIBOR rate came up and the city was dealing with “Oh my gosh! How are we going to repay these debts and are we going to have to declare bankruptcy?” Here’s the intervention that you made around Glass-Steagall and the necessity of immediately instituting this kind of Franklin Roosevelt policy. So, this is testimony from July 24, 2012 at the Detroit City Council.

ROBERTS

: My name is Bill Roberts. I am running for U.S. Congress, and I do so for the same reason I’m here today, which is that if I were not here to say what I’m saying today, no one would say it. I’m calling on the Detroit City Council to reject any cuts that endanger the lives of human beings, and instead to publicly call for and fight for the reinstatement of House Resolution 1489, the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall; which both Congressmen from Detroit are co-sponsors of, to break up the too-big-to-fail banks. The reason why I bring this up today is because it is clear that 75% of major cities enter into interest rate swaps. These interest rate swaps were rigged against cities at the highest level; at the LIBOR – the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate. This is murder. This is not insider trading; this is murder. It has resulted in cuts to departments that have killed people. There are people at the highest level involved

in

this. I call upon the Detroit City Council to stand up and have the guts to tell the private bankers that they are going to jail.

OGDEN: Now, within the next year, Detroit was forced to declare bankruptcy under Rick Snyder and financial manager Kevyn

Orr. And exactly one year later, in July of 2013, Lyndon LaRouche went on record and was asked what has to be done to save

the city of Detroit, to save the entire industrial heartland, and

what kinds of solutions are on the table? He talked about Glass-Steagall, but he talked about an expanded Glass-Steagall solution. So, I'd like to just play this clip from Lyndon LaRouche for you.

LYNDON LAROUCHE: What is the situation of the United States in terms of its economic development over the period, say the last really effective Presidency went down? What happened, particularly with two terms of the Bush family and this latest phenomenon, is that the economy of the United States virtually does not exist. And that's true in the case of the auto industry

in particular, which is the center of this whole thing with Detroit, is the auto industry. It's not just the auto industry

in Michigan, nor is it in the northern states around Michigan. It goes all the way through the entire system – north, south, east and west. The U.S. economy does no longer function! And there is no hope for this nation under the present conditions, unless we change those conditions radically. Therefore, we have

lost the auto industry. Do you know how important the auto industry was? Do you know how important back in 2005 and so

forth when we fought to save the auto industry? And I was playing a leading part in that fight. Do you realize what happened when the auto industry went down? Do you realize that we no longer are a nation capable of meeting our own needs? Look at the food supply. What's the food supply of the United States? How do parts of the farm area work? Nothing works! Especially since George W Bush became President. Since that point, there has been a disintegration throughout Europe and throughout the United States and other parts of the world. We no longer have a sustainable economy. What we have is the possibility, with special efforts, to revive the economy. Now, what we're going to have to do – we've got some people in Detroit, for example. They're unemployed, essentially. There are few of them left in the other odd industries that they fled into as machine tool specialists and so forth. What we're going to do is create a new industry, based on the core of the skilled people who can play a key leading part in assembling a replacement for what used to be called the auto industry. The real name for the auto industry as it was since World War II, is the machine tool industry; that's its character. So, our job is, in the case of Detroit, you cannot solve this economic problem by sitting there or by following some politician's recipes. What we can do is seize control of the situation. Only through Glass-Steagall can we save the United States; otherwise the

United States is doomed without Glass-Steagall. Because there is no agriculture, there is no machine tool system, there is no labor production of any significance; that's it. So therefore, unless we get Glass-Steagall in, we will not be able to make an immediate change from the kind of economy on which you're operating now, which is a hopeless failure. By changing quickly to bring agriculture back, to build up the water systems that we need for feeding our people; all these things depend upon Glass-Steagall. Not just Glass-Steagall itself, but an expanded version of Glass-Steagall. Therefore, the issue is, unless we can seize the hands of power in the United States and organize the government to behave like the government, not like it's been doing recently; and go in there and put Glass-Steagall into effect quickly. Having done that, we're going to have to – in addition to Glass-Steagall – we're going to have to create a credit system to supplement Glass-Steagall in order to finance the things that have to be built up in terms of production which are needed to restore this nation. Without those actions, there's no hope. You don't have a chance; there is no other option. Grab the United States; put it back to business as best you can, and use some innovation. But above all, apply Glass-Steagall as I know how to do it; and some other people also know. The very fact that we restore the confidence of the people in their own nation – that is, the

United States – by taking immediate action; which means large amounts of fundraising and fund contributions to get farming and industry back going immediately. We have to have – just as Roosevelt did during the period of the onset of the Depression, his first years. We had people; we put them to work. They weren't really producing anything; they were stuck in there with shovels and picks and so forth out in the streets. They weren't really producing things, but they were there; and they had a job. And they had the beginnings of a family income, and they had a future. That's what Roosevelt gave them, and that's what we now have to give the people of the United States. We cannot give them much, because the friends of the Bush family have stolen so much there's not much left for real people. But we can restart the process of production; restart that; and that we can do. And that we {must} do. Without Glass-Steagall, we cannot do it. So, the lives of the people of the United States depend upon Glass-Steagall. And Glass-Steagall can only be delivered by Glass-Steagall Plus. Glass-Steagall Plus means that we're going to take the junk that is junk, and we're going to cancel it. Most of this banking crap is worthless; there's no value in it. So why are we continuing to bail it out in a hyperinflationary rate? We don't need it. Put the thing through processing, and you will find that when you go through the paperwork, all these banking systems, the Wall Street crowd, all of them; how much

of
these things they claim they own are actually real? I don't
know
if they could come out with a penny of it for a giant. So
therefore the point is, we have to restore the United States;
get
rid of this crap, and do what Franklin Roosevelt did. It's
going
to be more difficult than what Franklin Roosevelt faced in his
time, but the principle is, we've got to do it. That's the
answer; we've got to do it and get the message across to the
people. That's the only thing; there is no other chance.
Forget
this Republican nonsense; they're just wolves trying to find a
place to bark in. But that's the answer, and there is no
other
answer.

OGDEN: So, that was from 2013, but as you can see, that's
the core of Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws; that's the
entirety of the program. That's the kind of voice of
authority
that we have to come into the scene with, and speak with that
kind of forcefulness, that kind of authority. That's exactly
the
voice of Lyndon LaRouche that this constituency bloc can be
formed around. As I said, what Trump tapped into – whether he
knew it or not – is indeed the LaRouche constituency there in
the heartland, in the industrial Midwest.
So, Bill, I just wanted to let you make some concluding
points, but this is the theme. We can very rapidly take this
so-called Rust Belt and bring it into the Belt and Road
Initiative; and bring the New Paradigm of great projects into
the
Midwest and awaken that kind of optimism. So, Bill, I invite
you
to just go ahead.

ROBERTS: Well, I think what Lyn said right there is absolutely key; that's it. People got brainwashed into thinking that money is the key to wealth; that money is economy. And Lyn said "No. Cancel a lot of that money. We don't need the money." People said, "Cancel the money? How can we do that?" The point is, you don't need it, and what you need is, you need the machine tool capability, you need the advanced farming, and you need the things that go along with that. I wish we would have had a graphic in terms of where the funding goes in a national credit system, because that's really what he was addressing here. But the key is, you need the credit. We can build everything we need to. The people, the "toolies" in these areas as they call them, in these counties where people switched profile and voted for Trump; they understand this. They understand how what is central to an economy; what is essential to a productive workforce. The issue is credit. You don't need Wall Street trying to make 11%-12% off of any money that they loose from their hands. What you need is to organize the credit; then the people can build the economy. You don't need the straitjacket of this monetary system. In fact, if Trump doesn't move against this Wall Street financial bubble, this will bring the country down. It's a ticking time bomb right now, waiting to go off; as William

White

and others have said. This thing is ready to go. If this is not

moved against with the Glass-Steagall policy, we're looking at a

complete and utter disaster. But the good news is, we don't need

it. It's simply that the American citizenry, the people watching

this today, have to take it as a personal challenge that we have

to create among these constituencies of the country, the notion

that there is a standard of competence for Federal office.

That

standard of competence is the comprehension of this principle;

this non-monetarist credit system principle that we have been discussing today.

I guarantee that if you do that, people will listen.

OGDEN: Well, let me put on the screen one more time "A Campaign for Victory: The Campaign to Win the Future". This is

the electoral platform that LaRouche PAC has put out for 2018.

And Bill, you're right in the middle of mobilizing the constituencies there in the Midwest. We need a national mobilization to endorse this platform; not only candidates for office, but Bill, as you said, the building trades, the labor unions, the productive workers, the agricultural organizations.

These are the constituency bases that need to come to understand

this as principle. The link is there on the screen:

LPAC.CO/YT2018. This is the LaRouche PAC election platform for

2018.

We've got a lot of work to do, because it is our

responsibility to communicate what you just said, Bill. This is a non-monetarist principle; it means that you have to raise your level of comprehension of what economics is really all about. This is not monetarism, this is not Wall Street; this is a question of what makes mankind a unique creative species, and how is that reflected in national economic policy. So, that's what is contained in the LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future. We ask you to join our mobilization; endorse this, and become a part of what we're doing nationally. This is our strategy for victory. So Bill, thank you very much for joining me here today. It's good to hear from you; it's good to hear what's happening out there in the Midwest, and we look forward to being in touch a lot more. I think we can look forward to a real mobilization. So, thank you very much. And thank you for tuning in to larouchepac.com. Please stay tuned; we have a lot of work to do, and we'll see you next week. Thank you. Signing off, this is Matthew Ogden. Good night.

**LaRouche-bevægelsens
kandidater til USA's**

Midtvejsvalg

2018: Kesha Rogers, Texas

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

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

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

På den anden side af verden i Kina bliver et helt andet perspektiv for fremtiden virkeliggjort af det store Ét Bælte, én Vej-projekt, det største infrastrukturprojekt, mennesket nogensinde har bygget. Hele nye byer bliver udtænkt og bygget.

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

Jeg annoncerer mit kandidatur for Texas' 9. kongresdistrikt for at bringe lederskab og adressere nødvendige løsninger til de problemer, som ikke alene dette distrikts borgere, men nationen som helhed, står overfor. Mange af jer ved, at dette har været begrundelsen for mine tidligere kampagner og grunden til, at jeg opnåede et betydeligt stemmetal og vandt to primærvalg til Kongressen og fremtvang en 2. valgrunde i en kampagne til USA's Senat. Jeg stod for det rumprogram, som Obama opgav. Jeg stod for fundamental investering i at bygge fremtidens byer og infrastruktur. Jeg stod for at genintroducere videnskab, klassiske former for musik og kultur og at gøre opdagelser, i vore unge menneskers uddannelse. Jeg stod for at regne ud, hvordan vi skaber en ny, menneskelig renæssance og for at sikre, at alle borgere havde produktive jobs. Der er aktuelt ingen i Washington, der udtaler noget, der tilnærmelsesvis er de løsninger, vi har brug for eller, hvad værre er, de fortsætter med de samme, fejlslagne politikker med endeløse krige, økonomiske bailouts og partiske hårdknuder. Ingen i USA's Kongres fra nogen af partierne udtaler en positiv vision for USA i verden.

Tiden er kommet til, at nogen træder frem og erklærer, at USA

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

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

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. ...

Download (PDF, Unknown)

**»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til
Vestasien
og Afrika« LaRouche PAC
Internationale
Webcast 19. jan., 2018, med
Hussein Askary og Jason Ross,**

forfatterne af Schiller Instituttets nye rapport

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

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

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

Vært Matthew Ogden: Det er 19. januar, og dette er vores ugentlige fredags-webcast fra larouchepac.com.

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

Det bliver emnet for aftenens udsendelse; men før vi kommer til det, vil jeg gerne lægge ud med at sige, at LaRouche Political Action Committee har indledt en national kampagne for at sætte betingelserne for valgene 2018. Som I ser her, er titlen for vores kampagne »Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«, og det er titlen på en erklæring, der nu cirkuleres i hele landet. Erklæringens indhold fremlægger de politiske prioriteter, der vil bestemme udfaldet af valgene

her i USA i år, med hensyn til dette lands overlevelse. Vi er i det indledende stadie for at indsamle underskrifter på denne erklæring, og vi opfordrer seerne, især her i USA, til at underskrive denne kampagne. URL ses her på skærmen, og I kan også få organisationer i valgkredsene, medlemmer af delstatskongresserne, siddende medlemmer af USA's Kongres og i særdeleshed kandidater til offentligt (føderalt) embede, til at underskrive denne kampagne.

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

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

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

mellem den landbaserede Silkevej og udviklingen af en Maritim Silkevej.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

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

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Thank you, Jason and Matt. I'm very happy to be on this show. The writing of this report, actually, which took us several months last year, together with you, Jason, and a great team of collaborators in the Schiller Institute, it was a bit of a paradox, because we were writing this report from the standpoint of the future, and therefore the tone is optimism in the report. But at the same time, when you look at the news from Southwest Asia, which people wrongly call the "Middle East," and Africa, the news that these regions are, you know, hell-holes and people are fleeing from there by tens of thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-called "reality," which is artificially created by geopolitics, you will never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to solve the problem. And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it's the future that determines the present. It's our vision of the future which gives us the inspiration and the means of thinking to change our behavior today. And this is something which we hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns we are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership, whether it's in the United States or Europe, or Southwest

Asia,
or Africa – anywhere.

At the same time, we are not naïve, we are not in the ivory tower, sitting and drawing nice baths, but this is a very scientific study, based on LaRouche's idea of physical economy, but also they are philosophical and humanist principles throughout this whole report and the project we are designing, which goes both humanist Christian tradition and also the Confucian humanist Chinese tradition. We have provided for the readers of this report, a complete picture of what are the tools needed, whether physically, or intellectually, scientifically and morally, to be able to reach this future we are outlining in the report.

And we are not simply just reporting on "great things" that have already happened, that China is doing, but we are drawing a map towards the future: A future which Lyndon LaRouche already, more than 30 years ago, when the African Union published the Lagos Plan of Action for the development of Africa, he criticized the reaction to that policy by saying that you cannot adhere to the existing financial and economic and moral policies of the existing order, and at the same time achieve the development goals of Africa. You have to have a complete shift. And that shift is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute now says is the New Paradigm, the New Paradigm which has been launched by China and its partners in the BRICS, Russia and other nations, and many more nations are joining.

Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches' development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building the new Suez Canal to adapt to the Maritime Silk Road, and the other nations, like Ethiopia, Kenya, and others are already in collaboration and new railway systems have been built. So already on the ground, that's taking place. But what is needed is a larger vision which we provide. Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a looting ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II, the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States also, with the "special relationship" with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have, like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it. But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that's what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe

and the United States toward Africa has always been that “Africa is a problem,” while the Chinese see Africa as an “opportunity.”

Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs. Now,

the slide we have, number 2, here, is the “Foreign Direct Investments in Africa,” where we see the United States is the blue line on the top, and China is the red line, which is increasing steadily. The United States, something funny happened

in 2008 – there was the financial/economic crisis – then you have a dip in investments in Africa, but also what happens in the

United States is that the first African-American President is elected. And you see, from 2009, U.S. investments in Africa completely collapsed and came down to zero by 2015, while the Chinese investments increased.

Now, there’s a flip side to this argument, is because most of the U.S. investments in Africa are in the oil and mining sector. And with the collapse of the oil and mining prices, there

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

But China’s investments continued all the same.

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

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

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

Africa. But then we have the China Exim Bank increasing its

investments, and more interestingly, is that the World Bank, which is the top, and you see where the failure of Western policy

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

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

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

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

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

have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments

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

We can see also, the next slide, is Britain. Now, China is the largest, and people think, is not the largest investor in Africa, yet. It's the United States and Britain which have been

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

blue is in the financial sector, which is also looting Africa's

financial resources.

So that's really the picture. And in the final slide in this group, number 5, we have where the investments of the Import

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

Now, what we have, in addition to this looting of Africa, we have the hypocrisy which is very rampant in the West, like in Europe and the United States, that "we have to help Africa." Now, when they talk about "helping Africa" is simply very small relief projects to keep things as they are. And they usually talk about "sustainable development." Now, "sustainable development" does not mean that you build modern technology, technologies that we have in the United States or in Europe, whether it's in transport or power generation; it is absolutely forbidden to support roads, railways, nuclear power, hydropower – there is nothing like that. What they are proposing is simply, as President Obama, as we show in one of the slides, when he went to Africa, his idea, he had projects called "Power Africa," for power generation in Africa, and we looked at the numbers and you know, the goal of Obama's Power Africa is to keep Africa exactly as it is, with very, very slight changes here and there. And also what was being proposed was this idea of using solar energy, which

everybody knows is not efficient to have a modern, industrialized economy.

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

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

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

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

ASKARY: And in fact, that's really revealing, because that's his soul speaking, because they consider human beings as a burden. Now, the United Nations statistics say that by 2050, the bulk of the world's population growth will take place in Africa.

And of the additional 2.5 billion new people, projected to be born between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa, which means Africa's population will reach about 3 billion people. Now, for Obama and the Malthusians this is a huge problem. But for China, this is a great opportunity! And if we look, in 2015, which is very interesting, a

complete contrast with what Obama's saying, when President Xi Jinping went to South Africa, the same place where Obama was speaking, in December 2015 at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), this is slide number 10, President Xi Jinping said something very interesting, which is really the spirit of the New Paradigm: What he told the African leaders is,

I quote, "Industrialization is an inevitable path to a country's economic success. Within a short span of several decades, China has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system with an enormous productive capacity." And then he continues and says,

"It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world's most promising region in terms of development potential, to bring into play its advantages and achieve great success. The achievement of inclusive and sustainable development within Africa, hinges on industrialization, which holds the key to creating jobs, eradicating poverty, and improving people's living standards."

Now, wow! What a contrast! President Xi Jinping said that by using modern technology as scientific development, we have achieved miracles in China and this really applies to Africa, too, as developing nations. And he means it. So the Chinese now have turned the whole idea of "sustainable development" upside down. What people think in Europe and the United States about sustainable development means, pumps for water, the small solar panels – no! China's talking about [industrialization] and it's

also the latest, the state-of-the-art technology available. Because this is also interesting from an economic-scientific standpoint, because what China experienced that instead of going back to square one, going back to the industrialization process where the United States and Europe started, with the steam engine – no, you start not with that, you start with the best technology available today, and that's high-speed railway for example. The same thing applies to Africa.

ROSS: You know, Hussein, you and I were both at a conference in November in Germany, in Bad Soden, and one of the speakers there was a Chinese professor He Wenping, who gave some talks about Chinese approach towards Africa. And since you're bringing up what China's policy is, why don't run a short clip of what she had to say, to hear it from a Chinese person directly?

DR. HE WINPING: But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, “you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road.” In the Chinese “40 Minutes,” Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit in Beijing had taken place. ... China's One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now been named as the “next China” on the African

continent. It's not my invention, these words—many scholars have been published talking about which country in Africa is going to be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

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

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

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

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

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

infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more.

The Belt and Road is very good for Africa's job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization

of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two

areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take

off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is

infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there's no basis for

industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of

roads, and then it's very hard to make industry take off.

We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was

regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it's Africa's rising time.... Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this shows a man holding a paper saying “Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful.” And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

ASKARY: Yes, that's the spirit, that's the spirit of things that are happening in Africa, which is fantastic. But it's also a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people and their leadership in what they have achieved in their own country. So China's saying, we have done this ourselves, you can do it, and we are committed to offering you everything we have achieved, so you can also achieve yours. It's a win-win policy: It's good for you, it's good for us. It's completely different from what we have seen in the Western policy, which hopefully will change – what we mentioned about President Macron, what he had said is really shocking for

me, too. And you see that the New Paradigm, it changes people's souls. And this is very, very important that we are becoming more human than before, with these great achievements. So in any case, what we do in this report is, we took for example, if you look at slide 12, this is a map which the African Union put together in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1982. But nothing has been done. This is for highways. Now, we don't prefer to have trucks travelling 10,000km from north to south; we prefer more high-speed railway, standard gauge railways, and so on. But this is the kind of vision which existed, but it was never implemented. Our vision of connecting the whole African continent, and also with the so-called Middle East, that this could be done now. We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang, went on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese want to do something here economically, when they want to help, they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said,

they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation. It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot African wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built, also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth. So, China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no conditionalities involved. In addition of course, some of the mega-projects which we are demanding be built and encouraging being built in Africa with China's help, for example we have in slide 15 the Transaqua Project, which is an Italian-designed project to both refill Lake Chad, which is drying up and threatening 30 million people's lives with drought. To bring just 5% of the water of the tributaries of the Congo River to Lake Chad through an artificial canal. But at the same time, connect East and West Africa with railway and roads to open these countries, which are Rwanda, Burundi, and Eastern Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad, and so on. These nations need outlets to world markets and also

to import useful machines and so on. So, we have been propagating, as the Schiller Institute, for many years and trying to get the European Union and the United States to support this project; but they rejected it. Now China is proposing to start looking at this project, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Lake Chad Commission to have a feasibility study of this project; which is a huge project, but it will transform large parts of Africa, not because of the water itself, but because of the old infrastructure involved in the central part of Africa. The next slide [slide 15] outlines the impact area of this whole project. It will create massive agro-industrial centers in that part of Africa which is suffering the most. The biggest migration from Africa is from these regions into Europe. But instead of having all those young people drowning in the Mediterranean, trying to flee to Europe looking for a decent life, they can stay in their countries now and build their countries by giving them the tools to do that. Of course, there are also other projects, but what's interesting about the Belt and Road is that it's also inspiring, not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake plans which have been dormant for many years. But now the time has come; for example, the new Suez Canal project. There is also connecting to Europe from Morocco, which is the next slide [slide 16]; building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar,

connecting

Morocco and Spain; and building a high-speed railway, the first

high-speed railway in Africa is being built now in Morocco.

There are new ports being built, and also a scientific, industrial city being built in cooperation with China. We have

another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not

given up on Europe. We want Europe to its and technological potential to contribute to this project and help itself by contributing to Africa's development. We have the Sicily to Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also

to Europe; this is a mega-project, and so on and so forth. We have also the Grand Inga Dam which China is now interested in building on the Congo River, which will produce a huge amount of

hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice

as big as the Chinese Three Gorges Dam, and a Chinese company has

made an offer to the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo; and there's also a counterbid by a Spanish company.

People should read the report; they should look at all the content and try to understand it with a completely new eye.

The

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

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

scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics.

Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted

regime

change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible

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

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

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

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

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

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

there. You have natural resources, you have human resources, you

have rivers; you have every element necessary to have a massive

development process in this region, which will be the basis for

establishing peace among the nations of this region and also the

big powers. If the United States joins Russia and China in developing this region, this would be the biggest test for mankind. Of course, Africa is very important, but we have things

happening in Africa. But, we still have a horrible situation

in

Southwest Asia, which can lead into new and maybe bigger wars than before. Therefore, I think what Helga is saying that if we

use the Belt and Road idea, the idea of “win-win”, to crush geopolitics, this would be victory not only for the countries of

this region; this will be a victory for all humankind.

ROSS: Absolutely! It’s a victory for a concept of mankind.

One example that comes to mind is Yemen. Yemen is under constant

Saudi bombardment; they’ve been victims of a war by the Saudis for some time now. Yemen has a very powerful movement within it

for integration with the BRICS; a real sense of “Hey! Even though our conditions right now are what they are, this is our future; and we’ve got to have that future in mind. That’s what

we’re going to make happen.”

You think about the economic potential of Africa, and as you said, it’s so clear, it’s so obvious the economic potential in West Asia and Africa. Geopolitics is what has prevented this development. It’s not that Africa didn’t get the help that it needed; China is showing that it’s an obvious thing to do. It was a deliberate decision to prevent development and to hold Africa back for the purposes – as you described – of looting. A couple of examples that you brought up, just to bring out the

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

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

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

a
big project which of course, they're not going to touch
because
it would have a major development impact.

What I'd like to actually show is another voice from Africa.
Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of
the

China of Africa, and other African diplomats will say this as
well; that Addis Ababa is sort of the unofficial capital of
Africa. I don't know if everyone in Africa agrees with that.
But I'd like to hear from Dr. Alexander Demissie, who also
spoke

at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear
from

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

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

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

Belt and Road Initiative and how is that connected to Africa?
What kind of long-term impacts when we talk about the Belt and
Road Initiative and Africa?

So, this is a map [Fig. 1] I always present when I do
presentations, and I ask people, "What do you see here?" It's
a

very simple question. But what do you see here? Yes, you
should

see something. So, it's a rhetorical question; I'm not
expecting

you to answer me. But it takes usually several minutes until
people realize what they see here. You see the absence of the
American continent; that's what you see here. The absence of
the

American continent. By saying this, you see that the Belt and
Road Initiative, the Chinese version of the Belt and Road
Initiative, is absolutely Eurasian-oriented; meaning that

starting in China, it is primarily Eurasian-oriented. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative – probably even your idea back in the '70s – is the Land-Bridge that we have been discussing yesterday and today. Within this picture or map, you will see also Africa. Africa is prominent, Africa is not entirely in the center, but on the left side; and it should be part of the Belt and Road idea. It's primarily an infrastructural undertaking, so the Belt and Road Initiative we don't have yet political institutionalization. We have infrastructural ideas, we have corridors; but we don't have yet political institutions. If we talk about the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Silk Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits perfectly into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going back here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the Africa continent. We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works. This

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

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

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

Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways,

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

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

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

nation to function, or for a continent to function.

What we see in Africa now is that since at least two years, there is a growing corridorization in the China-Africa relationship. As corridorization, I mean that not single countries are any more important, but entire regions are becoming

more important for China. This is a huge departure from a single, bilateral country-based approach towards corridor development. If you look at Africa corridors, the map on the right [Fig. 2], we see right now as we speak today, there are around 33 different corridors that have either been developed, or

are under development, or are thought out and need to be developed. Corridors do nothing else than combine two different

areas, and by doing so also creating a development initiative, a

development paradigm.

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

ROSS: I just wanted to read another short excerpt from Alexander Demissie. Towards the end of his presentation, he said, "The problem as I see it, is that the traditional partners are still in the old paradigm of thinking. They still think with traditional assumptions. Africa is seen as an aid-dependent continent; not a continent full of opportunities. It is still seen with the wrong mindset. This is one of the biggest problems, and it has to change."

So, I think our report does a very thorough job of addressing the whole gamut of issues here. What the historical errors have been, or not errors, but cruelties or injustices that have occurred towards Africa, towards Southwest Asia with the use of geopolitics, with the use of looting rather than development.

As well as what some of the ideas are today that hold back the potential for development. The ways that environmentalism is used; the ways that there shouldn't be any net growth of the human species are used. This is the basis, for example, for the World Bank refusing any loans to coal or to large hydro plants.

But you're not going to develop a continent with solar panels, as much as Obama might have wanted to have done that.

The other issues are in regards to economics. That there is this prevailing and totally wrong view about economics that looks

for financial returns as being the metric; as opposed to going beyond GDP and saying how are we changing life expectancies?

How

are we changing productive potential? What's the long-term value

of helping a nation to develop in a partnership? This is the sort of thing. So, the report goes through all of this; it goes

through what the specific projects are that are needed. It goes

through something that's very important for policymakers – how to finance it. How the hopes of trying to get investment, of trying to get loans from private banks for these big projects; it's simply not going to fly. The use of national banking, as China has done both domestically as well as with its ExIm Bank

with these two large rail projects in Africa in particular in Kenya and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railroad.

So, I think we've heard from China, we've heard from Southwest Asia, we've heard from Africa. Let me ask you, Hussein, if you have any words that you would like to direct towards our American viewers. What would you tell Americans? What should we be doing?

ASKARY: Exactly! I had also in mind to say that, because we need to hear from Americans. I don't think it's a good idea

that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road; but I think a different United States should be involved. I'm very sure that if President Franklin Roosevelt, President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King must be very happy now for what

is now already starting to happen in Africa. They might feel sorry for the lost time, but I'm sure they are happy. Americans

should look back at that best of American tradition and work with

ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche PAC and LaRouche's associates, because the United States will not become great again

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

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

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

the people around the world see the United States with completely

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

previous

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

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

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

doing in LaRouche PAC would help greatly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

link between Eurasia and North America. Then imagine an entire

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

down through Mexico, across the Darien Gap into Central and

South

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

see China bringing to Africa.

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

the nations of the world do to collaborate to bring development

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

because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement,

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

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

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

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

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

should be considering when we talk about what is US foreign

policy, and those disgraceful graphics about the plummeting of US investment into Africa over the course of the last eight years during the Obama administration. That needs to be reversed; and it needs to be reversed by bringing the United States and China into a "win-win" collaboration for the development of these areas.

We are going to proceed with this campaign to win the future. And we're asking you to endorse this, to join our mobilization, and to make sure that this becomes the policy parameter for the 2018 election. None of the melodrama, not the soap operas, not all of the secondary and tertiary issues. These are the questions which will determine the future of the United States and the survival of our country and what our role is in respect to this New Paradigm that we've just been discussing on the show today.

So, again, we have 11 days between now and President Trump's State of the Union address. We are putting these two items on the agenda. The United States must adopt LaRouche's Four Economic Laws, and the United States must join the New Silk Road.

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

ASKARY: I think it's a great opportunity for people now to get this report, take to themselves the scientific, even philosophical and other ideas that are in the report which are necessary. As you said, it's for everyone; it's not only for

Africans. I think the main target of the report should be Europeans and Americans, because we need these kinds of ideas more than at any time before. We have problems here in Europe with the infrastructure, with unemployment. You have massive problems in the United States. You need to have these ideas for your own sake, too; but there is enormous potential that exists in Europe and the United States that could be revived. But that has to be done in the right way; and the right way was outlined by Mr. LaRouche, but we put it in very clear terms in this report. I hope people will get the report and learn something and push the policymakers in the United States to also do the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vores fremtid vil blive bestemt af valgene i 2018. Ingen af de to partier har et program for på fundamental vis at føre nationen fremefter, og da slet ikke for blot at sikre vores

overlevelse på kort sigt. LaRouche PAC fremlægger den følgende politiske platform, og vi annoncerer hermed, at vi vil gennemføre en økonomisk uafhængig kampagne for at få det til at ske. Vi vil føre kampagne ud fra dette program og støtte eller være imod kandidater, baseret på, om de vil føre kampagne for disse ideer. Vi søger at skabe store blokke af vælgere i afgørende kongresdistrikter til at slutte sig til os.

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

Vort program har to flanker. Afslut kuppet imod præsidenten og retsforfølg de ansvarlige. Gennemfør LaRouches Fire Love for USA's økonomiske genrejsning, og slut USA til Kinas store Bælte & Vej Initiativ for økonomisk udvikling.

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

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

- Genindfør Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov, og gør

det nu, forud for det umiddelbart overhængende kollaps af finansboblen, som Wall Street har opbygget i kølvandet på 2008.

- Vend tilbage til et system for et topstyret, nationalt (statsligt) banksystem, der skaber den nødvendige kredit til at sætte vores infrastruktur på en fuldstændig moderne platform. Modellerne for et sådant program findes allerede i form af Hamiltons Nationalbank for USA, Lincolns system med 'greenback'-dollaren og Franklin Roosevelts Reconstruction Finance Corporation (kreditanstalt for genopbygning).
- Brug det statslige kreditsystem til at skabe en trend for højproduktivitet i forbedringer af beskæftigelsen, med den ledsagende hensigt at øge den fysisk-økonomiske produktivitet og levestandarden for individer og husstande i USA. Fremskridt er afhængigt af at opbygge en moderne, national infrastruktur og en kulturel platform, der er befordrende for at nære menneskelig kreativitet.
- Skab en fusionskraftbaseret økonomi og dediker atter nationen til udforskning af rummet. Fusionskraft repræsenterer et kvalitativt spring i befolkningens potentielle, produktive evne og vil blive energikilden til en forberedt udforskning af rummet. Fundamentale videnskabelige fremskridt er hjørnestenen i al økonomisk fremskridt.

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