

Amerikanere skal vide, hvad Macron har gjort

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

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

Med hensyn til det første punkt, så bemærkede Macron, at Kina »har lykkedes med at løfte 700 million mennesker ud af fattigdom i de seneste årtier. Dette gælder også for Frankrig, hvor vi konfronteres med massearbejdsløshed med den bydende nødvendighed af at give et fremtidsperspektiv til en hel sektion af vores befolkning; men det er en udfordring for hele verden, der i dag lever i en krise som følge af globaliseret kapitalisme, der, i de seneste årtier, har fået sociale uligheder og koncentrationen af rigdom til at eksplodere«.

På den strategiske side sagde Macron, at Vesten må overvinde

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

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

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

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

Han hylkede Kina for dets arbejde i Afrika, hvor »Kina i de senere år har investeret kraftigt i infrastruktur og råmaterialer med en finansiell styrke, de europæiske lande ikke har.« Han opfordrede til fransk-kinesisk samarbejde i Afrika, for at »udføre projekter, der virkelig er nyttige for

kontinentet og finansielt bæredygtige – for det er dér, fremtiden ligger, for vi må ikke reproducere fortidens fejltagelser, der skabte politisk og finansiell afhængighed, under påskud af udvikling.«

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

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

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

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping (højre) mødes med sin franske modpart, Emmanuel Macron, i Hamburg, Tyskland, 8. juli, 2017. (Xinhua/Li Xueren)

Macron i Kina: Europa må arbejde sammen med Kinas Silkevej

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

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

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

General de Gaulle havde denne sætning mht. dem, der havde sluttet sig til ham i London efter besættelsen af Frankrig: »Jeg forventede katedralerne (dvs., katolikkerne), og jeg fik

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

installere et andet.

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

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

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

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

begge veje«.)

Afslut geopolitik, vedtag LaRouches Fire Love for fred – mellem Rusland, Kina og USA. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 4. jan., 2018

Folk må ændre deres tankegang! Det er ikke et nulsumsspil. Det er ideen om, kan vi definere mål for menneskeheden; kan vi gøre det, der blev diskuteret i Federalist Papers allerede i det unge Amerika? Kan vi finde en måde at regere os selv på, der er for det langsigtede perspektiv for vort samfunds overlevelse? Jeg mener, vi kan. Jeg mener, at menneskeslægten er i stand til fornuft; jeg mener endda, vi er i stand til kærlighed – og folk tror, kærlighed intet har med politik at gøre, men det er ikke sandt! Udfaldet af Trediveårskrigen var en forfærdelig ødelæggelse i Europa, men ud af det kom den Westfalske Fred. Ser man på principperne i den Westfalske Fred, så var de to vigtigste træk, at, for fredens skyld, glem alt ondt, der blev begået af den ene eller den anden side, og koncentrer om fælles udvikling; og det andet princip var, for fredens skyld, så må udenrigspolitik fra nu af være baseret på »den andens interesse, i kærlighed«.

Jeg mener, dette er, hvad Kina gør: Det er i overensstemmelse

med ideen om en harmonisk udvikling af alle nationer, og det var John Quincy Adams' politik, så det er ikke fremmed for amerikansk historie. Det var også associeret med humanisme i Europa, med ideerne hos Leibniz, Cusanus og mange andre store personer, der tænkte i forhold til udvikling som historiens mål.

Så vi befinder os alle sammen i en afgørende forandring af æraen, hvor vi må lade geopolitikkens æra bag os og bevæge os til en helt ny fase i civilisationens historie.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Helga Zepp-LaRouches Nytårsbudskab og et nyt potentiale for menneskehedens fremtid

31. dec., 2017 – Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche optog følgende Nytårsbudskab til LaRouche PAC Action Committee (LPAC):

Kære borgere i verden,

Lad mig først ønske jer et Godt og Fredeligt Nytår 2018. Som det vigtigste mål for 2018 ønsker jeg at definere overvindelse af geopolitik. Geopolitik har været årsag til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og det turde stå enhver klart, at, i atomvåbenalderen, kan krig ikke længere være et middel til konfliktløsning. Geopolitik er ligeledes baseret på den forældede koldkrigstankegang og tankegangen med nulsumsspil,

altså den idé, at, hvis ét land vinder, må de andre tabe. Det er den fejlagtige idé om, at det er legitimt at forfølge en nations eller gruppe af nationers interesse, på bekostning af andres interesse.

Heldigvis har Kina sat det nye koncept for udenrigsrelationer, for relationer mellem nationer, et win-win-samarbejde til alles fordel, på dagsordenen. Reaktionen på dette har været blandet: Kina har tilbudt USA, og ligeledes de europæiske lande, at samarbejde. Nogle har reageret med entusiasme, fordi de ser fordelene ved samarbejde inden for infrastrukturområdet og andre områder. For eksempel har Central- og Sydeuropa reageret meget positivt; mange udviklingslande er med om bord. Alt i alt er flere end 70 lande allerede en del af dette nye paradigme.

Men andre har reageret med et hysteri, der netop nu tager til, fordi de ser Kinas fremkomst, og de ved, at dette er en mere succesfuld model, som er mere attraktiv for mange lande i verden. De hævder, at den kinesiske model er en trussel mod deres demokratier.

Men måske gør kineserne noget mere korrekt, end disse vestlige demokratier. Kina har trods alt bevæget 700 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, og de har erklæret, at de ligeledes ønsker at bringe de resterende 42 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom frem til år 2020. Kina har endda aflagt løfte om at fjerne fattigdom på verdensplan frem til år 2050.

Dette ville selvsagt betyde, at Europa må overvinde fattigdom for 90 mio. borgere, der lever i denne tilstand, og USA har henved 42 mio.: Dette er absolut muligt, hvis de samarbejder med den Nye Silkevej.

En af de største, geopolitiske udfordringer, der skal overvindes, er udfaldet af den kamp, der finder sted i USA, hvor man netop nu har høringer i Kongressen, hvor det utrolige, aftalte spil, der har fundet sted mellem Obama-

administrationen, Hillary Clintons valgkampagne, det Demokratiske lederskab, cheferne for efterretningstjenesterne, og så britisk efterretning helt klart har forsøgt at stjæle valgsejren fra Trump i 2016, og, hvis alt dette kommer frem, og Trump lykkes med sine bestræbelser for at genetablere en anstændig relation med Rusland og Kina, hvilket var den første årsag til Russiagate; så kan en ny æra for civilisationen virkelig begynde.

Samarbejdet mellem alle nationer i den Nye Silkevej er ligeledes den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan forhindre, at finanssystemet krakker i 2018; hvilket, hvis det skete, ville blive meget værre end i 2008. Dette ville kræve, at vi gør en ende på kasinoøkonomien i Vesten, vedtager en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, etablerer et kreditsystem og dernæst samarbejder med banker som AIIB, den Nye Silkevejsfond og andre banker, for at genopbygge realøkonomien.

Dette er ikke alene vigtigt for USA og Europa, men er i særdeleshed vigtigt, hvis vi ønsker at genopbygge Mellemøsten efter mange års forfærdelige krige, som var resultatet af interventionskrige, regimeskifte og 'farvede revolutioner'; så må vi samarbejde med Kina omkring den Nye Silkevej, for at forlænge dette koncept ind i Mellemøsten.

Den *eneste* måde, hvorpå vi kan løse flygtningekrisen på en human måde, på en menneskelig måde, er at samarbejde med Kina omkring den økonomiske udvikling af hele Afrika. Hvis vi gør dette i det kommende år, har vi mulighed for utrolige gennembrud for verdensfreden, men også inden for området af videnskab og teknologi, hvor, f.eks., reelle gennembrud mht. at opnå termionuklear fusionskraft skues i horisonten. Hvis vi lykkes med dette, kan vi få sikkerhed for energiforsyning og for forsyning af råmaterialer.

Hvis vi kombinerer alt dette med en dialog mellem kulturer, hvor hver nation repræsenterer sine bedste traditioner, så andre kan lære dem at kende, er jeg fuldstændig overbevist om,

at dette vil resultere i en større kærlighed til menneskeheden.

Så der er al mulig grund til optimisme for de kommende år, for der findes løsninger. Lad os simpelt hen gennemføre dem på en beslutsom måde.

Godt Nytår.

Den Nye Silkevej forandrer nu verden: USA må tilslutte sig i 2018. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 28. dec., 2017

Kan vi i tide, før et nyt finanskarak kommer ned over os – det hænger jo over vores hoved som et Damoklessværd – kan vi i tide skabe denne form for forandring i USA i særdeleshed, men også i Vesteuropa, hvor vi tilslutter os dette nye paradigme, eller vil denne kamp for civilisationen blive tabt? Jeg er meget optimistisk mht., at den kan vindes, men det kræver aktivitet: Vi oplever ikke dialektisk materialisme, eller

historisk materialisme, hvor positive begivenheder får deres eget liv; for, det er altid den subjektive faktor, der spiller en meget stor rolle, og et sted, hvor dette ses meget tydeligt, er med Xi Jinping, der virkelig har frembragt en positiv kinesisk udvikling, en total opgradering og en total transformation ind i et nyt paradigme. Og vi har brug for sådanne mennesker i Vesten til at gøre ligeså.

Schiller Instituttet har absolut indgået en forpligtelse til at gøre alt, hvad der står i vores magt, for at få USA og Europa til at samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej, for det vil blive den afgørende kamp i det nye år.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

**Året 2017:
Den Ny Silkevejsånd fejer hen
over verden.
LaRouche PAC Internationale
Webcast,**

29. dec., 2017

Vært Matthew Ogden: God aften, det er den 29. december; jeg er Matthew Ogden, og dette er årets sidste internationale fredags-webcast fra larouchepac.com.

Som vi nærmer os afslutningen af året 2017, er vi nødsaget til at se tilbage på året, som det udfoldede sig dag for dag, i de seneste 365 dage. Men vi er også nødt til at se fremad, til året 2018, og til forpligtelser og muligheder, som dette år vil bringe os.

Det forgange år, 2017, har selvfølgelig været et af de år, der har budt på flest forandringer i de fleste menneskers levetid. Vi erindrer, at året startede med først, valget, og dernæst indsættelsen af en ny præsident, præsident Donald Trump, og det var helt klart en af de største, politiske rystelser i moderne politisk historie, med valgnederlaget til Hillary Clinton, hvem alle antog for den sikre vinderkandidat til at blive USA's præsident, og med valgsejren til den nuværende præsident Donald Trump. Men, som hr. LaRouche korrekt sagde på det tidspunkt, så ville det være en fejltagelse at anskue betydningen af dette valg ud fra et rent nationalt standpunkt. Det ville være en fejltagelse at anskue betydningen af denne valgrygstelse inden for rammerne af national politik, men det sande perspektiv, man må have, både for årsagerne og også for den følgelige betydning af dette dramatiske, politiske skifte i USA, må snarere være et globalt perspektiv og et perspektiv for en global transformation, der fandt sted på mange, mange måder.

På den ene side har vi afslutningen af en æra, afslutningen af den transatlantiske æra med finansspekulation og med at bringe USA som en del af denne sektor i verden til et punkt for desperation, økonomisk, socialt og på anden vis, her i USA, og som frembragte denne dramatiske, politiske sejr og dette dramatiske, politiske nederlag til Hillary Clinton og det, hun

stod for. Og ligeledes den angst, som amerikanerne følte, over, at verden kom nærmere og nærmere til randen af Tredje Verdenskrig, til en konfrontation mellem USA og Rusland, en konfrontation mellem USA og Kina.

Men man må også se den potentielle betydning af denne dramatiske, politiske begivenhed her i USA, ud fra et standpunkt om de muligheder, der er udløst på verdensscenen. Og disse muligheder var, og er fortsat, potentialet for et samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland og USA og Kina, som en relation mellem stormagter for at *afslutte* æraen med koldkrigs-geopolitik og frembringe et nyt stadie for samarbejde mellem disse store magter i verden, for et nyt paradigme for relationer mellem disse lande, og som ville udløse et hidtil uset potentiale for samarbejde, fredelig, gensidig fordel og »win-win«-samarbejde.

Det er en udfordring for amerikanere at se længere end det daglige melodrama i amerikansk politik og 24-timers nyhedsudsendelser og se, hvad der virkelig har udfoldet sig på verdensscenen i løbet af året 2017. Men, hvis vi ser længere, og vi tager et globalt perspektiv, ser vi, at året 2017 virkelig havde sin historiske betydning med den kendsgerning, at dette er året, hvor hele verden begyndte at blive transformeret af den dynamik, der nu er associeret til den Nye Silkevej, eller Ét Bælte, én Vej-initiativet, som fejer hen over verden fra Kina. Det har haft en transformerende virkning for hele planeten: Hvert eneste kontinent er blevet transformeret, og alle nationer er blevet berørt af Silkevejsånden, inklusive, på signifikant vis, USA. Som vi senere skal tale om, så er Vest Virginia et meget, meget godt eksempel.

Men det, vi har set, er en stor bølge af optimisme, der er blevet udløst. Det er det, der kaldes »Silkevejsånden«, og vi ser, at meget af denne transformation allerede er i gang; men der er selvfølgelig meget tilbage at virkeliggøre.

I dag er tilfældigvis hr. og fr. Lyndon og Helga LaRouches 40 års bryllupsdag, og det er en meget passende dag til at reflektere over den ekstraordinært positive virkning, som disse 40 års frugtbart samarbejde og helligelse til det gode har haft på verden, gennem disse to, ekstraordinært verdenshistoriske personer: både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche. Dette forgangne år 2017 har på en meget virkelig måde været en meget stor modning af disse 40 års utrættelige arbejde på begge vegne, og ligeledes på vegne af dem i bevægelsen, der er blevet inspireret af dem.

I det kommende år må vi sætte os for, og træffe vore nytårsforsætter om at se konsolideringen af denne vision. Alt det, der nu er blevet virkelighed, mht. potentiale i året 2017, nu må konsolideres og krystalliseres i året 2018. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche har karakteriseret det: 2018 må være afslutningen af geopolitik og lanceringen af et nyt paradigme for den menneskelige race, baseret på win-win-samarbejde mellem alle folkeslag og blomstringen af en renæssance, bestående af det bedste i alle kulturer, civilisationer bragt i dialog med hinanden, og som drager fordel af det bedste af det, alle nationer har at tilbyde det almene vel for menneskeracen som helhed.

Det kunne være nyttigt at tage et snapshot af et par af de mest afgørende vendepunkter i året 2017 for at beslutte den transformerende virkning, der har fundet sted i løbet af dette år. Hvis vi ligesom tager et forskudt tidsbillede af året 2017, selv om alle udviklingerne, der har fundet sted, kan have syntes at være næsten for meget og for dramatisk til at holde trit med; hvis vi ser tilbage, ser vi, på hvor absolut dramatisk vis, verden er blevet forandret af denne Silkevejsånd i dette år, 2017.

Vi begyndte året her på LaRouche PAC med en appel, der blev cirkuleret bredt og faktisk havde en ret intens virkning, og som krævede, at præsident Trump, med sin indtræden i embedet, tog alle sine kampagneløfter og hele sin diskussion om at

genopbygge USA's industri, genopbygge USA's varefremstilling, genopbygge USA's infrastruktur alvorligt, men også at tage en ny holdning over for verden og en samarbejdende relation med Rusland og endda med Kina; og denne appel krævede, at præsident Donald Trump rakte en hånd tilbage mod Kina. Det, som Obama havde afvist mht. et samarbejde, et samarbejdende partnerskab med det, Kina havde påbegyndt, Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, den Nye Silkevej, Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og så i stedet række en ånd frem til Kina for samarbejde og blive en del af dette.

Det har endnu ikke helt båret frugt, og det er opgaven for året 2018, men vi er kommet meget, meget langt.

Lad os se på et par af de meget vigtige vendepunkter i løbet af det forgangne år:

I april – 6. og 7. april, for at være helt nøjagtig – blev præsident Xi Jinping af præsident Trump budt velkommen i USA til et meget vigtigt statsbesøg, der fandt sted på præsident Trumps Mar-a-Lago ferieresort i Florida. Vi har set billederne og videoerne af deres diskussioner og deres modtage i løbet af disse to dage på Mar-a-Lago. Det var under dette topmøde, dette præsident Xi Jinpings statsbesøg, at præsident Trump og præsident Xi begyndte at skabe det, der nu er blevet til en meget nær, personlig relation.

Dette var en meget dramatisk vending af præcis det, præsident Obama gjorde mht. en politik for militær konfrontation, en politik for at omringe Kina og en politik for at forsøge at ophede konflikten over det Sydkinesiske Hav og andre ting, mht. at anbringe USA i en konfronterende holdning over for Kina.

På trods af sit meget krigerske sprog under valgkampen, tiltrådte præsident Trump embedet og besluttede at vende denne Obamas politik og i stedet skabe en, i det mindste på det personlige plan, varm og nær personlig relation mellem ham

selv og præsident Xi Jinping. Det begyndte på Mar-a-Lago-topmødet den 6. og 7. april i år.

Den følgende måned, den 9. maj, begyndte LaRouche PAC en meget koncentreret kampagne og en slags nedtælling til det, der tydeligvis skulle blive et meget afgørende topmøde, der skulle finde sted i Kina. Dette var Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde, der skulle finde sted 14.-15. maj. Så i begyndelsen af maj indledte LaRouche PAC en to uger lang nedtælling og lagde ekstraordinært pres på præsident Trump for at acceptere præsident Xi Jinpings invitation til personligt at deltage som USA's repræsentant på Bælte & Vej Forum i Kina. Som en del af denne kampagne udgav vi en video, en meget kort men meget fyndig video, med Jason Ross som fortæller, ved navn »Bælte & Vej Initiativet: Vort århundredes afgørende projekt«. <https://larouchepac.com/20170509/belt-and-road-initiative-defining-project-our-century>

Denne video blev meget hurtigt cirkuleret bredt og er nu blevet set af 50.000 mennesker; den udlagte video har 50.000 visninger.

Jeg vil gerne tage jer tilbage til dette historiske øjeblik og afspille et kort klip af denne videofortælling af Jason Ross for jer. Den hedder altså »Bælte & Vej Initiativet: Vort århundredes afgørende projekt«.

Her følger resten af udskriftet på engelsk:

[Begin Video]

JASON ROSS: It would be the biggest mistake ever, if the U.S. didn't take advantage of the Belt and Road Forum that's taking place in a week in Beijing, China – the biggest mistake ever. This event is going to bring together representatives of over 100 nations on this planet, including the direct participation of almost 30 heads of state, and they're going

to

discuss the greatest project of our generation, the Belt and Road

Initiative.

Now, so far, there's no indication or announcement that President Trump or other U.S. representatives will attend, *but*

—

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: "If we can convince President Trump to take up the offer to join with China and the other nations in the

New Silk Road, he can become one of the greatest Presidents of the history of the United States...."

ROSS: This initiative, the Belt and Road Initiative, was launched officially by China in 2013. It's a program of mutually

beneficial connectivity, of infrastructure, of common development

programs. So far, the proposals and works in progress embrace over 60 nations, affecting over *4 billion people*, the majority of humanity, with plans for *\$20 trillion* in infrastructure spending. That's two or three times what would be needed to fully revitalize U.S. infrastructure; it's 20 times the \$1 trillion that Trump has called for so far. This is a *huge* project.

These programs have got the potential *to eliminate poverty, on the globe, within a generation*, completely and totally eliminate endemic poverty everywhere.

Already over the past few decades, China has seen phenomenal development....

SECRETARY OF STATE REX TILLERSON: "And China really began to feel its oats about that time, and rightfully. They have achieved a lot: They moved 500 million Chinese people out of poverty in to middle-class status...."

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: "OK, it's a great thing, thank you. And I met with the President of China, at great length in

Florida. And we had long, long talks. Hours and hours and hours. He's a good man."

ROSS: China is springing ahead with its own development, and working together with its neighbors. Through Chinese investment, by the nation, by the corporations, and through new financing from institutions like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Silk Road Fund – these are mechanisms created since 2013 – major projects of enormous scope are made possible.

RICHARD TRIFAN [The Eurasia Center]: "This is an historic project, as you all know. It is probably the biggest global achievement which is analogous to our reaching out into space, and to the Moon and other planets. It's probably the most comprehensive initiative that many nations will be working together on..."

ROSS: So let's take a tour: Starting in Asia, there are six development corridors proposed by China, for road, rail, water, electricity, communications, along with soft infrastructure such as education, customs standardization, cultural exchange. These corridors are currently under way to varying degrees. So much of the world is currently working together for aims of common development, and a shared future of advancement, of dignity, and of scientific achievement. Will the U.S. join in? We're invited with open arms.

ZHANG MEIFANG [Deputy Consul Chinese Consulate, New York]: "Last, but not the least, I want to quote President Xi as saying that China welcomes the United States to participate in cooperation within the Belt and Road framework. Both countries

should really seize the opportunities....”

ROSS: Let’s accept this invitation. The U.S. of a hundred years from now, looking back, will be so glad that we did.
[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: Now, that video was released on May 9th, and as I said, quickly received tens of thousands of views on YouTube, a very rapid circulation. And despite the fact that almost no one in the United States at that time was discussing, or frankly had even heard of the idea of the Belt and Road Initiative or the New Silk Road, or the One Belt, One Road policy of China, all of a sudden this project and this idea asserted itself in a very large way and was thrust into the center of U.S. political debate. Almost seemingly out of nowhere, three days after the release of that video, White House Press Secretary Sean Spicer was asked multiple times during the White House press briefing about the One Belt, One Road policy and whether or not President Trump was going to be sending a representative to the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, and whether the United States was going to join the New Silk Road. So here’s that press briefing from May 12th of this year:

[BEGIN VIDEO]

Q: “I wanted to ask you about the One Belt, One Road summit that starts on Sunday in China. You announced yesterday, or Secretary Ross said that you’re going to send a delegation to that summit. Could you talk about how you came to that conclusion, why it’s important for the U.S to be represented

at
what's ostensibly a major trade initiative by a foreign
country?"

PRESS SECRETARY SEAN SPICER: "As you point, it's a major
trade initiative. There's a lot of ports and infrastructure
that
they're going to do, and through those discussions that
Secretary
Ross and Secretary Mnuchin and others had at Mar-a-Lago, and
part
of this is that this is something they've done; we're going to
continue to work with them. Obviously, trade is a major issue
for us and what they're looking to do is of great importance
to
our economic and national security, and they've asked us to
send
people to that. And we have them attend things that we're
doing
as well. And I think that's, as the President has shown in
terms
of the relationship that he's built with President Xi, and the
rest of the team has built with their delegation, those
relationships are clearly paying dividends both on the
national
security front and on the economic front.
"Jennifer?"

Q: "...is the U.S. going to participate in the One Belt, One
Road initiative?"

SEAN SPICER: "We'll have a readout. At this point that's all
we have on One Belt, One Road..."
[END VIDEO]

OGDEN: So, as you saw, it was announced that President
Trump had really at the last minute, decided to send a high-
level

representative to the Belt and Road Forum. This is very much, largely due to the campaign that we waged here in the United States, and that high-level representative from the State Department was sent to the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, Matt

Pottinger.

Now, also in attendance at that historic summit in Beijing, with multiple heads of state and representatives from all around

the world {was}: Helga Zepp-LaRouche herself. And that was really poetically just that she should be there. Because the fact is, she is recognized in China as the "Silk Road Lady," and

the efforts of herself and her husband Lyndon LaRouche and the movement which has been inspired by them, really has laid the groundwork for what became in the year 2017, the great flourishing of the New Silk Road. So, Helga Zepp-LaRouche attended this Belt and Road Forum; she was present there in the

proceedings, and she also conducted numerous other meetings. She

was a speaker at some of the roundtable discussions and break-out

sessions on the side, and then followed that with a two-week tour

of China. Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave a report back on her presence, on her participation in the Belt and Road Forum, and during that report she gave a wonderful overview of the 40 years

of effort that she and her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, have invested into bringing this vision into actuality. Going all the

way back to Lyndon LaRouche's proposal in 1971 for an International Development Bank and the development of the entire

planet. You'll see that she goes through that entire sweep of history. So, obviously, reviewing this sweep of history is a

very appropriate thing to do on the occasion today of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche's 40th wedding anniversary that we're observing today.

So, I'd like to play for you a short excerpt from that report back, that very immediate report that Helga LaRouche had upon her return from this historic Belt and Road Forum on May 14 and 15 of this year.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I just wanted to make sure that you get a first impression from me from my trip, because the worst mistake we could make is to respond to the absolutely incredible propaganda coming from the US mainstream media and the new liberal media in Europe; like *Der Spiegel* underlined, the chief editor piece which was really out of this way. It is very clear that people who are primarily relying on such media, have a completely, totally 100% wrong idea what the reality is that's going on. We should really get that out of our heads and not try to swim within the fish bowl of an artificially created environment. Because from my standpoint, the world looks very different.

First of all, I said this already and I reiterate it. With the Belt and Road Forum, the world has dramatically consolidated the beginning of a new era. I don't think at all that short of World War III, this is going to go away, because the majority of the world is moving in a completely liberated way. This was the highest level I ever participated in; there were 28 heads of state speaking one after the other. Obviously, the speech by

Xi

Jinping was absolutely outstanding. Whoever has time to listen

to it, should really do it; because it was a very Confucian speech which set the tone for the two-day conference in a very clear way. So, please listen to it when you have some time. I think the way people have to understand what is going on, is you have to really think what this organization, and Lyn in particular, did for the last almost 50 years. The first time when Lyn in 1971 recognized what the significance of the dismantling of the Bretton Woods system was, and then all the many things we did in the last over 40 years. Lyn coming back from the Iraqi Ba'ath Party celebrations in 1975 when he proposed

the IDB as an International Development Bank to foster a New World Economic Order. The fact that we for one year campaigned

with this IDB proposal which then basically became part of the Colombo, Sri Lanka resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in '76.

Then at the end of the '70s when we worked with Indira Gandhi on

a 40-year development plan for India. We published a whole book

about the industrialization of Africa. We worked with López Portillo on Operation Juárez. We put out a 50-year Pacific Basin

Development Plan. Lyn had already proposed the Oasis Plan. And

then naturally when the Wall came down and the Soviet Union disintegrated, we proposed the Productive Triangle and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. All of these proposals – and just think of the many, many activities we did – conferences on five continents; all of this was on the level of ideas. But only after Xi Jinping put the New Silk Road on the agenda in 2013 and

in the four years of breathtaking developments of the One

Belt,

One Road Initiative since, these ideas are becoming realized; and

the genie is out of the bottle. You have now the bi-oceanic railway discussion and the tunnels and bridges connecting the Atlantic and Pacific around Latin America. You have all these railways now being opened up in Africa.

This is unprecedented; this was not done by the IMF or the World Bank. They suppressed it with the conditionalities.

But

with the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank], the new Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road

Fund, the direct investment of the Chinese Ex-Im Bank, the China

State Bank; all of these projects are now proceeding, and they have completely changed the attitude and the self-confidence of

all participating countries.

The way people in China look at President Trump is absolutely different than what the media is trying to say.

They

are very positive about Trump, in the same way that people in Russia think Trump is somebody you can absolutely have a decent

relationship with; and that is reality. Forget the media; forget

these whores of the press who are really just prostitutes for the

British Empire. Don't pay any attention to what they say, and don't allow other people you are talking with to do that either.

When Trump promised \$1 trillion investment, this was the right thing, and we put out the right program saying the United

States must join the Silk Road. That should be our focus and nothing else. Everything else should be a subsumed aspect of

that. This is the strategically important thing. And the fact that the head of the China Investment Corporation, Ding Xuedong, said it's not \$1 trillion, but \$8 trillion that the United States needs; this is absolutely on the mark and you know it yourself from the condition of the roads and the infrastructure in all of the United States. The fact that this same organization has now set up an office in New York, advising Chinese investors how to invest in the United States, and vice versa how US investors can invest in China; the fact that the Chinese are invited to participate in this infrastructure conference in June; all of this is absolutely going in the right direction. What happened in the Belt and Road Forum and the many meetings I had afterwards – after all, I spent two full weeks in Beijing, in Manjing, in Shanghai. But it's the fact that in the many interviews, many quotes, we were treated with the highest respect possible. People are fully aware of Lyn's significance as a theoretician of physical economy; his ideas are highly respected. People treated me as we should be treated; namely, as people who have devoted their entire lives to the common good of humanity. This is in absolute stark contrast to the shitty behavior that we are getting normally from the neo-liberals in the trans-Atlantic region. You should understand that what the attack on Trump is supposed to do, is to make it so difficult for

him to focus on the positive aspects; and there are quite some many of them, including his working relationship with Russia and China, which is strategically the most important. Basically, he has to defend his staff, and everybody thinks they have to spend all the time to defend themselves. So, don't fall for it. The idea that we are losing is completely off; mankind is on the winning track, and we have to pull the American population up to create the kind of ferment so the implementation of the infrastructure program as a first step is on the agenda and on everybody's mind and nothing else. I have the strong conviction that by the end of this year, the world will look completely different because the development perspective is so contagious that I think all the efforts by the British Empire to somehow throw in a monkey wrench will not work. So, take the winning perspective; take the high ground. Think strategically and realize that what is happening in reality in many development projects around the world is what this organization has been fighting for, for almost half a century. I just wanted to tell you that, because the worst thing we could do is look at it from inside the United States, from within the box, when the whole world has moved out of the box decisively with the Belt and Road Forum, which is not going to be stopped by anything. That is my view I wanted communicate.

OGDEN: This is an inexorable, almost irresistible dynamic;

this is a dynamic which is not going to be stopped by anything.

Of course, the subsequent months saw a very dramatic attempt to

escalate the campaign to undermine and overturn the Presidency of

the United States; largely because of President Trump's willingness and commitment to working together with these countries which were supposed to be our enemies and our adversaries under the Obama view of the world. But also, we saw

the continued expansion of the Silk Road. This was almost an unstoppable march of this development perspective to every corner

of the planet.

Perhaps most significantly, we saw the development of Africa. This is a continent which for centuries had been kept in

an enforced state of backwardness, poverty, miserable famine across the entire continent of Africa; with no development.

What

China has done just in the last few months, has been unbelievable; in terms of the railroads that have been built, the

power projects that have been built, the water projects that are

now under consideration such as the Transaqua project. But already, just in the latter portion of this year, we've seen the

dramatic transformation of the continent of Africa and the change

in the attitude of the African people; who now are – as Helga LaRouche has repeatedly noted – have a renewed sense of optimism

and self-confidence because of what China has done to bring development to that continent.

We've also seen the nations of South and Central America

begin to embrace the Silk Road spirit. We've seen increasing collaboration between China and Russia, with the integration of the Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union idea. We've seen barriers that have been erected geopolitically between nations in South and Southeastern Asia crumbling as we speak. We saw the forging of a new partnership between Japan and China; two nations which have historically been at each other's throats. We've seen the Philippines join enthusiastically the New Silk Road dynamic and reach out a hand of collaboration to China in friendship. And we've even seen nations in Europe – most notably southern and eastern Europe – enthusiastically become part of the New Silk Road dynamic. So, you've had an almost unstoppable rhythm of developments, month after month, week after week of nations embracing this New Silk Road spirit. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said at the conclusion of that report that she delivered immediately after her attendance at the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing in May of this year, she said, "I am confident that, by the end of this year, the world will have been transformed in a very dramatic way by the New Silk Road dynamic." Indeed, now we sit at the end of this year, and what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said at that point is very true. So, if we fast forward from May, those dramatic developments leading into and then leading out of that Belt and Road Forum in Beijing, China; if we fast forward from May all the way up to November, and take a look at the historic trip by President Trump to China – the

“state visit-plus” that he made – which occurred in the immediate aftermath of the historic Chinese Communist Party National Congress; where President Xi Jinping was elevated to another term as President of China. The Silk Road idea was literally written into the Chinese Constitution. This historic trip that President Trump made to China, which was in the context of his grand tour of Asia, of southern and southeastern Asia as a whole; this trip consolidated an entirely new era in US-China relations. Again, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who is a unique voice in terms of her analysis, because she’s not just a commentator looking at this from the outside; but again, is speaking as somebody who has been on the ground for years if not decades in bringing this Silk Road reality into existence. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in the aftermath of President Trump’s historic state visit-plus to China, gave her analysis and her report on what the significance of President Trump’s visit to Beijing and his continued, very warm special relationship with President Xi Jinping of China. So, here’s what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say in the immediate aftermath of President Trump’s historic visit to China in November of this year.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it is the beginning of a new era of strategic relationships between the United States and China, as Xi Jinping had said. What they did in order to receive Trump and give him the best possible honors, the characterization was that

this was a “state visit-plus” and President Xi Jinping even said that this was a “state visit-plus-plus”. They rolled out the red carpet, so to speak, in a way that they have never done for any other foreign dignitary before since the existence of the People’s Republic of China. What they did is, they had a first day of introducing President Trump to the ancient culture of China. For that purpose, they closed down the Forbidden City for an entire day; then they had a gala dinner in one of the palaces. They showed him three different Beijing operas, they showed him the restoration of art, crafts, and similar things. Obviously, President Xi Jinping was the tour guide for all of this. Anybody who has ever read or listened to his speeches knows that he is very well-cultured in Chinese history, but also in universal history. So, this is really an incredible thing. Naturally, there were other aspects like trade deals for \$253 billion. When President Trump came back from the Asia trip, he said that he had deals for about \$300 billion, but that would only be the beginning. Soon this figure would be three-fold. But I think much more important – as much as the economic deals are important; I don’t want to neglect that – but I think much more deeply was the deep human accord between these two Presidents. So, I am confident that the chance to have a new renaissance, to have an uplifting of people where the best traditions of all nations and cultures of this planet are being revived; and out of that, a new renaissance can be created. I

think that that is an absolutely realistic possibility. So,
be
happy and join us.

OGDEN: And indeed, an immense optimism was unleashed around
the world after seeing this very successful trip that
President

Trump made to China. There was an optimism from inside the
United States; notably, most conspicuously, the case of West
Virginia. If we take a look at West Virginia Governor Jim
Justice, who announced in the immediate aftermath of President
Trump's return from this historic trip to China, he [Justice]
announced an \$83.7 billion investment deal that was signed
between China and the state of West Virginia. This is \$10
billion more than West Virginia's entire annual GDP for the
year

2016, which was only \$73.4 billion. So, this investment is
\$83.7

billion into one of the most impoverished and really
despairing

states in the entire United States. Just take a look at the
optimism and the sheer enthusiasm that Governor Jim Justice of
West Virginia showed in this press conference that he gave,
upon

announcing this investment by China into his state.

GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE: Who in the world can even begin to
describe what \$83.7 billion of money and investments is?

Well,

I'll tell you what it is. Do you realize it's 83,700 \$1
million

investments? Now just think about that. 83,700 \$1 million
investments. I don't know if you could actually pull this
off,

but you could maybe be able to rebuild every city in the state
of

West Virginia with \$83.7 billion. I would say to all of y'all

that may be doubters that this could become a reality. Don't get on the wrong side of it, because really and truly, it's a comin'; it's coming.

OGDEN: So, "Don't get on the wrong side of it," this is a reality. And "really and truly, it's a comin'|". I think that

perfectly describes this inexorable irresistibility of the New Silk Road. I think it encapsulates the year 2017 in just a few

phrases. 2017 truly was the year that the Silk Road spirit swept

the globe; including the state of West Virginia. It's indeed, the perfect optimism out of the mouth of Governor Jim Justice there in West Virginia. It's the perfect expression of the sentiment that we, as Americans, should all have as we reflect back on the year 2017 and look ahead at the year 2018. Don't get

on the wrong side of this, because it's a comin'.

So, to conclude our broadcast, and to conclude this year, I would like to play a short video message by Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

which is really her end of the year message. This is her appeal

for the year 2018, which she says must be the year that we see the end, once and for all, of the idea of geopolitics, and the consolidation of the "win-win" collaboration of all nations in this New Paradigm. So, here's Helga Zepp-LaRouche's end of the year message.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: ... [T]hat in the almost four and a half years now that Xi Jinping, the President of China, has put the Belt and Road Initiative, the New Silk Road on the table, you see

a dynamic which is unbelievable. First of all, China naturally

is economically exploding with development, with optimism, with absolute ambitious infrastructure projects – we should talk about that in detail in a minute – and many other countries, I think well above 70 countries and 40 international large associations and institutions are cooperating with the New Silk Road. And all of these countries have been gripped by an enormous sense of optimism, which some people call the “Silk Road Spirit,” which is the sense of entering a new era of mankind; and the rest of the Europeans and Americans don’t know it! The only people in the United States who have an inkling, are those from West Virginia and some other states who travelled with President Trump on his recent trip and came back with enormous deals; like West Virginia having a deal of \$83 billion over the next 10 years. And people really see that the United States could absolutely join and be a part of it. But I think that the key battle in which the world really is, that you have the old neo-cons, the neo-liberals, who want to stick, with geopolitics, who want to keep the image of China and Russia as enemies and want to continue the British Empire game of divide and conquer, playing one section against another section; versus what is clearly the winning strategy and that is what Xi Jinping has put on the agenda, with a “win-win” cooperation of all nations of the world, and with the idea of a new paradigm, a

“community for a shared future of mankind,” a community of destiny: The idea that geopolitics can be overcome. And more and

more countries are joining with this new conception.

So, the battle really is, can we in time, before a new financial crash comes down on us – you know, it’s hanging over our heads like a Damocles’ Sword – can we in time get the kinds

of changes in the United States in particular, but also in Western Europe, to join in this New Paradigm, or will this battle

for civilization be lost? I’m very optimistic it can be won, but

it requires activity: We’re not experiencing dialectical materialism, or historical materialism, where positive events are

just taking on a life of their own; because it is always the subjective factor which plays a very large role, and one place you can see this very clearly is in the person of Xi Jinping, who

has really given an already positive Chinese development, a complete upgrade, and a complete transformation into a New Paradigm. And we would need such people in the West to do likewise.

The Schiller Institute is absolutely committed to doing everything possible that we can get the United States and Europe

to cooperate with the New Silk Road, because that will be *the* decisive battle for the coming year....

So this is the perspective that has to happen in the year 2018, because I think the present status quo is not going to last. I appeal to all of you, use this New Year to get the United States and European countries in the New Silk Road Spirit.

OGDEN: That is the task for the year 2018. The key battle, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, is that of the old paradigm of

geopolitics versus the New Paradigm of “win-win” collaboration and this idea of a community of common destiny for all mankind.

We, as we sit now at the threshold of a new year – 2018 – we find ourselves at the most crucial decisive inflection point in

that battle. Everything hinges on victory in bringing the United

States into that New Paradigm; victory in instilling the Silk Road Spirit into our fellow Americans; and finally, decisively,

the United States abandoning geopolitics once and for all, and joining the New Silk Road. Joining the One Belt, One Road Initiative.

So, we have a crucial piece of material for securing that victory. This has just been released; just in time for the New

Year. This is the new pamphlet from LaRouche PAC – “The Four Economic Laws of Lyndon LaRouche; The Crucial Physical Economic

Principles Needed for the Recovery of the United States.

America’s Future on the New Silk Road.” You can see on your screen there, the link that you can obtain the digital copy of this, and it’s also circulating in the streets of the United States as we speak in this pamphlet form. So, what your task is

for the remaining days, the remaining hours of 2017, is to get a

hold of a copy of this pamphlet. If you have not yet caught the

contagion of the New Silk Road Spirit, that’s your task for the

remaining hours of this year. And to hit the ground running as

we enter into this New Year – 2018 – which must see, finally once and for all, the end of geopolitics and the consolidation of

this community of shared destiny for all mankind. Thank you very much for joining me here today. We would like to thank you for being so active over the course of this past year – 2017 – which has seen many victories and many advancements towards victory. But what we have to do now as we enter into this New Year is to redouble our efforts. I think the perfect way of celebrating and observing the 40th wedding anniversary of Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche, and honoring the work that the two of them have done over the last 40 years, is to rededicate ourselves to consolidating a victory for this vision once and for all during the course of the coming year. So, Happy New Year to you, and we will see you again as you tune in next year to larouchepac.com. Good night.

Kinas præsident Xi Jinping leverer Nytårsbudskab

31. dec., 2017 – Det var med stor selvsikkerhed og optimisme, at præsident Xi Jinping leverede sit Nytårsbudskab til det kinesiske folk, og til verden. Idet han bemærkede den 19. partikongres' skelsættende natur som en milepæl for Kinas nye færd, gennemgik han nogle af højdepunkterne for Kinas præstationer i løbet af det forgangne år, hvor Kina har løftet endnu 10 mio. mennesker ud af fattigdom, skabt 13 mio. jobs., bragt 900 mio. mennesker ind i det sociale system for alderdomsforsorg og sikret sygesikring for alle kinesere. Han citerede den store kinesiske digter Du Fu, »Hvis jeg blot havde ti tusinder af huse, ville jeg huse alle de fattige

mennesker, der så ville lyse af smil«.

Dernæst opremsede præsident Xi nogle af de betydningsfulde, videnskabelige præstationer, Kina har gennemført i 2017, inkl. rumteleskopet, kvantum-computeren, det første, kinesiskproducerede hangarskib og den succesfulde produktion af ris i saltholdig jord. Han nævnte ligeledes årets store begivenheder, inkl. det vigtige Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde og »Kinas Kommunistiske Parti i dialog med verdens politiske partier«, som fulgte efter den 19. partikongres. Han nævnte også nogle af sine egne store, diplomatiske rejser og taler i 2017, inkl. sin tale på Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum og FN's hovedkvarter i Genève.

Idet Xi vendte tilbage til KKP's 19. partikongres, gentog han dens betydning med at skabe en plan for landets udvikling hen over de kommende tre årtier. »For at overføre planen til virkeligheden, må vi hverken fare frem i en fantasi, og heller ikke lade os lede af falskhedens klang«, sagde Xi, men derimod »arbejde støt og på en jordbunden måde«. Og retningslinjen for den forestående opgave var tydeligvis afstukket af behovet for at overvinde fattigdom i Kina frem til år 2020. Den historiske betydning heraf for verden, og som ikke har noget fortilfælde, blev ligeledes understreget af præsident Xi. »Hvis vi vinder kampen mod fattigdom om tre år efter planen, vil det markere den første, totale fjernelse af absolut forarmelse i den kinesiske nations historie, der har varet i tusinder af år. Lad os arbejde sammen for denne store præstation, der er betydningsfuld for både den kinesiske nation, og for menneskeheden.«

Sluttelig gentog præsident Xi Kinas opmærksomhed på den internationale forpligtelse, som er blevet pålagt det gennem dets udvikling siden reformen og åbningen ud mod verden, for 40 år siden i det kommende år. Xi gentog, at Kina ville påtage sig sine internationale ansvar og forpligtelser, gå fremefter med Bælte & Vej Initiativet og bidrage til at bygge en verden for fred og udvikling; og sammen med andre nationer bygge en

»skøn fremtid« for hele menneskeheden. »De går alle ind for en fælles opbygning af et fællesskab med en fælles fremtid for menneskeheden, med det formål at være til fordel for mennesker i hele verden«, sagde han.

Foto: Kinas præsident Xi Jinping leverer sit nytårsbudskab, 31. dec.

Præsidenterne Putin og Xi udveksler nytårshilsener

31. dec., 2017 – Præsident Xi Jinping sendte, på vegne af den kinesiske regering og folket, nytårshilsener til præsident Vladimir Putin og det russiske folk. I sit budskab opfordrede præsident Xi til »nye frugter i udviklingen af bilaterale bånd«. Xi sagde, at 2018 og 2019 vil blive år med større samarbejde og udvekslinger mellem de to lande. Han sagde, at det udrindende år havde set vigtige fremskridt i udviklingen af de to landes »omfattende strategiske partnerskab for koordinering«, og at de havde »hentet en væsentlig, indledende høst hjem gennem en sammenkobling mellem Bælte & Vej Initiativet og den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union«. Xi sagde ligeledes, at de to lande havde opretholdt en tæt og effektiv koordinering inden for internationale og regionale anliggender, og har leveret et betydningsfuldt bidrag til bevarelse af verdensfreden og stabiliteten i verden. I sit returbudskab sagde præsident Putin, at der har været betydelige fremskridt i volumen af tovejshandelen og »livlige udvekslinger« inden for områderne teknologi, kultur og mellemfolkelige relationer. Putin aflagde løfte om, at hans land ville tilslutte sig Kinas ihærdige bestræbelser på at intensivere det omfattende, strategiske partnerskab mellem de

to lande.

Foto: Præsidenterne Putin og Xi. Arkivfoto.

**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 27.
december 2017:**

**Vil Trumps tale til nationen
30. januar 2018 indlede en ny
æra?**

Video:

Lyd:

**Afsæt Mueller og vedtag de
Fire Love
som politisk, økonomisk
program.
LaRouche PAC Internationale**

Webcast,

22. dec., 2017.

Vært Matthew Ogden: Det er den 22. dec., 2017, og jeg er vært for vores faste udsendelse fra larouchepac.com med vores strategiske gennemgang her ved ugens afslutning.

Der er nu 40 dage til præsident Trumps planlagte 'State of the Union'-tale for den samlede Kongres den 30. januar. Hen over de kommende 40 dage vil vi se en kamp af hidtil usete proportioner udspille sig på verdensscenen og den internationale scene; en kamp om selve dette præsidentskabs sjæl. Selv om dette har taget form af en angivelig juridisk kamp mht. den såkaldte Mueller-efterforskning, må vi aldrig fortabe os i den konstant udviklende histories ugræs, med alle disse 'connectos' og skikkelser i denne virkelig tragiske komedie af meget dramatiske proportioner. Vi må aldrig glemme, at det, der til syvende og sidst står på spil her, er en krig, der raser på højeste niveau af politisk beslutningstagning i dette land om, hvad USA's fremtidige politik skal være. Dette gælder især for vore relationer med resten af verden, og i særdeleshed med Rusland og Kina. Spørgsmålet er, om USA vil fortsætte med at vedtage det 20. århundredes fejlslagne geopolitik, der har bragt verden på randen af Tredje Verdenskrig? Eller vil vi forkaste hele denne fejlslagne ideologi og i stedet vedtage en vision for verden, hvor suveræne nationer ikke blot arbejder for deres egne snævre egeninteresser og i relationer, der udgør en slags imperialistisk blok, som vi har været så vant til under den Kolde Krig; men derimod arbejder for alles fælles fordel.

Sammenhængen i hele dette kupforsøg, som nu udspiller sig og er ved at blive optrævlet, blev fremlagt i det oprindelige

dossier, som vi nu genoptrykker – 2. oplag på 10.000 eksemplarer.

Hvis man ser på det afsmit, der hedder, »The True Origins of the Coup Against the President« (Den virkelige oprindelse til kuppet mod præsidenten), så fremlægger det præcis, hvad den globale, politiske sammenhæng var, for fremkomsten af de operationer, der medgik til skabelsen af det såkaldte »Steele-dossier« og lagde fundamentet for det, der har fået betegnelsen »Russiagate«. Som forfatteren af dette dossier (EIR's Mueller-dossier) gennemgår, så er den virkelige historie her spørgsmålet om krig og fred og involverer hele spørgsmålet om det, der voksede frem fra det tidspunkt, hvor præsident Xi Jinping annoncerede Bælte & Vej Initiativet i Kasakhstan i 2013, hvor han fuldstændig styrtede den eksisterende, geopolitiske verdensorden og fastslog en fuldstændig ny vision for et potentielt »win-win«-samarbejde mellem alle verdens nationer, til alles gensidige fordel.

Som dette dossier gjorde det meget klart, så er og var »disse begivenheder i 2013-2014 en direkte udfordring af det britiske imperiesystem. De udfordrer direkte det monetære system, som er kilden til den angloamerikanske verdensdominans. De udfordrer direkte fundamental, britisk, strategisk politik, der har eksisteret siden Halford Mackinders dage. Under initiativet for 'Ét Bælte, én Vej', og i forening med Ruslands Eurasiske Union, vil Mackinders 'verdensø', bestående af Eurasien og Afrika, blive udviklet, gennemkrydset af nye højhastigheds-jernbaneforbindelser, nye byer og vital, moderne infrastruktur, baseret på den gensidige fordel for alle de derværende nationalstater. Under den britiske, geopolitiske model«, har krig, ustabilitet og udplynning af råmaterialer været virkeligheden for hele dette område i århundreder. »Xi Jinping har også angrebet de geopolitiske aksiomer, ved hvilke USA og briterne har opereret« i årtier. »Han foreslog i stedet en model for 'win-win'-samarbejde, hvor nationalstater samarbejder om udvikling, baseret på menneskehedens fælles

mål.«

Så igen, dette er sammenhængen for hele denne krig over det amerikanske præsidentskabs sjæl. Spørgsmålet er altså, om USA vil opgive disse geopolitikker og i stedet vedtage dette totalt anderledes paradigme med menneskehedens fælles 'win-win'-mål?

Dette blev meget klart formuleret af præsident Xi Jinping, faktisk før det nylige Bælte & Vej Forum (maj 2017); dette går tilbage til FN's Generalforsamling i 2015. Præsident Xi Jinpings tale dér havde titlen, »At arbejde sammen for at udarbejde et nyt partnerskab for 'win-win'-samarbejde og skabe et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid'. Så dette er ikke blot en abstrakt idé. I sin historiske tale for FN's Generalforsamling fremlagde præsident Xi Jinping især, hvad denne idé med et 'win-win'-samarbejde og et «fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid» i virkeligheden vil sige. Her er et par uddrag fra Xi Jinpings tale. Han sagde:

»Verden gennemgår en historisk proces med accelereret udvikling: Fredens, udviklingens og fremskridtets solskin vil være stærkt nok til at trænge igennem krigens, fattigdommens og tilbageståendehedens skyer.

Som et kinesisk mundheld lyder, 'Det største ideal er at skabe en verden, der i sandhed er fælles for alle'. Vi bør indgå en fornyet forpligtelse til at 'bygge en ny form for internationale relationer med win-win-samarbejde og skabe et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid'.

Vi bør vedtage en ny vision, der søger win-win-resultater for alle, og afvise den forældede tankegang, at 'den enes død er den andens brød' eller 'vinderen tager alt'.

Vi bør 'opgive koldkrigsmentaliteten i alle dens manifestationsformer og skabe en ny vision for fælles, omfattende, samarbejdende og vedvarende sikkerhed'.

Vi må 'arbejde sammen for at sikre, at alle er befriet for nød, har adgang til udvikling og lever med værdighed'.

I deres interaktioner må civilisationer acceptere deres forskelligheder. Kun gennem gensidig respekt, gensidig læring og harmonisk sameksistens kan verden bevare sin diversitet og trives. Hver civilisation repræsenterer sit folks enestående vision og bidrag. De forskellige civilisationer bør have dialog og udvekslinger i stedet for at forsøge at udelukke eller erstatte hinanden. Vi bør lade os inspirere af hinanden for at styrke den menneskelige civilisations kreative udvikling.«

Så igen, det er den vision, som Xi Jinping fremlagde i sin tale for FN i 2015, med titlen, »At arbejde sammen for at udarbejde et nyt partnerskab for 'win-win'-samarbejde og skabe et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«. Denne tale i 2015 ligner faktisk temmelig meget den vision, som Lyndon LaRouche fremlægger i sin bog, der blev udgivet i 2005, med titlen *Earth's Next Fifty Years (Jordens kommende 50 år)*. I denne bog definerer han rammen for denne nye form for relationer mellem landene. Hvis man går tilbage til denne bog af Lyndon LaRouche fra 2005, så var det en samling af flere artikler, han skrev, og ligeledes nogle taler, han tidligere havde holdt under en turne, han foretog i Europa og Eurasien. Men i denne bogs hovedartikel, der havde titlen, »Den kommende eurasiske verden«, forklarer Lyndon LaRouche detaljeret ideen om, hvad denne vision for en ny form for relationer mellem lande bør være. Og faktisk, hvad er det princip, det videnskabelige princip, ud fra hvilket nationer kan relatere til hinanden ud fra standpunktet om den højeste fællesnævner, i modsætning til det laveste.

Her er den vision, som Lyndon LaRouche fremlagde. Han sagde, »Tag en anden fremgangsmåde. Denne anden fremgangsmåde er menneskehedens fælles interesse. Det, vi bør tilsigte med kulturen, er ideen om menneskets natur; at mennesket har en vis, iboende rettighed, der adskiller mennesket fra dyret. Lad

os individuelt og kollektivt bekræfte regeringsstyrelsens forpligtelse over for menneskets værdighed, som det kommer til udtryk i dette menneskes, denne families, rettighed til, for deres børn og børnebørn, at have udsigten til forbedrede livsbetingelser, en meningsfuld fremtid og en anerkendelse af deres personlige identitet som en person, der i sin levetid har fået muligheden for at bidrage til menneskehedens fremtid som helhed; til ære for fortiden og til fordel for fremtiden. Vi må indse, at intet folk kan være funktionelt suverænt mht. forpligtelsen over for sit eget folks overbevisninger, med mindre de er fuldstændigt suveræne mht. deres nationale anliggender. Denne suverænitets afgørende funktion må erkendes som værende kulturel i sin essens. For at regere sig selv må et folk have et fælles grundlag af viden. Relationerne staterne imellem må finde sted efter princippet om en platonisk, sokratisk dialog om ideer. Der er almene principper, der forener nationer omkring et fælles mål, men denne almenhed må udarbejdes i udviklingen af ideer; af nationale kulturer i dialog med nationale kulturer. De principper, der står frem som fornødne, fælles mål, er hovedsageligt sådanne principper som videnskaben om fysisk økonomi. Processen med udvikling af missionsorienteret samarbejde mellem denne planets kulturer må ses som en fortsættelse af en fortsat proces henover de fremtidige generationer.«

Dette var et kort uddrag af en meget omfattende bog, udgivet af Lyndon LaRouche i 2005. Men man ser harmonien mellem den vision, som Lyndon LaRouche her fremlægger, og så det, Xi Jinping siger i sin tale for FN ti år senere, i 2015. Men imellem de to ser man en vision, og nu ser man virkeligheden i det, som denne idé om et 'win-win'-paradigme for relationer mellem landene faktisk repræsenterer; i modsætning til den fejlslagne form for vision, vi kender fra den Kolde Krig, og som har bragt verden til punktet, hvor vi har haft flere verdenskrige, og nu til punktet, som kunne være truslen om en atomar konflikt mellem nationer.

Ser man på, hvad Lyndon LaRouche sagde i denne bog, og ser man dernæst på, hvad Xi Jinping så smukt sagde i sin tale for FN, og sætter man det i kontrast til det katastrofale, beskæmmende, nationale sikkerhedsdokument, der netop er blevet offentliggjort af Trumps Hvide Hus; så ser man et meget signifikant problem mht. den kamp, der stadig raser omkring dette præsidentskabs sjæl og politik. Dette er på ingen måde en sort/hvid eller fuldført kamp. Vi ser, at, på højeste niveau, inkl. internt i administrationen, foregår der stadig denne kamp over, hvilken retning USA vil tage. Vil vi fortsat vedtage geopolitik? Eller, vil vi gå i retning af denne idé med 'win-win'-relation mellem lande, som det er blevet forklaret af præsident Xi Jinping og Lyndon LaRouche?

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet.

So, let me just give you a little taste of some of the attitude that is represented in this national security policy document. Here are two short quotes. Let's start with this one:

"After being dismissed as a phenomenon of an earlier century, great power competition returned. China and Russia began to reassert their influence regionally and globally. Today, they are fielding military capabilities designed to deny America access in times of crisis, and to contest our ability to operate

freely in critical commercial zones during peace time. In short,

they are contesting our geopolitical advantages and trying to change the international order in their favor." Here's another

short excerpt: "Although the United States seeks to continue to

cooperate with China, China is using economic inducements and penalties, influence operations, and implied military threats to

persuade other states to heed its political and security

agenda.

China's infrastructure investments and trade strategies reinforce

its geopolitical aspirations. Its efforts to build and militarize outposts in the South China Sea endanger the free flow

of trade, threaten the sovereignty of other nations, and undermine regional stability." Etc., etc., etc. Those are just

two very short excerpts from a document which is very lengthy; but you can see from those two quotes that the inclination of the

authors of this report is to continue to view the world from the

standpoint of geopolitics, geopolitical competition between nations and blocks of nations. And you can even see a not-so-veiled reference to the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative

right there in that quote where they said China's economic and trade agenda is only being used to try to advance its geopolitical advantage.

So, that's a view straight out of the think tanks in Washington and the {Economist} magazine of London. It's very curious, because it actually goes contrary to exactly what President Trump himself has represented on the world stage; including on his recent "state visit-plus" to China, where he talked very positively of the initiatives that China has taken and has forged a very close personal relationship with President

Xi Jinping. Exactly contrary to this view that China is somehow

our economic and strategic rival, and that we have to compete with them on the geopolitical world stage.

People have pointed out that when President Trump presented this national security policy, in a highly unusual way; it's very

unusual for the President himself to make the speech

presenting
the policy document. But when he did make that speech, he
used
very different language, especially in regards to China. He
spoke about the importance of sovereign nations that are
respecting each other and are working together. He did not
use
some of the more egregious and inflammatory language which is
contained within this document. But still, the very fact that
this document was published shows you that we have a lot of
work
to do to continue to wage this battle inside the United States
over what our policy will be. Will we continue to embrace
geopolitics, or will we embrace this new “win-win” paradigm
which
is emerging now as a replacement to that failed Cold War mode
of
thinking?

I'd like to play for you just a short excerpt from the
webcast that Helga Zepp-LaRouche conducted yesterday, where
she
spoke about her reaction to this national security policy
document. So, here's what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say:

(Hele Helgas tale kan ses på dansk her)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: This document is clearly
looking at the world from the standpoint of, as you said,
geopolitics, and if you look at it from that standpoint,
naturally, then China and Russia, but especially China which
is
rising, are regarded as rivals or enemies. And I think that
this
paper – Trump, which is very unusual – insisted that he
present
the paper, and not the National Security Advisor who normally
is

presenting such a report; and obviously, it seems that he did that in order to soften certain formulations. For example: Apart from going through some of the language of the report, he also said that he wants to build a very strong partnership with Russia and China, and for example, this had the ridiculous effect that some European newspapers would say, "he can't even read the paper, because he said things which are different than in the report." And I think it reflects the fact that the faction fight in the Trump administration is far from being over, that there is still the effort by the neo-cons and by leftovers of previous administrations, in various aspects of this administration, which expressed themselves in this report. And Trump, who after all had a very successful state visit to China a little while ago and who has talked successfully on the telephone with Putin in the last week, defeating a terrorist attack which was planned for St. Petersburg and similar very productive things; so I think Trump still has the inclination that he wants to work with Russia and China.

But I think if you look at the very sharp, extremely sharp reactions coming from the Russian Foreign Ministry, from Peskov, the spokesman of the Kremlin, from {Global Times}, from the Chinese Foreign Ministry, from the Chinese Embassy in Washington, they all basically say this doctrine reflects an outmoded kind of

thinking; they point to the fact that there is a completely new era shaping especially the West Pacific, because in this paper, there are six regions, one of them being the western or eastern Pacific, and obviously this is one of the areas which is completely changed through the Belt and Road Initiative, where all the countries in the region are cooperating with China in a "win-win" cooperation to the mutual benefit of each of them; and that therefore, and since the offer was made many times to the United States, and to Europe to cooperate with the Belt and Road Initiative, there is actually no reason to go into such an adversarial position. The Russians basically called it an "imperial document," insist it still reflects the desire to still insist on a unipolar world, which is long gone, so it's a completely futile effort. And the Chinese also were extremely critical and saying this is an "outmoded way of thinking" and cannot lead to anything positive. But it shows you that the world is very far from being out of danger zones, and I'm normally giving credit to Trump because unlike his predecessors, Bush and Obama, he has stretched out his hand to Russia and China, and he still has the potential to move the world into a different direction. But nevertheless, when he does something which I'm not so happy about, I also take the liberty to say so. But I think we are in one of these areas, and one of the commentaries in one Chinese paper said, that there are many different conceptions how the future of mankind should be

shaped,
and that is not yet a settled question. And I think that that
is
absolutely true, but that is why it is so absolutely important
to
overcome this geopolitical view which has the idea that you
have
groups of countries, or one country which has a legitimate
interest against the others, I mean, that is the kind of
thinking
which led to two world wars in the 20th Century, and I think
it
should be obvious to anybody, that in the age of thermonuclear
weapons, that thinking can only lead to the possible
annihilation
of the human species: We should get rid of it.

OGDEN: So, as you just heard Helga Zepp-LaRouche say, we
are in the midst of a continued battle over really what will
be
the soul of this Presidency. This national security study
report
reflects a very bad and failed geopolitical mode of thinking.
Those who are the authors of that represent a leftover aspect
of
this kind of neo-con approach to the world which has gotten us
into endless wars, and has really brought us to the brink of a
possible world war conflict between the United States and
Russia,
or the United States and China. In fact, we need to embrace
the
new "win-win" paradigm of thinking, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche
just
said. On that note, there is a continued development on the
front of this battling against this attempted coup against
this
Presidency, and to try to create the conditions where

President

Trump can remain true to what is clearly his personal commitment

to a positive relationship between the United States and Russia,

and the United States and China, to solve the world's problems.

To take problems which are common problems to the entire world –

terrorism, economic crises, other things such as that – and to work together in a great powers relationship to resolve those problems.

Now, a couple of updates on the continued unravelling of the so-called “Mueller-gate” as we continue to see that there was really, as it's been characterized, a fifth column inside this apparatus; who really before Trump was elected, already had made

it clear through those text messages from Peter Strzok and others

for example, that they were completely opposed to the election of

Donald Trump and politically biased beyond hope. But then have

allowed that political bias to be continued in after his election, and even after his inauguration to try to bring down this Presidency from the inside. More and more people are now beginning to see that there was an actual collusion between the

intelligence agencies and the Obama administration and the Clinton campaign to try and set this thing in motion. That has

continued to operate. Here is an article from a news publication

called {The Tablet} magazine. The title of this article is “Did

President Obama Read the Steele Dossier in the White House Last

August?" The question that they have is a very legitimate question. The beginning of this article reads as follows, and I think it raises some very important aspects of exactly how this collusion operation worked. Here's the beginning of the article.

It says:

"To date the investigation into the Fusion GPS-manufactured collusion scandal has focused largely on the firm itself, its allies in the press, as well as contacts in the Department of Justice and FBI. However, if a sitting president used the instruments of state, including the intelligence community, to disseminate and legitimize a piece of paid opposition research in

order to first obtain warrants to spy on the other party's campaign, and then to de-legitimize the results of an election once the other party's candidate won, we're looking at a scandal

that dwarfs Watergate – a story not about a bad man in the White

House, but about the subversion of key security institutions that

are charged with protecting core elements of our democratic process while operating largely in the shadows.

"Understanding the origins of the 'Steele dossier' is especially important because of what it tells us about the nature

and the workings of what its supporters would hopefully describe

as an ongoing campaign to remove the elected president of the United States. Yet the involvement of sitting intelligence officials – and a sitting president – in such a campaign should

be a frightening thought even to people who despise Trump and oppose every single one of his policies, especially in an age where the possibilities for such abuses have been multiplied

by
the power of secret courts, wide-spectrum surveillance, and
the
centralized creation and control of story-lines that live on
social media while being fed from inside protected nodes of
the
federal bureaucracy.”

Then the story goes on, using public-source documentation to
link together this entire apparatus going all the way back to
the

origins of the Steele dossier. But this question – Was a
sitting President involved using his intelligence agencies to
try

to bring down a political opponent? That is a story that
rises

to the level of Watergate and beyond. What Helga Zepp-
LaRouche

has pointed out, is that this entire thing – that as an
example

– the questions are now being asked; including by members of
the

United States Senate and United States House. Devin Nunes,
Grassley, Trey Gowdy, Jim Jordan. And she acknowledges that
there has been a full mobilization of activists here in the
United States to distribute this Mueller dossier that’s been
circulated in the Congressional offices and the Senate
offices.

There’s been very in-depth interest from the relevant people
involved in this counter investigation into what’s contained
in

this dossier. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said in her webcast
yesterday, “The tide is now beginning to turn.”

So, let me play another short excerpt from Helga
Zepp-LaRouche’s webcast from yesterday:

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: There are rumors circulating that
Trump may come out with a “Christmas surprise.” Now if that

would happen, it would be an interesting thing, and it obviously would be somebody to investigate this whole complex in the form of a special investigator. But I think also, already now, these Congressmen and Senators you mentioned, Nunes, Grassley in the Senate, Gowdy, and Gaetz, and various others, I think they're quite fired up already about what they're finding. And even the media are not entirely covering it up any more. There was a quite good article in Denmark, in the conservative daily {Berlingske Tidende}, which said: Obama bureaucrats conspired to prevent the election of Trump and after that failed they're trying to topple him; and then they go through the whole story of who are the culprits. So it is coming out. Even the [major German daily] {FAZ} could not avoid reporting it, even though, in their typical way, they tried to downplay it and say, all these people who say "Deep State," these are conspiracy theorists, and so on. But the truth is coming out. Now, we in the United States that is, our colleagues from LaRouche PAC, they made a full mobilization with a lot of activists; they distributed the dossier about Mueller in all the Congressional offices and all the Senate offices, and as they were saying they had many in-depth discussions where the interest about what is happening has been increasingly there. Because it seems that some people in the Congress realize that what's at stake is the Constitution of the United States. Congress has oversight rights against the intelligence agencies, and if these agencies are loyal to a previous administration who was involved

in such incredible schemes, they are aware of the fact that if they don't act right now, then you can throw the Constitution of

the United States in the wastepaper basket.

But I think it will require a continuous effort and mobilization, because these people are quite desperate.

Because

they see that their whole system is coming down, and if this investigation continues, I mean, there were several people who said what was done by the Department of Justice, or some people

in it and in the FBI, were felonies. So they are trying to twist

the situation to avoid the consequences of their doing, but I think it's reaching a very, very serious point where the tide is

turning already. But it is a fight, so stay tuned with us, and

don't be complacent, don't eat too many cookies over Christmas:

Stay tuned and stay mobilized.

OGDEN: Well, as Helga LaRouche said, the tide is indeed turning, and we're seeing evidence of that. But the sense of urgency has to be there. Over this next 40 days, through the holiday period, all the way up to this State of the Union, the fight to protect the constitutionality of the US Presidency and

the integrity of that, is definitely something which is continuing to rage. However, at the same time, we have to continue to have a sense of urgency around the fight for the economic program. The positive economic solutions to the crisis

that we face, which is this Four Economic Laws campaign. To bring the United States into this New Paradigm of development. That sense of urgency for a victory on that Four Economic Laws package came into stark perspective again this week with this

horrific tragedy, this horrific train derailment that occurred up near Tacoma, Washington. The Amtrak train that jumped the tracks and came over the bridge and onto the I-5 interstate below. An absolutely horrific tragedy. President Trump actually responded quite properly to that horrible accident by issuing the following tweet. As you can see on the screen here, he said "The train accident that just occurred in Dupont Washington shows more than ever why our soon-to-be-submitted infrastructure plan must be approved quickly. \$7 trillion spent in the Middle East, while our roads, bridges, tunnels, railways and more crumble. Not for long."

Indeed, this brings the attention to the necessity for a massive infrastructure plan. And as President Trump said all the way back to the beginning of his administration, he's called for a \$1 trillion infrastructure plan. Now, we don't know what that infrastructure policy will be once it's finally submitted, and once it finally becomes public. We don't know what kind of funding mechanisms the Trump White House is thinking about; we don't know what kind of form that's going to take. But the form that it must take is the form that's contained in those Four Economic Laws by Lyndon LaRouche. There can be no variation, there can be no compromise. We need to have an immediate Glass-Steagall reorganization in order to erect a firewall between productive credit that should be going into infrastructure and productive employment, and speculative gambling that takes place on Wall Street. But we need to have

a national bank; we need to go back to what Hamilton originally conceived when he created the first national bank. And we can apply it in the way that Hamilton did, or we can apply it in the way that Franklin Roosevelt did. He had an idea for a national infrastructure bank. But you need to have this kind of direct Federal credit that is directed into these projects and into productive employment. Unfortunately, we haven't seen anything from President Trump in now almost a year, even though he's professed that his number one agenda item was infrastructure. According to some accounts, the reason why President Trump won the Rust Belt was because of his commitment to infrastructure. These areas of the country where infrastructure has been crumbling, responded to what President Trump was talking about with \$1 trillion of infrastructure investment. However, under the current situation, first President Trump's attention was completely focussed on repealing Obamacare; now it's completely focussed on the so-called tax reform package, which has done nothing. It's done nothing but continue to delay the follow-through on President Trump's stated, professed agenda of \$1 trillion for infrastructure investment. It's also, by the way incidentally, set the stage for Paul Ryan and others of that ideological bent, to admit that they're already setting things in motion to come right on the heels of the so-called tax reform package with major cuts to Social Security and Medicare and Medicaid – so-called “entitlement reform”.

But this is a distraction. This so-called GOP agenda is a distraction and we must stay focussed on exactly what the agenda

must be. And it's these Four Economic Laws. As Helga LaRouche

said in her webcast yesterday, she was asked directly by the moderator what her reaction was to this so-called tax reform package. She stated unequivocally that this much ballyhooed tax

bill will do nothing without the full package of Glass-Steagall,

national banking, and the rest of the Four Economic Laws. So, I'd like to actually play for you in her own words what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say yesterday in response to this tax reform

bill during her webcast. Here's Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: obviously, this is celebrated as the first big victory of President Trump. I don't think it will solve anything, if you don't put it in the package of other measures, like for example Glass-Steagall, a credit system, like

Roosevelt's Reconstruction Finance Corp. or like the National Bank of Alexander Hamilton; and basically ending the speculation

in the derivatives sector. If you only lower the taxes under these circumstances without curbing the other factors I just mentioned, what it probably will do, it will attract some investment in the United States for sure. But people in Germany

already say, "well, we have to protect ourselves, take countermeasures against it," so it will lead to an increased tension internationally; and probably in the United States, the

present big corporations and banks will just use these tax cuts

to invest more in the stock market, in buying up their own

shares, what they have been doing since the crisis of 2008 with quantitative easing and the zero-interest-rate policy. And I think one reason why this is to be feared is Jamie Dimon, for example, laughed, and said: This is wonderful, this is quantitative easing four.

I think it just requires a continuation of our mobilization. I know our colleagues in the United States from LaRouche PAC, they have produced a new pamphlet with the demand to implement the Four Laws of my husband, of Lyndon LaRouche, and why the United States must join with China in building the New Silk Road, both domestically and internationally. This pamphlet ["LaRouche's Four Laws & America's Future on the New Silk Road"] is out. I would encourage you, our viewers and listeners to get ahold of this document: Read it, because it has all the solutions, what are the correct economic conceptions for the United States and the rest of the world to get out of this present crisis.

This is all extremely urgent, because we could have a meltdown of the system any minute. And just to mention it briefly, this bitcoin mania which is going on, is really a reminder of the Tulip Bubble [in 1637] before it burst. China has recognized that danger, they're basically banning speculation in bitcoins. And all of these crazinesses make just clear, the urgent need to implement Glass-Steagall, and the entire Four Laws of Mr. LaRouche, which especially includes a massive increase in the productivity of the workforce through a crash program in fusion technology, in space cooperation, in high-tech investments in general; and unless that is done, including high-technology

infrastructure – and the recent Amtrak accident in Washington State just underlines that this absolutely is necessary – unless this is all done as a package, I don't think the world will get out of this crisis.

OGDEN: So, as you just heard Helga Zepp-LaRouche state, we have in fact published a new pamphlet. This is LaRouche PAC's newest pamphlet, called "The Four Economic Laws: The Physical Economic Principles To Create a Recovery in the United States. America's Future on the New Silk Road". This is available both in print form and in digital form; it's on the LaRouche PAC website. You can see the front cover there, also the back cover which has got a map of some of the key nodal points of the connectivity of the planet through this idea of a World Land-Bridge. This is what would happen if the United States were to join the New Silk Road. Then, there listed in summary form, are the Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws. So, the contents of that pamphlet, as LaRouche said, absolutely must be studied; must be emulated by the citizens of the United States; and must be made the policy of the United States Presidency. That's in fact how we started this program with the 40-day countdown to President Trump's State of the Union address on January 30th. As you heard, there is a battle which is raging for the soul of this Presidency. The role that the LaRouche movement is playing is indispensable. We have not achieved victory yet. We have very clear indications that victory is close at hand on many

fronts, and that victory is indeed attainable. But it must be viewed from the highest possible standpoint; not just piecemeal

victories here and there. We have to view this from the standpoint of a total policy shift in terms of how the United States sees itself in the world. We have to abandon geopolitics;

we have to embrace the new paradigm of “win-win” relationships between countries. We have to return to the Hamiltonian principles of economics – credit creation for high technology investment. And we have to join the New Silk Road. This is our

job over the next 40 days; and we can take encouragement from the

standpoint of the fact that indeed, we have absolutely gained major victories in the past period. Both in terms of the victories against this attempted coup against the Presidency of

the United States, but also victories in terms of securing the New Paradigm abroad. We should take a look at what President Xi

Jinping said in that speech to the United Nations General Assembly, and continue to keep that vision in mind. In fact, we

should continue to go back to what Lyndon LaRouche himself said

in 2005 in that historic document, {Earth’s Next Fifty Years}. That’s our mission. We have 40 days between now and the State of the Union. With the new pamphlet that’s just been issued – that “The Four Economic Laws: The Physical Economic Principles To Create a Recovery in the United States. America’s

Future on the New Silk Road” – we have everything that we need to gain a victory over the course of the next 40 days.

So, thank you very much for watching, and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. We wish you a Merry Christmas, and we will

continue to be bringing you breaking developments over the coming days. Thank you very much, and please stay tuned. Good night.

Muellers efterforskning er kriminalitet for åbent tæppe: Tiden er kommet til at gøre en ende på geopolitik. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 21. dec., 2017. Dansk Udskrift.

Jeg mener, dette simpelt hen kræver en fortsættelse af vores mobilisering. Jeg ved, vore kolleger i USA fra LaRouche PAC har produceret en ny brochure med krav om at gennemføre min mand, Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, og om, hvorfor USA må gå sammen med Kina om opbygning af den Nye Silkevej, både hjemme og internationalt. Brochuren [»LaRouche's Four Laws & America's Future on the New Silk Road«] [1] er udgivet. Jeg vil opfordre vore seere og lyttere til at få fat i dette dokument: Læs det, for det indeholder alle løsningerne, de

korrekte økonomiske koncepter for USA og resten af verden for at komme ud af den nuværende krise.

Dette er en presserende hastesag, for vi kunne få en nedsmeltning af systemet, hvornår, det skal være. For lige at nævne det ganske kort, så minder denne bitcoin-mani, der nu finder sted, virkelig om tulipanboblen [i 1637] før den brast. Kina har erkendt denne fare og forbyder grundlæggende set spekulation i bitcoins. Alle disse tossestreger gør det klart, at det er presserende nødvendigt at gennemføre Glass-Steagall, og alle hr. LaRouches Fire Love, der især omfatter en massiv forøgelse af arbejdsstyrkens produktivitet gennem et forceret program for fusionsteknologi, samarbejde om rumforskning og højteknologiske investeringer generelt; og med mindre, man gør dette, inkl. højteknologisk infrastruktur – og den nylige Amtrak-ulykke i staten Washington understreger blot, at dette er absolut nødvendigt – med mindre man gør dette som en samlet pakke, tror jeg ikke, verden vil komme ud af denne krise.

[1] <https://larouchepac.com/20170225/four-laws-pamphlet>

Download (PDF, Unknown)

**Kinas initiativ: Fra
undergang gennem**

**selvdestruktion til velstand
og fremgang.**

**Tale af Natalia Vitrenko,
leder af Ukraines
Progressive Socialistparti,
på Schiller
Instituttets konference,
25-26. nov., 2017**

Den eksisterende verdensorden er forældet. Så længe, den fortsætter, vil menneskeheden være truet af spredningen af konflikterne i Mellemøsten, Ukraine og Nordkorea til en atomar Tredje Verdenskrig, og af det verdensomspændende, spekulative finanssystems krak, som vil blive lige så destruktivt. Det er mislykkedes de internationale, globaliserede institutioner, skabt af de førende, kapitalistiske lande under USA's auspicier – Den internationale Valutafond, Verdenshandelsorganisationen, NATO, Verdensbanken og den Europæiske Bank for Genopbygning og Udvikling (EBRD) – at løse ét eneste af de mest presserende problemer, menneskeheden konfronteres med: hungersnød, milliarder af menneskers manglende adgang til lægehjælp og uddannelse, narkoafhængighed, handel med mennesker og deres organer og grasserende terrorisme på alle planetens kontinenter. Det er grunden til, at 15.000 videnskabsfolk fra 184 lande udgav deres anden Advarsler til Menneskeheden den 13. nov., 2017 (den første var i 1992), hvor de identificerer globale trusler og foreslår måder til deres løsning.

På denne baggrund kan fornuftige mennesker ikke undgå at

forstå behovet for et radikalt skifte i paradigmet for internationale relationer og modellen for globalisering. I det historiske forløb er det nu sket, at Kina har foreslået det nye paradigme. Denne fem tusind år gamle civilisation, der på kreativ vis har vedtaget den nyeste model for en socialistisk økonomi.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

NASA er opstemt og Kina er glad over, at USA vender tilbage til bemandedt udforskning af Månen

13. dec., 2017 – »Vi er temmelig opstemte«, sagde fungerende NASA-administratør, Robert Lightfoot, i går, dagen efter Trumps udgivelse af sit Direktiv 1 for Rumfartspolitik, der er centreret omkring bemandede tilbagevenden til Månen. Han talte for Sammenslutningen af Rumtransport på Capitol Hill. Alle NASA-ansatte var grundlæggende set imod Obamas distraherende og ødsle projekt for at sende astronauter til en asteroide, og NASA fortsatte igennem Obama-årene med en indsats på lavt niveau for udvikling af teknologi til et måneprogram. Lightfoot sagde, at detaljer om, hvordan den nye politik skal gennemføres, vil komme, når præsidenten forelægger NASA's FY2019 budgetanmodning for Kongressen i februar, som så er i kraft med begyndelse i oktober, 2018.

Lightfoot satte også den nye politik i kontrast til Constellation-programmet, hvor selve Månen var fokus, og

sagde, at, i den nye politik var Mars fortsat »målet ude i horisonten«.

Talsmand for det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium Lu Kang responderede til et spørgsmål om den amerikanske præsident Trumps nye rumfartspolitik under en rutinemæssig pressebriefing i går og sagde, at Kina er villig til at fremme internationalt samarbejde. »Kina er glad over at se lande gøre fremskridt inden for udforskningen og anvendelsen af det ydre rum til fredelige formål«, sagde Lu.

Åbenheden i den kinesiske respons modsiger den udbredte misrepræsentation i medierne, der siger, at USA's politik for at vende tilbage til Månen vil starte et »Månevæddeløb« med Kina. Det er muligvis tilfældet for de anti-kinesiske neokonservative, men ikke efter kinesernes mening. Denne respons indikerer Kinas beredvillighed til at samarbejde med USA, hvilket nu også må blive USA's politik.

Månen, sommeren 1969.

Chef for Kinas statslige elselskab tilstræber afslutning af el-mangel globalt

13. dec., 2017 – Chefen for Kinas største, statslige elselskab har sat som mål, at alle mennesker skal have adgang til elektricitet. En artikel i *Xinhua* 12. dec. rapporterede Shu Yinbaos tale for det årlige B20 Kinesisk Erhvervsråds møde, den 12. dec.

Shu sagde, at \$1,5 billion må investeres i el-nettet i landene i Bælte & Vej – næsten 70 er blevet identificeret i Eurasien, Mellemøsten, Afrika og Sydamerika – hen over de næste fem år. Henvend \$300 mia. om året i investeringer er mere end den totale investering i ny, økonomisk infrastruktur og statsligt byggeri i de fleste, større lande, med Kina som undtagelse.

Den begrundelse, Shu kom med for denne nødvendighed, er, »at 1 mia. mennesker ikke har elektricitet i Afrika og Sydasien; central- og østeuropæiske el-faciliteter må opgraderes«. Hans tale var hovedsageligt et krav om at fjerne manglen på elektricitet som en del af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, ligesom Kina næsten har fjernet fattigdommen i landdistrikterne og indgået et forpligtende engagement til at hjælpe Afrika med at gøre det samme.

Shu sagde, det statslige elselskab ville satse på energiprojekter i Bælte & Vej-lande. Iflg. *Xinhua* har det allerede arbejdet på kontrakter til \$40 mia. for kinesisk energiudstyr og har allerede bygget 10 el-ledninger over grænserne for at forbedre el-nettets forbundethed og investeret i el-net i lande som Filippinerne, Brasilien og Italien.

**Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til
Vestasien og Afrika.
Tale af Hussein Askary på
Schiller Instituttets**

konference i Tyskland, 25. nov., 2017

Der er intet urealistisk ved det, jeg her fremlægger om Sydvestasien og Afrika. Grunden til, at jeg er forhåbningsfuld, er, at det nye paradigme inden for internationale relationer har fået fodfæste, og den gamle imperieorden blegner. Den anden, mere subjektive grund til at være optimistisk er, at vi vil fortsætte med at kæmpe for at få dette til at ske.

Imperiet lurder stadig farligt, som en såret tiger, og kunne angribe. Imperiets ideologi med dets aksiomer og overbevisninger om forholdet mellem menneske og natur, mellem menneske og menneske og mellem nation og nation, vil fortsat være en kilde til fare for den menneskelige race. For eksempel, den overbevisning, at penge får ting til at ske. Eller miljøforkæmpernes idé om, at menneskelige aktiviteter for at hæve samfundets levestandard altid har en negativ virkning på naturen og miljøet, og at menneskene simpelt hen bør forhindres i at vokse i antal, og i en voksende levestandard.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Ny polsk premierminister ønsker at prioritere industri

og infrastruktur

8. dec., 2017 – Den polske premierminister Beata Szydlo, der trådte tilbage i går, vil blive erstattet af Mateusz Marowiecki, der hidtil har været økonomiminister. Det forventes, at han vil give højeste prioritet til investeringer med en stærk statslig intervention i især infrastruktur og industri – hvilket kunne flytte Warszawa endnu længere væk fra Bruxelles. Dette indebærer en øget rolle for Kina, fordi Polen allerede er det østeuropæiske land, der har flest kinesiske investeringer, og i de seneste måneder er orienteringen mod den Nye Silkevej øget i Polens offentlige og gængse medier.

Marowiecki har været en stærk kritiker af den overdrevne privatisering i den polske økonomi og bankpraksis i løbet af de seneste 30 år. Han ønsker at standse kapitalflugt ved at tage de banker, der i dag for det meste er udenlandsk ejet, tilbage, for at få øget finansiering til rådighed for investeringer i jernbane- og vejinfrastruktur og i 20 udvalgte industrisektorer, og han ønsker øget beskæftigelse og en udvidelse af skattegrundlaget og en fortsat vækst af BNP på mindst 4 %, som blev opnået i 2016, for de kommende år. For den neoliberalistiske lejr af eksperter og økonomer, som Leszek Balcerowicz, der har domineret Polens økonomi under hele den katastrofale periode efter 1989, har Marowiecki været en slags fjende nummer ét. Det faktum, at han tiltrådte embedet en uge efter 16+1-topmødet i Budapest, hvor diskussion af infrastrukturprojekter havde en fremtrædende plads, er sandsynligvis mere end blot en tilfældighed.

Foto: Polens nye premierminister, Mateusz Marowiecki.

»Med det voksende tempo mod Verdenslandbroen, må særlige anklager Mueller gå!« Dansk Udskrift. Schiller Institut Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 7. dec., 2017, med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

I Europa ser det endnu mere dystert ud, for de europæiske nationer befinder sig i en totalt kaotisk tilstand. Der er de øst- og sydeuropæiske nationer, der ønsker at gå sammen med Kina i Bælte & Vej Initiativet; der er et totalt hysteri fra EU's side og også i vid udstrækning fra den tyske regerings side – hvad der så er tilbage af den – og som siger, »Kina opsplitter Europa«. Hvilket ikke er sandt! Kinesernes svar på denne anklage var, at Kina ikke behøver opsplitte Europa, det har det allerede selv gjort. Men der finder ingen diskussion sted i Europa om bankopdeling. Faktisk traf EU for blot et par uger siden beslutning om nye retningslinjer, der forbyder bankopdeling. De europæiske nationers overlevelse og disse EU-politikker er således uforenelige.

Vi må have en offentlig diskussion i Tyskland om f.eks., at vi må vende tilbage til den form for kreditpolitik, vi havde i perioden efter krigen med Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Kreditanstalt for genopbygning); men, vi må have finansiering af realøkonomien, og hele denne kasinoøkonomi må lukkes ned.

Jeg mener, at den største fare lige nu består i et ukontrolleret kollaps. Disse advarsler fra Bundesbank og BIS

er virkelig en advarsel om, at folk må se at vågne op og ændre politik, før det er for sent: Så gå sammen med os i kampen for at få Glass-Steagall på dagsordenen, også i de europæiske lande.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Extending the New Silk Road to Southwest Asia and Africa: A vision of an Economic Renaissance

**Schiller Institute Special
Report:
Extending the New Silk Road
to West Asia (Middle East)
and Africa:**

A Vision of an Economic Renaissance,

This **246-page** special report was released in **November 2017**. It was authored by Hussein Askary and Jason Ross and a Schiller Institute team.

Here is the introduction to the report, followed by the Table of Contents.

Order information:

Please order from The Schiller Institute in Denmark.

Tel: 53 57 00 51; 35 43 00 33, mich.ras@hotmail.com

Printed version: 400 kr. regular mail; 425 kr.via Quickbrev

Pdf: 200 kr.

Payment to The Schiller Institute

Homebanking: 1551-5648408

Giro: 5648408

The report can also be picked up at our office:

Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left, 1903 Frederiksberg.

Please call or write to arrange: 53 57 00 51; 35 43 00 33, mich.ras@hotmail.com

Introduction:

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Table of Contents:

Preface

Introduction

A New Global Paradigm 11

China's Role in the Economic Renaissance of West Asia and Africa 14

What is Win-Win Philosophy? 16

The Age of Mega-Projects Is Back 21

Redefining 'Sustainable Development' 22

'Helping' or Empowering Africa 24

The African Union Aims High 25

Africa Must Leap Ahead, Not Crawl Forward! 28

Chapter 1: West Asia: The Silk Road's Crossroads to the Mediterranean and Africa 29

Egypt: A Bridge between Asia, Europe and Africa 30

Chapter 2: The Silk Road Reaches Africa 33

China in Africa: Myths or Facts 36

Europe, not China, Is Engaged in Land Grabbing in Africa 37

Defining an African Future 40

Chapter 3: The Economic Science Behind the World LandBridge 41

What is Infrastructure, Really? 41

Economics: The Ultimate Science 41

Platforms: Artificial Environments 44

Energy Flux Density 45

Power and Energy 45

Promethean 'Fire' 46

Aspects of the 'Synthetic Environment' 48

Materials 48

Water 49

Transportation 50

Energy 53

Space 55

A Future Platform: Nuclear Fusion 56

Nuclear Power: Fission and Fusion 56

Benefits of Fusion 58

New, Unique Applications of Fusion 59

Conclusion 60

Chapter 4: Financing Regional and National Infrastructure 63

Money vs. Credit 63

Credit and Productivity 64

Invariance of Historical and Modern Examples 66

President Roosevelt's RFC 68

A Southwest Asia/Africa Regional Infrastructure Bank 69

Cooperation with International Development Banks 70

Public-Private Partnerships Cannot Substitute 73

Appendix: Egypt: Internal financing of development 74

A National Reconstruction and Development Bank 74

Appendix: "LaRouche on Money vs. Credit" 75

Chapter 5: Demography and Development 77

Case Study: Egypt—Myth of Overpopulation 79

Moving Forward and Outward 80

Egypt Reclaims the Desert 81

The New Nile Valley 82

Chapter 6: Integration of West Asia with the New Silk Road 85

The Bridge Among Continents 85

Completing the Land-Bridge Westward 87

Proposed Corridors Integrating Arab States 90

A Common Enemy: The Desert 91

Attacking the Desert from the Fertile Crescent 91

Petrochemicals: Industry of the Future 99

Plastics 100

Appendix—Case Study: Syria's Reconstruction Project Phoenix
103

Financing Reconstruction in a Nation Ruined by War? 105

Physical-Economic Development 106

Syria and the New Silk Road 106

Conclusion 108

Chapter 7: Africa – Transport Network Integration 111

Colonial Legacy 113

Dependency on Roads 114

Landlocked Nations 116

Turning a Crisis Into an Opportunity 118

A. The Nile Basin and East Africa 119

Creating a Powerful North-South Axis 119

East Africa's Economic Corridors 125

B. Southern Africa 134

Roads, Rails and Ports in Southern Africa 134

The South African High-Speed Rail Project 135

Gautrain 137

When Will South Africa Convert to Standard Gauge?138

Africa's North-South Corridor 138

Africa Tomorrow 142

C. West and Central Africa 142

Fast Track Development Perspective for West and Central Africa
142

Ports Connecting to the BRI 144

Development of West Africa 145

Development of Central Africa 147

Mechanized Agriculture: Africa Can Feed Itself and the Rest of
the World 147

D. North Africa 147

Dreams and Setbacks 149

Highway Networks 149

Maghreb Railway Networks 151

Trans-Maghreb High-Speed Rail 152

Morocco Joins the BRI: Tanger-Med Port and Technopolis 154

Algeria Joins, Too156

Bridging the Gap Between Europe and Africa 157

Chapter 8: Africa – Water Resources Development 161

Managing the Water Cycle as a Cycle 163

Category 1: Management of Land Flow 165

Into the Future: How Africa Can Lead the World 169

Category 2: Weather Control 170

Category 3: Desalination of Ocean Water 174

Africa's Water Future 175

Case study: The Nile Basin 175

The Linear Facts 176

Lost to Evaporation 177

Hydropower, Water Management, Agricultural Development 181

Chapter 9: To Power Africa, Go Nuclear! 185

Energy Requirements 185

An African Visionary: Diop 189

Chapter 10: Africa – Food Security: Realizing Africa's Vast Agricultural Potential 193

Land and Yield 195

China's Contributions 197

Lake Chad Basin 198

Sudan 200

Commitment to Transformation 200

Chapter 11: Africa in Space 203

New Space Nations 204

Space as a Driver for Development 205

A World-Class Science Project

206 Case Study – South Africa: Looking to the Heavens to
Develop the Continent 208 Scientific Orientation 209

Imagination and Wonder 211

Space Technology Can Support Africa's Development Goals 212

Working with China and the BRICS 213

Chapter 12: Conclusions and Recommendations 215

The Political and Economic Context 215

Some Necessary Axiomatic Shifts 217

Recommendation: Understanding Physical Economics 218

Recommendation: Financing Infrastructure 219

Recommendation: Science and Technology 220

Recommendation: Transport 220

Recommendation: Power 221

Recommendation: Water 221

Recommendation: Agriculture 222

Chapter 13: Selection of Proposed Mega Projects in Africa 225

Pan-African High-Speed Rail Network 225

Regional and Continental Corridors 227

New Suez Canal and Industrial Zone 229

Transaqua: The Centerpiece of Africa's Development 231

Grand Inga Dam Project 237

South African Nuclear Program 239

Sicily–Tunis Connector – TUNeIT 242

Gibraltar Euro-African Tunnel 245

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

**Mehreteab Mulugeta Haile,
General Consul of the Federal
Democratic**

**Republic of Ethiopia,
Frankfurt am Main.**

Video; english transcript

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

Mr. Mehreteab Mulugeta Haile is Consul General of Ethiopia in

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

Transcript

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

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

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

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

taken into account global and regional economic situations having direct or indirect bearing on the Ethiopian economy.

GTP II aims, for the coming 8 to 10 years, to continue achieving an annual average real GDP growth rate of 11% within a stable macroeconomic environment, while at the same time pursuing aggressive measures towards rapid industrialization and structural transformation. To this end, concerted and coordinated effort will be made so that equitable economic growth translates into creating job opportunities accompanied by significant poverty reduction. Agriculture will be maintained as a major source of growth, while the development of industries by accelerating industrial development will be supplemented with the promotion of the service sector, so as to enhance growth. To this effect, coordinated and strong forward and backward production linkages will be strengthened. Private sector investment will be promoted through providing the necessary incentives and support, to enhance private sector participation in allowed investment areas.

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

Industry and Infrastructure Development

During GTP II, industrial development and structural transformation is expected to bring significant growth of the manufacturing industry, so that it plays the leading role in the overall economic development of the country. Implementation strategies mainly focus on implementation of projects and programs which are geared towards attracting quality investment, enhancing production and productivity, boosting export shares, accelerating technological learning, and strengthening the linkage among industries. To this end, establishing 12 industrial parks and clusters has been undertaken in the country, with 7 million square meters of

land made available for investors engaged in manufacturing and related sectors. Four agro-industrial parks will also be established which will be linked with millions of smallholder farmers supplying input. Regional administrative areas, cities and towns will get the necessary support to develop standardized industrial clusters and parks for those investors promoting small to medium-size industries, and hence generate employment opportunities.

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

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

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

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

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

The other major project in the area of infrastructure building is railway development. The major strategic direction of railways infrastructure development during GTP II is to continue the network expansion started under GTP I, build capacity by establishing a modern railway industry academy, and make it operational; develop various railway industry standards; ensure that railway transport services are in accordance with standards, and conduct problem solving research on railway infrastructure building, operations, and service provision.

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

Regional and International Development

We in Ethiopia believe that economic development in a secluded situation cannot be sustainable and attainable. To this end, Ethiopia, through the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), is increasingly collaborating with its neighbors—notably Kenya, Sudan, Djibouti, Sudan, and South Sudan—in the areas of trade, tourism, industry, infrastructure development, and energy, among others. The Ethiopian private

sector is increasingly encouraged to invest in those countries and all these countries are thus enhancing their economic cooperation. We in Ethiopia are striving to bring regional economic integration to create a larger regional market for trade and investment and make use of the advantages of efficiency, productivity gains, and competitiveness. In recent years the Ethiopian government has taken steps to enhance non-trade aspects of economic cooperation, which could strengthen economic ties among the countries in the region.

IGAD's focus on regional economic cooperation and integration is to create an open, unified, regional economic space for the business community—a single market open to competitive entry and well integrated into the continental and global economies. This focus requires both regional infrastructure as well as the gradual harmonization of policies for the removal of barriers to inter-state communications.

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

good governance.

For the last three years, much focus has been given to the issue of migration and its management by European countries. Ethiopia is a key partner in the stability and management of migratory flows in the region, due to its role in hosting large numbers of refugees from neighboring countries, its proactive policy of fighting traffickers and smugglers, and the interest of Ethiopians in migrating to neighboring countries and regions in search of work. Ethiopia is one of the five priority countries identified in the Communication on Establishing a New Partnership Framework with Third Countries under the European Agenda on Migration. Through the EU Trust Fund for Africa, EU actions address the root causes of irregular migration in the most migrant-prone regions of the country, promoting economic and employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable people, through vocational training, access to micro-finance, or by creating industrial parks. Actions also aim to strengthen resilience and combat the drivers of instability, to improve long-term development and protection needs of refugees and their host communities, and to better manage migration at regional level.

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

China and Africa

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

According to data from China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), the stock of Chinese direct investment in Africa was \$32 billion at the end of 2014. Of course, direct investment is not the only form of foreign financing. The Export-Import Bank of China and China Development Bank have made large loans in Africa, mostly to fund infrastructure projects. In recent years, China has provided about one-sixth of the external infrastructure financing for Africa. In short, Chinese financing is substantial enough to contribute meaningfully to African investment and growth. However, the notion that China has provided an overwhelming amount of finance and is buying up the whole continent is inaccurate.

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

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

investment, knowhow, and transfer of technology, but also skills and entrepreneurship.

At this point, I would like to mention the initiative taken by His Excellency President Xi Jinping in 2013, the “One Belt, One Road” (OBOR) Initiative. This is President Xi’s “project of the century.” It is based on the legendary Silk Road, which connected Europe and China for one and a half millennia. The aim of China’s OBOR project is to open up and expand old Silk Road trade routes through Central Asia and on to Europe, as well as Southeast Asian maritime links through the Strait of Malacca and around India to the Middle East. Xi’s ambitious goals do sound inspiring indeed: “We should build the Belt and Road into a road of peace . . . of prosperity ... of opening up . . . of innovation . . . connecting civilizations,” he said. The total trade between China and other Belt and Road countries has exceeded \$3 trillion. China’s investment has surpassed \$50 billion. Chinese companies have created almost 200,000 jobs and over \$1 billion of tax revenue. China is generating mutual benefits by creating jobs and supporting the domestic economy of those countries in which it is investing.

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

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

on the sometimes highly unequal nature of south-south cooperation, and raises questions about the nature of African agency in the 21st Century.

German-Chinese-African Development

It is estimated that Africa needs to create about 20 million jobs per year to employ its expanding workforce. Africa's demographics present both an opportunity and a challenge to the rest of the world. It is unrealistic to expect Europe or China to tackle the problems of African countries alone and bring a change overnight. Nor would it be reasonable to expect large volumes of Chinese or European manufacturing to move to the continent in the near future. Therefore, it is useful to have a long-term vision of economic relationship that very much centers on the utilization of natural resources of Africa and the shift over time to a greater focus on human resources development by creating jobs. To this end, trilateral cooperation would provide an ideal opportunity for Germany and China, as the current and previous G-20 Presidencies, to jointly demonstrate their commitments under the G-20 to increase support for African countries. This form of cooperation complements and brings together the traditional NorthSouth and South-South cooperation models. In line with the Compact with Africa, such cooperation needs to be guided by the African Union's Agenda 2063 and African countries' national development plans in order to be successful.

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

in project management, social and environmental impact assessments, and quality assurance.

Germany and China should also foster trilateral cooperation with African countries on industrialization and renewable energy. The joint establishment of special economic zones (SEZs) in African countries would be a good starting point. SEZs were a key component of China's economic development and are also starting to play an important role for industrialization in African countries such as Ethiopia. A trilateral SEZ project should utilize China's profound experience in financing, developing, and managing SEZs, while Germany would contribute its expertise in preparing and delivering tailored technical vocational education and training programs for different sectors. Germany's understanding of social and environmental standards and its international marketing insights would also help ensure that SEZs are attractive for investors and suitable for global supply chains.

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

Thank you.

Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua.

**Franco Persio Bocchetto,
Foreign Director for Bonifica
S.p.A, Italy.**

Video; english transcript

Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua

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

Transcript

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

The Transaqua Project

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

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

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

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

Lake Chad always had great oscillations, due to natural

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

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

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

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

We heard today in the earlier speeches, about the New Deal and the optimistic vision of Chinese President Xi Jinping, and we really hope that, due to the positive strength of China, they

will really succeed in helping the world help to develop, and that these regions will have help from the Chinese for development. There are a lot of projects that are going on as Mr. Askary has showed us in the context for all of Africa. But, it is important, also to set up and improve the Transaqua project in Central Africa, in the middle of Africa, the part which is poorest and where the desert is continuing to make inroads.

The consequence of not doing this is a huge migration into the rich countries, and of course, Italy and Europe are suffering from these consequences. Most of the people come from the Sahel region, so I think that Europe has to help to improve the Transaqua project, in order to develop all these countries, and bring food, agriculture, and fisheries as a way to eliminate poverty in this region.

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

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

We can be very optimistic, but due to the growth of the

population, the long-term measures cannot be other than to think how to transfer large volumes of water from the Congo River Basin to Lake Chad.

Well, water transfer to drying up endorheic lakes is not merely a “nature conservation measure.” Environment and wildlife deserve to be protected—human beings, too. A drying endorheic lake is proof that the water resources in its catchment area are overexploited with respect to incoming runoff. Transferring water from adjacent river basins that have surplus water flowing into the sea, is a way of increasing water availability, especially for agriculture, in the context of the increasing population and declining rainfall, and to restore wildlife.

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

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

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

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

A canal would have to intercept part of the discharge of the right-hand tributaries of the Congo River, and convey them across the watershed between the Congo Basin and the Chari

Basin. The diverted flow would reach Lake Chad through one of the Chari tributaries, properly reshaped. A very preliminary estimate gives an amount up to 100 billion m³ /year could be diverted. That this less than 8% of the Congo discharge, ensuring thus the restoration of Lake Chad and irrigation of up to 3 million hectares.

In its fall toward Chad, the diverted flow could be used for hydropower production. Along the canal, a road should be built which would become the backbone of inter-African land transport. The hypothesis that the canal could also be suitable for navigation has been made. Those ideas stemming from the early 1920s, have been studied by Bonifica, and are presently being considered by the Lake Chad Basin Commission as a possible project for the future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is important at this point to show that Bonifica, in the

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

Thank you. [applause]

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

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

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

Transcript

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is a great honor for me to be here, to join in this wonderful conference. Thank you very much, Mme. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, President and founder of the Schiller Institute, for inviting me here. I am very impressed, first of all, by this opening music, the lovely song called "The Jasmine Flower." Actually, when I hear the beautiful song, I have a kind of motivation to jump on stage, to sing together with this beautiful song. [applause]

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

So, like founder and President Helga said, now in China, the Chinese people eat very well, but not so healthy! We have to

learn how to diet now! Before, during Mao's time, we had a shortage economy, and when Deng Xiaoping made reforms and this reform, the "Opening Up," and now the Chinese can feed themselves. But, now they're learning how to eat healthily, how to do the diet. So, I want to speak over my dinner, and also do a diet in order to keep a good figure.

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

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

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

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

Two Pictures of China

First, in China, the roadmap development goal— you all know on Oct. 18 in Beijing we had the 19th Party Congress, and all those very important documents will be released from the Party Congress. During the Party Congress, President Xi Jinping

spelled out a longterm roadmap for the Chinese people, and the goal is to establish a moderately prosperous society, which we call the Xiaokang society. Xiaokang is a Mandarin Chinese word which means now moderate well-being. It's not so much a superpower yet, but just a moderate wellbeing society. So by counting, we should be out of poverty for all 1.4 billion population.

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

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

Then Deng Xiaoping's reform and opening up. Deng Xiaoping helped the Chinese people to eat well, now becoming rich, but only economically. But now, under Xi Jinping's leadership, so they not only stand up and eat well, becoming rich, but we

should make more contribution to the world, becoming people who really enjoy life, and the country also enjoys dignity in the world. That's to establish a Xiaokang welfare society.

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

So, when we think about China, there are two pictures of China, that is, generally speaking. If you go into details, there are a thousand different pictures of China. Those general two pictures—one is a rising power, seems very strong; this is the second biggest economy already, but—let me show the picture here—here is the general picture about China, this is the Global Economy by GDP. When we see the top right, United States of America, accounts for 24.32% of total global GDP; and then, to the left top, that's China, the yellow one—China accounts for 14.84% of global GDP. And then, a lot of others have double-digit percentages of GDP. So, in general, China is very powerful now.

But, when we go to the per-capita GDP, this is the picture. We talked before about the Xiaokang. We're still struggling, heading forward toward Xiaokang, just to get to \$10,000 per-capita GDP. Even recently,— let me share with you what the heated debate has been in recent days. Just a week ago in Beijing, there was a big fire; I think it was beyond the north Fifth Ring. That big fire cost around 28 lives. Eventually, after an investigation, we found that fire started in the basement, during the renovation of the building. And they found that there were a lot of people, migrant people living

in that area, so fire safety measures hadn't been taken, and eventually the municipal government made a decision that all those places below the standard of fire safety have to be demolished. And then we had lots of debating from the rich saying, those migrant people, now they have to go back to their home towns. So that is the real picture.

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

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

China Has Passed the Tests

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

Anyhow, how to re-collect the confidence of the people and build the party's leadership? So three self-confidences have been put forward: those three, called the self-confidence, are

the Development Road Confidence; the road we have chosen is called the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. So: Development Road Confidence, Theoretical Confidence, and Confidence in the State System—actually, the three things are the same thing, but have three different sides.

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

So, we have this traditional story coming from this shoe theory. China has a 6,000 year history. Recently, U.S. President Trump mentioned this story: President Xi Jinping met President Trump and the First Lady to visit the gorgeous Forbidden City, the imperial palace, and he mentioned, China has 6,000 years of history, and President Trump answered, “Oh, yes, I know that! Egypt has a longer history—8,000 years.” President Xi Jinping said, “Yes, yes, Egypt has 2,000 years longer history than China, yet both are very civilized.”

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

So, it looks very simple, but it seems like our national condition is just like our feet: Our national condition, our character, our history, our population, our philosophy, all of

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

What kind of things have we done that are good? Of course, from \$156 per capita GDP, now becoming the second biggest economy, and also, we have gone through a lot of tests, such as the Arab Spring. When the Arab Spring took place in the year 2011 in Tunisia, there was lots of guessing, saying "China should be next," to have an Arab Spring very soon. Things were happening from Tiananmen Square, lots of reporters, every day they go to Tiananmen Square just to "catch the picture," to offer the picture to the newspaper and get it on the front page. But it's very disappointing: There is no such thing happening.

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

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

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

Quality Matters

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

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

Now, those things are no longer there, especially among

officials. And we also have the anti-poverty campaign.

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

In Deng Xiaoping’s time there was a very famous slogan—these are the words of Deng Xiaoping: “No matter whether it’s a white cat or black cat, as long as it catches the mouse, it’s a good cat.” He was referring to the fact that no matter whether it’s the capitalist way or socialist way, as long as it can make our GDP go forward, we’ll take it. But now, people are saying “Black cat or white cat doesn’t matter at all, we are far beyond that ideological thinking, but now it should be a Green cat.” We cannot suffer from this pollution, and there’s a lot of very bad air pollution.

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

It just like a person, people were saying, before you reach 40 years old, you sacrifice your health to chase after money; but after you reach 40, you spend all the money you accumulated, trying to get your health back! That’s the significance for China: Before we were sacrificing our sky, our blue sky, clean

water, to chase after GDP. But now we have to use all the money in the GDP trying to get back the blue sky! That's the vicious circle.

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

Now, the world factory is also OK, but we need to improve, from those polluting ones, to becoming a very clean industrialization. So that is how to balance this growth and development, and inclusive development. Not to have only GDP growth rate with poor people and migrant people being chased away from the capital city. So, we have to be inclusive. All of these environmental developments, domestically speaking, this world of 2050, and internationally, are in the China One Belt, One Road initiative.

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

The Three 'No's'

Earlier, we were talking about the peaceful rising of China, and then because maybe some American friend said "it's very aggressive,"—"peaceful rising, it's very aggressive." And it's

not so nice to the ear, so we changed the name to “peaceful development.” So when our American friends put forward the Asia Pivot, we also thought it was quite aggressive, Asia Pivot. And so they also very nicely changed the name to the “Rebalancing Asia.” So you see, we both changed and could meet in the middle.

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

Let’s skip over and go to the “Three No’s,” the three things we will not do: One “No” is “no intention to rely on so-called new colonialism.” We have been labeled as the “new colonialists” in Africa, but not even our African friends have had the right to say whether China is the new colonialists or not. So I have no right to say that—our African friends have the right.

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

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

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

The Industrialization of Africa

Let’s quickly go to the One Belt, One Road: This is just what I call—this is not official, it’s what I call it—I think this is a 1.0 version of One Belt, One Road, because all those things you see, the Maritime one and the Silk Road continental

one, go through 64 countries. In this 1.0 version, only Egypt is from Africa, among these 64 countries. But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, “you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road.” In the Chinese “40 Minutes,” Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit in Beijing had taken place.

So now, its face is open to all the countries in the world, now it's inclusive. Any country that would like to join, I would like to say. You see, these are two leaders in the world: People are saying “America First” is the idea. You see from abroad, Trump in the White House saying, “America First.” If anything is not too good for America, it's not good at all. But, for President Xi Jinping, the One Belt, One Road is to make the world better. It's not, “make China better,” because with all this Belt and Road, the Chinese foreign exchange reserves, we're now enjoying the number-one highest foreign exchange reserves in the world.

So, we're going to use those foreign exchange reserves to build all those roads—connectivity! Connect China and other countries to join together, to build trade. And there are three connectivities we are talking about: First is the policy connectivity, China's One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now been named as the “next China” on the African continent. It's not my invention, these words—many scholars have been published talking about which country in Africa is going to be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now reached an GDP growth rate, last year, as high as 8%, but the whole rest of the continent, especially the oil rich countries, are suffering from lower oil prices.

So they have developed an industrialization strategy; their strategy and the China strategy should be connected. One is called the policy connectivity.

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

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

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

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

And then, the people-to-people bond, that's another connectivity. So we're talking about five connectivities

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

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

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

Africa Is Rising

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

The Belt and Road is very good for Africa's job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One

is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there's no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it's very hard to make industry take off.

We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it's Africa's rising time. You see this map from the IMF, only in those deep blue places do they enjoy very high economic growth rates in the past decade—Asia, and Africa. So those two blue areas have above 6% GDP growth rates. They are mutually serving as the engines for each other—Asia's growth coming from Africa, Africa's growth coming from Asia. A booming future, industrialization creating jobs. I am sharing with you a lot of pictures of Ethiopia's Oriental Industrial Zone. I visited that zone—there is a shoe-making factory, lots of jobs have been created. You see, I visited that zone at least six times; every time I saw more business there.

Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this shows a man holding a paper saying "Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful." And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause]

Thank you very much.

Alle træerne i briternes skov kunne falde

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foto: Vagtparaden foran Buckingham Palace.