

Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

Hvad er det Nye Paradigme?

LaRouche PAC's Nyt Paradigme

Undervisningsserie 2018; pdf og video

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Dagens emne er det Nye Paradigme for menneskelig civilisation. Jeg har ofte fremført, at, hvis man ser på tilstanden i især den vestlige verden i dag, dvs. USA, tilstanden i Europa, den tyske regering, der er selvdestruktiv mens den forsøger at bygge en ny regering; vi har tydeligvis en situation, hvor verden er i voldsom uorden. Jeg har fremført den pointe, at vi må have et Nyt Paradigme, der er lige så forskelligt i forhold til de nuværende antagelser og aksiomer, som de moderne tider var forskellige i forhold til middelalderen. Hvor alle middelalderens antagelser med skolastik, Aristoteles, overtro og lignende rod blev erstattet af et helt andet billede af mennesket og et nyt begreb om samfundet.

Det er nødvendigt for at sikre den menneskelige arts evne til at overleve på lang sigt. Og spørgsmålet er, om vi kan give os selv et system for at styre os selv, der garanterer, at den menneskelige art vil eksistere i kommende århundreder eller endda årtusinder? Min mand, Lyndon LaRouche, helligede hele sit livsværk til dette spørgsmål, med andre ord, til at spore de aspekter af det nuværende system, som var forkerte, og hvordan de skulle erstattes med et bedre, mere fuldendt system. Hvis man ser på de nuværende, såkaldte liberale demokratier i Vesten, så benægter de, at man kan have et sådant nødvendigt billede af mennesket, og nødvendigt [kan ikke høres]. For det er selve liberalismens natur, at alt er tilladt, alt er gyldigt; men virkeligheden er, at dette vestlige liberale demokrati ikke er den eneste situation i verden. En del, et aspekt af dette Nye Paradigme er allerede ved at vokse frem. Det er ved at vokse frem i form af den Nye Silkevej, der for ca. 4,5 år siden blev sat på dagsordenen af Kina. Den såkaldte Ny Silkevejsånd, altså ideen om, at man kan samarbejde på win-win-basis til alles gensidige fordel; denne idé har allerede mange lande – faktisk hele kontinenter – taget til sig. Den Nye Silkevejsånd stormer allerede frem i store dele af Asien, endda visse dele af Europa, Afrika og Latinamerika.

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**Rusland og Kina er ikke en trussel,
men en stor mulighed.**

Politisk Orientering 15. feb. 2018.

2. del:

**De neokonservatives voksende hysteri
over
Kina er bevis på, at Silkevejsånden
er
ustoppelig. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt
Paradigme Webcast, 15. feb., 2018.**

Introduktion v/ Harley Schlanger:

De voksende krigstrommer, der høres mod Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, og som kommer fra transatlantiske geopolitiske institutioner og deres politiske marionetter, såsom den amerikanske senator Marco Rubio, udgør et vidnesbyrd om den voksende indflydelse, som Xi Jinpings »win-win«-diplomati har. Det, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche først identificerede som et »Nyt Paradigme«, har vundet tilhængere i hele verden med den smitsomme »Nye Silkevejsånd. Nationer i Afrika, Asien og Syd- og Mellemamerika, der er blevet udplyndret under IMF's og Verdensbankens krav om nedskæringspolitik, vender sig nu mod BVI, der demonstrerer, at reelt økonomisk fremskridt er muligt. BVI-processen tilbyder et håb om, at fattigdom kan elimineres i hele verden på samme måde, som den er blevet dramatisk reduceret i Kina.

I stedet for at fejre denne proces eller gå med i den, så har de transatlantiske eliter gang i deres gamle tricks i et desperat forsøg på at forhindre det Nye Paradigme i at lykkes. Deres gamle paradigme, med regimeskifte og krige, med anvendelse af terroroperationer, med frihandelsaftaler kombineret med nedskæringspolitikker, der producerer morderisk økonomisk ødelæggelse, fortsætter, selv med et væsentligt svækket fundament for deres overlevelse.

I USA er operationen for regimeskifte mod præsident Trump afsløret som et kupforsøg, Made in London. Nye afsløringer fra senatorerne Grassley og Graham forventes at vise, hvor dybt involveret, folk fra Obama-administrationen – og Obama selv – var i at brygge svindelhistorien om »Russiagate« sammen. Vi er nu nærmere end nogensinde før på at knække denne operation, som ville befri præsidenten for de begrænsninger, der er påtvunget ham, og til at forfølge de mål, han førte kampagne for.

Hør Helga Zepp-LaRouches analyse af udviklingerne omkring disse spørgsmål:

(her følger engelsk udskrift af videoen):

Harley SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger with the Schiller Institute. I'd like to welcome you to this week's webcast with the Schiller Institute Founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Helga, I think what we need to start with this week, is the issue of geopolitics. You've always emphasized, that geopolitics is an imperial game, it's part of the old paradigm and the greatest threat to mankind. This was on display yesterday in the U.S. Senate: The Intelligence Committee has the Threat Assessment hearing; Dan Coats, the Director of National Intelligence, said, "Frankly the United States is under attack." And Marco Rubio said, "China is the biggest threat." He said, "it's aggressively promoting infrastructure as part of its long geopolitical arm."

What's behind this?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it is very clear that, as it becomes clear that China is becoming sooner or later the largest economy in the world, it's already bypassing the United States in certain respects, – I mean, there is obviously a freakout on the side of those people in the West who are sticking to the conception of an unipolar, the idea of a *Pax Americana*, where, basically the United States is the only remaining superpower.

And the fact that a nation which is after all, 1.4 billion people, is eventually becoming stronger, especially if it has the kind of science and technology oriented policy which China is pursuing, it is clear that some people respond to that with the idea to contain that country.

Now, I think it should be clear to anybody that that is a complete impossibility, unless you go to war.

Now, China has answered to the recent attacks, which are really ranging from Australia, to the United States, to certain European think tanks, in a very calm way. For example, there was a response to the formulation that China would be a "competitor" or a "rival," as Trump said it in his State of the Union address, where there was a quite reasonable article in *Global Times*, answering to this, and making the point that the United States has to make an historic choice: That it is clear that the rise of China has caused certain strategic phobias among certain people, who recognize or help to see that China is offering a different development model which is especially attractive for developing countries, and that they are now reacting in this way; but that obviously, cooperation is the only way for these two largest countries in the world – the United States and China. And if they find a way of cooperation, then they have a bright future. This is completely crazy to say that everything China does – the Chinese culture, the Chinese system – all of this would be a threat to the West. It is absolutely not the case, and China has offered cooperation, and anything else can only lead to a catastrophe.

Now, I would make still a big difference between how President Trump reacts; while all of these attacks were going on, he met with State Councillor Yang Jiechi in Washington, and they reopened the four-level strategic dialogues, that they will continue. And I think this is very good. But obviously, the propaganda campaign against China right now is reaching an absolutely unprecedented pitch.

SCHLANGER: At the same time, we're seeing the changes going on with Russiagate. You hear very little these days about questions of what Russia did, what Trump did, but there are new things emerging. I think it's quite interesting: The Obama role is starting to be talked about, Joe diGenova had another statement. What's your assessment of what's going on with the whole Russiagate story?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Essentially, I think what this Joseph diGenova points out, which I think is quite relevant, that the counter-memo to the Nunes memorandum which was basically coming from Adam Schiff, was kept back by the FBI and the DOJ, diGenova says, because there are certain formulations in it which need to be redacted according to these two institutions, and he points out to the fact that the formulation because there is a criminal investigation going on, is very interesting. And he points to the fact that all the culprits who were involved in this Russiagate coup attempt eventually will face criminal prosecution. So that's one thing.

And also the role of former President Obama is now an issue. There was a funny email which Susan Rice sent to herself as a kind of memo, reminder, on Jan. 20, 2017, where she reported about a meeting involving Obama, Biden, Comey, herself, in which this was discussed that the incoming President Trump should not be told by the secret services, things relating to Russia, because of the suspicion of a collusion with Russia. Now, that's quite incredible, that the outgoing President would instruct the intelligence services to withhold information from an incoming President. And this refers to a meeting which apparently took place on Jan. 5th, and then, one day later, the four heads of the intelligence services went to Trump in the Trump Tower, – this was still in the transition period – and they told him about the supposed collusion with Russia. And later, when Comey made this big speech in front the Congress, he said this was his “Edgar Hoover moment.”

This is all now in the public domain, and I think everything we said in the dossier on Mueller, which we published last September, is now proven absolutely to the point by these congressional investigations. [“Robert Mueller Is an Amoral Legal Assassin; He Will Do His Job If You Let Him!”] So, I think the battle where the United States will go looks much better for Trump than the people who tried the coup against him.

SCHLANGER: To go back to what you said about the Susan Rice memo: if you look at the Intelligence Committee hearing yesterday, it seems as though the heads of intelligence today are still holding to the same line that they did under Obama.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, they keep saying it, but that doesn't mean that these investigations in the House and Senate will not

continue. Some mills are grinding slowly, but they're grinding.

SCHLANGER: The other big news from the United States was the introduction of the so-called infrastructure bill. What's your assessment on that? It doesn't seem to be what it was cracked up to be.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think it's noted as a good thing by many people that there is, finally, somebody proposing an infrastructure program, because infrastructure is a phenomenon which lasts 30, 40, 50 years, or maybe sometimes even longer, but then eventually it ages, it's disintegrating, and that's what we see in many instances in the United States – the roads, the nonexistent fast-train system, the general condition of bridges and so forth. So it's a good thing that somebody talks about that.

But I think the way how Trump is going about it, by hoping there will be private investors, and a lot of burdens on the state and local governments will not function. And I think that China has noted that point in commenting that the political system in the United States is making it impossible. Because the moment Trump said anything about his program, the Democrats completely opposed it. And obviously infrastructure is in the national interest, and therefore, should be a nonpartisan issue. But the fact that you have this partisan system in the United States and elsewhere in the West, as part of the so-called "democratic" system, this prevents any progress in this respect and therefore, it's all the more important that a professor from Beijing University offered to use the large foreign exchange reserves which China has, especially in the form of U.S. Treasuries and U.S. bonds, to invest those in the infrastructure in the United States.

This is a proposal which we have made from the very beginning, because obviously, China has the financing, China has the infrastructure expertise; they have built an enormous amount of fast train systems, and other infrastructure. So I think that that would be the only way to make this function. But I think short of that, you need Glass-Steagall, you need a National Bank in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton, and a credit system, and then the cooperation with the Belt and Road Initiative; and then it would function.

So that remains the task, basically in the United States,

our colleagues are encouraging state legislators and others to make pressure from the base, so that neo-con pressure in the Republican Party and the Democratic opposition to Trump's proposals are overcome, through such a program in the national interests of the United States, which would also be a peace-building measure. So that is the battle right now.

SCHLANGER: We also have this fairly interesting article on Bloomberg about the Chinese economy, where they say, our models show that it should have crashed, but it hasn't crashed, and they say they're confounded by this. It's obvious, these models don't work, but the Chinese are aware of that, aren't they?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. As a matter of fact, as these attacks against China have escalated, they had a very interesting counterattack on "democracy," saying that "democracy" is the hobby-horse of many people in the West, but in reality, it is not in the common interest, it's basically a weapon to defend the interest of an oligarchy. And also the West are not the only ones who can claim to have a democratic system. And then they say basically that this goes back to Mencius, who already demanded that the government must follow the Mandate of Heaven, and in China it is the highest obligation of the party to follow the Mandate of Heaven, which means following the common good of the people.

So, they basically say democracy is being used for regime change, that when they target a country, they demand people should follow "democracy," then they play up through the mainstream media some demonstrators and if everything goes well it leads to regime change and if it doesn't go well, they go for a nice color revolution.

So I think these kinds of renewed, sharp responses coming from China reflect the fact that they do not intend at all to be intimidated, and that they're quite aware of double standard of the so-called "liberal system" which claims they're liberals, but then demand global hegemony and controlling the rules on a global scale, and that this double standard is visible for anybody who wants to see it.

So there is a new tone of self-confidence and self-assuredness in the Chinese responses to these accusations.

SCHLANGER: And I would assume the Chinese have to be asking

the question, "What's wrong with reducing poverty?" And here we see this situation where poverty is growing in the West, it has been growing from the 2001 period on, and yet, Chinese efforts to alleviate poverty, not just in China, but also in their neighbors and all around the world as well, is seen as somehow an imperial, expansionist policy.

I mean – do the Chinese have a reaction to that?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yeah. They have right now the most impressive program to alleviate poverty inside China by 2020. For those people who are interested in that, there is a documentary on CGTN, the Chinese Global Television Network, where they show how they absolutely map out every spot, every village where you have poverty, they have a file on every family to look at what are the reasons for it, what can be done to overcome it – education, infrastructure, industrialization, relocation of people to better-off areas – and President Xi Jinping is very much hands-on. He travels to these villages – not all of them, but some; he talks to the families; he makes it clear that it is his personal concern that the goal of eliminating poverty by 2020 is reached. And this is very, very impressive.

There was another article in the Chinese press, where they say, infrastructure development and poverty alleviation is also an area of competition. And not only is the economic growth of China absolutely incredible and outstanding, but so is the infrastructure building and the poverty alleviation.

So the West has to basically suffer to be judged: Who is doing more for their people, is it China, or is the West, with their so-called austerity systems, which in the case of, if you look at Europe, there is now a new study out by the European Center for Economic Research [ZEW], which looked at what was the difference, after the 2008 crisis, in those countries which an anti-cyclical focus on basic research and development, R&D, and they had a massive increase in productivity. The countries that did that were Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. As compared to those countries which were hit by with EU Troika austerity policy – namely, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania – which had to make cuts also in the basic research and development, and as a result had a terrible collapse in productivity.

I think there is something fundamentally wrong with the system of the free market, which after all is not that free,

given the fact that all central banks did was to bail out the banks and keep money pumping for the benefit of the speculators, so that the rich become richer, and the poor become more poor, and the middle class is shrinking.

This article by Bloomberg, which you referenced earlier, is very interesting, because the author admits that according to his theory, China should be collapsing, it should have meager economic growth, but obviously the contrary is the case. And he says that China is doing everything which according to his theory are terrible, like state intervention, party control, – things like that – and China is prospering. And actually, he says, he's not yet ready to completely overturn his theory, but he's willing to make corrections.

There will be a lot more corrections, because I think we need a public debate, what are the economic criteria for a functioning economy? And obviously, the works of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and his development of physical economy, going back to Leibniz, to Friedrich List, to Henry C. Carey, to Wilhelm von Kardorff, who was the economic advisor of Bismarck and was one of the key influences to bring about the industrial revolution in Germany; as compared to the so-called free market model, I think we have to have a real debate, what is the cause of wealth? Is it money, or is it the idea of the creativity of the individual, which then leads to scientific and technological discoveries, which applied in the production process leads to an increase in productivity, which then leads to more wealth, longevity, and all of these things.

We need a discussion about that, because the notion of what is economy, equating that with money, has really become one of the axiomatic assumptions of a failing system. So we need a debate about that.

SCHLANGER: One of the great contributions of your husband was making the connection, between geopolitical doctrine as an imperial doctrine, and the imposition of these kinds of economic policies, which only work for the handful of the most wealthy. Now, we had talked earlier – actually, it's been a focus of the Schiller Institute for a while – extending the Silk Road into the World Land-Bridge, and we're seeing that now with the bioceanic railway, the progress in Africa. What can you tell us about how these projects are advancing?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Oh, I think they're on a very good development: There was just a reiteration in Brazil coming from the Chinese Embassy, that the bioceanic railway, connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic from Brazil to Peru, is still very much on the agenda, that a feasibility study has been made. So this is on a good trajectory, and all the projects agreed upon at the China-CELAC meeting – the Caribbean and Latin American countries meeting with China; and naturally, also the Africa projects are all progressing very nicely. So I think the World Land-Bridge is becoming a reality, very quickly, to the benefit of all countries that participate in it.

SCHLANGER: I'd like to come back, as we wrap this up, to the question of geopolitics. We got a question from a viewer, who wanted to know why you always blame British geopolitical manipulations for World War I and World War II? And they ask the question, what did they do, and what were they responding to? Why don't you give us the answer to that?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: If you look at the British Empire's policy toward the Continent in the 19th century, they clearly were extremely upset about the industrial revolution in Germany, introduced by Bismarck. Bismarck, as I mentioned earlier, was a free-trade follower in the beginning, working with the Prussian Junkers. But then he got acquainted with the theories of Henry C. Carey: He had this friend, Wilhelm von Kardorff who was the head of the German business association at the time, and they recognized the fundamental difference between what Friedrich List had called the "American System," and the British system. So Bismarck changed to a proponent of protectionism, and this led to a very quick industrial revolution in Germany. Now, the British, through relatives in the oligarchy, manipulated so that Bismarck got ousted, which was really a tragedy, because Bismarck was very smart and he had basically established a peace order on the European Continent, by having many diplomatic treaties with every nation, and especially with Russia, he had the Reinsurance Treaty, which was a very important element to prevent a possible outbreak of war, in case there should be some French-German tensions. His successors were not so smart, so they didn't pay attention to this Russia Reinsurance Treaty, and then the British started to manipulate the chessboard of the European countries,

step by step, by creating incidents to create the Entente Cordiale; the Triple Entente; the war between Russia and Japan; the Balkan Wars; so that basically, every country was set already, ready to go so that the shooting in Sarajevo was only the trigger but not the cause for World War I.

Now, what was behind that, also, was the idea of geopolitics as it had been developed by Mackinder, Milner, and later by Haushoffer, which was the crazy idea that whoever controls the Eurasian land-mass is in control of the world, to the disadvantage of the Atlantic rim countries, in that case, United States and England. So basically, that idea that you have to orchestrate conflict in order to prevent such a development, that became an issue, naturally, with the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which was built essentially in the 1890s; and the plans to build a Berlin-Baghdad Railway, was regarded by the British at that time, as a fundamental threat to their control of the sea trade. Now, obviously, today, with the New Silk Road, if you think in terms of geopolitics, you could easily arrive at the same mistaken conclusion, and I think that is the British thinking. And as we can see now, in the case of Mr. Rubio, or the intelligence heads of the United States, that is their thinking. But as I had said, many, many times, geopolitics led to essentially all the wars in history. It led to two World Wars, because the idea with the Second World War, was everybody who had read *Mein Kampf* and knew the background of Hitler, knew that eventually a war between Russia and Germany would result, and there were backers who wanted Hitler to come to power – [Bank of England Governor] Montagu Norman, in the United States, the Harriman interests and others – so this was a manipulation where it was clear it would result in such a war.

It should be clear to everybody who is not completely losing his marbles, that in the age of thermonuclear weapons, you cannot continue this game, if you do not want to risk the extinction of civilization! And I think what China has proposed with their “win-win cooperation,” with their offers for China and the United States to cooperate on the basis of a special relation among major powers, the offer for European countries to cooperate, that is catapulting humanity to a higher level of cooperation and reason! And I think it is so much in our self-interest – what is the problem with the United States? It’s not that China is rising, the problem is that the United States has moved away from the policies of the Founding Fathers, of Lincoln, of Franklin D.

Roosevelt, of Kennedy. And the United States, indeed, could become great again, if they go back to these policies, and then they would not regard China as a threat. It's only when the West is collapsing that there is ferment to see a rising power as a threat. But as the Chinese ambassador to Washington Cui Tiankai, he said – and I think that that is definitely something to think about – that in history, there were 16 cases where one nation would rise and the dominant one up to that point would be faced with such a situation: In twelve cases, there had been war, and in four cases, the rising country had just bypassed the old, dominant one and that would have been the new situation. And the Chinese ambassador said: China does not want the twelve cases where it led to war, but they also don't want the four cases where China would just take over and become the unipolar, dominant country; but that they want to have respect for the sovereignty of each, and that is what all the developing countries that are participating in the Belt and Road Initiative are experiencing. That's why they cooperate, they have benefits from it, and they have, now for the first time, the chance to overcome their underdevelopment and poverty.

And I think it would be absolutely dangerous to listen to these people who are now saying everything China represents is a threat. Because if you look at China, it's actually a very well-functioning economic model: The people are happy, the philosophy is for the common good, and it is not a threat. And I want to keep insisting on that, because nothing would be more dangerous than if you get into a complete anti-China hysteria, anti-Russia hysteria, and the only consequence of that could be a terrible catastrophe for all of us.

SCHLANGER: I think from what you just said, it becomes increasingly clear for people, why Donald Trump's desire to have good relations with Russia and China, is seen as such a threat to the City of London, and its extended worldwide interests.

Helga, that brings us to the end of the program today. We'll see you next week!

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, till next week.

'Demokrati': Betyder det princippet om det Almene Vel eller partipolitisk lammelse og krige for regimeskifte?

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 14. feb., 2018 – Senatets Efterretningskomites høring i går med lederne af de amerikanske efterretningstjenester, var anti-russiske, anti-kinesiske optøjer fra både senatorer og vidner. Den nye 'politiske korrekthed' i ånden fra McCarthy dominerede enhver diskussion af det faktiske emne, »trusler mod Amerikas nationale sikkerhed«. Hvis der hersker noget tvivlsspørgsmål om, hvorfor, det er mislykkedes præsident Trump at forfølge sine hensigter – stormagtssamarbejde med både Rusland og Kina om bekæmpelse af terrorisme og regionale krige – så blev de besvaret af forestillingen i Senatet i går, og som også omgiver ham i Det Hvide Hus.

De ledende folkevalgte i USA og Europa har, med deres skrigeri om, at Kina og Rusland er en trussel mod »demokratiske værdier«, demonstreret deres totalt manglende evne til at praktisere demokrati succesfuldt. Deres partier gør dem ude af stand til at regere – eller, som vi ser det i Tyskland, blot at danne en regering og forsøge at regere. De kan ikke reducere fattigdom, hvor Kina er ved at fjerne det; de kan ikke stoppe en epidemi af narcoafhængighed og selvmord. De ser et neokonservativt militær/Wall Street-kompleks føre krige for regimeskifte »imod autoritære regimer, og for demokrati«; disse krige er årsag til katastrofale menneskelige lidelser og død, og ødelæggelse af rigdomme, spreder international terrorisme og massive flygtningestrømme. De står nu over for et nyt finanskrak, der er under udvikling, og lammes af Wall Street i at agere for at stoppe det sådan, som Kinas myndigheder har gjort. I stedet skriger de år efter år, at »Kina vil krak«, mens Kinas bidrag til verdensøkonomiens vækst faktisk konstant stiger.

Det kræver samarbejde med Kina og Rusland at løse disse problemer, hvilket tydeligvis var, hvad Trump havde i sinde, da han indtog embedet. Men selv om gerningsmændene til »Russiagate«, som startede kupforsøget imod ham, nu er godt og grundigt miskrediterede, fortsætter processen med at tvinge præsidenten til at indtage en anti-russisk, anti-kinesisk holdning selv i hans egen administration.

To kronikker i de seneste par dage i en af Kinas førende aviser, *Global Times*, sætter Kinas evne til at tjene sit folks almene vel – regering ved og for folket – i kontrast til USA's ekstreme partipolitiske lammelse og forfølgelse af »demokrati« i fremmede lande ved hjælp af krige. Den anden kronik tog et spørgsmål op, der nu er centralt i denne amerikanske, partipolitiske lammelse: økonomisk infrastruktur.

Som præsidenten gentagne gange har erkendt: USA behandler ikke problemet med sin smuldrende infrastruktur, forsvarer ikke sine borgere mod tilbagevendende oversvømmelser under orkaner, fatale sammenbrud i transportsystemet, broer og dæmninger, der kollapser, inficeret drikkevand – og forbedrer da slet ikke deres liv med nye infrastrukturplatforme, som Kina, der har udbygget 15.000 mil moderne højhastighedsjernbaner og revolutioneret sit folks bevægelighed. Hvis USA insisterer på, at Kina er dets konkurrent, skrev *Global Times*, »så er infrastrukturbyggeri også en form for konkurrence«.

Det er en konkurrence om at tjene det almene velfærd. Præsident Trumps infrastrukturplan, påtvunget ham af Goldman Sachs bank, vil ikke gøre det; men der er heller ikke kommet noget tilbud fra nogen af de politiske partier om et brugbart alternativ – til at rette op på mere end et halvt århundredes forfald og sammenbrud.

Det eneste alternativ, der vil virke, er det, der som sit mål har det amerikanske folks og hele menneskehedens generelle velfærd. Dette alternativ begynder med at bryde Wall Street bankerne op – med en genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven – og udstede for milliarder af dollars ny, produktiv kredit gennem en ny nationalbank eller Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for at bygge en ny, højteknologisk infrastrukturplatform for USA. Denne fremgangsmåde er en del af Lyndon LaRouches nu berømte Fire Love, der også specificerer NASA's tilbagevenden til et niveau af rumforskning, der svarer til Apolloprojektet, samt at genoplive forskning og udvikling af teknologier til fusionskraft gennem et forceret program.

Infrastrukturspørgsmålet bliver nu en del af de partipolitiske valg i 2018. Lad menneskehedens fælles mål og fælles velfærd dømme i denne konkurrence, som de vil dømme Kina, Amerika og »demokratiet«.

Foto: State of the Union 2018

[Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Lad os konsolidere det Nye Paradigme, Nu, hvor Det britiske Imperies kup mod Trump er afsløret.](#) [pdf og video](#)

Derfor er det så meget desto mere vigtigt, at den eneste løsning på denne finanskriser, nemlig gennemførelsen af Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingen og de Fire Love, min mand, Lyndon LaRouche, har udarbejdet; at de nu kommer frem på bordet, og at der kommer et krav fra befolkningerne i alle landene om, at deres regeringer responderer til Xi Jinpings tilbud om at samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej. Europa, Tyskland, Italien, Frankrig, USA; de har alle et presserende behov for en forbedring og modernisering af infrastruktur.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

[Ruslands og Kinas respons til USA's Redegørelse for USA's Holdning til Atomvåben:](#) [Trussel om atomkrig vokser](#)

4. feb., 2018 – Ruslands og Kinas udenrigs- og forsvarsministre har udstedt stærke erklæringer imod den nye Redegørelse for USA's Holdning til Atomvåben,

som blev udgivet 2. feb., og gør det klart, at de heri ser en voksende trussel om atomkrig gennem fejltagelse mellem stormagter. Især var de bekymrede over Pentagons projektioner for skabelse af atomvåben med lav sprængkraft til krydsermissiler på overfladeskibe, og for sprænghoveder med lav sprængkraft til Trident II-ubådsmissiler.

Erklæringen fra det Russiske Udenrigsministerium sagde, som det er sædvane, at Rusland ville træffe alle forholdsregler som respons for at sikre sin egen sikkerhed. Men det sagde, citeret af Sputnik: »Endnu farligere er de amerikanske militæksperter og andre specialisters overbevisning inden for den nationale sikkerhedssfære om, ... at de på pålidelig vis kan simulere udvikling af konflikter, i hvilke de tillader brugen af atomsprænghoveder med 'lav sprængkraft'. For os er det modsatte klart: Betydeligt sænkede tærskelbetingelser' kunne føre til en atommissilkrig, selv under konflikter af lav intensitet.« Ministeriet gentog ligeledes, at den russiske militærdoktrin tillader brug af atomvåben »udelukkende kun, når selve vor stats eksistens er truet«.

Kinas Forsvarsministerium afviste den idé, at Kina skulle være en modstander, idet de citerede det 74 sider lange Pentagon-dokument, der siger, at Kina er »en alvorlig udfordring for USA's interesser i Asien«, og mod hvilken den amerikanske strategi er at »forhindre Beijing i fejlagtigt at konkludere, at det kunne sikre sig en fordel gennem den begrænsede anvendelse af taktiske atomvåbenkapaciteter ...«

Ifølge Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) råder Kina over 300 atomsprænghoveder, USA og Rusland hver over 7.000. Talsmand for Forsvarsministeriet Ren Guoqiang bekræftede, at »Kina har været tilhænger af politikken for ikke-førsteanvendelse af atomvåben på noget tidspunkt og under nogen omstændighed«, lød erklæringen fra Forsvarsministeriet. »Vi håber, USA vil kassere sin 'koldkrigsmentalitet', sagde Ren.

[Schiller Instituttets spørgsmål på konferencen:](#)

Magt og politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika arrangeret af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier og Udenrigsministeriet

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

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

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

and the last question was about our campaign to end geopolitics, and which group of investors attached most conditions to their investments, the Transatlantisists or the Chinese. Mehran Kamrava answered, that the Chinese investments in the MENA region were purely economically oriented.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche:
Global politik formes i stigende grad
af Kinas Nye Silkevej;
Tiden er inde for USA at tilslutte
sig.
pdf og video

Så inden for dette system befinder man sig i et 'Punkt 22', og den eneste løsning er at gå tilbage til det, som Franklin D. Roosevelt gjorde i 1933: gennemfør Glass-Steagall, afslut kasinoøkonomien og så gå over til et banksystem efter Hamiltons tradition – man kan kalde det, hvad man vil, Reconstruction Finance Corporation eller Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (kreditanstalt for genopbygning) – og når man først har gjort finanssystemet sundt igen, er der absolut intet til hinder for, at de vestlige lande fuldt og helt kunne samarbejde med AIIB, Silkevejsfonden og andre finansinstitutioner, der støtter Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Og dette er den eneste måde, hvorpå man kan undgå en total katastrofe, og det er, hvad folk virkelig bør være med til at gennemføre.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Kina i færd med at skabe fusionsindustri gennem sit arbejde med ITER

30. jan., 2018 – Kina har færdigproduceret en højteknologisk komponent til ITER-tokamakken, og i denne uge er den blevet udskibet til byggepladsen i Frankrig. Hver af partnerne i ITER – USA, Rusland, Europa, Kina, Sydkorea, Japan og Indien – er ansvarlig for en række komponenter til det, der vil blive verdens største tokamak-fusionseksperiment.

I hvert af landene har ITER budt på tekniske udfordringer, især mht. præcision og skala, der har udfordret landenes produktionskapacitet. For Kina repræsenterer dets produktion af de fire dampgeneratorer, der netop er afskibet til Frankrig, og som er bygget ud fra landets avancerede nukleare kapaciteter, evnen til at imødekomme internationale standarder for konstruktion af enheder til fusion. I kommentarer i går til *Global Times*, forklarede Gui Liming, en ekspert i nuklear sikkerhed ved Tsinghua Universitet, at det faktisk, at de kinesiske komponenter har imødekommet standarderne og er blevet accepteret af Europa til ITER, »repræsenterer Kinas udvikling i denne industri«. Han sagde, at »Kinesiske foretagender, der er engageret i produktion af tekniske enheder til kernefusion, er konkurrencedygtige i sammenligning med foretagender i de udviklede lande, inklusive USA.«

Kina anser fusion for ikke alene en videnskabelig udfordring, men som en nødvendig energikilde for fremtiden, der fordrer en fremstillingsindustri i verdensklasse, som de nu er begyndt at udvikle.

Foto: Den Eksperimentale Avancerede Superledende Tokamak (EAST) facilitet i Hefei, Anhui-provinsen i Kina.

Afrika er en naturlig partner i Kinas Maritime Silkevej

29. jan., 2018 – »Det afrikanske kontinent var en del af den gamle, maritime Silkevej og er nu i en god position til at blive Kinas naturlige partner«, sagde

He Wenping, direktør for afrikastudier ved det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber, med en fremstilling af Bælte & Vejs aktiviteter i Afrika på sidelinjen af det netop afsluttede topmøde i den Afrikanske Union.

He Wenping var en af hovedtalerne på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Bad Soden nær Frankfurt, Tyskland, der fandt sted 25.-26. nov., 2017.

Alene i Sydafrika er der flere end 300 kinesiske foretagender, af hvilke halvdelen er store og mellemstore virksomheder, der investerer \$13 mia. i elektronik, biler, infrastruktur til finansiel informationsnetværk og konstruktionsteknologi, lyder en rapport, der er sammensat af den Sydafrikansk-kinesiske Økonomi- og Handelssammenslutning i 2016.

På trods af bekymringer, frustrationer og udfordringer, der kommer fra uventede besværligheder, misforståelser og kulturelle konflikter, så accelererer Kina fremgangen i sit generelle samarbejde med Afrika, fortsatte He Wenping. Det forventes at skabe et godt eksempel på intensiveret, regionalt samarbejde for de hidtil modstræbende, vestlige lande. »BVI fortjener at blive en platform for de overordnede udvekslinger og det intensiverede samarbejde mellem Kina og verden«, fremsatte hun.

(He Wenpings tale på Schiller Instituttets konference kan høres / læses (engelsk) her:

<http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/media/president-xis-perspective-year-2020-perspective-african-development/>)

Foto: He Wenping (venstre) sammen med Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche (højre); i midten Jason Ross fra Schiller Institute i USA, på konferencen i Bad Soden, Tyskland, 25.-26. nov., 2017.

Kina udgiver hvidbog for 'Kinas arktiske politik'
for at opkoble Bælte & Vej til det

arktiske område

26. jan., 2018 – I dag udgav Beijing sin første officielle hvidbog for arktisk politik, der skitserer dets ambition for en »Arktisk Silkevej«, rapporterer *South China Morning Post*. Kina har ikke grænser op mod det arktiske område, men er ét af de tretten lande, der har observatørstatus i Arktisk Råd. »Kinas politik for det arktiske område« opfordrer til større, internationalt samarbejde omkring infrastruktur og skibsforsendelsesruter i det arktiske område. Hvidbogen sagde, at Kina forventer at få en »betydelig rolle i udvidelsen af netværket af forsendelsesruter over havet«, og at »som et resultat af global opvarmning [sic], vil de arktiske forsendelsesruter sandsynligvis blive vigtige transportruter for international handel«. I hvidbogen opfordrer Beijing til mere videnskabelig forskning og miljøbeskyttelse for polarcirklen og afslører ligeledes sin ambition om at tappe resurser og tage del i styrelse.



Den nordlige og sydlige sejlroute

Financial Times rapporterede, at »den nordøstlige passage over Rusland tilbyder en hurtigere rute end de 48 dage, det kan tage at sejle fra det nordlige Kina og til Rotterdam via Suezkanalen. Sidste år sejlede et russisk tankskib fra Norge til Sydkorea, og for første gang uden ledsagelse af en isbryder, på en tur, der tog 19 dage. Yong Sheng fra Cosco Shipping var det første, kinesiske fragtskib, der sejlede ruten i 2013, og sidste sommer besejlede yderligere seks kinesiske

fartøjer nordøstpasseten.«

Kinas viceudenrigsminister Kong Xuanyou sagde, Kina ville opmuntre selskaber til at bygge infrastruktur og gennemføre kommercielle prøverejser, der ville »bringe muligheder til det arktiske område«, rapporterede SCMP. Kong sagde, at Beijing anser sig selv for at være en vigtig interessent i det arktiske område, et område, der er af betydning for hele det internationale samfund. »Med hensyn til den rolle, Kina vil spille i arktiske anliggender, vil jeg gerne understrege to punkter. Det ene er, at vi ikke vil blande os, og det andet er, at vi ikke vil være fraværende«, sagde Kong til reportere i Beijing.

Den komplette ordlyd kan ses her: <http://english.gov.cn/archive/>

Foto: Det 300 m lange russiske tankskib, Christophe de Margerie, sejlede i sommeren 2017 en last af LNG (flydende gas) fra Hammerfest i Norge til Boryeong i Sydkorea på 19 dage, omkring 30 % hurtigere end den konventionelle, sydlige sejlroute gennem Suezkanalen.

[Forrykte neokonservative sætter krig på dagsordenen: Bestræbelserne på at gennemføre Russiagate-kuppet må nedkæmpes. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut](#)

[Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 25. jan., 2018 pdf og video](#)

Vi har brug for en politisk diskussion om, hvor skal menneskets fremtid være om 50 år, om 100 år fra nu, og ønsker vi at blive voksne, som art, hvor folk skatter andre ting end blot materielle ting? Folk bør, mener jeg, tænke over det faktum, at vi befinder os ved en korsvej, hvor, hvis vi gør vores job ordentligt, lige nu, og bringer USA og de europæiske nationer ind i samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej, så kan vi få en totalt ny civilisationsæra, sandsynligvis

i vores egen levetid. Og jeg vil appellere til vore lyttere, til dig, om at kontakte os, gå sammen med os, hjælpe vore bestræbelser og gør de ting, vi siger, mere kendt.

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Ukraine bevæbnes til krig for at skifte Trumps samarbejdsmulighed med Rusland og Kina til krig. **Politisk Orientering 25. jan., 2018**

Formand Tom Gillesberg: Godaften og velkommen til disse spændende tider, hvor vi på den ene side har dette utrolige momentum, som Kina har formået at skabe globalt for økonomisk udvikling, for opbygning, for industrialisering, for infrastrukturprojekter, der, i lighed med, at det er lykkedes med at løfte 700 millioner kinesere ud af fattigdom, gør det muligt inden for en overskuelig årrække at flytte alle mennesker, der lever på Jorden i fattigdom i dag, ud af den.

Det perspektiv har nu, som dem, der har fulgt med, vil vide, fået en utrolig vigtig opbakning i form af, at Emmanuel Macron, den franske præsident, har besluttet sig for, at det projekt, som kan skrive ham ind i historiebøgerne – og tro mig, det er, hvad det drejer sig om for Macron som præsident; han skal lave noget 'stort', han skal blive en stor personlighed – det er at gå med i det kinesiske Silkevejsprojekt, i Bælte & Vej Initiativet ...

... Nu er Donald Trump på vej, eller er måske ankommet, til det Økonomiske Verdensforum i Davos i Schweiz, som har fundet sted her fra den 23. jan. og slutter i morgen (26. jan.), og så må Trump jo så give afskedssalutten ...

Men der er en meget stor delegation fra Kina, inkl. hans [Xi Jinpings] vigtigste økonomiske rådgiver, Liu He, som netop er blevet valgt ind i Politbureauet i forbindelse med den sidste partikongres, men som allerede i en årrække har været en meget tæt rådgiver til Xi Jinping i økonomiske spørgsmål og i en omlægning af den kinesiske økonomi, hvor man dels sagde meget direkte, at, man har et korttidsmål for den kinesiske økonomi, som er at øge pr. capita-indkomsten fra \$8.000 til \$10.000 inden 2020, og gerne mere. Jeg vil bare sige, at lige dér, i en nation med 1,4 mia. mennesker, hvor ambitionen er at hæve den gennemsnitlige indkomst med 25 % i løbet af to år; det er ret vildt! I Danmark er man glad, hvis man har en reallønsfremgang på 1-2 % – 25 % på to år, wow! Men det sagde han faktisk. Og så fortsætter man derfra, men på længere sigt, så drejer det sig om at få den kinesiske økonomi fra at være meget statsstyret til at være meget selvkørende i form af udbud og efterspørgsel. ...

Men, siger han, så er der tre kampe, der skal kæmpes på vejen: For det første, så skal man forhindre eller stå imod de risici, der er netop nu, frem for alt økonomiske risici; så skal man reducere fattigdommen, og så skal man have udryddet forureningen. Det er det, det drejer sig om for det kinesiske lederskab.

Og som sagt, centralt i det her er risikoen, den finansielle risiko, risikoen på den økonomiske front, som man i Vesten ikke vil tale om! Men som er helt centralt i det, Kina gerne vil diskutere, inkl. nu, i Davos. Chefen for den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og en hel masse andre kinesere, der også er til stede; man vil forsøge at sætte på den økonomiske dagsorden: Hvad gør vi ved disse systemrisici, der er netop nu? Hvordan forhindre vi, at det går helt amok? Fordi, som bl.a. White, der nu sidder i OECD, men som tidligere også var i Bank of International Settlements (BIS), og som har været ude mange gange med kritik – han er cheføkonom hos OECD nu – jamen, man har et problem. Man er fanget, fra de vestlige regerings side, fra centralbankernes side, i en meget uheldig situation. Man har, siden 2008, lavet alle disse kvantitative lempelser; man har pumpet penge ud og pumpet penge ud og pumpet penge ud. Nu, med en stigning i inflationen rundt omkring, er der ingen snak; man skal til at trække nogle af de penge hjem igen. Man skal til at have mere normal, økonomisk aktivitet; man skal til at have stigende renter. Problemet er bare, at man har skabt en kronisk afhængighed i store dele af den økonomiske verden af gratis kapital. Man snakker åbent, i Bank of International Settlements eller andre steder om, at disse 'zombie-banker' eller snarere 'zombie-firmaer'; dvs., at måske 10-20 % af de store firmaer rundt omkring ikke kan overleve, den dag, de ikke kan låne pengene gratis. Det er ligesom danske landmænd, for den sags skyld, de har et kæmpe gældsberg, men det er ikke noget problem, så længe renten er lav; skal du så til at betale 1 %, 2 %, 3 %, det samme, som nogle

danske husejere kan få grå hår i hovedet over; det gør en mega forskel. Der er stor forskel på at køre rente- og afdragsfrit, og så til bare at skulle til at betale renterne. Når du går fra nul til noget, er det rigtig hårdt. Om det er 10 eller 20 %, det er et enormt højt tal, som står til, at de store virksomheder – allerede nu er der General Electric og en række store firmaer, der allerede nu går ned med flaget, fordi bankerne ikke vil blive ved at låne dem penge. Men det er toppen af isbjerget. Det her venter på at ske ...

Hør hele Tom Gillesbergs analyse af de seneste politiske begivenheder: Video og lydfil.

Lyd:

[Kina kommer med udfordring til verdenssamfundet om at rette op på finanssystemet](#)

25. jan., 2018 – Alt imens den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping ikke var til stede på dette års Økonomiske Verdensforum i Davos, så var meget af arrangementets fokus ikke desto mindre på Kina. Den kinesiske delegation, der bestod af både kinesiske regeringsfolk og en stor erhvervsdelegation, blev ledet af økonom Liu He, der, om end forholdsvis ukendt, har været økonomisk chefrådgiver til præsident Xi i en hel del år, men først i år blev valgt til Politbureauet, det Kinesiske Kommunistpartis højeste organ. Det er en almindelig antagelse, at de betydningsfulde forandringer i Kina hen over de seneste fem år, i en vis udstrækning skyldes Lius råd. Liu, der er en førende økonom, har skrevet vidtgående om krisen i 2008 og dens efterspil. I hans tale i Davos kom han med det, der kun kan anses for at være den største udfordring, som verdenssamfundet står overfor, nemlig at gennemføre fundamentale ændringer i det nuværende, globale finanssystem.

Med en fremlæggelse af det overordnede perspektiv for, hvor kinesisk politik er

på vej hen efter den 19. Partikongres, identificerede Liu ét stort krav, én stor opgave, samt tre store kampe. Det store krav er at transformere økonomien fra vækst i højt tempo, til udvikling af høj kvalitet, hvor man, som Liu sagde, går fra en økonomi for »er det nok?« til én, der er baseret på »er det godt nok?«. Målet på kort sigt er at gå fra en indkomst pr. person på \$8.000 til \$10.000, og højere, frem til 2020. Hovedopgaven er at anvende en økonomisk reform for udbudssiden i økonomien. Dette omfatter en reduktion af overskydende kapacitet, reduktion af inventar i boliger og nedbringelse af gældens gearingsgrad. De tre kampe er forebyggelse af risici, især finansielle risici, nedbringelse af fattigdom og fjernelse af forurening.

Formålet er, sagde han, »at bringe finanssystemet ind i bedre overensstemmelse, forebygge finansielle risici og gøre finanssystemet mere tilpasningsdygtigt til at kunne tjene realøkonomien«. Liu observerede, at det internationale samfund nøje fulgte de kinesiske bestræbelser.

Dernæst trak Liu forbindelser til det globale finanssystem:

»Hertil kommer, at styrkelse af risikobevindsthed og ændring af forventninger til markedet, og implicit garantier mht. moralfare, har skabt vigtige psykologiske betingelser for os til at forebygge og kontrollere finansielle risici. Jeg vil gerne fremhæve, at opbygningen af Kinas finansielle risici og vores respons til dem er nært relateret til det skiftende, globale marked. Det er grunden til, at vi hilser velkommen det internationale samfunds deltagelse i og samarbejde om Kinas bestræbelse på at adressere finansielle risici, da dette er uløseligt forbundet med globale bestræbelser for at opretholde økonomisk stabilitet.«

Han gentog betydningen af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og at det er åbent for alle nationer, og vendte dernæst tilbage til finanskrisen. Alt imens han refererede til de første tegn på økonomisk genrejning sidste år og muligheden for et cyklisk opsving, så kom han også med en advarsel: »På et sådant afgørende tidspunkt må vi fokusere på afsmitningen fra den monetære politik fra verdens store økonomier og på ændringer i markeder for lån, egenkapital og råvarer på kort sigt. På mellemlangt sigt må vi være opmærksomme på spørgsmålet om arbejdskraftens produktivitet og på de skiftende opsparingsgrader i de store økonomier ... I mellemtiden står dybt rodfæstede problemer i verdensøkonomien endnu tilbage at rette op på. Mange risici og betydelige usikkerhedsfaktorer kommer i form af stor gæld, værdipapirsbobler, protektionisme og en eskalering af globale og regionale brændpunkter. For at forvandle cykliske, økonomiske genrejsninger til bæredygtig vækst har vi brug for samordnede, globale bestræbelser.«

Andre vigtige statistikker fra Kina, der er værd at bemærke i hans tale: forbrugets bidrag til økonomisk vækst har nu nået 58 %, en stigning på 4 % over de foregående fem år; andelen af serviceindustrien i forhold til BNP har nået 60 %; og hen over de seneste fem år er 80 millioner mennesker blevet flyttet til byområder, med en urbanisering, der nu ligger på 58,52 %.

Liu refererede til præsident Xis appel sidste år om et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid – der flere gange blev hyldet af Karl Schwab, præsident for det Økonomiske Verdensforum, som introducerede Liu He, og som var ordstyrer for diskussionen, der fulgte hans tale. Liu sluttede: »Så længe, vi etablerer en ferm bevidsthed om fællesskabet for den menneskelige skæbne og arbejder sammen for at hjælpe hinanden og for at overvinde vanskeligheder, vil vi helt bestemt kunne gøre verden til et bedre sted.«

(Hele Liu Hes tale kan læses her

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/01/pursue-high-quality-development-work-together-for-global-economic-prosperity-and-stability/>)

Foto: Økonomske chefrådgiver til Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, Liu He, taler på Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum, 2018.

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

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

Kina står nu over for en lignende udfordring med ikke alene at bygge infrastrukturen langs med Silkevejen, men også med udvikling af befolkningerne, så de kan få gavn af den. Bælte & Vej Initiativet bringer mere end projekter på

»nationalt niveau« til lande, men er også med til at lægge grunden til, at stater og lokalsamfund kan få fordel af dem, som en artikel i *People's Daily* i dag udtrykker det.

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

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

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

NYHEDSORIENTERING JANUAR 2018: **Macron tilslutter Frankrig den Nye** **Silkevej**

Nu må Danmark på banen af formand Tom Gillesberg:

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina 8.-10. januar, hvor han annoncerede, at Frankrig vil samarbejde tæt med Kina om Xi Jinpings Bælte og Vej-Initiativ, er et glædeligt og dramatisk skifte i international politik. For første gang markerede en vestlig stormagt, tilmed et af de fem permanente medlemmer af FN's sikkerhedsråd, at man vil forlade det fejlslagne, gamle, vestlige paradigme, hvor man har insisteret på en unipolær verdensorden med USA som verdens politibetjent, der sikrer, at private finansielle interesser med centrum i London og New York kan diktere, hvad der foregår i verdensøkonomien.

Hvem, der kan få udvikling og hvem, der skal leve på tredje klasse. Kina har de seneste årtier formået at løfte 700 mio. kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom og ønsker med Bælte & Vej-Initiativet at gøre det samme muligt for resten af verdens nationer. Det anerkendte Macron og erklærede, at Frankrig vil deltage i denne proces, særligt i Afrika, hvor Kina er i gang med at udvirke infrastrukturelle mirakler, og hvor Frankrig har en lang kolonihistorie og (mener Macron) en forståelse for, hvad der rører sig blandt afrikanerne. Han fremhævede, at man ikke må gentage kolonialismens fejltagelser, som han mente, at Frankrig har sin del af ansvaret for, men have en inkluderende investeringspolitik, hvor alle kan være med. ...

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

[USA's neokonservative fraktion udsteder National Forsvarsstrategi; går med i britisk kup mod Trump](#)

20. jan., 2018 – Den Nationale Forsvarsstrategi, som i går blev udgivet af forsvarsminister Jim Mattis, og som falder ind under den Nationale Sikkerhedsstrategi fra december 2017, er en krigserklæring mod kernen i den politik, på baggrund af hvilken præsident Trump blev valgt, og som er en genoprettelse af gode, amerikanske arbejdsrelationer med verdens stormagter, der var blevet ødelagt af Bush- og Obamas regimer. Og som sådan er det en del af det britiskorkestrerede drive for at enten svinebinde, afsætte ved en rigsret, vælte eller myrde USA's præsident.

Præsident Trump har gentagne gange sagt, at gode relationer med Rusland og Kina er en »god ting«; hans modstandere i det militære etablisement erklærer, i det Nationale Forsvarsstrategi-dokument, at deres »hovedprioriteter« er at mobilisere USA's militære, økonomiske, finansielle, diplomatiske, vedr. retshåndhævelse, efterretnings- og »informations«-aktiver imod Rusland og Kina, fordi disse nationer – og ikke terrorisme eller »slyngelregimer« – er USA's primære modstandere. Og hvorfor? Fordi Rusland og Kina »underminerer den internationale orden«, med dens nedskæringspolitik og permanent krigsførelse,

som det amerikanske folk valgte præsident Trump for at afslutte.

»National Forsvarsstrategi vil genopbygge dominans«, lød overskriften på meddelelsen på pressebriefingen, som viceassistent-forsvarsminister for udvikling af strategi og styrker, Elbridge Colby, holdt over dokumentet i går. Den 12 sider lange, ikke-klassificerede »Opsummering af National Forsvarsstrategi 2018« angriber Kina og Rusland igen og igen for at true en unipolær verden – som ikke længere findes. Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ nævnes ikke ved navn (i hvert fald ikke i det ikke-klassificerede dokument), men Kina fordømmes gentagende gange for at »anvende aggressive økonomiske metoder for at intimidere sine naboer«. USA's allierede og partnere skal klemmes til at yde »større forsvarssamarbejde« og »bidrage med militære kapaciteter« til »koalitioner« i især Europa, Mellemøsten og Indo-Stillehavsområdet; Forsvarsministeriet planlægger at mobilisere tværinstitutionel handling for at »modgå« USA's allieredes økonomiske relationer med »modstandere«. Rummet erklæres ligeledes for at være et »krigsområde«, alt imens USA's atomvåbentriade skal moderniseres.

Med en refleksion af den gamle, trætte, oligarkiske, geopolitiske hensigt, der er typisk for dokumentet som helhed, hævder uddrag fra afsnittet for »Strategisk miljø«, at »Kina og Rusland nu underminerer den internationale orden inde fra systemet, ved at udnytte dets fordele samtidig med, at de modarbejder dets principper og adfærdskodeks«. Dokumentet hævder, at den »fornyede tilsynekomst af langsigtet, strategisk konkurrence fra det, den Nationale Sikkerhedsstrategi klassificerer som revisionistiske magter« er »hovedudfordringen mod amerikansk velstand og sikkerhed ... Det bliver i stigende grad klart, at Kina og Rusland ønsker at forme en verden, der er i overensstemmelse med deres autoritære model – og opnå at få vetoret over andre nationers økonomiske, diplomatiske og sikkerhedsmæssige beslutninger«.

Det hævder desuden, at »Kina benytter modernisering af militæret, operationer for at opnå indflydelse og aggressiv økonomi som løftestang for at tvinge nabolande til at genindordne Indo-Stillehavsområdet til deres fordel. Med Kina, der fortsætter sin militære opstigning og hævder magt gennem en langsigtet, nationalt omfattende strategi, vil Kina fortsat forfølge et program for modernisering af militæret og søge regionalt herredømme i Indo-Stillehavsområdet i den nære fremtid ... Sideløbende hermed søger Rusland vetoret over nationer i dets periferi med hensyn til dets regeringsbeslutninger og økonomiske og diplomatiske beslutninger, for at splintre NATO og ændre europæiske og mellemøstlige strukturer for sikkerhed og økonomi til sin fordel.«

Foto: USA's forsvarsminister Jim Mattis annoncerer den Nationale

Kina responderer skarpt på Washingtons farlige neokonservative bandes provokationer

20. jan., 2018 – Kina fortsætter med angreb på de neokonservative politikker, der kommer fra USA, og som de finder farlige og truende, alt imens de demonstrerer den klare forståelse, at gode amerikansk-kinesiske relationer er nødvendige, og at der er en intensiv krig mellem fraktioner i gang omkring Trumps præsidentskab samtidig med, at de bevarer en åben og positiv holdning over for Trump personligt.

Med en respons på Pentagons nye dokument for National Forsvarsstrategi og andre nylige udviklinger, erklærede en talsmand for den Kinesiske Ambassade i Washington: »Hvis en person altid har mørke briller på, vil han aldrig se en lysende verden ... Fred og udvikling er temaerne for den nuværende æra og udgør ligeledes menneskedens fælles forhåbninger. Men, hvis nogle mennesker ser verden ud fra en tankegang om Kold Krig og nulsumsspil, så er de forudbestemt til kun at se konflikt og konfrontation.« *China Daily* skrev, at talsmanden sagde, at Kina og USA bærer et stort ansvar, og at de har en udstrakt, fælles interesse i at opretholde fred og stabilitet og i at promovere global udvikling og velstand. »Vi håber, at USA kan lægge sig på linje med tendensen i verden og befolkningens vilje og sætte verden og de kinesisk-amerikanske relationer ind i et perspektiv for samarbejde.«

På lignende måde blev talsperson for Udenrigsministeriet Lu Kang den 19. jan. bedt om at respondere til øverste kommandør af USA's Stillehavskommando, admiral Harry Harris' kommentarer den 18. jan., under et sikkerhedsmøde, sponsoreret af den indiske regering, om, at »kendsgerningen er den, at Kina er en nedbrydende kraft for en overgang i området.« Lu sagde: »Hvad i alverden er de så bekymrede over, og at Kina er en nedbrydende kraft for hvad? Kina har altid fulgt en kurs for fredelig udvikling. Det er, hvad vi har sagt og gjort.« Han fortsatte med nogen ironi: »Det er blot en kommentar fra nogle personer. Det er ikke første gang, de gør dette ... Jeg håber, man vil give mere opmærksomhed til reaktionerne og kommentarerne fra det internationale samfund. Der er selvfølgelig altid en dyb uro om Kina, der kommer fra nogle personer og visse lande.«

Xinhua har en artikel 19. jan. med overskriften, »Kina-iagttagere siger, hyppige interaktioner mellem Xi og Trump er vigtige for bilaterale bånd«. Artiklen citerer tre eksperter i USA, som *Xinhua* har interviewet, og som fastslår den pointe, at »Kina-iagttagere i USA har sagt, at et godt, personligt forhold og hyppige udvekslinger af ideer er vigtigt for de kinesisk-amerikanske relationer«.

I mellemtiden rapporterer *Global Times*, at Trump har mange tilhængere i den kinesiske befolkning, hvor han »sættes højt som en patriot, der trodser den politiske korrekthed«. For eksempel skrev Qiu Zhenhai, en populær Phoenix Tv-kommentator, på sin sociale medieside, »Det er en indiskutabel kendsgerning, at mange kinesere elsker Trump, og det blev mere åbenbart efter hans besøg i Kina sidste november«.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump under sit besøg til Kina hyldes af børn med amerikanske og kinesiske flag.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Det bliver emnet for vores diskussion i dag. For de seere, der evt. ikke ved

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

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

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

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

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

Vi må ikke gentage fortidens fejltagelser, med at skabe politisk og finansiell afhængighed under påskud af udvikling ... det turde være unødvendigt at sige, at denne udvikling kun vil ske i fællesskab ... Frankrig har erfaringen med en ensidig imperialisme i Afrika, der undertiden har ført til det værste, og i dag, med disse nye Silkeveje, der åbner op ... Jeg mener, at partnerskabet mellem Frankrig og Kina kan gøre det muligt at undgå en gentagelse af disse

fejltagelser ... Det er en moralsk udfordring, og jeg håber oprigtigt, at vi kan imødekomme den sammen ... Det enorme arbejde, der gøres med infrastruktur og økonomisk udvikling, vil give et nyt ansigt til disse nye Silkeveje på det afrikanske kontinent.«

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

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

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

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

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

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

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

thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-called "reality," which is artificially created by geopolitics, you will never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to solve the problem.

And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it's the future that determines the present. It's our vision of the future which gives us the inspiration and the means of thinking to change our behavior today. And this is something which we hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns we are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership, whether it's in the United States or Europe, or Southwest Asia, or Africa – anywhere.

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

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

Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches' development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building

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

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

Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a looting ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II, the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States also, with the “special relationship” with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have, like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it.

But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that's what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe and the United States toward Africa has always been that “Africa is a problem,” while the Chinese see Africa as an “opportunity.” Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs. Now, the slide we have, number 2, here, is the “Foreign Direct Investments in Africa,” where we see the United States is the blue line on the top, and China is the red line, which is increasing steadily. The United States, something funny happened in 2008 – there was the financial/economic crisis – then you have a dip in investments in Africa, but also what happens in the United States is that the first African-American President is elected. And you see, from 2009, U.S. investments in Africa completely collapsed and came down to zero by 2015, while the Chinese investments increased.

Now, there's a flip side to this argument, is because most of the U.S. investments in Africa are in the oil and mining sector. And with the collapse of the oil and mining prices, there was no more interest; and Mr. Obama also launched the largest fracking operation on Earth in the United States, to make the United States the biggest producers of fossil fuels in the world.

But China's investments continued all the same.

In the next slide, number 3, we see the level of investments by the Export Import Banks of the United States on the one hand, which is the blue line which is completely dead, on the bottom; the United States does not issue credit for exports any more to Africa. But then we have the China Exim Bank increasing its investments, and more interestingly, is that the World Bank, which is the top, and you see where the failure of Western policy in Africa has been: The World Bank has been investing more than China in Africa, but it's a completely misdirected investment. It's on tiny, tiny, small programs, there is no financing of large-scale infrastructure as China does; there are no transformative projects, and no new technology.

In the next slide, we can see we have a lot of hypocrisy, saying that the Chinese want to come into Africa to loot African natural resources, and this image, number 4, shows a very clear picture that it is actually the United States and the Western countries, but with the United States, the investments in Africa have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments have been very diversified, in construction, manufacturing, mining, and others, such as agriculture, for example.

We can see also, the next slide, is Britain. Now, China is the largest, and people think, is not the largest investor in Africa, yet. It's the United States and Britain which have been the biggest investors in Africa. But as we showed the United States is mostly interested in mining, energy, and metals; and here we have Britain, you can see the last 10 years of investments. ["U.K. Foreign Direct Investment Positions in Africa, 2005-2014"] And the last two columns in the breakdown into types of investments: The red one is mining, and the light blue is in the financial sector, which is also looting Africa's financial resources.

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

Now, what we have, in addition to this looting of Africa, we

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

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

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

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

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

ASKARY: And in fact, that’s really revealing, because that’s his soul speaking, because they consider human beings as a burden. Now, the United Nations statistics say that by 2050, the bulk of the world’s population growth will take place in Africa. And of the additional 2.5 billion new people, projected to be born between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa, which means Africa’s population will reach about 3 billion

people. Now, for Obama and the Malthusians this is a huge problem. But for China, this is a great opportunity! And if we look, in 2015, which is very interesting, a complete contrast with what Obama's saying, when President Xi Jinping went to South Africa, the same place where Obama was speaking, in December 2015 at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), this is slide number 10, President Xi Jinping said something very interesting, which is really the spirit of the New Paradigm: What he told the African leaders is, I quote, "Industrialization is an inevitable path to a country's economic success. Within a short span of several decades, China has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system with an enormous productive capacity." And then he continues and says, "It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world's most promising region in terms of development potential, to bring into play its advantages and achieve great success. The achievement of inclusive and sustainable development within Africa, hinges on industrialization, which holds the key to creating jobs, eradicating poverty, and improving people's living standards." Now, wow! What a contrast! President Xi Jinping said that by using modern technology as scientific development, we have achieved miracles in China and this really applies to Africa, too, as developing nations. And he means it. So the Chinese now have turned the whole idea of "sustainable development" upside down. What people think in Europe and the United States about sustainable development means, pumps for water, the small solar panels – no! China's talking about [industrialization] and it's also the latest, the state-of-the-art technology available. Because this is also interesting from an economic-scientific standpoint, because what China experienced that instead of going back to square one, going back to the industrialization process where the United States and Europe started, with the steam engine – no, you start not with that, you start with the best technology available today, and that's high-speed railway for example. The same thing applies to Africa.

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

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

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

China’s One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now been named as the “next China” on the African continent. It’s not my invention, these words—many scholars have been published talking about which country in Africa is going to be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

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

So very quickly, let’s move to Africa. In Africa, we have commitment, that is the FOCAC, the full name is the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. This forum was established in 2000, and every three years there is a FOCAC meeting. The FOCAC meeting in 2015 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. In that meeting, President Xi Jinping joined the meeting, put forward ten cooperation plans, and pledged the money—as high as \$60 billion—to cover all ten areas: industrialization, agriculture, infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more.

The Belt and Road is very good for Africa’s job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there’s no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it’s very hard to make industry take off.

We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it’s Africa’s rising time...

Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are

going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this shows a man holding a paper saying “Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful.” And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

ASKARY: Yes, that's the spirit, that's the spirit of things that are happening in Africa, which is fantastic. But it's also a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people and their leadership in what they have achieved in their own country. So China's saying, we have done this ourselves, you can do it, and we are committed to offering you everything we have achieved, so you can also achieve yours. It's a win-win policy: It's good for you, it's good for us.

It's completely different from what we have seen in the Western policy, which hopefully will change – what we mentioned about President Macron, what he had said is really shocking for me, too. And you see that the New Paradigm, it changes people's souls. And this is very, very important that we are becoming more human than before, with these great achievements. So in any case, what we do in this report is, we took for example, if you look at slide 12, this is a map which the African Union put together in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1982. But nothing has been done. This is for highways. Now, we don't prefer to have trucks travelling 10,000km from north to south; we prefer more high-speed railway, standard gauge railways, and so on. But this is the kind of vision which existed, but it was never implemented.

Our vision of connecting the whole African continent, and also with the so-called Middle East, that this could be done now. We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang, went on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all

the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese want to do something here economically, when they want to help, they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said, they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation. It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot African wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built, also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth. So, China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no conditionalities involved.

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

But instead of having all those young people drowning in the Mediterranean, trying to flee to Europe looking for a decent life, they can stay in their countries now and build their countries by giving them the tools to do that.

Of course, there are also other projects, but what's interesting about the Belt and Road is that it's also inspiring, not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake plans which have been dormant for many years. But now the time has come; for example, the new Suez Canal project. There is also connecting to Europe from Morocco, which is the next slide [slide 16]; building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar, connecting Morocco and Spain; and building a high-speed railway, the first high-speed railway in Africa is being built now in Morocco.

There are new ports being built, and also a scientific, industrial city being built in cooperation with China. We have another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not given up on Europe. We want Europe to its and technological potential to contribute to this project and help itself by contributing to Africa's development. We have the Sicily to Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also to Europe; this is a mega-project, and so on and so forth. We have also the Grand Inga Dam which China is now interested in building on the Congo River, which will produce a huge amount of hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice as big as the Chinese Three Gorges Dam, and a Chinese company has made an offer to the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo; and there's also a counterbid by a Spanish company. People should read the report; they should look at all the content and try to understand it with a completely new eye. The eye of the New Paradigm, which I think is very important. In conclusion, what I wanted to say initially, is that as we have in the last slide [slide 19] is this region which people call the Middle East; we call it Southwest Asia. It has been a horrific scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics. Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted regime change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible war in Yemen which should end immediately. It's the worst humanitarian catastrophe in the world right now, taking place in Yemen. You look at this region and say "How could this region get out of this Hell?" This is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said:

This year we should kill geopolitics. We should end geopolitics. The idea that nations have to undermine other nations; that nations are in competition with each other; that you have to weaken your adversaries; you have to undermine them, you have to kill them, you have to ruin their economy, destroy their infrastructure, so you can become a winner. That ideology is not really human. This has to end now and be replaced by the "win-win" idea, which is the more human kind of idea. The potential for enormous development exists in this region. It's the crossroads of the continents. Both the Belt and the Road pass through there. Forty percent of world trade passes through there. You have natural resources, you have human resources, you have rivers; you have every element necessary to have a massive development process in this region, which will be the basis for establishing peace among the nations of this region and also the big powers. If the United States joins Russia and China in developing this region, this would be the biggest test for mankind. Of course, Africa is very important, but we have things happening in Africa. But, we still have a horrible situation in Southwest Asia, which can lead into new and maybe bigger wars than before. Therefore, I think what Helga is saying that if we use the Belt and Road idea, the idea of "win-win", to crush geopolitics, this would be victory not only for the countries of this region; this will be a victory for all humankind.

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

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

which would be located in the Democratic Republic of Congo; one of the poorest, most energy-poor per capita, very low energy availability. It's got the perfect site for a hydroelectric dam complex, making enough electricity for tens of millions of people. The World Bank pulls out funding on it, because it's a big project which of course, they're not going to touch because it would have a major development impact.

What I'd like to actually show is another voice from Africa. Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of the China of Africa, and other African diplomats will say this as well; that Addis Ababa is sort of the unofficial capital of Africa. I don't know if everyone in Africa agrees with that. But I'd like to hear from Dr. Alexander Demissie, who also spoke at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear from him from a direct African perspective, what the impact of Chinese investment has been and what the future can be in Africa.

DR. ALEXANDER DEMISSIE: So today, what I'm trying to discuss with you, or to present to you, is what is actually this Belt and Road Initiative and how is that connected to Africa? What kind of long-term impacts when we talk about the Belt and Road Initiative and Africa?

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

Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits perfectly into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going back here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the Africa continent.

We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works. This is a huge – at least from the African perspective – this is a huge plus for many African countries. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative, which is actually coming only in 2013; we see that it is helping what has been taking place on the continent between China and African countries since the year 2000. We see this that China has clearly declared that they would like to see Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways, regional aviation networks, or industrialization. Also we see that China has been given a lot of clarity to the African Union's infrastructure development for Africa. This program has approximately 51 different programs, and this is translated into 400 different physical projects. I speak about ports, and streets, and telecommunication lines, whatever you require for a nation to function, or for a continent to function.

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

Let's go to East Africa. So now, this is Africa; I'm aware that the plans for these things have been in the drawer for a

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

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

So, I think our report does a very thorough job of addressing the whole gamut of issues here. What the historical errors have been, or not errors, but cruelties or injustices that have occurred towards Africa, towards Southwest Asia with the use of geopolitics, with the use of looting rather than development. As well as what some of the ideas are today that hold back the potential for development. The ways that environmentalism is used; the ways that there shouldn't be any net growth of the human species are used. This is the basis, for example, for the World Bank refusing any loans to coal or to large hydro plants. But you're not going to develop a continent with solar panels, as much as Obama might have wanted to have done that.

The other issues are in regards to economics. That there is this prevailing and totally wrong view about economics that looks for financial returns as being the metric; as opposed to going beyond GDP and saying how are we changing life expectancies? How are we changing productive potential? What's the long-term value of helping a nation to develop in a partnership? This is the

sort of thing. So, the report goes through all of this; it goes through what the specific projects are that are needed. It goes through something that's very important for policymakers – how to finance it. How the hopes of trying to get investment, of trying to get loans from private banks for these big projects; it's simply not going to fly. The use of national banking, as China has done both domestically as well as with its ExIm Bank with these two large rail projects in Africa in particular in Kenya and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railroad.

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

ASKARY: Exactly! I had also in mind to say that, because we need to hear from Americans. I don't think it's a good idea that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road; but I think a different United States should be involved. I'm very sure that if President Franklin Roosevelt, President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King must be very happy now for what is now already starting to happen in Africa. They might feel sorry for the lost time, but I'm sure they are happy. Americans should look back at that best of American tradition and work with ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche PAC and LaRouche's associates, because the United States will not become great again with the team that President Trump has. America will be great again with the ideas that the LaRouche PAC, the ideas of Franklin Roosevelt, the Hamiltonian idea of a national credit system, rather than depending on Wall Street. These things will make America great again, but it also will help the United States to have a completely different policy in the world; which will make the people around the world see the United States with completely different eyes. Right now, the United States is not so liked around the world; not because of Trump, but because of previous administrations' war policies, their hypocrisy. As you showed in Obama's case, their policies would lead to genocide. So, the United States is not really a popular country around the world, but this can shift. In order for that shift to happen, there should be a shift inside the United States in the mind and the soul of the American people. I'm sure the kind of work you are doing in LaRouche PAC would help greatly.

OGDEN: And that's exactly what we are doing with this campaign to win the future statement. As I said in the beginning of the show, we're initiating a national mobilization to bring together all of the constituent layers – regardless of party, political orientation – around a vision of economic development for the United States and for the world. If you just imagine the kind of way that the world could be transformed in the next 15 or 20 years with what China has begun doing in Africa; something that people thought was impossible. They just disregarded Africa and said well, this is just where you're going to have impoverishment and backwardness. Now, this could seriously become a hub of development for the planet. But take that and extend it across the Bering Strait into the Americas; have a rail link between Eurasia and North America. Then imagine an entire development corridor down through the central part of North America, through the heartland, the farm country in the Midwest; down through Mexico, across the Darien Gap into Central and South America. Then also, extend the Maritime Silk Road to the Caribbean. That vision of what could happen in the Western Hemisphere is the extension of the sort of optimism that you now see China bringing to Africa.

So, as I said, I think it's the great moral test. Emmanuel Macron was absolutely right; he said it's a moral challenge what the nations of the world do to collaborate to bring development to the African continent. I think we can be very happy that it's because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement, of you Hussein. What you've been doing; what you did to collaborate with Jason to put together this extraordinary Special Report. I know that this is being listened to in the highest levels of power across the African continent and in Southwest Asia; we have evidence of that. The invitation that you received, Hussein, from the Egyptian Transportation Ministry, and other examples. So, we have to proceed with that kind of confidence that we are, indeed, shaping the policy for the future.

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

very important for the United States. This is something that we should be considering when we talk about what is US foreign policy, and those disgraceful graphics about the plummeting of US investment into Africa over the course of the last eight years during the Obama administration. That needs to be reversed; and it needs to be reversed by bringing the United States and China into a "win-win" collaboration for the development of these areas.

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

So, again, we have 11 days between now and President Trump's State of the Union address. We are putting these two items on the agenda. The United States must adopt LaRouche's Four Economic Laws, and the United States must join the New Silk Road. So, Hussein, is there anything that you want to say in conclusion before we end this show today? Any special messages for our viewers, both in the United States and internationally?

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

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

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

Så vil jeg gerne sige noget om de subjektive grunde til, at jeg, på trods af alle disse farer, er fundamentalt meget optimistisk: Og der er ikke er nogen pointe i at være bekymret. Man må have en vision for, hvor man med sit liv vil bidrage til forbedringen af den menneskelige race. Jeg har en vision, der ikke er helt identisk med Xi Jinpings, men min vision er også meget lig min mands, med hvem jeg i 40 år har arbejdet på dette, at vi har en verden, hvor hvert enkelt menneske på denne planet kan få et anstændigt liv, kan opnå at opfylde hele det potentiale, som det enkelte menneske har, og at menneskeheden kan blive voksen! Vi kan gå tilbage til de værdier, der er karakteristiske for den Amerikanske Revolution, for den Tyske Klassik, for den Italienske Renæssance og andre af kulturens højdepunkter. Jeg er forhåbningsfuld mht., at vi kan få en kulturel renæssance for klassisk musik, klassisk poesi, og eftersom Kina allerede er på denne kurs ved at genoplive den konfutsianske tradition og lægger stor vægt på klassisk kultur og videnskabelige gennembrud, mener jeg, at Vesten virkelig bør gentænke, hvad vore bidrag til universalhistoriens fremme var, og dernæst genoplive dem og få en dialog mellem kulturer med alle landes bedste traditioner.

Jeg mener, at dette er menneskets natur.

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

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

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

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

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

Hun påpeger, at den voksende indflydelse, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ har –

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Invitation til seminar med Hussein Askary,](#)

medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets nye Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

Tiden er nu inde til, at Danmark, resten af Europa og USA aktivt tilslutter sig Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ og tager del i den økonomiske udvikling af Vestasien og Afrika. Dette ville ligeledes være en konstruktiv respons til immigrationen fra disse områder, såvel som også til terrorismen.

Schiller Instituttet og *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)* inviterer dig hermed til at deltage i et seminar med fokus på vores nye rapport:

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

Dato: mandag, 5. februar, 2018

Tid. Kl. 19:00

Sted: Valby Kulturhus, lokale 3, 3. sal

Valgårdsvej 4-8

2500 Valby

(ved Valby Station)

Fri entré.

(Mødet afholdes på engelsk; dansk tolkning er muligt.)



International gæstetaler: Hussein Askary, medforfatter af rapporten; koordinator for Vestasien for Schiller Instituttet og *EIR*'s redaktør for arabiske anliggender.



Taler: Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark; *EIR*'s bureauchef i Danmark og tidligere kandidat til Københavns borgmester med sloganet, »København skal med i den Nye Silkevej«.

Information:

Feride Istogu Gillesberg: 25 12 50 33 eller 35 43 00 33

Michelle Rasmussen: 53 57 00 51 eller 35 43 00 33 eller si@schillerinstitut.dk

Om seminaret:

Kinas Nye Silkevejsprojekt er i færd med at frigøre det utrolige vækstpotentiale, der findes i Afrika og Vestasien. Dette seminar vil præsentere nogle af de væsentlige aspekter i Schiller Instituttets nye rapport: »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien (Mellemøsten) og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.

Rapporten forklarer projekter, der er foreslået, og dem, der er under opførelse og kommer med forslag til et nyt niveau for konnektivitet og økonomisk infrastruktur for området. Den diskuterer ligeledes det nødvendige, videnskabelig-økonomiske livssyn og de metoder til finansiering, der kræves for at virkeliggøre disse programmer.

Den fremtidsvision for Sydvestasien og Afrika, der præsenteres her, er af en helt anden karakter end noget, læseren har modtaget fra de almene mediers eller tænketankes beskrivelser af disse to områder.

Her følger et uddrag af introduktionen:

»Gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BVI) tilbyder Kina resten af verden sin knowhow, erfaring og teknologi, støttet af et finansielt arsenal på \$3 bio. Dette er en stor mulighed for Vestasien og Afrika til at virkeliggøre drømmene fra æraen efter Anden Verdenskrig, drømme, der desværre er blevet saboteret i årtier. Det dramatiske infrastrukturunderskud både nationalt og interregionalt i Vestasien og Afrika kan, ironisk nok, i dette nye lys anses for en stor mulighed. Selvom mange andre industrinationer i Europa, Asien og de amerikanske lande har teknologiske og arbejdskraftkapaciteter ligesom dem i Kina, så mangler de visionen og den politiske vilje til at anvende disse kapaciteter, og til at finansiere deres anvendelse. Eftersom Vestasien og Afrika i kombination er et så strategisk vigtigt område for både Øst og Vest, er det således et perfekt sted til at bringe kapaciteterne i verdens nationer ind i et konkret projekt for fredeligt samarbejde og udvikling.«

Schiller Instituttet og *Executive Intelligence Review*, samt dets stiftere og internationale ledere, Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har ført kampagne for, at Europa og USA aktivt skal tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet, siden dets begyndelse i 2013. Schiller Instituttet har leveret de fundamentale,

konceptuelle principper, som blev udviklet efter Berlinmurens fald og Sovjetunionens kollaps, der gav verden en gylden mulighed for fred gennem udvikling. På trods af afvisning fra den vestlige politiske og finansielle elites side, så fortsatte vi med at føre en international kampagne for dets vedtagelse.

I øjeblikket omfatter BVI's økonomiske alliance 70 lande i Asien, Afrika, Øst- og Sydeuropa, og Syd- og Mellemamerika.

Tiden er nu inde til, at Danmark, resten af Europa og USA aktivt tilslutter sig Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ og tager del i den økonomiske udvikling af Vestasien og Afrika. Dette ville ligeledes være en konstruktiv respons til immigrationen fra disse områder, såvel som også terrorismen.

I denne sammenhæng vil seminaret også udforske den internationale, strategiske betydning af den franske præsident Macrons udtalelse, den 8. januar, om, at Frankrig fuldt og helt vil gå sammen med Kina for at bygge den Nye Silkevej, samt handle for at få hele Europa med om bord. Dette sender nu chokbølger igennem hele verden, idet det repræsenterer en politisk vending. Macron sagde bl.a. i sin tale:

»Jeg mener, at det Nye Silkevejsinitiativ kan imødekomme vore interesser, Frankrigs og Europas, hvis vi giver os selv midlerne til virkelig at arbejde sammen. Silkevejene var trods alt aldrig rent kinesiske ... disse veje er altid fælles. Og, hvis de er ruter, kan de ikke kun være ensrettede. De må gå frem og tilbage. Jeg er således rede til at arbejde hen imod de annoncerede mål. Programmerne for veje, jernbaner, lufthavne, maritim og teknologi langs Silkevejene kan bibringe respons til infrastrukturunderskuddet ... At gøre vore finansielle resurser fælles, offentlige såvel som private, til projekter på tværs af grænser kan styrke konnektiviteten mellem Europa og Asien og videre endnu, til Mellemøsten og Afrika ... Det er op til Frankrig, og med Frankrig, op til Europa at bidrage med sin egen forestillingsevne til dette forslag, og at arbejde på det i de kommende måneder og år.«

Macron hylkede Kinas arbejde i Afrika og opfordrede Europa til at deltage i det, som en konstruktiv respons til sine forbrydelser, begået i sin historie som kolonimagt i Vestasien og Afrika. Vesten må overvinde den »ensidige imperialisme«, som blev ført af Frankrig og andre europæiske magter i Afrika og andre steder, og gå med i det nye paradigme.

Macrons tale har allerede skabt en ny geometri i Europa. Tre dage efter talen meddelte EU's ambassadør til Kina, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut, at EU vil komme med

et forslag til et »udkast til en sammenkobling for det eurasiske kontinent«, der skal sammenflettes med Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Schiller Instituttet understreger, at tilslutningen til den Nye Silkevej må gå hånd i hånd med en vedtagelse af Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love, for at undgå et nyt finanskrak, værre end i 2008, gennem en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og en forøgelse af den nationale produktivitet gennem udstedelse af statslige kreditter til moderne infrastruktur og videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt.

Vi håber, alle vil være i stand til at deltage i dette tankevækkende seminar, hvor der også bliver tid til diskussion.

Rapporten kan købes før eller på seminaret.

En dansk introduktion til rapporten vil ligeledes være tilgængelig.

En detaljeret indholdsfortegnelse og den engelske introduktion til rapporten kan ses her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=22868>

Se den korte version nedenfor.

Information til bestilling: The Schiller Institute's Special Report
Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia (Middle East) and Africa:
A Vision of an Economic Renaissance

Af Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

November, 2017, 246 sider. (A4-format)

Pris:

Afhentning: 375 DKK; almindelig post: 400 DKK; quick mail: 420 DKK. Elektronisk pdf: 200 DKK

Telefon 53 57 00 51; 35 43 00 33, si@schillerinstitut.dk

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Eller købes kontant på, før eller efter seminaret.

Indholdsfortegnelse, kort version:

Preface

Introduction

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Chapter 10: Africa – Food Security: Realizing Africa’s Vast Agricultural Potential

Chapter 11: Africa in Space

Chapter 12: Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter 13: Selection of Proposed Mega Projects in Africa

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Vi går frem fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt: LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform – »Valgkampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«

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

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

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

Det samme kan siges om Afrika, Sydvestasien og Europa. I Subsahara-Afrika har vi en fejlernæringsprocent på 22. Lægehjælp er en sjældenhed. De kampe, der er en følge af den onde politik for »regimeskifte«, har gjort millioner af mennesker fra Nordafrika og Sydvestasien, i Libyen, Irak, Syrien og Yemen, hjemløse. Godt og vel 1 million mennesker har søgt tilflugt i Europa siden 2015. I 2017 druknede flere end 3.000 mennesker, mens de forsøgte at krydse Middelhavet.

Se så på, hvad Kina gør i samarbejde med nationer i Afrika. Foreløbig har man

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kina og Italien diskuterer Bælte & Vej i Milano

11. jan., 2018 – Samtidig med, at ledere fra EU's 'Mediterranean Seven', 'de syv fra Middelhavsområdet', ankom til Rom i går, fandt en stor konference: »Bælte & Vej: Opbygning af en konkret køreplan for Italiens og Kinas Fælles Vækst«, sted i Milano, sponsoreret af det Italienske Industriministerium og det Kinesiske Handelsministerium, samt af Lombardiets Industriselskab (Assolombarda), og arrangeret af det Italiensk-Kinesiske Erhvervsforum.

Med en rapport om begivenheden skrev *Formiche*, at »konferencen viste, at BVI, der skal forbinde Europa og Kina og skarpt reducere transporttiden for fragt, allerede i 2014-2016 har skabt 180.000 jobs inden for infrastruktur«.

»Den Nye Silkevejsplan vil være til fordel for samarbejde mellem flere end 60 lande, der tilsammen udgør 63 % af verdens befolkning, 30 % af BNP og 35 % af internationale handelsudvekslinger«, sagde Carlo Bonomi, formand for Assolombardo. Bonomi påpegede den kendsgerning, at Lombardiet alene har et handelsvolumen med Kina på over €15 mia.; næsten halvdelen af hele den italiensk-kinesiske handel (€38 mia.).

Zhou Xiaoyan, generaldirektør for den europæiske afdeling af det Kinesiske Ministerium for Økonomisk Udvikling, bemærkede, at den italienske og kinesiske økonomi kan komplementere hinanden. Faktisk er handelen, i de første ti måneder af 2017, steget med 13,9 %, mens Kinas import fra Italien er steget med 22 %. Kinesiske firmaer har investeret over €11 mia. i Italien i løbet af de seneste år.

Fabrizio Lucentini, en direktør for det Italienske Ministerium for Økonomisk Udvikling (industri), sagde, at italienske firmaer bør øge kontakterne med alle lande, der er en del af BVI. Medformand for Pirelli, Marco Trinchetti Provera, opfordrede til, at man ændrede sine standpunkter om Kina, der ikke udgør nogen trussel for den europæiske økonomi. Formand for Bank of China Chen Siqing understregede, at, i de næste år, vil 46 % af væksten komme fra områder, der er involveret i BVI.

Der var tre paneler: én om finansiering, med deltagelse af Italiens Cassa Deposita e Prestiti, Silkevejsfonden og Bank of China Holdings; og to om

infrastruktur.

Foto: Duomo di Milan, Milanos domkirke, er næsten blevet vartegn for byen. Domkirken er den største i Italien (idet Peterskirken ligger i Vatikanstaten) og den tredjestørste i verden, og tog næsten 600 år at færdigbygge! Det er ligeledes i Milano, i kirken Santa Maria delle Grazie, at man finder Leonardo da Vincis berømte freske, den sidste nadver. Igennem det meste af 1900-tallet var Milano desuden en vigtig industriby og har siden Italiens samling været landets finansielle centrum.

Paris og Beijing indvier fælles fusionsforskningscenter

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

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

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

Kina og Frankrig, rapporterer nyhedsbrevet, har en lang historie for samarbejde

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

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