

The Need for Europe to Cooperate with China in the Industrialization of Africa

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Video; english transcript

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Mr. Mehreteab Mulugeta Haile is Consul General of Ethiopia in Frankfurt. This is an edited transcript of his address to the International Schiller Institute conference on "Fulfilling the Dream of Mankind," Nov. 25-26, 2017, in Bad Soden/ Taunus, Germany. Subtitles have been added.

Transcript

Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, President and Founder of the Schiller Institute, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen, at the outset, allow me to thank and express my appreciation to the Schiller Institute for organizing conferences that help shed light on current political and economic developments in the world. I feel honored and I am

thankful to be invited and to make a speech at this august gathering.

Today, I will talk about Ethiopia's rapid economic development and its involvement in regional cooperation, and contributions made by Europe and China to enhance these developments.

Ethiopia is one of the largest Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a population of about 100 million people. After suffering economic stagnation for decades, its economy began to grow in the mid-1990s after a new administration led by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) took the helm of government.

For the last 15 years, Ethiopia has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world, with an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of about 11% per annum. To continue with this rapid economic growth, the Ethiopian Government rolled out, in 2010, an ambitious five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) that aims to attain a lower-middle-income status by 2025. Currently the country is implementing the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which is built on Sectoral Policies, Strategies & Program and Lessons drawn from the implementation of the first GTP and the post-2015 "sustainable development goals" (SDGs). It has also taken into account global and regional economic situations having direct or indirect bearing on the Ethiopian economy.

GTP II aims, for the coming 8 to 10 years, to continue achieving an annual average real GDP growth rate of 11% within a stable macroeconomic environment, while at the same time pursuing aggressive measures towards rapid industrialization and structural transformation. To this end, concerted and coordinated effort will be made so that equitable economic growth translates into creating job opportunities accompanied by significant poverty reduction. Agriculture will be maintained as a major source of growth, while the development of industries by accelerating industrial development will be

supplemented with the promotion of the service sector, so as to enhance growth. To this effect, coordinated and strong forward and backward production linkages will be strengthened. Private sector investment will be promoted through providing the necessary incentives and support, to enhance private sector participation in allowed investment areas.

Expansion of infrastructure development—such as road, railway, dry port, air transport, energy, telecommunications, water, and irrigation schemes—will have special consideration in GTP II.

Industry and Infrastructure Development

During GTP II, industrial development and structural transformation is expected to bring significant growth of the manufacturing industry, so that it plays the leading role in the overall economic development of the country. Implementation strategies mainly focus on implementation of projects and programs which are geared towards attracting quality investment, enhancing production and productivity, boosting export shares, accelerating technological learning, and strengthening the linkage among industries. To this end, establishing 12 industrial parks and clusters has been undertaken in the country, with 7 million square meters of land made available for investors engaged in manufacturing and related sectors. Four agro-industrial parks will also be established which will be linked with millions of smallholder farmers supplying input. Regional administrative areas, cities and towns will get the necessary support to develop standardized industrial clusters and parks for those investors promoting small to medium-size industries, and hence generate employment opportunities.

Expanding the manufacturing sector will focus on identifying new investment areas such as biotechnology, petrochemicals, electricity and electronics, information and communication technologies (hardware and software production industries).

In the infrastructure sector, the overall strategic direction is to ensure the creation of infrastructure that supports rapid economic growth and structural transformation. This direction will create mass employment opportunities, an institution having strong implementation capacity, ensure public participation and benefit, construct decentralized infrastructure development systems, solve financial constraints, ensure fairness and profitability, and ensure integrated planning and administration of infrastructure development.

Within infrastructure overall, rural roads are given high focus—to help reduce poverty by facilitating easy access of agricultural products, at low transportation cost, to the market, improving access to basic socioeconomic services, and strengthening rural-urban linkages.

Thus, the major strategic directions of the road development sector during GTP II will be ensuring the existence and sustainability of road infrastructure network with quality and safety, as well as to improve the provision of road infrastructure, by expanding the road network both in terms of quantity and quality, to sustain and ensure current and future economic growth.

The other area that has been given major emphasis is the energy sector. The main objective of the sector during GTP II is increasing national energy generation, transmission, and distribution capacity to fully satisfy domestic energy demand with production surplus ready for the export market. Implementation strategies are set, to increase electric power generating capacity through initiatives in hydro power, wind power, geothermal power, and solar power.

The other major project in the area of infrastructure building is railway development. The major strategic direction of railways infrastructure development during GTP II is to continue the network expansion started under GTP I, build

capacity by establishing a modern railway industry academy, and make it operational; develop various railway industry standards; ensure that railway transport services are in accordance with standards, and conduct problem solving research on railway infrastructure building, operations, and service provision.

The objectives of the construction industry during the GTP II period are to build the capacity of the industry in a sustainable way, ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of construction procurement and contract management, develop internationally competent contractors and design & construction consultants, and improve the availability of construction raw materials and machinery for those engaged in construction and housing development programs.

Regional and International Development

We in Ethiopia believe that economic development in a secluded situation cannot be sustainable and attainable. To this end, Ethiopia, through the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), is increasingly collaborating with its neighbors—notably Kenya, Sudan, Djibouti, Sudan, and South Sudan—in the areas of trade, tourism, industry, infrastructure development, and energy, among others. The Ethiopian private sector is increasingly encouraged to invest in those countries and all these countries are thus enhancing their economic cooperation. We in Ethiopia are striving to bring regional economic integration to create a larger regional market for trade and investment and make use of the advantages of efficiency, productivity gains, and competitiveness. In recent years the Ethiopian government has taken steps to enhance non-trade aspects of economic cooperation, which could strengthen economic ties among the countries in the region.

IGAD's focus on regional economic cooperation and integration is to create an open, unified, regional economic space for the business community—a single market open to competitive entry

and well integrated into the continental and global economies. This focus requires both regional infrastructure as well as the gradual harmonization of policies for the removal of barriers to inter-state communications.

The European Union and other development partners are actively supporting and participating in economic development activities in Ethiopia. Through its development cooperation, the EU stands by Ethiopia in addressing its key challenges, such as food insecurity, rapidly growing population, environmental pressures exacerbated by climate change, low industrial output, and a range of governance issues. In recent years, the EU+ group disbursed annually around 1 billion euros in official development assistance (ODA), equivalent to roughly a quarter of the total external aid to Ethiopia, and it may reach up to 10% of the country's annual federal budget in certain years. In this context, joint programming is not only about aid effectiveness, but most importantly, has a strong political dimension and is one of the instruments in support of the implementation of the wider EU-Ethiopia strategic engagement. The European Union supports the efforts of Ethiopia to eradicate poverty, and to foster inclusive and sustainable economic, social, and environmental development while promoting human rights, democracy, and other elements of good governance.

For the last three years, much focus has been given to the issue of migration and its management by European countries. Ethiopia is a key partner in the stability and management of migratory flows in the region, due to its role in hosting large numbers of refugees from neighboring countries, its proactive policy of fighting traffickers and smugglers, and the interest of Ethiopians in migrating to neighboring countries and regions in search of work. Ethiopia is one of the five priority countries identified in the Communication on Establishing a New Partnership Framework with Third Countries under the European Agenda on Migration. Through the EU Trust

Fund for Africa, EU actions address the root causes of irregular migration in the most migrant-prone regions of the country, promoting economic and employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable people, through vocational training, access to micro-finance, or by creating industrial parks. Actions also aim to strengthen resilience and combat the drivers of instability, to improve long-term development and protection needs of refugees and their host communities, and to better manage migration at regional level.

When we look at the role Germany is playing in the relationship of African countries with EU countries, in general, and Ethiopia in particular, we find that Germany has made cooperation with Africa a core element of its G-20 Presidency. The German government advocates for a G-20 Africa Partnership and has put in place the G-20 Compact with Africa, which aims to promote private investment, sustainable infrastructure, and job creation in African countries. Germany's Minister of Finance describes the Compact with Africa as a "long-term, demand-driven process" in which "African countries will determine what they want to do to improve conditions for private investment, with whom they want to cooperate, and in what form."

China and Africa

Last year, during its G-20 Presidency, China made Africa a prominent part of the G-20 agenda, with an unprecedented number of African leaders participating in the G-20 Summit in Hangzhou and with commitments to support industrialization and the proliferation of renewable energy in African countries.

According to data from China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), the stock of Chinese direct investment in Africa was \$32 billion at the end of 2014. Of course, direct investment is not the only form of foreign financing. The Export-Import Bank of China and China Development Bank have made large loans in Africa, mostly to fund infrastructure projects. In recent

years, China has provided about one-sixth of the external infrastructure financing for Africa. In short, Chinese financing is substantial enough to contribute meaningfully to African investment and growth. However, the notion that China has provided an overwhelming amount of finance and is buying up the whole continent is inaccurate.

If we take my country, Ethiopia, as an example of Chinese cooperation and involvement in Africa, we find that what has been said above is false. According to the Ethiopian Investment Commission, Chinese companies, with close to 379 projects that were either operational or under implementation in the 2012-2017 period, are on top of Ethiopia's investment landscape, both in number and financial capital. Among these companies, 279 were operational with projects that are worth over 13.16 billion Ethiopian birr (over 572 million U.S. dollars) during the reported period, while the remaining 100 are under implementation.

In terms of employment creation, Chinese companies have created more than 28,300 jobs in various sectors in Ethiopia during the reported period, of which over 19,000 were created in Ethiopia's manufacturing, as it is the leading sector in attracting companies from China. China brings not only investment, knowhow, and transfer of technology, but also skills and entrepreneurship.

At this point, I would like to mention the initiative taken by His Excellency President Xi Jinping in 2013, the "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR) Initiative. This is President Xi's "project of the century." It is based on the legendary Silk Road, which connected Europe and China for one and a half millennia. The aim of China's OBOR project is to open up and expand old Silk Road trade routes through Central Asia and on to Europe, as well as Southeast Asian maritime links through the Strait of Malacca and around India to the Middle East. Xi's ambitious goals do sound inspiring indeed: "We should build the Belt and Road into a road of peace . . . of prosperity ... of opening up

... of innovation ... connecting civilizations," he said. The total trade between China and other Belt and Road countries has exceeded \$3 trillion. China's investment has surpassed \$50 billion. Chinese companies have created almost 200,000 jobs and over \$1 billion of tax revenue. China is generating mutual benefits by creating jobs and supporting the domestic economy of those countries in which it is investing.

The Jamestown Foundation's China Brief stated this month (paraphrase):

OBOR will bring a greater effect on local and regional integration along the way, especially for Ethiopia and other countries in the region. The Maritime Silk Road will have a significant impact both because of economic integration on a local level, and by forging connections between East Africa and neighboring regions. It also connects regional centers to each other. OBOR could partly ease a problem that has bedeviled African development since the end of the colonial era. It also has the potential to facilitate trade and shared manufacturing between different East African economies. In this sense, the OBOR initiative has the potential to achieve a certain amount of regional integration—a long-held ideal of African development. OBOR presents an intriguing perspective on the sometimes highly unequal nature of south-south cooperation, and raises questions about the nature of African agency in the 21st Century.

German-Chinese-African Development

It is estimated that Africa needs to create about 20 million jobs per year to employ its expanding workforce. Africa's demographics present both an opportunity and a challenge to the rest of the world. It is unrealistic to expect Europe or China to tackle the problems of African countries alone and bring a change overnight. Nor would it be reasonable to expect large volumes of Chinese or European manufacturing to move to

the continent in the near future. Therefore, it is useful to have a long-term vision of economic relationship that very much centers on the utilization of natural resources of Africa and the shift over time to a greater focus on human resources development by creating jobs. To this end, trilateral cooperation would provide an ideal opportunity for Germany and China, as the current and previous G-20 Presidencies, to jointly demonstrate their commitments under the G-20 to increase support for African countries. This form of cooperation complements and brings together the traditional NorthSouth and South-South cooperation models. In line with the Compact with Africa, such cooperation needs to be guided by the African Union's Agenda 2063 and African countries' national development plans in order to be successful.

The launch of the Sino-German Center for Sustainable Development in Beijing in May is a promising step in this direction, as the center plans to support sustainable infrastructure development in African countries. This can, indeed, be an area in which African countries can benefit from joint cooperation between Germany and China. China has a comparative advantage in the provision of cost-effective infrastructure development, while the sustainability of such projects can be ensured by making use of Germany's expertise in project management, social and environmental impact assessments, and quality assurance.

Germany and China should also foster trilateral cooperation with African countries on industrialization and renewable energy. The joint establishment of special economic zones (SEZs) in African countries would be a good starting point. SEZs were a key component of China's economic development and are also starting to play an important role for industrialization in African countries such as Ethiopia. A trilateral SEZ project should utilize China's profound experience in financing, developing, and managing SEZs, while Germany would contribute its expertise in preparing and

delivering tailored technical vocational education and training programs for different sectors. Germany's understanding of social and environmental standards and its international marketing insights would also help ensure that SEZs are attractive for investors and suitable for global supply chains.

There is also a huge potential for effective trilateral cooperation between Germany, China, and African countries on the proliferation of renewable energy in Africa. The African Union's recently launched Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) provides a possible entry point, as both China and Germany have individually pledged their support for the initiative. Both countries are global leaders in renewable energy policy and technology, and have considerable experience working with African countries bilaterally in these areas. A trilateral project should focus on a so far overlooked, but crucial component in the establishment of the Africa Renewable Energy Institute, namely, to serve as the initiative's backbone for research and training. Germany and China could build on the experiences from the establishment and operation of similar institutes in China, such as the China-EU Institute for Clean and Renewable Energy, and engage these institutes and their networks to build new partnerships.

Thank you.

Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua.

Franco Persio Bocchetto, Foreign Director for Bonifica S.p.A, Italy. Video; english transcript

Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua

This is an edited transcript of a presentation by Franco Persio Bocchetto describing the Transaqua project to the Nov. 25-26 Schiller Institute Conference.

Transcript

Good afternoon to everybody, and to Ladies and Gentleman. I'm very glad to be here at this very interesting conference. I was really amazed listening this morning, especially to the speeches of Schiller Institute President Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and the one of the enthusiastic Professor He Wenping. And also I was interested in hearing the speech of Professor Askary, who introduced the Transaqua project that I would like to show and present here.

The Transaqua Project

The Transaqua project is perfectly in line with the vision of this conference, which is "To Fulfill the Dream of Mankind." Transaqua, as maybe you know, was conceived more or less about 30 years ago, by our firm Bonifica. Perhaps at that time, it was too innovative; maybe in that time nobody was really interested in developing Africa. But nowadays conditions are really different and maybe this is the time to revive the project: Maybe we can call it "Transaqua 2.0" in order to

start the development of this great dream for Africa.

Maybe most people think Transaqua is only a problem of transferring water from the Congo Basin to Lake Chad, but this is not the vision of Transaqua. First of all, everything starts from the problems that are related to Lake Chad. We are going to show you the actual situation of Lake Chad.

Lake Chad was one of the largest endorheic lakes in the world, and maybe the largest in Africa. The lake is situated in the Sahel region, at the crossing of the borders of four countries: Niger, Chad, Nigeria, and Cameroon. The total catchment area of Lake Chad is very huge: 2,434,000 sq km. Eight countries, including Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, and Sudan are using the water resources from Lake Chad. The main inflows of Lake Chad are from the Chari River, and Chari and Longone River, and the main outflows are evaporation and infiltration. For this reason, it's an endorheic lake, because it does not drain to the sea.

The Chari River and Longone River flow from south to north, and this is the actual Lake Chad. The lake basin has a very unstable equilibrium as there is no surplus water flowing to the sea. The only outflows are infiltration and evaporation. If water is used upstream, the lake cannot but shrink.

Lake Chad always had great oscillations, due to natural climatic fluctuations. Now, especially in this period of climate change, we must follow very closely what will be the future of Lake Chad. Lake Chad is suffering from the increase in population and subsequent water consumption, mainly for irrigation, and in addition, the decrease of rainfall. Lake Chad's surface in 1973 was more or less 25,000 sq. km. As you see, in 2015, it decreased to 2,500 sq. km, while the population within the basin has grown from 8 million to 30 million people, more or less.

As a consequence of this drought and drying up of the lake, agriculture development increases pollution, ecological destruction, and extinction of rare species. The economy of the surrounding countries and region is severely threatened by reduction of the lake's surface levels and volumes. Average food production and household purchasing power have been continuously reduced since the 1980s. Humanitarian, ecological, and economic crises are developing rapidly as the volume and surface of Lake Chad are drastically reduced at an alarming and accelerated pace.

Also, it's important to show the evidence that in this region, the consequences of this are also all the problems related to Boko Haram, which is really active in this region due to the poverty of this region.

How to mitigate the Lake Chad drought: Well, thinking of the problems of Lake Chad, we have to think about the future. And the future in 30 to 50 years will be very, very dramatic for Africa in a certain way. As you see, it is forecast that real growth of the population, between today and the year 2200, will grow by 400%. So the problem is, what will happen when, within 30-40 years you will have the doubling of the population in Africa, and also in those Sahel regions.

We heard today in the earlier speeches, about the New Deal and the optimistic vision of Chinese President Xi Jinping, and we really hope that, due to the positive strength of China, they will really succeed in helping the world help to develop, and that these regions will have help from the Chinese for development. There are a lot of projects that are going on as Mr. Askary has showed us in the context for all of Africa. But, it is important, also to set up and improve the Transaqua project in Central Africa, in the middle of Africa, the part which is poorest and where the desert is continuing to make inroads.

The consequence of not doing this is a huge migration into the

rich countries, and of course, Italy and Europe are suffering from these consequences. Most of the people come from the Sahel region, so I think that Europe has to help to improve the Transaqua project, in order to develop all these countries, and bring food, agriculture, and fisheries as a way to eliminate poverty in this region.

Over the years, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, created by the states around Lake Chad has really done great work in facing up to the shrinking of the lake, and for the realization of numerous national and transnational projects, to optimize the use of water resources and mitigate possible disputes between the states.

What to do next? What will the next challenges be for the Lake Chad Basin Commission? First of all, in the medium term, there are projects that are going on to mitigate the Lake Chad drought, of course, projects that tend to sustain the existence of people, improve the efficiency of water use, through new research, innovative organization, based on the use of smart technologies to improve the efficiency of system coordination and control. First of all, a very big monitoring system should be set up in order to control the consequences of climate change, control all the problems related to agricultural use, and control the consequences of national and transnational projects that are being done in this region.

We can be very optimistic, but due to the growth of the population, the long-term measures cannot be other than to think how to transfer large volumes of water from the Congo River Basin to Lake Chad.

Well, water transfer to drying up endorheic lakes is not merely a "nature conservation measure." Environment and wildlife deserve to be protected—human beings, too. A drying endorheic lake is proof that the water resources in its catchment area are overexploited with respect to incoming run-off. Transferring water from adjacent river basins that have

surplus water flowing into the sea, is a way of increasing water availability, especially for agriculture, in the context of the increasing population and declining rainfall, and to restore wildlife.

When water is in short supply in a given place, either you bring it there, or people will migrate elsewhere.

Near Lake Chad, there is an immense, scarcely populated river basin, which discharges into the Atlantic Ocean an average of 40,000 cubic meters/second—the equivalent to 1,250 billion m³ /year. That discharge is 200 times the discharge of the Main River [in Germany], or 14 times that of the Rhine at its mouth. How much of this volume could be possibly and safely diverted into Lake Chad has yet to be studied.

Can we think of a “win-win” project, where all countries involved have their advantages, which is perhaps, one of the basic conditions for developing this project?

Bringing water from the Congo River Basin to the thirsty Chad region and increasing irrigated agriculture, restoring the lake, producing hydropower and improving inter-African transport and commerce, is the vision of this Transaqua Project.

A canal would have to intercept part of the discharge of the right-hand tributaries of the Congo River, and convey them across the watershed between the Congo Basin and the Chari Basin. The diverted flow would reach Lake Chad through one of the Chari tributaries, properly reshaped. A very preliminary estimate gives an amount up to 100 billion m³ /year could be diverted. That this less than 8% of the Congo discharge, ensuring thus the restoration of Lake Chad and irrigation of up to 3 million hectares.

In its fall toward Chad, the diverted flow could be used for hydropower production. Along the canal, a road should be built which would become the backbone of inter-African land

transport. The hypothesis that the canal could also be suitable for navigation has been made. Those ideas stemming from the early 1920s, have been studied by Bonifica, and are presently being considered by the Lake Chad Basin Commission as a possible project for the future.

The idea of Bonifica is to transfer about 100 million cubic meters of water per year from the Congo River Basin to the Lake Chad and Sahel district. This is the Congo Basin as you can see in red, which is the alignment more or less of the canal. You cross the watershed and you go into the water catchment area of the River Chari.

What is important to note is that the Transaqua formula is not simply to replenish Lake Chad, but to give access to drinking water, revive agricultural activity, irrigation, fish farming, a navigable waterway, trade, transport, regulate flows, produce electric power, river ports, commerce, and road connections—thus creating an economic development system along the Transaqua waterway.

With the regeneration of Lake Chad's natural resources, we can show the shape of the lake in 2087. Characteristic of this project is that navigable infrastructure systems can be realized through modules. We don't need to realize the whole project at the same time, so we start from the part which is most near to the watershed, and the development of the first 500 km of the canal.

The Transaqua water project is a combination of situations. In order to produce hydropower, we will construct small dams along the tributaries of the river, in order to catch some part of the water for the Transaqua canal. By connecting different lakes with canals, we can realize a waterway which will have a maximum extent of up to 2,400 km, reaching Lake Tanganyika on the east side of Africa.

Road connection: As you can see, the Transaqua corridor

intersects the Lagos-Mombasa Road, which is one of the principal roads that was shown by Professor Askary in his speech. And as you can see, in the Mombasa-Nairobi link, it is one of the hubs of the One Belt, One Road project.

It is very interesting to think that this Transaqua Project can become one of the projects that can be developed within the One Belt, One Road project.

Some final considerations: Having for years pursued a dream, now is the time to take action. From this point of view, what is interesting and new is the fact that the Chinese have begun to get interested in the project. Last year, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and ChinaPower, which is one of the big infrastructure companies of China. The scope of the MOU was to start the feasibility study of the water transfer project, by trying to construct one of the first elements of the project, which is the CIMA Project. I don't have time now to explain this CIMA project, but it is certainly one of the modules of Transaqua, although it is only part of it, because the CIMA project, developed by the Canadian CIMA company, is a project to pump water from the Ubangi River over the watershed into the Chari River, which is a different vision from Transaqua, which is to construct a corridor crossing Africa, and bringing development to all the regions that are crossed by the project.

It is important at this point to show that Bonifica, in the context of the signing of this MOU, decided to go to China and to speak to ChinaPower, in order to offer the collaboration of Europeans, of Italians, to jointly develop the feasibility study. We found a great interest from the Chinese, so we signed an MOU and now we are taking action in order to jointly develop this feasibility project together with the Chinese. This may be the first break in the construction of this important infrastructure in the center of Africa.

Thank you. [applause]

Integration of Egypt's Transportation Plans 2030 with the New Silk Road Project.

**Dr. Saad Mohamed Mahmoud
Elgioshy**

**Former Transport Minister of
Egypt.**

Video; english transcript

Integration of Egypt's Transportation Plan 2030 with the New Silk Road Project

This is an edited transcript of a presentation by Dr. Saad Mohammed Mahmoud Elgioshy, former Transport Minister, Egypt, on Nov. 25, 2017, in Bad Soden/Taunus, Germany. Subtitles have been added. Good Morning! I am Saad Eligioshy, a Ph.D. Doctor, a specialist in transportation, airports, and roads. I am the former Minister of Transport in Egypt (2015-16).

Transcript

I'd like to thank Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche for her nice

invitation. Also I'll thank the organizer of this conference, the Schiller Institute, which really touches on some of the benefits for Egypt. The lecture I heard from you today was very interesting.

In my presentation I will speak about Egypt, a very old country—7,000 years—and how it will interact with the New Silk Road. You heard, before me, a very nice presentation by Prof. He Wenping, about the New Silk Road, how it will work in Africa. As I said, I represent one country in the north of Africa. I will speak about how we can interact with the New Silk Road.

I will focus on the integration of Egypt's transportation development plans. I'll discuss the transportation issue, which is an infrastructure issue, which affects the development of any country. So, transportation development plans and the New Silk Road Project.

In a very brief introduction, I'll discuss the current transportation system in Egypt: its existing hierarchy, challenges, and opportunities, and how we can interact.

Then I'll discuss the Egyptian Transportation Development Plan 2030—how an African country thinks about development; and also speak about the New Silk Road Development Corridor close to Egypt, Africa, the Middle East, and how we can integrate with this giant project, especially in the transportation sector, in Egypt.

The transportation sector in Egypt serves an area of 1 million km² and a population of 100 million by the end of this year.

Egypt has a road network consisting of about 30,000 km of rural highways, and 60,000 km of urban roadways, with about 1,800 bridges. We have a network of three subway lines in the capital, with a total length of 100 km, and are building another three lines.

Maritime transport. Realize Egypt is a coastal country situated between two main seas, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. We have 15 commercial sea ports.

I am speaking, just for a moment, about land water. We have about 3,000 km of land water river ways, with more than 43 land ports in Egypt.

Speaking briefly about the Egyptian Transportation Plan 2030 and its main features: Our vision is to increase the capability of the transportation sector to fund its plan to achieve its goals; to obtain a greater share in the volume of international and regional transportation; and to maximize and optimize the use of science and technology, and research and techniques in management.

We're supposed to provide high quality transportation for persons and goods, securely and safely, at the lowest cost, while supporting national social economic development. Also we're supposed to secure national security requirements.

We have big challenges to overcome to accomplish all this: An ascending increase in population with an annual growth equal to 1.85%; defects in the transportation service, which do not match and are inappropriate for the people; the mutual increase in freight from 1.51- 2.32 million tons; the increasing annual growth in land transport which affects the road network; the absence of private sector—and this is a very important point—partnership in infrastructure projects; the absence of a multi-modal transport system; the lack of technology applications and logistical services; and the lack of trained and skilled labor. We have an increasing number of transportation accidents, due to these factors.

We have a very old railway system. It is the second oldest in the world, after the United Kingdom. It was built in the 18th Century, with an extent of about 9600 km, and it serves about 540,000 pax [secure electronic payment terminal], with about

1,100 daily trips. I am speaking here about facilities and capabilities. You see the numbers: 750 stations, 3,100 passenger coaches, 11,000 freight cars, 808 locomotives, so and so.

If you go to the land water sector, [it's] the same, as I mentioned before. We have 3,500 km of river lines, 43 active ports, and 15 controlling gates. We have seven dry land ports and seven logistic areas.

Looking at all of this, which I skimmed over quickly, I am speaking about opportunities. Does Egypt have opportunities in the transportation sector for the whole world to come and invest with us? Yes, we have! We have a lot! We have a lot of opportunities in Egypt for roads and bridges. We have already have about 8,500 km of new construction underway, as well as upgrading of existing roads. We have new construction of additional main arterial accesses over the Nile River, including twelve new bridges. I'm speaking about the 2030 Plan. And also construction of twelve bridges in the national road network, for a total of 21 new bridges, over the next 12 years.

The railway sector is also full of opportunities. A lot of companies from all over the world are asking to bid on these projects over the next 12 years. I'm speaking about supplying 600 passenger coaches (2nd class air-conditioned); 110 power unit coaches; upgrading and modernizing 300 locomotives; supplying 50 new locomotives (3,000 hp), supplying six complete trains, upgrading 2,700 cargo coaches, and supplying 1,530 new cargo coaches. You can read with me. Most of these investment opportunities are virgin, and need some kind of sharing by investors from all over the world: upgrading three main workshops (locomotive overall, locomotive renovation and maintenance); supplying two complete sets for railway maintenance; supplying four machines for railway compaction; upgrading and modernization of safety and control systems, including completion of 3,000 km of an electric signaling

system, equipping 600 locomotives with ETCS-L (the European Train Control System—a central signaling and control component for the all-electric signaling system); construction of 500 km of new lines and upgrading 750 km of existing lines; construction of 1,200 km of high-speed service; and construction of nine cargo stations.

Then there's also upgrading of the railway system itself. Upgrading the signaling system of cargo railways—many projects.

The land water sector is full of opportunities too. I am speaking about upgrading two navigation roads, CairoAswan (1,200 km) and CairoDamietta (200 km), and the construction of five new land water ports and upgrading four existing ones. I'm speaking about upgrading six dry ports and construction three new ones. I am speaking about more than 50 billion Egyptian pounds.

As for tunnels and metro (subway) service, we already have three main subway lines (Cairo Metro), each of them 40-50 km in our capital city. We're looking to upgrade all of them. We want to upgrade the tram lines in Alexandria and in Cairo, and construct three new lines for Cairo. We have had many offers, starting from last year, to study the plans and to partner with us for these projects.

The maritime sector is a big sector, and full of investment opportunities. I am speaking here about the ports of Suez and Ras adabia in the north of Egypt, and the ports of Sfaga and Sharm El shikh in the south. All these ports have very nice opportunities to build cruise and container ship terminals.

That is what we have in Egypt.

Now, I would like for you to concentrate with me on the next part of my presentation, about what the New Silk Road brings to Egypt. To easily reach to the interaction between the two points, we can see that the New Silk Road, from its

concept—and my colleagues will speak more about it—offers the possibility to overcome geopolitics once and for all. The Belt and Road Initiative, as my colleague mentioned, is based on the “win-win” concept.

I’d like to concentrate on the phrase “win-win concept,” because I’ll use it again. Cooperation among all nations of the world. All the individual nations should pursue the development of their own national transport networks, but adjust them to adapt to the continental networks, to benefit from them, to contribute to their quick implementation and development, and to avoid duplication of efforts. That’s also very important.

The New Silk Road has a new financial system, composed of three main entities: the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, and the Contingency Reserve Arrangement. All that is exclusively designed to fund investment in the real economy, with the goal to awaken justified optimism, in particular in developing countries, to defeat poverty and underdevelopment in the near future, as mentioned before.

We have now reached the goal of this lecture: how the New Silk Road Project is touching Egypt in the transportation sector.

As planned, there will be a 56,500 km Trans-African Highway (TAH), the main routes being Cairo, Egypt to Dakar, Senegal (8,600 km); and Cairo, Egypt to Cape Town, South Africa (10,200 km). Now, that’s a highway!

As for rail, we find there are two giant lines. One of them is the African Integrated High-Speed Rail Network (AIHSRN), which will connect all the capitals of Africa together with a high-speed railway network (HSR). There is a plan to form a group for “Sino-Africa cooperation in railway and high-speed railway.” Financial institutions, railway construction companies, and railway operation management companies can work

on that.

Inland water very important. As I mentioned, Egypt's population today of over 100 million lives on a narrow strip of land on the banks of the Nile River and Delta, about 5% of the land. More than 95% of the land is vacant. Africa Pass will open the desert in the west of the country for development and habitation. We hope so. The project will also revolutionize the economies of the North African sub-Saharan nations.

For the Congo River Basin there is the Africa Pass program. I think it will be a good project. Flowing from the tributaries of the Congo River, Africa Pass envisions a 3,800 km long canal, paralleling the Nile to the east, reaching to the Qattara Depression in northwestern Egypt, opening millions of acres of land to be cultivated. This area will become a breadbasket, not only for the rest of Egypt, but also for other countries.

Construction of the Jonglei Canal would be a good sign for cooperation and for doing something for the connectivity of inland water between the South and North.

Integration between the Egyptian Transportation Development Plan 2030 and the New Silk Road Project, from my point of view, could consist of Egypt completing its National Road Network (MINTS 2010), now in Phase 3 of construction, which will add 5,000 km, and integration with the New Silk Road Project's planned routes, which I mentioned earlier: Cairo-Dakar (8,600 km) and Cairo-Cape Town (10,200 km). If we did that, it would be a good job! Egypt is right now implementing a lot of upgrades to its National Road Network, mainly the Cairo-Aswan road, and the Cairo-Alexandria road. The NRN could be integrated with the AIHSRN and with the "Sino-Africa" program.

We are looking at Egypt's upgrading of its main land water route Alexandria-Aswan, and working with the Nile Basin

countries which are currently studying a route to connect Lake Victoria with the Mediterranean, to integrate that and the Congo Pass program and the Jonglei Canal (both mentioned earlier) with the New Silk Road. Egypt looks favorably upon all these projects.

I'd like to say something very important. We in Egypt from 1952 experienced many kinds of cooperation for development of our country. We can't forget history. If you forget history, you will do nothing. We started in 1952 with many disciplines. We went to the communists in the Soviet Union; then we went to America—capitalism. We went to many, many countries seeking their help in development. Finally we went into the Arab Spring. What happened? We didn't accomplish anything; we didn't get anything, because, as my friend said, "Their feet don't match our shoes." All the time.

Egypt, as I said at the beginning, is a very old country. It has its own culture, its own understandings. The problem is how to match any country, any model, any development model with our culture. That is the problem; that is the real problem. That is the real challenge.

If this prestigious institute desires to propose development plans to Egypt, I suggest you plan a workshop in Cairo to allocate interaction areas, present the possibilities of interaction, and discuss how to enable such interaction. Don't expect us to interact in all areas; we are supposed to interact with our plan. Remember, Egypt already has a plan. If China with their giant New Silk Road Project comes to Egypt, they must first study our plan, and then determine the areas in which they can locate their cooperation with the countries of Africa, before they can be accepted and not considered a new colonial power coming to Africa. The people are afraid of that, as she said. That is a very important point. We can avoid that through workshops in Cairo, Senegal, Nigeria—all the countries which lie in the route of the New Silk Road.

Exchanging plans between the New Silk Road Project stakeholders and the Egyptian Ministry of Transport, for example—I'm speaking about transportation infrastructure—is very important. When I was Minister of Transport, I was visited many times from representatives of China. We had many discussions. But nobody asked me about our plans. Nobody asked me about our plans for development of transportation in Egypt and how their plans could be integrated with ours. They asked all the time about individual projects, and these projects never fit in our shoes, as did our feet.

I'd like my colleagues and my friends in China to understand this point, and to exchange plans between the New Silk Road plan and the Egyptian plans. After that we can analyze the methodology of plan integration—how we can interact with each other, how we can work with each other to discover the methodological basis for such cooperation. This is very important. After that, we can easily implement recommendations for cooperative construction.

Again, the New Silk Road plan is a very giant plan. It is a very smooth and very friendly plan. We need to cooperate with the whole world—with China, with Europe, with America, with any country which matches our plans, which matches our dream. Egypt has a mankind dream, and needs to fulfill it by its culture and by its way. Thanks a lot!

Thank you very much! [applause]

President Xi's Perspective

**for the Year 2050
and the Perspective of
African Development.
Prof. He Wenping Chinese
Academy of
Social Science, Director of
African Studies.
Video, english transcript**

**The Belt and Road: China Shares Its
Development with Africa and the World**

Prof. He Wenping is the Director of African Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. This is an edited transcript of her address to the International Schiller Institute conference on "Fulfilling the Dream of Mankind," Nov. 25, 2017, in Bad Soden/Taunus, Germany, which she presented under the title, "President Xi's Perspective for the Year 2050 and the Perspective of African Development." Subtitles have been added.

Transcript

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is a great honor for me to be here, to join in this wonderful conference. Thank you very much, Mme. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, President and founder of the Schiller Institute, for inviting me here. I am very impressed, first of all, by this opening music, the lovely

song called "The Jasmine Flower." Actually, when I hear the beautiful song, I have a kind of motivation to jump on stage, to sing together with this beautiful song. [applause]

This song I know is very famous in the Western society, seemingly like one of the Chinese dishes that is called Gong Bao Ji Ding, which I hear is also very famous in European countries, and especially in Germany. I think several years ago, when I spent my visiting fellowship in the German Development Institute, I had a very good friend—she's a German—she invited me to her apartment to cook this Gong Bao Ji Ding. And she followed all the procedures, how to begin doing it from the first step, second step, so it's amazing. Even me, I couldn't do that Gong Bao Ji Ding from the beginning to the end. So, we tasted that delicious dish together.

So, like founder and President Helga said, now in China, the Chinese people eat very well, but not so healthy! We have to learn how to diet now! Before, during Mao's time, we had a shortage economy, and when Deng Xiaoping made reforms and this reform, the "Opening Up," and now the Chinese can feed themselves. But, now they're learning how to eat healthily, how to do the diet. So, I want to speak over my dinner, and also do a diet in order to keep a good figure.

Today I think it's a wonderful conference theme, called "Fulfilling the Dream of Mankind." I have the honor of talking about President Xi Jinping's perspective for the year 2050, and the perspective of African development. I have been told I have 20 minutes—I hope I can finish all my slides in 20 minutes.

First, the point in China is the roadmap and this development goal of 2050; 2050 is not too much further away, it's just quickly, every year passes so quickly, so very soon we will reach 2050. His perspective, first, is in China, how to resolve the challenges we're facing at home.

And then, in the world there is the peaceful diplomacy, also called One Belt, One Road. So, One Belt, One Road is something linking China and all of the world: It's like our Confucian philosophers, and also like the Germans, with lots of famous philosophers coming from here, Schiller and so many! Those philosophers' thinking also needs to be connected together.

And then, in Africa: Africa is a wonderful continent, I think, unfortunately now still left behind. So from China and from the world, how should we work together to help the people in that continent? That's the main point.

Two Pictures of China

First, in China, the roadmap development goal— you all know on Oct. 18 in Beijing we had the 19th Party Congress, and all those very important documents will be released from the Party Congress. During the Party Congress, President Xi Jinping spelled out a longterm roadmap for the Chinese people, and the goal is to establish a moderately prosperous society, which we call the Xiaokang society. Xiaokang is a Mandarin Chinese word which means now moderate well-being. It's not so much a superpower yet, but just a moderate wellbeing society. So by counting, we should be out of poverty for all 1.4 billion population.

This is a tremendous job! Now we are entering into a new anti-poverty phase, called a “target anti-poverty phase.” What is the meaning of “target”? About a half year ago, I traveled to our poverty-stricken area in Shanxi province, and also I traveled to another, called Guizhou province, to see the poverty area, and I found that the local village heads will find out which households are still in poverty. So this is called the “targeting.” And the heads of the village and the village leaders, their job is to help those poverty-stricken households to help them to get rich in a certain amount of time.

To bring out of poverty all of our 1.4 billion population by 2020, is not an easy job. The per-capita GDP will reach \$10,000. Now Chinese per-capita GDP is \$8,000 in the year 2016; but back in 1978, our per-capita GDP was \$156! So it was very, very poor, when this opening and reform was just starting. In Mao's time, we had a very interesting phrase, to express Chinese people's thinking about our three generations of leadership: The first generation of leadership, which is Chairman Mao—Chairman Mao helped the Chinese people “stand up,” which means, before we were lying on the ground, being colonized, semi-colonized by Japan, but Mao helped the Chinese people stand up, but not to be well fed, not well clothed, just to stand up: political independence.

Then Deng Xiaoping's reform and opening up. Deng Xiaoping helped the Chinese people to eat well, now becoming rich, but only economically. But now, under Xi Jinping's leadership, so they not only stand up and eat well, becoming rich, but we should make more contribution to the world, becoming people who really enjoy life, and the country also enjoys dignity in the world. That's to establish a Xiaokang welfare society.

And then, how to reach that goal, the two stages from 2020 all the way to 2050. The first stage is to 2035, to realize the socialist modernization, per-capita GDP will reach \$30,000; that's the goal. And then GDP as a whole will reach \$43.6 trillion, becoming the level of what's called the middle-developed country. That's the first stage. And then, from 2036 to 2050 to become a country of prosperity, democracy, civilization, harmony—the beautiful socialist modernization power. That's the goal that's been set up in this 19th Party Congress.

So, when we think about China, there are two pictures of China, that is, generally speaking. If you go into details, there are a thousand different pictures of China. Those general two pictures—one is a rising power, seems very strong; this is the second biggest economy already, but—let me show

the picture here—here is the general picture about China, this is the Global Economy by GDP. When we see the top right, United States of America, accounts for 24.32% of total global GDP; and then, to the left top, that's China, the yellow one—China accounts for 14.84% of global GDP. And then, a lot of others have double-digit percentages of GDP. So, in general, China is very powerful now.

But, when we go to the per-capita GDP, this is the picture. We talked before about the Xiaokang. We're still struggling, heading forward toward Xiaokang, just to get to \$10,000 per-capita GDP. Even recently,— let me share with you what the heated debate has been in recent days. Just a week ago in Beijing, there was a big fire; I think it was beyond the north Fifth Ring. That big fire cost around 28 lives. Eventually, after an investigation, we found that fire started in the basement, during the renovation of the building. And they found that there were a lot of people, migrant people living in that area, so fire safety measures hadn't been taken, and eventually the municipal government made a decision that all those places below the standard of fire safety have to be demolished. And then we had lots of debating from the rich saying, those migrant people, now they have to go back to their home towns. So that is the real picture.

It's another picture of China: Per-capita GDP is very low, and then the poor people, migrant people, are still struggling for their lives. In Beijing, winter season is very cold for those migrants. They have to leave Beijing and go back to their home towns with very short notice. That's another picture of China, so not saying that "everything's beautiful"; there are also very huge challenges.

So those two stages for 2050 are a huge challenge for China itself.

China Has Passed the Tests

So how to realize those beautiful goals? I think President Xi Jinping has done these things ever since 2013, when he took office. He has done things domestically, of course. Political development is to strengthen Chinese Communist Party, the ruling party's leadership, through the anti-corruption and anti-poverty campaigns. Anti-corruption is to do the things from the party leadership, but anti-poverty is to resolve the people on the ground, so there are two ends of those campaigns. But both ends of those campaigns are intertwined with each other. We started with anti-corruption, otherwise you cannot re-collect the confidence of the people on the ground to the ruling party. Although we started to resolve this poverty issue, you cannot claim it for yourself; you are still marching on the socialist path.

Anyhow, how to re-collect the confidence of the people and build the party's leadership? So three self-confidences have been put forward: those three, called the self-confidence, are the Development Road Confidence; the road we have chosen is called the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. So: Development Road Confidence, Theoretical Confidence, and Confidence in the State System—actually, the three things are the same thing, but have three different sides.

Maybe I should show the “shoe theory” President Xi Jinping mentioned, which means everybody wears our shoes, and the shoes should fit the feet, rather than the feet fitting the shoes. This is very simple knowledge, but when we deal with those very complicated theories, sometimes we lose sight of the simpler things.

So, we have this traditional story coming from this shoe theory. China has a 6,000 year history. Recently, U.S. President Trump mentioned this story: President Xi Jinping met President Trump and the First Lady to visit the gorgeous Forbidden City, the imperial palace, and he mentioned, China

has 6,000 years of history, and President Trump answered, "Oh, yes, I know that! Egypt has a longer history—8,000 years." President Xi Jinping said, "Yes, yes, Egypt has 2,000 years longer history than China, yet both are very civilized."

So anyway, in our 6,000-year history, we have this phrase—when you learn Chinese, we have lots of beautiful phrases; all these phrases come from stories. This story mentions a guy who went to the market to buy shoes, but those shoes didn't fit his feet. Maybe the shoe style was beautiful, but it didn't fit his feet. And then, he immediately got out his knife, trying to cut his feet smaller, in order to fit into the shoes. This is the story: All our primary school students, they know this story when they write in Chinese writing; if you use a beautiful phrase you can get a higher credit, because you know the character very well.

So, it looks very simple, but it seems like our national condition is just like our feet: Our national condition, our character, our history, our population, our philosophy, all of that. Our feet cannot change, but those beautiful systems, liberal democracy, with some finger-pointing at China saying, "it's a one-party system," like you see a lack of transparency, and also maybe there's no fixed election—blah, blah, blah. We know what's better for China. At least those self-confidences are not naive belief! "I'm super, I'm super," but in fact, you just have very poor performance. That's not where self-confidence comes from. The self-confidence comes from your good performance.

What kind of things have we done that are good? Of course, from \$156 per capita GDP, now becoming the second biggest economy, and also, we have gone through a lot of tests, such as the Arab Spring. When the Arab Spring took place in the year 2011 in Tunisia, there was lots of guessing, saying "China should be next," to have an Arab Spring very soon. Things were happening from Tiananmen Square, lots of reporters, every day they go to Tiananmen Square just to "catch the picture," to

offer the picture to the newspaper and get it on the front page. But it's very disappointing: There is no such thing happening.

And then, there was a lot of talk, after the 2008 financial crisis on Wall Street, with people saying "China will be next," and all those economic things about Deng. Before, they were even talking about China breaking up. But all of those tests, now the Chinese people and the government have gone through. Still, the economy is good; in politics people are united. And even the issue of terrorism, you see Egypt has suffered from another terrorist attack just yesterday. China also needs to watch closely for all those potential terrorists, maybe they are coming back from Syria, from Iraq. All of these are the great, great challenges.

Therefore, the confidence coming from those things—we have passed through all those tests, it's not just coming from empty things.

Also, put forward the Chinese Dream—I'll move a bit faster now—achieving the rejuvenation. I don't have the time to compare the Chinese Dream and the American Dream; there is a bit of difference from the American Dream.

Quality Matters

Secondly is combating corruption. President Xi Jinping mentioned power must be caged by the system, and the rule of law must be strengthened. Also there are several channels to anti-corruption. The first is to improve the Party's conduct and strengthen Party discipline. Party discipline: Its power has been dramatically strengthened. A lot of tiger-level corrupted officials, and the mosquito-level corrupted officials—no matter whether you are tiger-level, like on the level of the Political Bureau, very high level those leaders; and the mosquito-level is the countryside, the village level, the heads of villages. With all levels of corrupt officials,

there is no method.

Now, also we have the Party school. I will not go into detail for lack of time. But one factor in the anti-corruption campaign,— I visited from time to time different provinces, and the people in the provinces, especially grassroots level people, now feel happy, because before, whenever you'd go to see a doctor, or you send your kids to school, you have to go through the back door; otherwise there's no chance for the poorer people, for their kids to get into a good school because corrupt behavior was everywhere, at all levels. But now, those people are saying, "Oh, thank President Xi Jinping, we no longer have these kinds of officials, bold enough to collect the 'red envelopes.' " In China, the red envelope is where you put the money to give to the doctor, so he will maybe be careful in doing the surgery for you; if he doesn't get the red envelope, you know, maybe he's not as careful in your surgery.

Now, those things are no longer there, especially among officials. And we also have the anti-poverty campaign.

Economically developed green economy and ecological progress. So, from "speed matters" now to "the quality matters." Before, in Deng Xiaoping's time, we had a slogan, "Only development matters: Development, development, development; GDP, GDP, GDP." All levels of officials, they just concentrated on how much GDP growth rate they achieved, otherwise there's no hope for their promotion. But now, GDP no longer matters: quality matters! So our environmental protection ministry is very powerful. They will go to different provinces to check on pollution. So if you are not concentrating on quality, you will not get your promotion anyway.

In Deng Xiaoping's time there was a very famous slogan—these are the words of Deng Xiaoping: "No matter whether it's a white cat or black cat, as long as it catches the mouse, it's a good cat." He was referring to the fact that no matter

whether it's the capitalist way or socialist way, as long as it can make our GDP go forward, we'll take it. But now, people are saying "Black cat or white cat doesn't matter at all, we are far beyond that ideological thinking, but now it should be a Green cat." We cannot suffer from this pollution, and there's a lot of very bad air pollution.

One of our Party Congress documents talks about establishing the "beautiful China," so you can see a blue lake, a blue sky, very clean water, fresh air—those things we used to have before. But, after "development, development, development," you have money in your pocket, and you have to pay to put on your face mask [to protect against air pollution]. So, what's the meaning of life?

It just like a person, people were saying, before you reach 40 years old, you sacrifice your health to chase after money; but after you reach 40, you spend all the money you accumulated, trying to get your health back! That's the significance for China: Before we were sacrificing our sky, our blue sky, clean water, to chase after GDP. But now we have to use all the money in the GDP trying to get back the blue sky! That's the vicious circle.

How to pay attention to this quality issue in economic development? We made another change, which is a a production-driven economy to the innovation-driven economy. The pollution comes from what kind of thing? Coming from "Made in China"—China serving as the world factory, where everything was "made in China," so everything was spent in China, and pollution was left in China. So the world factory caused this pollution. We no longer want to be the world factory, we want to be the world's office, like India. The India President for instance said his country is a world office. We also want to be the world office.

Now, the world factory is also OK, but we need to improve, from those polluting ones, to becoming a very clean

industrialization. So that is how to balance this growth and development, and inclusive development. Not to have only GDP growth rate with poor people and migrant people being chased away from the capital city. So, we have to be inclusive. All of these environmental developments, domestically speaking, this world of 2050, and internationally, are in the China One Belt, One Road initiative.

On One Belt, One Road, I don't think I need to go into detail, because when I entered this conference room, I saw lots of books over there [The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge]—maybe I'll do some advertisement for those books—they are very rich for the world One Belt, One Road. So, I'll skip over that.

The Three 'No's'

Earlier, we were talking about the peaceful rising of China, and then because maybe some American friend said "it's very aggressive,"—"peaceful rising, it's very aggressive." And it's not so nice to the ear, so we changed the name to "peaceful development." So when our American friends put forward the Asia Pivot, we also thought it was quite aggressive, Asia Pivot. And so they also very nicely changed the name to the "Rebalancing Asia." So you see, we both changed and could meet in the middle.

So, from "peaceful rising" to "peaceful development," is the guideline for China's diplomacy, but some people have noticed, saying in Deng Xiaoping's time, Chinese policy seemed more or less to keep a low profile, and then in Xi Jinping's time, it seems more becoming active somehow, making more contributions to the world. Probably, yes, that's right. When you have the capacity, maybe you should make more contributions.

Let's skip over and go to the "Three No's," the three things we will not do: One "No" is "no intention to rely on so-called new colonialism." We have been labeled as the "new

colonialists" in Africa, but not even our African friends have had the right to say whether China is the new colonialists or not. So I have no right to say that—our African friends have the right.

And secondly, the second "No," is no intention for military expansion, and war like Germany and Japan did in the Second World War.

And no intention to ask for the "China model" or to pursue ideological confrontation.

So those are the Three No's to explain why China's policy is peaceful development.

The Industrialization of Africa

Let's quickly go to the One Belt, One Road: This is just what I call—this is not official, it's what I call it—I think this is a 1.0 version of One Belt, One Road, because all those things you see, the Maritime one and the Silk Road continental one, go through 64 countries. In this 1.0 version, only Egypt is from Africa, among these 64 countries. 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.

So now, its face is open to all the countries in the world, now it's inclusive. Any country that would like to join, I would like to say. You see, these are two leaders in the world: People are saying "America First" is the idea. You see from abroad, Trump in the White House saying, "America First." If anything is not too good for America, it's not good at all. But, for President Xi Jinping, the One Belt, One Road is to

make the world better. It's not, "make China better," because with all this Belt and Road, the Chinese foreign exchange reserves, we're now enjoying the number-one highest foreign exchange reserves in the world.

So, we're going to use those foreign exchange reserves to build all those roads—connectivity! Connect China and other countries to join together, to build trade. And there are three connectivities we are talking about: First is the policy connectivity, 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%, but the whole rest of the continent, especially the oil rich countries, are suffering from lower oil prices. So they have developed an industrialization strategy; their strategy and the China strategy should be connected. One is called the policy connectivity.

One is to make the world better, another is to make "America First," America better. So we look for the world, and America now looks for America only. That's the difference.

This is the connectivity—"policy coordination," our policy and the relevant country, not only in Africa, but policy connectivity first. And then, physical connectivity, to build infrastructure. Infrastructure to link the countries together. And then we push for trade, unimpeded trade. Allow me to share another number with you: In the world as a whole, there are 193 countries, but China serves as the number one trade partner with as many as 128 countries! So, we are based on economic growth, based on export, based on trade. Now Chinese

President Xi Jinping is holding high the flag of free trade.

So free trade and also inclusive globalization. When he joined the World Economic Forum in Davos, earlier this year, this is the first time a Chinese President had joined the World Economic Forum; before that, the highest official was only the Prime Minister. When he joined that forum, he put forward two things that China wants to push forward: One is free trade, and the other is the inclusive globalization.

That is the trade we want to push for as global trade, and financial connectivity, financial integrity. China is pushing the One Belt, One Road to share its development with the world, and the way to push for such a major initiative was to establish what's called the AIIB, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. This is a multilateral bank. And also the Chinese currency, the RMB, will also be widely used with those countries that are doing business with China.

And then, the people-to-people bond, that's another connectivity. So we're talking about five connectivities within this One Belt, One Road. People-to-people is very important. Before, China has been doing very well with the G2G, government-to-government, and then it has been doing very well with the B2B, business-to-business, but we have not been doing very well in P2P, people-to-people. Maybe Chinese people are very shy, so maybe that's one reason they're not very good at doing the P2P. So we should become more open and not so shy.

You know, in our education, like my son, all the way from primary school, kindergarten to the university, there's no debate in the classroom, you just take notes, take notes, about whatever the teacher is teaching. Take notes, take notes; no challenging, debating, raising questions. And we don't have political campaigns, so there are no such places for talking. There are lots of places for listening!

Anyhow, people-to-people contact, we need a lot of NGOs to go abroad.

Africa Is Rising

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. You see this map from the IMF, only in those deep blue places do they enjoy very high economic growth rates in the past decade—Asia, and Africa. So those two blue areas have above 6% GDP growth rates. They are mutually serving as the engines for each other—Asia's growth coming from Africa, Africa's growth coming from Asia. A booming future, industrialization creating jobs. I am sharing with you a lot of pictures of Ethiopia's Oriental Industrial Zone. I visited that zone—there is a shoe-making factory, lots of jobs have been created. You see, I

visited that zone at least six times; every time I saw more business there.

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]

Thank you very much.

Tiden er kommet til at begrave Muellers kupforsøg, så USA kan komme med om bord i den Nye Silkevej

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 5. dec., 2017 — Kupforsøget mod Trumps præsidentskab, som orkestreres af den særlige anklager Robert Mueller efter et manuskript fra britisk efterretning, tager vand ind til højre og venstre og er nu i alvorlig fare for helt at synke. I takt med, at der kommer flere og flere beviser frem for dagens lys om den centrale rolle, som spilles af FBI-topagent, og makker til Mueller, Peter Strzok, og om

relateret aktivitet fra 'Få ram på Trump'-specialstyrken, der klart har overskredet grænsen fra det blot beskudte og tvetydige til deciderede forbrydelser mod forfatningen, går det op for Mueller et al., at, hvis det ikke lykkes for dem, vil de snart selv ende i fængsel.

Krav om en afslutning af anti-Trump-heksejagten vokser i medierne, inklusive i et indlæg i dag i *Wall Street Journal*, underskrevet af redaktionen, og som insisterer, at »Offentligheden har ret til at vide, om [britisk efterretnings] Steele-dossier var anledningen til Comeys kulegravning, og om det førte til nærgående aflytning af regeringen«. *WSJ's* redaktører skriver, at de betvivler »hr. Muellers evne til at gennemføre en fair og troværdig kulegravning af FBI's anselige andel i Rusland-Trump-dramaet«.

Men, det er ikke nok blot at udskyde Muellers bestræbelser, eller endda alvorligt skade dem. De skal begraves. Til dette formål har *EIR* annonceret, at andet oplag af dets specialrapport, »Robert Mueller er en umoralsk, juridisk morder: Han vil gøre sit job, hvis I giver ham lov«, snarest bliver udgivet.

Den bydende nødvendige grund til dette er at skabe de betingelser, under hvilke USA kan gå sammen med Kina, Rusland og andre nationer i opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej, til fordel og gavn for hele menneskeheden. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche i samtale med sine medarbejdere i dag sagde:

»Lande, der ikke samarbejder med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, vil blive kørt ud på sidelinjen, til skade for deres egne befolkninger.«

Zepp-LaRouche forklarede, at der er tektoniske skift i gang på globalt plan, med det gamle, transatlantiske finanssystem, med dets spekulation, undergang, og den hastige fremvækst af det nye system, Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

»Der finder en utrolig dynamik sted«, rapporterede Zepp-

LaRouche.

»Der finder konferencer sted hver dag, hvor flere lande, flere kræfter, flere foretagender og industrier tilslutter sig dette Nye Paradigme. Den japanske premierminister Abes erklæring om, at Japan vil samarbejde med Bælte & Vej, er virkelig vigtig. Lande, der ikke samarbejder, vil blive kørt ud på sidelinjen, til skade for deres egne befolkninger.

Denne kinesiske politik er ikke imod nogen nation, og den udgør heller ikke på en eller anden måde en konflikt mellem USA og andre lande. Dette her drejer sig om at gå med i fremtiden; om at gå med i et absolut fantastisk perspektiv. Den tidligere rumænske astronaut, Dumitru-Dorin Prunariu, har netop udtalt, at, 'efter Bælte & Vej Initiativet tror jeg, at Kina har et galaktisk initiativ i tankerne'. Dette er absolut tidens ånd.

Vores kampagne fokuserer på **Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love**, på LaRouches økonomiske metode, på USA's tilslutning til den Nye Silkevej og på USA's samarbejde med andre lande om rumforskning. Og jeg mener, dette er et perfekt tidspunkt til at forvandle hele USA til en optimistisk kampagne. Dette kan blive til den absolut afgørende kraft for hele USA. Tiden er kommet til at forsvare præsidenten, besejre kuppet, besejre Det britiske Imperium og til at gå ind i en fuldstændig ny og fremgangsrig, skøn fremtid. Jeg mener, dette er et vidunderligt perspektiv.«

Lyndon LaRouche, på sin side, opsummerede den strategiske situation og de opgaver, der ligger foran os, på følgende vis:

»Der kan gøres mere. Vi har midlerne til at gøre det. De er i vore hænder. Tag dem, og skab det, der må gøres. Handl på det!«

Foto: Tidligere direktør for FBI, Robert Mueller, besøger Estland, 14. februar, 2012. (USA's Ambassade i Tallinn)

Japan deltager i Kinas initiativ for Ét Bælte, én Vej

5. dec., 2017 – På en reception i anledning af Dialogen mellem kinesisk-japanske entreprenører og tidligere topembedsfolk i Tokyo, den 4.-5. dec., gav den japanske premierminister Shinzo Abe, idet han understregede behovet for åben, økonomisk aktivitet i hele Asien, sit tilsagn til Japans deltagelse i Kinas initiativ, Ét Bælte, én Vej. Han sagde: »Jeg er overbevist om, at Japan vil kunne samarbejde godt med Kina, som har fremlagt sit initiativ for Ét Bælte, én Vej« i et frit og åbent, Indo-Stillehavsområde ... At imødekomme krav om solid infrastruktur i Asien gennem samarbejde mellem Japan og Kina vil, ud over de to landes økonomiske udvikling, yde et betydeligt bidrag til asiatiske folks velstand«, rapporterer *Kyodo News*.

Abes beredvillighed til at deltage i Bælte & Vej var forventet, efter en artikel fremkom i det japanske *Yomiuri Shimbun* den 28. nov. om, at Abe-regeringen overvejer at give sin støtte til, at japanske selskaber kan gennemføre fælles projekter med kinesiske selskaber langs med det af Kina formulerede økonomiske projekt for Ét Bælte, én Vej, for at »forbedre relationer mellem Kina og Japan og opnå Kinas samarbejde omkring at forhindre Nordkoreas atomvåben- og missiludvikling«. Artiklen nævnte også, at dette er fremkommet efter et møde mellem premierminister Shinzo Abe og den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping under G20-topmødet i Tyskland i juli måned. »Under mødet beskrev Abe projektet som et 'initiativ med potentiale' og udtrykte sin beredvillighed til at samarbejde«, skrev artiklen.

Denne tredje runde af Dialogen mellem kinesisk-japanske entreprenører og tidligere topembedsfolk så, iflg. *Xinhua*, deltagelse af den tidligere, kinesiske vicepremierminister, Zeng Peiyan, og tidligere japanske premierminister, Yasuo Fukuda, sammen med også 70 erhvervsledere.

Foto: Japans premierminister Shinzo Abe (venstre) mødtes med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping under G20-topmødet i Hamborg, juli, 2017.

Kinesisk-latinamerikansk-caribisk topmøde en hidtil uset succes

5. dec., 2017 – Arrangører og deltagere i det ellefte Kinesisk-latinamerikanske-caribiske Erhvervstopmøde, som sluttede den 2. dec., i Punta del Este, Uruguay, var enige om, at mødet var en dunderende succes, der havde tiltrukket den største deltagelse – 2.500 mennesker – siden disse begivenheder først startede i 2007. På alle diskussionsniveauer lå fokus på samarbejde med Kina, og med Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BRI), med en forståelse af, at dette repræsenterer muligheden for fremtidig, reel, økonomisk udvikling. Den 2. dec., konferencens sidste dag, fandt tæt ved 1.000 forretningsmøder sted, hvor aftaler blev underskrevet, projekter diskuteret, fremvisninger præsenteret, osv.

Chiles tidligere præsident Eduardo Frei, der også er præsident Michelle Bachelets befuldmægtigede minister for anliggender i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, talte på den første plenarforsamling den 1. dec. og udtrykte det meget klart. I betragtning af det, han kaldte USA's »isolationistiske«

politik, sagde han, at Latinamerika og de caribiske lande burde gå sammen og udnytte det, Kina tilbyder.

»Bælte & Vej er en politik, der vil gøre det muligt for os at bygge store infrastrukturprojekter i området«, sagde han. »Det betyder kredit, investeringer, [kinesiske selskabers] komplementaritet med vore landes selskaber og muligheder for at konkurrere på globale markeder. Dette betyder udvikling. Dette betyder Bælte & Vej Initiativet.«

Uruguays udenrigsminister Rodolfo Nin Novoa, der talte på samme panel, fremlagde statistik for, hvor mange kinesiske og asiatiske borgere, der forventes at indtræde i middelklassen hen over de næste ti år, og bemærkede Kinas succes med at løfte en enorm andel af sin befolkning ud af fattigdom. Både Uruguay og Latinamerika, sagde han, har kapacitet til at levere mad og andre varer til dette hastigt ekspanderende marked.

Cai Dong, adm. dir. for China Development Bank (CDB), sagde til Spaniens EFE-nyhedstjeneste, at CDB har 200 projekter i 18 af regionens lande i gang og således spiller en førende rolle »inden for rammerne« af Bælte & Vej.

Foto: Chiles tidligere præsident Eduardo Frei, taler her på en tidligere konference i Chile, 2017.

**»Med det voksende tempo mod
Verdenslandbroen,**

**må særlige anklager Mueller
gå! «**

**Hør Helga Zepp-LaRouches
ugentlige strategiske
webcast,
torsdag 7. dec. 2017 kl. 18
dansk tid**

Siden afslutningen af den historiske Schiller Institut-konference i Bad Soden, Tyskland, den 26. november, er tempoet for udviklinger for udvidelsen af det kinesiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ (BRI) accelereret dramatisk. Dagligt har der været konferencer, forummer og meddelelser om nye aftaler, der omfatter Asien, Afrika, Østeuropa og Sydamerika i takt med, at den Nye Silkevejsånd spreder sig i hele verden. På én af disse konferencer om den Maritime Silkevej, der blev afholdt i Zhuhai, Kina, holdt Schiller Instituttets Helga Zepp-LaRouche en stor præsentation.

I takt med, at denne positive bevægelse går frem, bliver det i stigende grad mere utåleligt, at heksejagten mod præsident Trump, der begås af de Londondirigerede, neokonservative/neolibérale imperiekræfter, med det formål at forhindre Trump i at bringe USA fuldt og helt ind i et samarbejde med BRI, får lov at fortsætte. Nye beviser er ved at komme frem, som demonstrerer, at, som vi har sagt fra begyndelsen, disse angreb intet som helst har med »russisk indblanding« at gøre, men derimod udgør bestræbelser fra disse »Deep State«, 'staten i statens' side på at holde hele

menneskeheden som gidsel for deres dødbringende krige, bailouts og morderiske nedskæringspolitikker.

BRI's fremskridt, såvel som de nye beviser, der afslører den af Mueller anførte heksejagt som værende et desperat, »Made in London«-svindelnummer, gør det nu mere muligt end nogen sinde for borgere til at handle for at bringe deres regeringer ind i et samarbejde med det Nye Paradigme, hvis de kendte sandheden om disse afgørende, strategiske udviklinger. Det er grunden til, at Helga Zepp-LaRouche har indledt disse ugentlige opdateringer, så borgere kan handle på en fuldt informeret baggrund for muligheden for en totalt ubegrænset fremtid for menneskeheden.

Lyt til Helga Zepp-LaRouches live opdatering torsdag, kl. 18.

Se alle taler på Schiller Institutets konference, »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«

Se alle taler på Schiller Institutets konference, »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«, i Bad Soden, Tyskland, 25.- 26. nov., 2017, [her](#).

Opdateres løbende.

Alle træerne i briternes skov kunne falde

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 4. dec., 2017 – Selv om 'fake news'-pressen og de anti-russiske, politiske kræfter i begge partier fortsætter den daglige polemik imod præsident Trump, så konfronteres heksejagten, anført af den »juridiske morder«, Robert Mueller, for at afsætte præsidenten og bringe den amerikanske regering til fald, med afsløring og eskalerende modangreb fra patriotiske kræfter. Det første, 10.000 eksemplar store oplag af *EIR's* undersøgende rapport, »Robert Mueller er en umoralsk, juridisk morder: Han vil gøre sit job, hvis I giver ham lov«, har gennemtrængt Kongressen og andre nationale, politiske kredse og har en stærk virkning. Den trykkes nu i andet oplag.

I løbet af weekenden truede Husets Efterretningskomite under kongresmedlem Devin Nunes med at bringe anklager om foragt for Kongressen mod både Justitsministeriet og FBI, hvis de ikke fremlagde de længe krævede dokumenter om FBI's rolle i det miskrediterede dossier, der blev udarbejdet af MI6-agent Christopher Steele, og FBI's brug af dette falske dokument til at lancere det juridiske angreb mod præsident Trump.

Mandag morgen forsøgte Justitsministeriet at berolige Nunes ved at annoncere, at de vil give flere af de FBI-agenter, der er involveret i alvorlige forbrydelser med deres kupforsøg mod Trump, lov til at aflægge forklaring for Husets Efterretningskomite. Mens dette skrives, står det ikke klart, om Nunes vil gå frem med sagsanlæg for foragt og forlange fuld overholdelse fra de slyngelagtige efterretningsfolks side, under Kongressens forfatningsmæssige mandat til at føre tilsyn.

Bestræbelsen på at give russisk indblanding i valget skylden for Trumps valgsejr er blevet udslettet: af Trump selv, der

holdt fast ved nødvendigheden af at arbejde sammen med Rusland på venskabelig basis for at bekæmpe terrorisme i Syrien og andre steder; af førende eksperter i forfatningen, som Alan Dershowitz, der har vist, at Trump har handlet fuldstændigt inden for rammerne af præsidentskabets forfatningsmæssige myndighed; og af Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS), der beviste, at der ikke fandt nogen hacking sted af det Demokratiske Partis computere, hverken fra Ruslands eller nogen andens side.

Men, der ligger en sårbarhed i præsident Trumps vision. Selv om han er forpligtende engageret over for en genopbygning af amerikansk infrastruktur og industrielle kapacitet, og over for at arbejde sammen med Kina og andre om global udvikling, så har han hidtil accepteret myten om de tårnhøje aktiemarkedsværdier som et tegn på fremskridt snarere end en farlig, spekulativ boble, der ikke kan opretholdes, og hvis kollaps er uundgåelig. I hele Europa og Amerika ringer bankerne selv med alarmklokkerne i panik (se advarslerne fra Bundesbank og Den internationale Betalingsbank, BIS), men har ingen idé om, hvordan de skal løse problemet.

Der er kun én redningsbåd – genindførelsen af politikker i Hamiltons tradition (det Amerikanske Økonomiske System) i USA og Europa, som det fremlægges i LaRouches Fire Love, samtidig med, at Øst og Vest bringes sammen i ånden fra den Nye Silkevej, der anføres af Kina.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche talte på Forum for det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej i Zhuhai, Guangdong-provinsen, den 2. nov., og kaldte sin tale, »Bælte & Vej Initiativet og en dialog mellem kulturer, baseret på deres højere udtryk«. I dette uddrag indfanger hun arten af den nuværende fare og dens nødvendige løsning:

»Geopolitik, ideen om, at en nation eller gruppe af nationer har ret til at forfølge deres interesse imod en anden gruppe af nationer, har ført til to verdenskrige i det 20.

århundrede. Det turde være indlysende for enhver, at, i atomvåbenalderen, kan krig ikke længere være en metode til at løse konflikter, hvis vi som menneskelig art ikke skal frembringe vores egen udslettelse. Menneskeheden adskiller sig fra alle andre, hidtil kendte arter i universet derved, at vi har evnen til skabende fornuft. Dette betyder at vi, til forskel fra dyrene, bevidst kan forandre måden, vi eksisterer på; uophørligt kan opdage nye, universelle principper inden for videnskab og kultur og udvikle en dybere og mere intens kundskab om det fysiske univers, som vi udgør den vigtigste del af. Så det er på en vis måde iflg. lovmæssighed, at menneskeheden ville få ideen om, hvordan man overvinder geopolitik og etablerer et system for selvstyre, der vil garantere menneskehedens langsigtede overlevelse.

Ideen om et »fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«, som blev fremlagt af præsident Xi Jinping, udgør netop denne idé. Ved at anbringe begrebet om den ene menneskehed, defineret ud fra standpunktet om vores fælles fremtid, som referencepunkt for, hvordan vi skal tænke på politiske, økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle spørgsmål, har præsident Xi etableret et højere fornuftsgrundlag, en idémæssig basis for en fredsorden for hele planeten.«

Hun understregede, at den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump har taget et lille, men afgørende skridt i denne retning gennem sin historiske Asienrejse. Alt imens han må forsvares mod det britiskstyrede kupforsøg, så må han også af inspirerede borgere blive bevæget til fuldt og helt at gå med i det Nye Paradigme, der nu er inden for rækkevidde.

Foto: Vagtparaden foran Buckingham Palace.

Bundesbank ser trussel mod finansiell stabilitet, rapporterer EIR Strategic Alert i Europa

4. dec., 2017 – Selv om de anvender banksprogets typiske underdrivelser, ser den Tyske Bundesbanks Rapport for 2017 om Finansiell Stabilitet risiko for en finansiell nedsmeltning i begge de to tilfælde af en stigning i rentesatsen og en fortsat lav rentesats. Dette er en Punkt 22-situation (eller, valget mellem pest og kolera), som kun har én eneste løsning: at erstatte det nuværende, bankerotte system med et Glass/Steagall-system.

Der er, lyder det i rapporten, flere indikatorer på, at risikopræmierne systematisk er for lave, og at risiciene derfor er undervurderede. På baggrund af de lave renter er der især risiko for, at markedsaktørernes solvens er overvurderet.

»Risici for det tyske finanssystems stabilitet eksisterer fortsat og kunne stige. Det kunne ske som følge af en pludselig rentestigning, såvel som også som følge af et fortsat lavt renteniveau. Her er der fare for, at risici kunne opstå fra værdikorrektioner [sic] af værdiaktiver, ændringer i renten og kreditbegivenheder (som f.eks. misligholdelse af obligationer), og de øger hinanden.«

De tyske bankers kritiske tilstand ses af den kendsgerning, at banker i stigende grad har lånt til kortfristet og flydende rente og investeret til langfristet, fast rente og skabt en farlig ubalance i tilfælde af en »korrigerende« af renten, eller andre eksterne chok. Særligt eksponeret er lokale banker, siger rapporten. Kravene mod ikke-banker er især øget og er særlig høje blandt sparekasser og kreditunioner.

Samtidig er mængden af kortfristet indskud med en forfaldstid på én dag markant øget.

Mængden af husstandslån over ti år til fast rente er øget fra 23 til 45 % i de seneste 14 år. I tilfælde af en rentestigning, vil banker være tvunget til at betale afkast på indskud, som er højere end deres indtjening på disse langfristede investeringer. Dette udgør en stor systemrisiko, i betragtning af størrelsen af den involverede kredit.

Samtidig kunne en fortsat politik for lav rente øge incitamentet til at løbe risici for at få højere indtjening, og kunne således skabe vanskeligheder for banker.

Rapporten analyserer prisdynamikken på beboelses-ejendomsmarkedet og bemærker, med nogen bekymring, at huspriserne i de største tyske byer, iflg. en målemetode, var 15-30 % overvurderet i 2016, sammenlignet med blot 10-20 % i 2015.

Alt imens Bundesbank advarer om systemiske risici, er ECB i en tilstand af fornægtelse. Som besvarelse på spørgsmål, stillet af medlemmer af EU-parlamentets Økonomiske og Monetære Komite den 20. nov., sagde ECB-chef Mario Draghi, at han ikke kunne se nogen bobler og nogen systemisk risiko.

**Den internationale
Betalingsbank, BIS, ringer
alarm**

over globalt finanskrak; Vi har brug for Glass-Steagall nu!

4. dec., 2017 – I sin seneste, kvartårslige finansrapport, der blev udgivet i går, ringede Den internationale Betalingsbank (BIS) alarm over, at den globale finansielle situation er fyldt med farer. Rekordhøje aktivpriser og et uholdbart gældsniveau i national og international valuta, minder om perioden forud for finanssammenbruddet i 2008, på trods af centralbankernes bestræbelser på at stramme kredit, sagde BIS, rapporterer CNBC.

Claudio Borio, chef for BIS' Monetære og Økonomiske Afdeling, talte med medierne i går og advarede om, at »de sårbarheder, der er opbygget på hele planeten under den lange periode med usædvanligt lave rentesatser, er ikke forsvundet. Et højt gældsniveau, både inden for national og international valuta, er der stadig. Det samme er de luftige værdiansættelser«. Desuden, fortsatte han, »jo længere, perioden med at tage risici varer, desto højere kan den eksponerede status blive. Kortsigtet ro kommer på bekostning af langsigtet uro«.

Med hensyn til USA's økonomi, rapporterede BIS, synes de fire kortfristede rentestigninger siden slutningen af 2015 ikke at have afskrækket investorer fra at løbe en risiko, som de oppustede aktivpriser indikerer. Faldet i priser på egenkapital og stigningen i generelle låneomkostninger for husstande og foretagender, som er det normale resultat, når centralbanker hæver renten, har ikke materialiseret sig i USA. Federal Reserves opstramning har ikke skabt noget hak i det, Borio beskriver som markedets »kådhed«. Der er naturligvis ingen omtale af Glass-Steagall som eneste middel til at stemme op for den tøjlesløse spekulation, der forklarer denne »kådhed«.

»Det er, som om tiden var gået i stå«, bemærkede Borio. »Aktørerne på finansmarkedet havde badet i lyset og varmen fra deres 'Guldhårs-økonomi' i det forudgående kvartal. Det fortsatte de med i det seneste kvartal.«

I sin dækning af BIS-rapporten påpeger *Guardian* advarsler fra Neil Woodford, stifter af Woodford Investment Management i U.K., og som sagde i et interview til *Financial Times*, der blev bragt 1. dec., at han mener, at de globale aktiemarkeder befinder sig i en boble, og når den brister, bliver det større og farligere end nogle af de værste markedskrak i historien. »Der er så mange røde lamper, der lyser, at jeg har opgivet at tælle dem.«

Foto: BIS' hovedkvarter i Basel.

Europæisk appel til præsident Trump om at indføre Glass/Steagall. Liliana Gorini fra konferencesalen, Frankfurt, Tyskland, 25.-26. nov., 2017

I sidste måned besluttede vi, fordi den Europæiske Union forbyder diskussionen, at bringe diskussionen fra Italien til USA. På hvilken måde? Vi skrev et brev til præsident Trump for at minde ham om det løfte, han gav under valgkampnen, om at

genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven. Et hundrede treogtredive parlamentsmedlemmer underskrev brevet – fra det italienske parlament, det Europæiske Parlament, inklusive hr. Zanni, der indsamlede otte underskrifter fra parlamentsmedlemmer på dette brev, samt fra nationale parlamentsmedlemmer: regionale rådsfolk fra Lombardiet, Veneto og folk fra Syditalien.

Liliana Gorini: Mit navn er Liliana Gorini, og jeg er forkvinde for *Movisol*, LaRouches organisation i Italien og en nær medarbejder til fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche og hr. LaRouche gennem 40 år. Jeg siger dette, fordi jeg af fysiske årsager ikke har deltaget i konferencer, og nu er jeg her endelig: Så mange mennesker kender mig måske ikke.

Jeg vil gerne kommentere, hvad Zanni netop sagde om situationen i Europa, og især i mit land, Italien, og fuldt ud bekræfte det, han sagde om virkningerne på befolkningen af den Europæiske Unions vanvittige politik, og især om bail-in. Der er allerede ofre i Italien for denne bail-in-politik og Bankunionen: To pensionister tog deres eget liv, fordi de mistede hele deres opsparing. Dette var ikke rige mennesker. Dette var almindelige mennesker, der havde sparet op i hele deres liv, og deres penge blev ganske enkelt stjålet med denne bail-in (ekspropriering af bankindsud). Det er ikke en løsning; der skaber faktisk flere problemer.

Efter problemet med bankerne i Veneto har vi nu også et problem med de væsentligste samarbejdsbanker i Genova, *Carige*, der er ved at gå fallit, og folk er bange. De ikke alene mister deres jobs, og økonomien synes at fortsætte udelukkende, fordi folk lever af deres opsparede midler. Italienere har tendens til at opspare penge; men hvis de også mister deres opsparinger, vil de ikke alene ikke have et job, men de vil heller ikke være i stand til at overleve. Så det græske mareridt er ved at komme meget, meget tæt på for alle italienere.

Men, i den Nye Silkevejsånd findes der en løsning, så jeg vil

gerne overbringe de gode nyheder til alle i den optimistiske ånd, som fr. LaRouche gav udtryk for i sin åbningstale: I Italien har vi haft en diskussion, som vi begyndte for mange år siden, baseret på LaRouches Fire Love, og især den første lov, Glass/Steagall. Den debat, som *Movisol* – vi – skabte, har nu bragt otte lovforslag ind i det italienske parlament; i mellemtiden debatteres det i fire regionale råd. Der var for nylig en diskussion i Finanskomiteen om dette.

I sidste måned besluttede vi, fordi den Europæiske Union forbyder diskussionen, at bringe diskussionen fra Italien til USA. På hvilken måde? Vi skrev et brev til præsident Trump for at minde ham om det løfte, han gav under valgkampagnen, om at genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven. Et hundrede treogtredive parlamentsmedlemmer underskrev brevet – fra det italienske parlament, det Europæiske Parlament, inklusive hr. Zanni, der indsamlede otte underskrifter fra parlamentsmedlemmer på dette brev, samt fra nationale parlamentsmedlemmer: regionale rådsfolk fra Lombardiet, Veneto og folk fra Syditalien.

Mange andre mennesker underskrev dette: Betydningsfulde økonomer, journalister, ledere af aviser, jeg selv – jeg var selvfølgelig blandt de første underskrivere.

Vores idé er at bringe dette brev til Kongressen i januar måned for at fremme de tværpolitiske lovforslag, der er blevet foreslået i den amerikanske Kongres. Som I ved, har et par republikanere og mange demokrater introduceret [eller medsponsoreret] lovforslag. Glass/Steagall-loven var i partiprogrammet for både det Republikanske og det Demokratiske Parti, ligesom det også er i de fleste italienske partiers partiprogram. I Italien afholder vi parlamentsvalg, sandsynligvis i maj. Alle [forslagene] om bankopdeling og Glass/Steagall er i alle disse italienske partiers partiprogrammer, fra venstre til højre.

Dette skyldes alt sammen vores kampagne i Italien. Jeg vil særligt gerne introducere denne unge mand – der er årsag til,

at jeg er her, for han kørte mig – Massimo Coldamassaron. Det var ham, der indsamlede alle underskrifterne, opsøgte politikere og slog dem oven i hovedet og sagde, »Jeg vil redde mine børns fremtid, og I må vedtage Glass/Steagall, ellers vil vi meget snart stå uden et land.« Han har denne samling appeller, og han spurgte – og jeg gør dette, eftersom vi er her – om der er nogen af jer, som helt sikkert Hussein Askary, Ulf Sandmark, Jacques Cheminade, alle, der har en position, en eller anden fremtrædende politisk rolle, og vi vil gerne tilføje flere navne til disse 130 italienere, et par mennesker fra Frankrig, fra Tyskland, fra Sverige, fra Danmark, således, at når vi tager til Washington, vil det stå klart, at, ikke alene Italien, men hele Europa, hele Europa ønsker LaRouches Fire Love og Glass/Steagall.

Så kom hen til mig eller Massimo, og vi vil tilføje din underskrift, og vi vil sørge for, at denne appel ender i præsident Trumps hænder: Vi vil sørge for det. Mange tak.
[applaus]

Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg vil gerne fuldt ud støtte denne idé. Jeg mener, det er et meget nyttigt forslag, så alle fra alle lande, der ønsker at støtte dette initiativ, bør kontakte Liliana og Massimo. Jeg mener, at europæerne ikke har forenet deres stemmer, og jeg mener, at det, MP Zanni udtrykte, at der er denne diskrepans mellem den Europæiske Unions politik og så de europæiske landes evne til at forsvare deres egen interesser, er meget klar. Jeg mener, at denne konference kan være et godt udgangspunkt for at optrappe et sådant krav.

Jeg vil opfordre jer alle til at henvende jer til Liliana og hjælpe med i denne kampagne, ikke blot ved at levere en underskrift, men ved at forpligte jer til at gøre det, Massimo gjorde. Vi kan alle sammen henvende os til politikerne, til borgmestre, til parlamentsmedlemmer og kræve, at de forsvare det almene vel.

For blot at styrke det, der blev sagt om finanskrisen: Vi

sidder på en total krudttønde. Tegnene på, at krisen i 2008 gentager sig i langt større skala, er overvældende. Gældskrisen er større end i 2008; alle parametrene – derivaterne, de forgældede stater, selskaber, studenters gæld, krisen på ejendomsmarkedet – alle parametrene er omkring 40 – 80 % værre end i 2008. Og den Europæiske Union har netop udstedt retningslinjer, der går ud på, at de ikke har nogen værktøjer ud over at stjæle borgernes penge. Dette er virkelig et meget farligt øjeblik, som vi bør bruge som udgangspunkt for at gå ind i en regulær mobilisering for at få disse Fire Love gennemført.

Foto: Forkvinde for Movisol, den italienske LaRouche-bevægelse, Liliana Gorini.

**»Den Nye Silkevej er en ny
model
for internationale
relationer«
Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-
LaRouche
på Schiller Institut
konference,**

25.-26. nov., 2017, Frankfurt, Tyskland: »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«

»Jeg mener, at den Nye Silkevej er et typisk eksempel på en idé, hvis tid er kommet; og når en idé på denne måde først er ved at blive en materialistisk virkelighed, bliver den til en fysisk kraft i universet. Jeg har personligt haft mulighed for at se udviklingen af denne idé, der på mange måder reelt set begyndte med dette store menneske – min ægtemand, Lyndon LaRouche; der, for mange årtier siden – for næsten et halvt århundrede siden – fik ideen om en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden. Dette blev dernæst mere manifest i 1970'erne, '80erne og især i 1991, da Sovjetunionen opløstes, og hvor denne idé om at skabe en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden blev meget fremtrædende.«

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'Nu begynder det alt sammen at give mening'

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 3. dec., 2017 – En udenlandsk fjende af USA – Det britiske Imperiums efterretningstjenester og deres allierede i FBI og på Wall Street – har de facto invaderet USA med den erklærede hensigt at iscenesætte et statskup imod den valgte præsident og forfatningen, for at

omstøde hans politikker for at opbygge fredeligt samarbejde med Rusland og Kina og marchere verden tilbage, væk fra randen af krig. Briterne kan ikke klare nogen som helst afvigelse fra deres Bush- og Obamaadministrationers krigskurs, fordi overlevelsen af hele deres system med global geopolitik og finansiell udplyndring afhænger af det. Efter præsident Trump blev valgt af det amerikanske folk for at omstøde Obamas politikker og gøre præcis dette, har briterne et al. forsøgt at afsætte ham ved en rigsret og fængsle ham, og giv pokker i sandheden.

Den fremgangsmåde, de anvender, og selv den involverede rollebesætning, er næsten identisk til den »Få ram på LaRouche«-specialstyrke, de deployerede for henved 30 år siden, for uretmæssigt at fængsle Lyndon LaRouche og flere af hans medarbejdere, i et mislykket forsøg på at gøre ham tavs.

Disse enkle kendsgerninger, der i månedsvis har været kendt af LaRouche-bevægelsen og dens tilhængere, og som er blevet cirkuleret vidt og bredt med vores Mueller-dossier (nu i andet oplag), er nu kommet helt frem i offentligheden i løbet af de seneste 72 timer. Som præsident Trump selv tweetede i dag: »Nu begynder det alt sammen at give mening.«

Det er denne internationale kamp, der står på spil, og ikke noget, der har med »indenrigsspørgsmål«, eller andre følelsesladede emner, hverken til højre eller venstre, at gøre.

Den største trussel mod Det britiske Imperiums greb er det uophørlige fremstød fra Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, der trækker den ene nation efter den anden ind i sit kredsløb, såvel som også den enestående rolle, som LaRouche-bevægelsen spiller i denne proces – som det endnu engang reflekteredes i Helga Zepp-LaRouches deltagelse som hovedtaler på konferencen den 29. nov. i Zhuhai, Guangdong, Kina, *Forum for det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej*.

Et typisk eksempel på den hastigt skiftende, globale dynamik er de kommentarer, som formanden for Bank of China, Chen Siqing, kom med i en tale, han holdt den 2. dec. på et forum i Rom, »Den Tredje Middelhavsdialog«:

»Bælte & Vej Initiativet har skabt en ny platform for internationalt samarbejde ... Middelhavsområdet har en unik beliggenhed af stor strategisk betydning, på korsvejen for Silkevejen over land og den maritime Silkevej ... I fremtiden bør vi accelerere samarbejdet omkring industriel kapacitet med lande, der ligger langs Bælte & Vej, og fremme regional udvikling og fredelig sameksistens mellem folkeslagene.«

Denne fremtid er nu, og den inkluderer USA. Den inkluderer ikke Det britiske Imperium.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump deltager i APEC-topmødet. 11. nov., 2017.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltager i Zhuhai 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevejsforum

3. dec., 2017 – Straks efter den meget succesfulde, internationale Schiller Institut-konference i Bad Soden, Tyskland, var forkvinde og stifter af Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, én af hovedtalerne på en konference den 29. nov. i Zhuhai, Guangdong, Forum for det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej, om international kommunikation og kinesiske (Guangdong) selskaber, der går globale. Forummet er arrangeret af Guangdong's provinsregering, og på forummet talte nationale og regionale regeringsrepræsentanter, ledere af

erhvervssamfundet og diverse organisationsfolk fra Kina, Asien, USA, Europa og Afrika. Konferencen var tydeligvis inspireret af »Den Nye Silkevejsånd« og en atmosfære af optimistisk afgang, der i den grad mangler i Vesten.

Zepp-LaRouches tale, med titlen, »Bælte & Vej Initiativet og en dialog mellem kulturer, baseret på deres højere udtryk«, blev vel modtaget.

En del af forummets program var besøget til Zhuhai City Planlægningscenter, en udstilling af det overordnede design bag industrizonerne i Zhuhai og den omgivende region, »byplanlægning, når den er bedst«, som en af deltagerne bemærkede. Udstillingen reflekterer præcis de principper, som Lyndon LaRouche har skitseret mht. principper for modulopbygning og foreningen af maksimal effektivitet og menneskelige betingelser og skøn arkitektur.

Turens højdepunkt var besøget til Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao-broen, der forbinder Hong Kong på østbredden af Perleflodens delta med Zhuhai og Macao på vestbredden. Denne HKZM-bro er den længste hovedvej over vand i Kina, og med sine 55 km inkluderer den hovedbroprojektet med 29,6 km, tre faciliteter ved grænseovergange i Hong Kong, Zhuhai og Macao, samt tre udfaldsveje til disse tre regioner. Broen er næsten færdig efter kun otte års byggetid, og fremkaldte 120 patenter på banebrydende, teknisk kunnen. »Vi står på en afgørende del af Verdenslandbroen«, kommenterede Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

En anden gren af turen inkluderede Guangzhou, Guangdong's hovedstad, om hvilken delegationen fra Schiller Institutet var enige i, at den demonstrerer, at den mest moderne arkitektur kan være smuk, og dette er et meget slående tilfælde, hvor byens nye del er smukkere end den gamle og reflekterer en orientering mod befolkningens velbefindende.

»En fremtid for Europa efter euroen«

Tale af Marco Zanni, medlem af EU-parlamentet, Italien, på Schiller Institutets konference i Tyskland, 25.-26. nov., 2017

Tiden er således i dag inde til, at en ny, europæisk, politisk klasse tænker over, hvad der kunne være et alternativt projekt for Europa; som kunne stille spørgsmålstegn ved den eksisterende ramme for den Europæiske Union. Som jeg sagde, så stiller vi – og jeg selv personligt, som repræsentant for det europæiske og italienske folk i Europaparlamentet – spørgsmålstegn ved denne TINA-retorik (There is No Alternative – der er intet alternativ). For vi har behov for en alternativ, institutionel ramme for det europæiske folk.

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Yemen: Fouad al-Ghaffari, Yemens Kontor for Koordinering med BRIKS, sender bevægende videohilsen til Schiller Instituttets konference i Tyskland

Det følgende er en af mange internationale hilsener til Schiller Instituttets konference, »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«, der fandt sted i Tyskland 25.-26. nov., fra mange fremtrædende personer i hele verden:

Yemen: Fouad al-Ghaffari, stifter af Kontoret for Koordinering med BRIKS (Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika) og præsident for Yemen BRIKS Ungdomskabinet, præsenterede en smuk, 15 minutter lang video

med en rapport fra stedet og sender sine hilsener og hilsener fra mange af sine medarbejdere, der, på trods af de barske forhold i selve Yemen, arbejder ihærdigt for det fulde LaRouche-program i samarbejde med det kinesiske initiativ for Ét Bælte, én Vej (OBOR), den Nye Silkevej.

Fra Yemen afspillede han videobudskabet og sagde til publikum, der var forsamlet i Tyskland, »med en hel del smerte, blandet med håb, indspiller vi dette fjerde budskab på afstand, i dag, 17. okt., for at hilse jer, Schiller Instituttet, på jeres

konference. Jeg hilser jer fra Sana'a Internationale Lufthavn. Den er lukket pga. saudisk aggression og har forhindret mig i at deltage i jeres konference, og ligeledes forhindret titusinder af yemenitter i at rejse for at få lægebehandling eller tage deres uddannelse eller udføre deres arbejde. Dette er en forbrydelse, som hele verden er vidne til.«

Hilsenen sluttede med en appel om »et nyt kapitel i bogen for de nye, internationale relationer«, som er blevet meget fremmet af præsident Trumps besøg i Kina. Dette besøg, sagde han, indeholder håbet om at »erstatte en doktrin for internationale relationer, der bragte sorg og ødelæggelse til verden, og som aldrig burde have eksisteret«, således, at menneskeheden nu kan bevæge sig »fra systemet for regimeskifte til det mere naturlige system for suveræne nationer, der forenes omkring drømmen om én menneskehed«.

(Se også video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZRDgTc2vHg4>)

Se også: RESOLUTION:

»For en afslutning af krigen og den humanitære krise i Yemen«.

Vedtaget på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference, 25.-26. nov., 2017

Yemen: Første ladning korn i mere end to uger ankommer til Hodeida, Yemen

27. nov., 2017 – Den først ladning korn i mere end to uger kom i havn i den yemenitiske Hodeida-havn i går, med et skib, der var lastet med 5.500 tons hvedemel fra Kina. Humanitære

grupper advarer imidlertid om, at ankomsten af livreddende forsyninger ikke bør misfortolkes som enden af den presserende krise, men i stedet som det første skridt i genoprettelsen af en vedvarende strøm af mad og medicin til et land med millioner af nødstedte civile, rapporterer *New York Times*.

»Vi er meget taknemlige over det, vi opnåede i går«, sagde Geert Cappelaere, Unicefs regionale direktør, med henvisning til et fly fuld af medicin og hjælpearbejdere, der fik lov at lande i Sana'a i lørdags, under en briefing søndag i Jordan. »Dette er imidlertid ikke nok. Der er behov for meget, meget mere.« Unicef leverede 1,9 mio. doser vaccine til Sana'a lørdag, og Cappelaere sagde, at det næste, vigtige skridt var at få dem frem til dem, der behøver dem. »At sikre, at forsyningerne, hvad de så end består af, når frem til alle sårbare piger og drenge i hele Yemen, er næste udfordring.«

Al Arabiya gjorde imidlertid et stort nummer ud af en lastbilkonvoj, sponsoreret af Saudi-Arabien, og som leverede 791 tons madkurve til Marib-provinsen, til distribuering ikke alene i Marib, men også i provinserne Juf, Al-Bayda og Hadramout. Det ser imidlertid ud til, at de fleste af de områder, der er mål for distribuering af disse madkurve, er i områder, der kontrolleres af Yemens »officielle« regering, der støttes af saudierne, og ikke i områder, hvor houthiernes Ansarullah-bevægelse har kontrollen.

Foto: Arbejdere lossede en nødhjælpsforsendelse fra et fly i Sana'a lufthavn, Yemen, 25. nov., 2017.

Vi er vidne til indvielsen af

en helt ny æra på planeten. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 1. dec., 2017

Vært Matthew Ogden: Godaften; det er 1. dec., og dette er vores strategiske fredags-webcast fra larouchepac.com.

Vi har meget stof at gennemgå i aften, for vi bliver i øjeblikket vidne til indvielsen af en helt ny æra på denne planet. Det, vi bliver vidne til, især i løbet af den seneste uge, siden afslutningen af den ekstraordinært historiske Schiller Institut-konference, der fandt sted nær Frankfurt, Tyskland, i sidste weekend, er den kendsgerning, at den Nye Silkevejsdynamik – denne dynamik med store projekter og »win-win«-samarbejde, der er blevet initieret af Kina – denne Nye Silkevejsdynamik er nu den dominerende og virkelig uimodståelige dynamik på denne planet. Dette er noget, der fuldstændig er i færd med at omforme alle nationers politik på denne planet. Og tyngdecentren er skiftet væk fra det gamle paradigme, som vi har set i det transatlantiske system, og til dette Nye Paradigme, der nu har fået overtaget pga. de initiativer, som frem for alt Kina har taget.

Jeg vil gerne lægge ud med at afspille et kort uddrag af Helga Zepp-LaRouches ekstraordinære hovedtale, som hun holdt på denne konference, der var sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet nær Frankfurt, Tyskland, i sidste weekend. Konferencens titel var »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«, og titlen på Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale var »Den Nye Silkevej; Den nye model for internationale relationer«. Her er et kort uddrag af Helgas tale:

(Se hele Helgas video og tale i dansk oversættelse her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=22734>)

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: So, let me start with an idea of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. He said that we are actually living in the best of all possible worlds. This is a very fundamental ontological conception. It's the idea that we are living in a developing universe; that what makes the universe the best of all possible ones is its tremendous potential for development. It is in such a way created, that every great evil challenges an even greater good to come into being. I think when we are talking about the New Silk Road and the tremendous changes which have occurred in the world, especially in the last four years, it is actually exactly that principle working. Because it was the absolute manifest lack of development of the old world order which caused the impulse of China and the spirit of the New Silk Road having caught on that now many nations of the world are absolutely determined to have a development giving a better life to all of their people. Now, I think that the New Silk Road is a typical example of an idea whose time had come; and once an idea is in that way becoming a material reality, it becomes a physical force in the universe. Now the Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Cui Tiankai, recently made the point, that there were 16 times in world history, when a rising country would surpass the dominant country up to

that point. In twelve cases it led to a war, and in four cases the rising country just peacefully took over. He said that China wants neither, but we want to have a completely different system of a "win-win" relationship of equality and respect for each other. Obviously, the most important question strategically, if you think about it, is that we can avoid the so-called Thucydides trap. That was the rivalry between Athens and Sparta in the 5th Century BC, which led to the Peloponnesian War and the demise of ancient Greece. If this were to occur today between the United States and China in the age of thermonuclear weapons, I think nobody in their right mind could wish that; and therefore, we should all be extremely happy that Trump and Xi Jinping have developed this very important relationship. I stuck my neck out in the United States in February of this year by saying, if President Trump manages to get a good relationship between the United States and China, and between the United States and Russia, he will go down in history as one of the greatest Presidents of the United States. Naturally, everybody was completely freaked out because that is not the picture people are supposed to have about Trump. But I think if you look at what is happening, you will see that Trump is on a very good way to accomplish exactly that. So, he came back from this Asia trip with \$253 billion worth of deals with China. I watched the press conference of the Governor of West Virginia, Jim Justice, where he said that

now,
because of China, there is hope in West Virginia. West Virginia
is a totally depressed state; they have unemployment and a drug
epidemic. But he said now we can have value-added production,
we
will have a bright future. So, the spirit of the New Silk
Road
has even caught on in West Virginia. Obviously the United
States
has an enormous demand for infrastructure, especially now
after
the destruction of all these hurricanes; which just to restore
what has been destroyed requires \$200 billion, not even
talking
about disaster prevention. So, this is all on a good way that
China will invest in the infrastructure in the United States,
and
vice versa; US firms will cooperate in projects of the Belt
and
Road Initiative.

So, just think about it, because almost everything I'm
saying goes against everything you hear in the Western media.
But think: From whom comes the motion for peace and
development?

Is it coming from those who attack Putin, Xi, and Trump? And
those who side with Obama? It's obviously time for people to
rethink how the Western viewpoint is on all of these matters.

Or
change the glasses which they have to look at the world.

OGDEN: So, as you heard from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, that was
just a short excerpt from her speech, but she said we have to
change the glasses through which we look at the world. That's
what she did really with the entirety of her keynote address;
which was an hour long. It is available on the

newparadigm.schillerinstitute.org website right now; but she really did change the glasses, through which people should see the world; both by reviewing what the strategic breakthroughs have been in terms of the New Silk Road dynamic which has been sweeping the planet and supplanting this outmoded and failed geopolitical world order which has brought the world really to the edge of what she said; this Thucydides trap and the danger of thermonuclear war. But she also did some very extraordinary; she took the audience back through the history of the relationship between the Confucianism of China and the Leibnizian philosophy of Europe. This was the best of European culture, and really the consolidation of the Renaissance culture of Europe. What Gottfried Leibniz was able to do in his time, recognizing the failures of European culture due to the kinds of rivalries between these warring empires and what had really turned into a corruption and a rot at the core of the European system at that time; he said the future can be secured if we recognize the best of European culture – the Christianity and the heritage of the Greek philosophy which built European culture; but put this together with the aspects of Chinese Confucianism which are in fact harmonious with the best of the ideas of European philosophy. He pointed out, that the idea of an understanding of the pre-established harmony between man's creative mind and the created universe is something, which indeed is recognized in Leibnizian European philosophy; but is also at the core of Confucian philosophy.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche said that in a very real way, Xi Jinping has reflected a profound understanding of this kind of harmonious relationship between man and the created world, and also between the nations of this planet, and has given it a substance; actualized this idea through the form of the New Silk Road. She also reviewed the history of her husband's – Lyndon LaRouche's – role in creating the basis of the ideas that are now taking their form in this New Paradigm of development coming out of China and the Belt and Road Initiative. She traced it all the way back to a paper that Lyndon LaRouche had written in the 1970s about the development of Africa, and the fact that his ideas – which were at the core of that vision – are now what are actually taking place in Africa and other nations that are being touched by the Belt and Road Initiative. Again, this is an extraordinary keynote address, and we would encourage you to watch the speech in its entirety. But after Helga LaRouche's keynote, the conference – which was a two-day conference – unfolded; and it was a series of extraordinary panel after extraordinary panel. The first panel was titled "The Earth's Next Fifty Years"; obviously taking that from the title of a wonderful book that was published by Lyndon LaRouche over a decade ago. But this panel began with a keynote by Professor He Wenping, who's the Director of African Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. The speech was "President Xi's Perspective for the Year 2050 and the Perspective of African Development". That was followed by the former Transport Minister of Egypt, who gave a speech called

“Integration of Egypt’s Transportation Plans 2030 with the New Silk Road Project”. Then, there was a statement from George Lombardi, who is the former social media consultant to President

Donald Trump; and his speech was titled “The Trump Administration: Impending Economic Policies and Media Discord”.

Then that panel concluded with a speech by Marco Zanni, who is a

member of the European Parliament from Italy. His speech was titled “A Future for Europe after the Euro”.

Panel I was followed by Panel II, which was the second panel of the first day, which was titled “The Need for Europe To Cooperate with China in the Industrialization of Africa and the

Middle East; Transaqua as the Rosetta Stone of the Continent’s Transformation”. This began with an extensive speech by Hussein

Askary, who is the Southwest Asia coordinator for the Schiller Institute. This was on “Extending the Silk Road into Southwest

Asia and Africa; A Vision of an Economic Renaissance”. The bulk

of this is also actually included in a new Special Report that is

just been published by the Schiller Institute, that was jointly

written by Hussein Askary and Jason Ross. He was followed by the

Foreign Director of the Bonifaca S.p.A., Italy, company, which is

actually involved with China in building this Transaqua project.

It’s called the Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua. Then, the General Consul to Frankfurt from Ethiopia spoke – Mehreteab Mulugeta Haile. The title of his speech was “The Need for Europe

to Cooperate with China in the Industrialization of Africa". Then that panel concluded with a speech by the Executive Manager

of Pyramids International called "Egypt's 2030 Mega Projects: Investment Opportunities for Intermodal and Multimodal Connectivity".

The third panel took place on the second day of the conference, and that panel was titled "Europe As the Continent of

Poets, Thinkers, and Inventors: An Optimistic Vision for the Future of Europe". It was keynoted by Jacques Cheminade, who's

the former Presidential candidate in France. His speech was titled "What Europe Should Contribute to the New World Paradigm".

Then, Dr. Natalia Vitrenko, who's the chairwoman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, gave a speech – "China's

Initiative from the Doom of Self-Destruction, to Prosperity and

Progress; A View from Ukraine". Then, a speech from a representative from Serbia; an author and journalist named Dr. Jasminka Simic. Her speech was titled "One Belt, One Road – An

Opportunity for Development in the Western Balkans". Then that

panel concluded with a speech from Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Professor Mariana Tian – "Bulgaria's Contribution to the Belt and Road Initiative".

There were also two other speeches; the chair of the Anglo-Hellenic and Cypriot Law Association, and the founding Director of the China Africa Advisory.

Then, the concluding panel of the entire conference, Panel IV; "The System We Live in Is Not Earthbound – Future Technologies and Scientific Breakthroughs". This was keynoted by

Jason Ross, scientific advisor to the Schiller Institute. His speech was titled "The Scientific Method of LaRouche". He was followed by Prof. Dr. Helmut Alt, from the University of Applied

Sciences in Aachen; who gave a speech – "Energy Transition; From

Bad to Worse". Then that concluded with Dr. Wentao Guo, from Switzerland – "Current Situation of High Temperature Gas-Cooled

Reactors in China".

Then there was an extensive Q&A period after that, in which there was very important input from the audience. The attendees

at this event – which you could see just from the speaker's list

alone – represented countries from Western Eurasia, from Central

Europe, from Africa, from the United States, from Western Europe,

from Scandinavia, from really literally all over the world.

This

was an extraordinary conference.

There was a resolution that was adopted at the concluding of the conference that I'd like to put on the screen here [Fig. 1].

The resolution is taking a note from what China has committed itself to – eliminating poverty by the year 2020 in China. So,

this is the resolution adopted by the Schiller Institute conference in Bad Soden, Germany:

"At this conference, with the title 'Fulfilling the Dream of Mankind,' we discussed the incredible transformation of the world

catalyzed by the Chinese initiative of the New Silk Road. The Belt and Road Initiative, which is creating optimism in Asia, Africa, Latin America, more and more states in Europe, and

after

the state visit of President Trump in China, in several states within the United States.

“The Belt and Road Initiative has the concrete perspective on how poverty and underdevelopment can be overcome through investment in infrastructure, industry and agriculture, based on

scientific and technological progress. The Chinese government which uplifted 700 million out of poverty in the last 30 years,

has now proclaimed the goal to lift the remaining 42 million people living in poverty out of their condition, and create a decent living standard for the entire Chinese population by the year 2020.

“Within the European Union, there are living approximately 120 million people below the poverty line, according to our own

criteria characterizing the costs of life. Given the fact that Europe is still an economic powerhouse, there is no plausible reason why Europe cannot uplift these 120 million people out of

poverty by the year 2020, as well. The best way to accomplish this is for the EU, all European nations, to accept the offer by

China to cooperate with China in the Belt and Road Initiative on

a ‘win-win’ basis.

“We, the participants of the Schiller Institute conference, call on all elected officials to join this appeal to the European

governments. Should we in Europe not be proud enough to say, if

the Chinese can do this, we can do it, too?”

As you can see here, newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com, that is the location of the proceedings of this conference which

will

be published as they're prepared; but also, that resolution that

I just read to you, is available on that website

—newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com — and it's collecting signatures. It's something that you can add your name to and you

can circulate that. Obviously, it applies not only to Europe, but applies to the United States as well; this goal of eliminating poverty by building infrastructure and high technology projects to increase the living standards and the productivity of our populations; as China is doing through the Belt and Road Initiative. This is what can be accomplished in the United States. We'll review a little bit of that.

I do want to note that Helga Zepp-LaRouche made a special notice of the statement by West Virginia Governor Jim Justice after he secured \$87 billion in joint investment into the state

of West Virginia; which is greater than the entire GDP of that state. This accomplishment is really the spirit of the New Silk

Road, which is now sweeping through the world and has even taken

hold in our very own state of West Virginia here in the United States.

Now, let's look at the extraordinary rate of developments that have occurred since this conference happened in Frankfurt,

Germany last weekend. This is part of putting on those new glasses that Helga LaRouche talked about in order to see the world as it really is; not to see the world through the kind of

spin and propaganda that you're inundated with on a daily basis

by the media. If you were following the media, you would think,

that the only issue on the table, are the series of sex

scandals

that are coming out from celebrities and news anchors and so forth and so on. And you would miss the fact that we are literally living in the absolute epicenter right now in history

of a total paradigm shift in the history of mankind.

So, let's look at this extraordinary rate of developments.

This conference, obviously, in Europe – the Schiller Institute conference – took place right on the heels of President Trump's

extraordinarily successful trip to Asia; where he had his state

visit-plus visit with President Xi Jinping in China. And the \$250 billion worth of deals that were signed there for joint investments, the fact that President Xi Jinping put directly on

the table the idea of the United States and US businesses collaborating with the Belt and Road Initiative, and the fact that President Xi Jinping and President Trump solidified a very

close personal relationship and really ushered in a new era of US-China collaboration. After that, just during the course of the last five days, you've seen what was just mentioned there in

the resolution from the Frankfurt conference; that nations of Europe are now beginning to reach out and reciprocate the hand of

friendship that's coming from China to participate in the Belt and Road Initiative.

This is taking place most significantly in the more impoverished countries of Eastern and Central Europe. We have the just-concluded 16+1 talks, which occurred in Budapest, Hungary. This is the meeting of the so-called CEEC, or the Central and Eastern European Countries – those are the 16; and then the +1 is China. So, this is the 16+1, the Central and Eastern European Countries plus China. What was discussed at this conference was the further coordination between these

countries of Eastern Europe and the Chinese, especially on the idea of the Belt and Road Initiative; the New Eurasian Land-Bridge as it was termed by Helga and Lyndon LaRouche back in the 1980s. The core feature of that proposal back in the end of the 1980s, which gave birth to this idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, was the idea of taking these Eastern European countries – what had been formerly part of the Soviet Union or the Soviet space – and taking what was an under-developed area of Europe and developing it through bridging Western Europe with Russia and then beyond through these kinds of transportation corridors and high technology development grids. That's exactly what China was discussing with these countries in Eastern Europe during the 16+1 conference. These are mainly countries such as Hungary, Serbia, Poland, which really this is their conception of themselves; they serve as Europe's front door onto the New Silk Road. As the New Silk Road comes westward across Eurasia, the front door to Europe are these Eastern European countries. They have gone from being on the margins of Europe with under-development and poverty and prolonged unemployment and these other crises, they've gone from being on the margins to being at the very center of this new dynamic which is sweeping from the East. This is referred to in Hungary as their "eastward opening"; that Hungary's future is to orient towards this new era of development which is coming from Eurasia, rather than orienting towards the collapsing system of Western Europe and the failed EU. Zhang Ming, who's China's ambassador to the European

Union,
published an article that was published immediately prior to the
16+1 meeting on November 27th, in which he emphasized the central
role of the Belt and Road Initiative in China's policy towards Europe. He said, "As China and Europe work together to synergize
the Belt and Road Initiative, the 16 CEEC countries will play a
more prominent role as a hub which connects Asia and Europe. Faster development in CEEC countries contributes to a more balanced development across Europe and European integration." So, in other words, the faster development of these impoverished
countries in Central and Eastern Europe will be a "win-win" for
everybody involved. He used these words, that these countries will serve a "prominent role as a hub which connects Asia and Europe."

Then as Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban stated a few weeks ago – and he was the host of this meeting in Budapest, Hungary obviously – but this was a statement that he made back in October. This is absolutely to the point of what we're discussing on this webcast today; this idea that the Belt and Road Initiative is now the irresistible and dominant dynamic on
this planet. This is a quote from Prime Minister Orban: "The world's center of gravity is shifting from West to East. While
there is still some denial of this in the Western world, that denial does not seem to be reasonable. We see the world economy's center of gravity shifting from the Atlantic region to
the Pacific region. This is not my opinion, this is a fact." Now incidentally, that quote, that statement by Prime Minister Orban, is exactly the point that Lyndon LaRouche made

in
this book; this very prescient book that he published over a
decade ago called {Earth's Next Fifty Years; The Coming
Eurasian
World}. In that book, Mr. LaRouche said the dominant dynamic
of
the world is going to be the rising countries of Asia; these
are
where the most concentrations of population are, this is the
fastest rates of growth. And this is where the world's center
of
gravity is shifting economically; the coming Eurasian world,
or
the Pacific-centered world. So, this is a direct echo of
exactly
what Lyndon LaRouche said way back when before any of this
economic miracle took place. But Mr. LaRouche was very
prescient
on that fact.

Now, while a number of leading European press outlets have
been doing exactly what Viktor Orban said – denying this fact;
trying to deny this inevitable fact that the center of gravity
has shifted from West to East. You had, for example, the
{Financial Times} ran an extensive article headlined “Brussels
Rattled As China Reaches Out to Eastern Europe”; obviously
just
hysterical that these Eastern European countries are now
oriented
towards the Belt and Road Initiative. Despite that fact,
there
are some leading circles in Europe who are, indeed,
recognizing
that Europe's future lies in joining this New Paradigm.
Obviously, that could be seen from this extensive speaker's
list
at the Schiller Institute conference in Frankfurt; but there
was

another very significant conference that occurred just a few days later this week in Paris. This was the first annual Paris Forum on the Belt and Road Initiative; so it's going to take place very year. This is the first annual event. It was co-organized by the Chinese embassy and the French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs – IRIS is their acronym. This is the third largest think tank in Paris. The founding director is Pascal Boniface, who is very positive in terms of his attitude towards this idea of France and Europe as a whole joining with the Belt and Road Initiative. There were some 400 people in participation at this very important event. There were think tanks, there were civil servants, people from the French government, there were heads of different French companies – CEOs – retired military, there were cultural figures, and there were media who attended. Among them, the forum was addressed by the Chinese Ambassador to France, Zhai Jun. He put directly on the table, France, Europe should join this new emerging paradigm, this Belt and Road Initiative. This goes directly along with the attendance by Raffarin, the former Prime Minister of France to the Belt and Road Forum that occurred this past Spring in Beijing. There have been other prominent figures inside France who have done exactly what these people have done at this very significant event, and said "Look, this is the future of the world economy. The center of gravity has shifted, and we better get on board." This was also the subject, by the way, of Cheminade's speech at the Schiller Institute conference; and

this
is something that he's been in extensive conversation with,
with
numerous leading figures inside France as part of his
Presidential campaign. He even met with the former President
of
France, Francois Hollande, while he was President at the
Elysée
Palace and discussed exactly this idea.
So, as you can see, the movers and shakers behind this, the
ideas which are driving history, are really the leaders and
the
collaborators of the LaRouche Movement worldwide.
Let me shift focus now. We're continuing to catalog the
extraordinary rate of developments that have occurred just
over
the last five days since this extraordinary conference in
Frankfurt. Let's shift focus now to Latin America. We had
the
11th China-Latin America-Caribbean Business Summit, which
happened in Uruguay; actually it's still happening. It
started
yesterday, and it's going through this Sunday, so it's a four-
day
conference. This was to discuss the idea of how Western
Hemisphere countries, especially countries in South and
Central
America, can participate in China's One Belt, One Road
Initiative. Whereas this is the 11th annual conference
between
the Central and South American countries and China, this was
by
far the largest of these conferences to have taken place.
There
were over 2500 people in attendance, which included high-level
businessmen, government officials, and policymakers from all
over

Latin America. One of the plenary sessions which took place at this conference was titled, "A New Vision of Collaboration Among China, Latin America, and the Caribbean in the Framework of the One Belt, One Road Strategy". So, that's explicit; this is the idea of Latin American joining the New Silk Road. Just because we're discussing Latin America, there was a wonderful sentiment which was voiced by Chilean President Michelle Bachelet. This was a speech that she gave on November 23rd at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Confucius Institute in Chile. She said, "The world is orienting more than ever towards China and the Pacific Basin. Therefore, we know very well that our relationship with China and the Asia-Pacific in particular, is crucial for us to fulfill our destiny." She said, "Chile's relationship with China goes well beyond trade ties. It is one of our primary political partners on the path to opening integration and cooperation for progress." Then Michelle Bachelet said after she retires as the President of Chile, she intends to study the Chinese language in depth. So, that's a commitment that perhaps all heads of state should make, as we recognize that the center of gravity of the world's strategic and economic reality is shifting towards China. We did see that from President Trump's granddaughter, Arabella

Kushner

– that's Ivanka's daughter – where she recorded the song in Mandarin Chinese. A video of her singing a song in Mandarin Chinese, and sent that as a goodwill offering to President Xi Jinping in China.

And one more item I should just note. This is a yet-unconfirmed report, but it's very credible, that Japan – now

we've shifted from Europe to Central and South America, and now

we're in the Asia Pacific. Japan is actively considering joint

projects with Chinese companies on building the One Belt, One Road. This is hugely significant, judging by the historic conflicts between Japan and China, which have been played on by

these Western geopoliticians for decades; to try to keep these two extraordinarily significant countries from collaborating. If

Japan and China collaborate on the Belt and Road Initiative, this

is a dynamic which is absolutely unstoppable. There was an article in a Japanese paper titled "Government To Help Japan, China Firms in Belt and Road". It reports that the Abe government is considering supporting companies to carry out joint

projects with Chinese companies along the Belt and Road. I think

underscoring this fact, as I stated in the beginning of today's

broadcast, that the Belt and Road is an absolutely unstoppable and irresistible dynamic; which has now become dominant and is something which cannot be ignored. Underscoring that fact that,

indeed, this New Silk Road is the dominant irresistible dynamic

on this planet, here's a statement from the {Global Times}

which
is absolutely to the point. It says "Generally speaking,
Japan's
economy has been always greatly dependent on overseas markets.
So, for the sustainable development of its economy, Japan
needs
access to the business opportunities offered by the vast
infrastructure projects along the Belt and Road route."
So, this is the sentiment that's being expressed by
everybody. We go from the hosts of this first annual
conference
on the Belt and Road Initiative in Paris. Look at what Viktor
Orban said at the 16+1 conference in Budapest, Hungary. Look
at
what Michelle Bachelet said in Chile at the Confucius
Institute.
Look at the statements that were made at this Central and
South
American-China Business Forum. Look at what's now being said
in
Japan. Look at the statements that were made at the Schiller
Institute conference in Frankfurt. And look at what was done
by
President Trump during his trip to China, and the summit that
he
had with President Xi Jinping. Everything is being shaped by
this initiative, by the New Silk Road; by this initiative
which
is coming out of China for "win-win" mutually beneficial
cooperation on great project development for the entire
planet.
This is the dominant of the future.
As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, you need to put on the new set
of glasses to be able to see reality as it really is; not
through
the skewed mirrors and the propaganda which is coming out of
the

Western media. I think that perhaps the best statement, and the most candid statement of all – of all of these statements about the reality of this future dynamic – and why the United States and Europe and South America and Asia need to jump on board with the New Silk Road, need to join with this new dynamic and catch this spirit of the New Silk Road; probably the best and most candid of those statements came out of Governor Jim Justice from West Virginia during his press conference that he gave there at the state capital, announcing this extraordinary \$87 billion deal between China and the state of West Virginia. Here's what Governor Jim Justice had to say:

GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE

: And I would say to all of you all that may be doubters that this could become a reality, "Don't get on the wrong side of it." Because, really and truly, it's a comin'. It's a comin'."

OGDEN: "It's a comin'." I would say to all the doubters, "this could become a reality, 'Don't get on the wrong side of it.' Because it's a comin'," he said. "It's a comin'." So, that was actually from the conclusion of a really wonderful and important video that was just put on the LaRouche PAC website this week, all about West Virginia. West Virginia, which as Helga LaRouche said, is known across the country right now as the

epicenter of poverty, unemployment, drug epidemic overdoses, and just general backward economic conditions. West Virginia could now become the cutting edge and the economic driver of the entire Appalachian region here in the United States because of this “win-win” investment that came from China. So, I would encourage you to watch that video in full on the LaRouche PAC website. But let me just say, this is an extraordinary rate of development of events that have occurred over the past five days. I think that anybody who is looking at the reality soberly and with clarity will see that, indeed, the efforts of the LaRouche Movement over the past several years to put this question on the table; to put this idea of a New Paradigm of economic cooperation and “win-win” development, this New Silk Road – this Eurasian Land-Bridge, this World Land-Bridge idea. Put that on the table and to shape all of the discussions that are occurring at the highest levels of policymaking worldwide around that idea. I think that truly is becoming the dominant dynamic, and it’s a testament to the fact that a small handful of people with very powerful ideas, can indeed be very successful in shaping the course of world history. Now, I would say that what Helga LaRouche began, those remarks that I played at the beginning of the show; this idea of the greatest, the best of all possible worlds – what Gottfried Leibniz had to say. This is an understanding of how the universe corresponds to the creative will of mankind. That there is a principle of good that is behind the creation, the creation of

the universe; and that principle of good corresponds with the creative nature of mankind. And when mankind acts on that creative quality, and acts for the benefit of the greatest number

of possible people, the greatest possible General Welfare; acts

on the basis of this principle of good, that the universe corresponds and, indeed, responds. Because of this harmony, this

pre-established harmony which Leibniz discussed. That was at the

core of his understanding of the best of all possible worlds.

So, with that axiomatic understanding of the philosophical nature of what this effort is all about – to bring about a New Paradigm of human relations on this planet – let's conclude with

the concluding quote from Helga Zepp-LaRouche during her keynote

at that Schiller Institute conference in Germany. Helga Zepp-LaRouche said the following: "If we revive the Classical culture of all nations, and enter a beautiful dialogue among them, mankind will experience a new renaissance and unleash an enormous creativity of the human species like never before.

"So, it is very good to live at this moment in history and contribute to make the world a better place. And it can be done,

because the New Paradigm corresponds to the lawfulness of the physical universe in science, Classical art, and these principles. What will be asserted is the identity of the human

species as {the} creative species in the universe."

So, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, it is very good to live at this moment, and to contribute to this New Paradigm which is now

emerging on this planet, and to contribute to the good of mankind.

So, thank you very much for joining us here today. We

strongly encourage you to not only watch Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote address in its entirety, but to stay tuned to that Schiller Institute channel as all of these panels, all of these videos, all of these presentations are produced and put up on the website for you to watch in their entirety. So, thank you for joining in, and let's continue to spread the spirit of the New Silk Road. Thank you and good night.

Trump og Xi diskuterer Nordkorea i telefonsamtale

30. nov., 2017 – Præsident Donald Trump afholdt endnu en telefonkonsultation med den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping efter Nordkoreas missilaffyring den 29. nov. I den seneste af mange telefonkonsultationer gentog Xi, at Kinas »usvigelige mål« er »at gøre Koreahalvøen atomvåbenfri, opretholde et internationalt ikke-spredningsregime og bevare fred og stabilitet i Nordøstasien«, iflg. Kinas statslige nyhedsagentur Xinhua. Xi sagde også, at Kina ville »fortsætte kommunikationerne med USA og alle andre relaterede parter og i fællesskab skubbe atomspørgsmålet hen i retning af fredelig afgørelse via dialoger og forhandlinger«.

Bagefter skrev Trump på Twitter, »Netop talt med præsident Xi Jinping fra Kina om Nordkoreas provokerende handlinger. Der vil blive gennemført yderligere store sanktioner mod Nordkorea i dag. Denne situation vil blive tacklet!«

Der var ingen omtale af »yderligere store sanktioner« i Xinhuas rapport, men de rapporterede, at Trump sagde, at

»Washington sætter stor pris på Kinas vigtige rolle i løsning af atomspørgsmålet og er villig til at styrke kommunikationer og koordinering med Kina i søgen efter løsninger på spørgsmålet«.

Det Hvide Hus' udskrift fra 29. nov. af samtalen lyder, »Præsident Donald J. Trump talte i dag med præsident Xi Jinping fra Folkerepublikken Kina for at diskutere Nordkoreas seneste missilaffyring. Præsident Trump understregede USA's faste beslutning om at forsvare os og vore allierede fra den voksende trussel, som det Nordkoreanske regime udgør. Præsident Trump understregede, at det var nødvendigt, at Kina brugte al tilgængelig indflydelse for at overbevise Nordkorea om at afslutte sine provokationer og vende tilbage til en kurs mod atomafrustning.«

Med hensyn til sanktioner, sagde udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson til medier, »Vi har en lang liste over yderligere mulige sanktioner, af hvilke nogle involverer ... finansielle institutioner«, da han blev spurgt om mulige forholdsregler, mens han stillede op til fotografering sammen med den besøgende kronprins fra Bahrain. »Og Finansministeriet vil annoncere dem, når de er klar til at rulle ud.«

**Kinesiske og Russiske
Udenrigsministerier
responderer til Nordkoreas
missilaffyring;**

tilskynder til besindighed og diplomati

29. nov., 2017 – Både det Russiske og det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium responderede i dag til Nordkoreas missilaffyring den 27. november og udtrykte alvorlig bekymring over situationen, men pegede også på provokationer fra USA, Sydkorea og Vesten generelt, som, advarer de, har forværret spændingerne.

Rusland bemærkede, at missilaffyringen var en overtrædelse af resolutioner fra FN's Sikkerhedsråd, men tilføjede, at »mod en baggrund af konstant militæraktivitet fra USA's og dets allieredes side i området omkring Koreahalvøen i løbet af de seneste par måneder, er det især vigtigt, at de involverede parter ikke provokerer hinanden, men snarere udviser besindighed og undgår alle nye handlinger, der kunne føre til en yderligere eskalering af spændinger.« Rusland tilskyndede DFK til at indstille sine missil- og atomtests, men opfordrede ligeledes USA og Sydkorea til at afholde sig fra at afholde »uplanlagte øvelser i luftvåbnet uden fortilfælde, som det annonceredes i begyndelsen af december i år, og som vil forværre en allerede eksplosiv situation«. Kun ved hjælp af »vedvarende og energisk politisk-diplomatisk arbejde« kan en løsning findes, sagde det.

I en pressekonference i dag rapporterede Kinas udenrigspolitiske talsmand, Geng Shuang, at »Kina udtrykker sin dybe bekymring og opposition over for DFK's affyringsaktiviteter« og tilskynder denne regering til at overholde FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolutioner og »ophøre med handlinger, der vil øge spændinger på Koreahalvøen. Vi håber, at alle relevante parter vil handle forsigtigt og arbejde sammen for at sikre fred og stabilitet i området«.

Forespurgt om mulige, nye, vestlige sanktioner, manede han

imidlertid til forsigtighed og sagde, at »vi vil fortsætte med at tackle de relevante spørgsmål på en måde, der er med til at virkeliggøre en atomvåbenfri Koreahalvø, fremme dialog og forhandlinger og sikre regional fred og stabilitet«. Kina er imod, at der gennemtvinges ensidige sanktioner, sagde han.

Det er værd at bemærke lederartiklen i *Global Times* i dag, som fremfører, at begivenheder i Pyongyang er en bekræftelse af, at »USA's politik over for Nordkorea har slået fejl«, og at det internationale samfund »faktisk er løbet tør for indflydelse over for Nordkorea«. Pyongyang, siger artiklen, »har vundet enorm selvtillid denne gang, så Sikkerhedsrådets fordømmelse og mulige nye sanktioner er ikke noget særligt«. Krigerisk retorik fra Vesten er blot endnu en »papirtiger«, fremfører *Global Times*.

Lad jer ikke aflede; Lad jer ikke afskrække!

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 30. nov., 2017 – Alt imens verden har nået et punkt, hvor den virkelig vender et nyt blad til et kvalitativt nyt stadium i verdenshistorien, så bliver den amerikanske befolkning fuldstændig, og potentielt fatalt, afledt ind i et kalejdoskop af falske spørgsmål, der er i sladderens interesse eller i anden interesse. (Hvorfor nu?) Men, hvor kommer DU ind i billedet – dig, personligt? Hvad er din rolle? Hvis du render efter lygtemænd, hvor efterlader det så vores land? – på et tidspunkt, hvor den fremtidige historie kræver visse, afgørende skridt i USA, som det fastlægges af Lyndon LaRouche i hans *Fire Love*.

Den forgangne weekends successive begivenheder, der ikke har

fortilfælde, viser, at Bælte & Vej Initiativet, lanceret af Kina tilbage i 2013, og som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche utrætteligt har kæmpet for i årtier, nu er blevet en masseangrebsbølge, der fejer hen over verden. Tænk på, at Schiller Instituttets historiske konference i Frankfurt i forgangne weekend, »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«, blev umiddelbart efterfulgt af »16+1«-mødet mellem Kina og øst- og centraleuropæiske lande i Budapest, som lancerede byggeriet af Beograd – Budapest højhastighedsjernbanen, blandt andre resultater. I samme uge fandt et Bælte & Vej Forum sted i Tblisi, Georgien, med 34 officielle delegationer, der deltog, og op mod 2.000 delegerede fra flere end 60 lande. Efter afslutningen af 16+1-mødet i Budapest og yderligere møder med ungarske regeringsfolk, fløj den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang til Moskva for at mødes med præsident Putin, og derfra videre til Sotji, Rusland – scenen for andre historiske møder i løbet af de seneste dage – for at deltage i mødet mellem regeringschefer i Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen, 30. nov.-1. dec.

Det første Bælte & Vej Forum nogensinde blev onsdag holdt i Paris. Torsdag var første dag af Kina-Latinamerika-Caribien Erhvervstopmødet i Uruguay, som omfattede 2.500 erhvervsfolk, af hvilke 700 er kinesere.

En endnu ubekræftet rapport i *Yomiuri Shimbun* fra 28. nov. fremlægger, hvordan Japan planlægger at gå ind i et samarbejde med Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BRI), gennem japanske selskabers støtte i fællesprojekter med kinesiske selskaber langs dets ruter.

Dette er rammen for vore voksende bestræbelser på at besejre den britiske kupplan i USA, gennemføre LaRouches Fire Love og sikre fuld amerikansk deltagelse i BRI.

Spørg ikke, hvad der optager dig som personlig interesse. Spørg hellere, hvad den fremtidige menneskeheds vitale interesse består i, mht. nutidens begivenheder. De 'falske

nyheder' – 'fake news' – fremviser et kalejdoskop af afledningsmanøvrer – I må ikke blive afledt. Spørgsmålene er præcis det, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har sagt, de er.

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump skriver en fraværsseddel til skolen for Christian (venstre), barnebarn af pensionerede kaptajn i den amerikanske hær, Gary M. Rose, der skal modtage en æresmedalje, under et familiebesøg i det Ovale Kontor i Det Hvide Hus i Washington, D.C. 23. okt., 2017.

Schiller Instituttets konference i Tyskland: Realiser menneskehedens drøm med Den Nye Silkevej. Politisk Orientering, 30. nov. 2017

Tom Gillesberg: »Velkommen til vores første offentlige møde – i Danmark, vel at mærke – efter valget fandt sted. Vi kan jo begynde med at nyde synet af vore plakater her bagved, for de er desværre nu alle blevet taget ned; de hænger ikke længere i lygtepælene; København og de andre byer, hvor vi stillede op, er blevet lidt mere kedelige igen. Men vi kan begynde med at sige tak til alle dem, der stemte på os. Og jeg tror, jeg kan garantere, og de kan føle sig lidt som nogle små profeter, for de var i stand til at se det, som de fleste tilsyneladende ikke var i stand til at se; nemlig, at der er en ny, ustopkelig forandring i gang i verden, der også kommer til at svømme hen over Danmark, bare vent og se.

Nogle af os var privilegerede og fik en ekstra smag på det, i form af den konference, Schiller Instituttet netop har afholdt i Frankfurt, Tyskland, hvor vi havde en lang række talere – det vil jeg komme tilbage til – som faktisk befandt sig mere eller mindre inde i denne proces med at udbrede Bælte & Vej Initiativet til Asien, til Afrika; gøre det her til det Nye Paradigme, der regerer her på kloden...«

Hør hele Toms fremlæggelse:

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/schiller-instituttets-konference-i-tyskland-realiser-menneskehedens-drom-med-den-nye-silkevej