

Kinas nye ambassadør i Danmark opfordrer til styrkelse af samarbejde gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet

København, 30. okt., 2017 – Den nye, kinesiske ambassadør i Danmark, Deng Ying, skrev en kronik i Jyllandspostens debatside med titlen, »Vi har enestående muligheder for at fremme Kina-Danmark-relationerne«, hvor hun to gange tilskynder Danmark til at deltage i Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og til at bruge året 2018, det tiende år, hvor det dansk-kinesiske omfattende strategiske partnerskab eksisterer (Danmark er fortsat det eneste nordiske land, der har det), til at udvide relationerne inden for mange områder. Hendes artikel blev udgivet få dage før begyndelsen af Danmarks valgkamp til kommunalvalg, hvor Schiller Instituttets Venner opstiller otte kandidater og sætter den Nye Silkevej på dagsordenen i Danmark. (se <http://sive.dk/>)

Ambassadøren refererede til den nylige, 19. partikongres og udtalte, at »generalsekretær Xi Jinping pointerer at stræbe henimod en uafhængig udenrigspolitik for fred, lave en ny type af internationale relationer og bygge et samfund for en fælles fremtid for mennesker ...« Artiklen, der også dækkes på Kinas CGTN Tv-netværk, blev udlagt på engelsk på ambassadens webside.

<http://dk.china-embassy.org/eng/zgxw/t1504713.htm>

Foto: Den 30. aug. 2017 besøgte Danmarks statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen Kinas ambassadør i Danmark, fr. Deng Ying.

Danmarks ambassadør til Rusland udfordrer Vestens krigsparti

København, 28. august, 2017 – Den 21. august skrev Danmarks ambassadør til Rusland, Thomas Winkler, en kronik i Berlingske Tidende med titlen: »Truslen fra Rusland: realiteter og reaktioner«, på anmodning af avisen redaktion, hvor han modgik den vestlige anskuelse, inklusive den danske forsvarsministers, at Rusland skulle udgøre en overhængende, militær trussel. Her følger nogle af de vigtigste punkter:

Alt imens det er sandt, at Rusland styrker sit militær, så bør deres militære kapaciteter ikke overvurderes. Ruslands militære budget er på 48 mia. dollar, alt imens NATO's er på 915 mia., inkl. USA, der alene står for 616 mia. dollar.

For det andet, så er eksistensen af en militær kapacitet heller ikke det samme som vilje til at anvende den. Rusland, herunder præsident Putin, er ikke mindre logisk end alle mulige andre, og der er intet belæg for, at Rusland vil anvende sine militære kapaciteter, bare fordi det er der. Der må udføres en analyse af, hvorfor Rusland skulle vælge at anvende det, og som må gå bag om både de røgslør, som man fra russisk side lægger ud, samt koldkrigsrygmarvsreaktioner fra alle sider.

Vi må forstå, at årsagen til, at Rusland, ud fra Moskvas synspunkt, indsatte sit militær, i strid med internationale spilleregler, i Georgien, Ukraine og Syrien, var, at de fra Vestens side konfronteredes med akutte og alvorlige trusler mod deres vitale interesser, med få andre muligheder end den

militære. I Georgien, frygten for en udvidet NATO-tilstedeværelse langs grænsen samt bevarelsen af den russiske indflydelse i Kaukasus og Centralasien; i Ukraine, bevarelsen af flådebasen i Sevastopol på Krim og en levedygtig Euroasiatisk Økonomisk Union; og i Syrien sikring af russisk indflydelse i Mellemøsten og for at vise USA, at de ikke skal have held til at gennemføre endnu en farverevolution.

Rusland under Putin vil sandsynligvis overveje at anvende sit militær som en del af sin udenrigspolitik, men det er ikke det samme som, at det rent faktisk vil ske. I langt de fleste tilfælde søger Rusland også at sikre sine egne interesser gennem fredelige midler. Man bør derfor være forsigtig med at konkludere en mere generel tese om overhængende, mere omfattende russisk aggression ud fra individuelle situationer.

Set fra Moskva er en direkte udfordring af NATO i sig selv uønsket. Rusland er NATO underlegent og ved det. Kreml vil derfor også i fremtiden være tilbageholdende med militære skridt, inklusive hybridoperationer, der kan eskalere til en reel konfrontation med NATO eller EU, for den sags skyld.

Set fra Moskva er der intet, der peger på en fordel i militært at true Danmark og dets naboer i Østersøen, Baltikum, Norden, Arktis. Som min analyse viser, siger han, kun, hvis Ruslands vitale interesser blev truet dér, hvilket de i dag absolut ikke er.

Ambassadør Winkler konkluderer med en opfordring til økonomisk samarbejde, der kunne bidrage positivt til at opbygge Ruslands økonomi og til at genopbygge tilliden og reduktionen af spændingerne. En regering, der frygter for sin eksistens, og som primært har militært isenkram i værktøjskassen, er langt farligere end et Rusland med økonomisk vækst. I længden vil Europa og USA derfor få mest ud af økonomisk samarbejde, handel og offentlige og private investeringer i både Rusland og Ukraine, frem for at engagere sig i et nyt våbenkapløb.

Konkrete russiske provokationer bør modgås, men Rusland bør ikke efterlades uden for de internationale samarbejdsstrukturer, og vi har en fælles interesse i øget dialog i forhold til terror-, cyber og narkotikabekæmpelse, samt i kommunikationskanaler for at undgå en udvikling af militære provokationer, samt at Rusland ser sig selv som en del af løsningen på internationale udfordringer, inkl. sikkerhed og stabilitet i Europa.

Kronikken har fremkaldt store politiske bølger i Danmark, inkl. i medierne, med udtalelser som, at det var uhørt, at en fungerende ambassadør modsagde landets forsvarsminister, der har gået og sagt, at 'russerne kommer, russerne kommer'. Alle de enkelte partier har taget et standpunkt for eller imod, og ambassadøren blev grillet på debatprogrammet DR2 Deadline[1], hvor han fastholdt sine synspunkter, men desværre også gav udtryk for, at han troede på historien om russisk hacking. Om fredagen (25. august) udsendte det danske Schiller Institut sin månedlige **Nyhedsorientering**, som inkluderede en indledning om ambassadørens kronik med efterfølgende analyse, samt også hele den **danske oversættelse af VIPS-memoet** – den hidtil eneste mediedækning i Danmark, så vidt vi ved. Foruden at blive leveret til alle abonnenter, blev Nyhedsorienteringen leveret både trykt og elektronisk til alle ministre og folketingsmedlemmer og, elektronisk, til de fleste byrådsmedlemmer.

Foto: Danmarks ambassadør til Rusland, Thomas Winkler, optrådte på DR2 Deadline den 22. august, 2017, efter sin kronik i Berlingske Tidende den 21. august.

[1]

<https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-tv/deadline-2017-08-22#!/>

Min.: 16:57

Amerikanske og danske investorer siger, ny finanskrise er på vej

København, 7. aug., 2017 – »Ti år efter finanskrisen slog ned, kan vi nu forvente de første, ildevarslenende sprækker, bobler i både ejendomssektoren og på aktiemarkedet«, lød de indledende linjer i en artikel, der havde overskriften, »Her ser eksperterne de første tegn på en ny finanskrise« på den danske TV2's webside.

Den amerikanske direktør for Euro Pacific Bank, et investeringsselskab, Peter Schiff, der advarede om den sidste krise, siger nu, at »der er en endnu større krise på vej end den i 2008«, fordi den amerikanske centralbank udlåner penge for billigt, og, som før, især pga. ejendomsprisernes indvirkning på kreditværdighed. »Centralbanken så kun solskin og blå himmel, selv om der var optræk til et enormt uvejr. I dag har vi den samme situation, men den er større.«

Den danske investor Jeppe Christiansen er især nervøs for den uforholdsmæssige stigning på aktiemarkedene af de såkaldte *disruption*-virksomheder, som Netflix og Amazon, Tesla og kryptovalutaen Bitcoin, uden, at der finder noget stort sted i disse foretagender, i lighed med, da boblen i informationsteknologiselskaber bristede. Han advarede også om, at folk nu er villige til at løbe større risici mht. introduktion af risikable finansprodukter, samt faren for bobler på boligmarkedet, som i Canada.

TV2 siger, at den danske nationalbankdirektør Lars Rohde advarede om en boble på boligmarkedet allerede sidste

september, og den Europæiske Centralbank advarede også om faren for en boble på det danske boligmarked. Og den danske økonom Jesper Rangvid siger, at væksten i den danske boligboble er lig den under den sidste krise. Christiansen siger også, at Kina og Japan har stor gæld, hvilket han ser som et problem.

(<http://nyheder.tv2.dk/business/2017-08-04-her-ser-eksperterne-de-foerste-tegn-paa-en-ny-finanskrise>)

Russisk-kinesisk øvelse i gang i Østersøen

25. juli, 2017 – Den fælles, russisk-kinesiske flådeøvelse er i gang i Østersøen, og litauerne forsikrer os om, at de holder nøje øje med den. »Litauen observerer nøje og konstant øvelser og anden militæraktivitet, der udføres i nabolaget, og videregiver information, som det får, til NATO-allierede«, sagde den litauerske viceforsvarsminister Vytautas Umbrasas til det regionale nyhedsbureau BNS tirsdag. Den skotske, politiske aktivist, Chris Bambery, sagde imidlertid til Sputnik, at den russisk-kinesiske øvelse er en naturlig respons til NATO's udvidelse helt frem til »grænsen til Smolensk«.

Når øvelsen først er forbi, vil de kinesiske skibe sammen med den russiske flåde den 30. juli deltage i en flådeparade i Skt. Petersborg for at fejre 100-års jubilæet for den russiske flåde, og som også vil omfatte skibe fra Ruslands nordflåde. I går skabte to af disse skibe, atomkrydseren Piotr Velikij og ubåden af Typhoon-klassen Dmitry Donskov, verdens største ubåd (som, endskønt den er i drift, i de seneste år hovedsagligt er

blevet brugt som prøveskib for det ubådslancerede Bulava ballistiske missil), en hel del røre i Danmark, da de passerede gennem danske stræder på vej til Skt. Petersborg. Billedet af de to skibe, ledsaget af en oceangående slæbebåd, som passerer under Storebæltsbroen, er ganske spektakulært.

Foto: Verdens største ubåd sejler under Storebæltsbroen med kurs mod Østersøen. (Videograb, YouTube)

USA-RUSLAND-KINA SAMARBEJDE OM ET NYT PARADIGME. Nyhedsorientering juli 2017

Som mange deltagere i og iagttagere af verdensbegivenhederne for længst har opdaget, så er størstedelen af de gængse nyheder »fake news«, der primært har til formål at aflede opmærksomheden fra de store problemer, som verden står overfor, og frem for alt de løsninger, der findes til dem: Det nye paradigme, som LaRouche-bevægelsen og Schiller Instituttet har kæmpet for i næsten et halvt århundrede, og som Kina med russisk og international opbakning har præsenteret som Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Med Trumps succesrige møde med Putin ved G20-topmødet i Hamborg er muligheden for en aktiv amerikansk deltagelse i dette russisk-kinesiske samarbejde for fred ved at blive en reel mulighed. Den manglende dækning af disse revolutionerende begivenheder kan dette nyhedsbrev forhåbentlig være med til at råde bod på – inklusiv nyheden om den danske støtte til Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som Karen Ellemann udtrykte på statsministerens vegne (se bagsiden) ved den historiske konference i Beijing den 14.- 15. maj, og som de danske medier har forbigået i tavshed.

Schiller Instituttet interviewer dr. Wang Yiwei i København om Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing

København, 18. maj, 2017 – Efter seminaret »Kinas Ét Bælt, én Vej-initiativ og mulighederne for Norden«, der var arrangeret i fællesskab af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS) og den Kinesiske Ambassade i Danmark, gennemførte Schiller Institutkets Michelle Rasmussen et interview med Wang Yiwei, professor ved School of International Studies; direktør for Institute of International Affairs, samt direktør for Center for European Studies ved Renmin Universitet i Beijing. Han er forfatter af bogen, »The Belt and Road: What will China offer the World in its Rise?«, fra 2016 (Bælt og Vej: Hvad vil Kina tilbyde den fremvoksende verden?)

Wang Yiwei deltog ved præsentationen af den kinesiske udgave af EIR's specialrapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«, som blev præsenteret af Schiller Institutkets stifter og præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, ved et symposium, sponsoreret af Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, der også er medsponsor af den kinesiske udgivelse, den 29. september, 2015, på Renmin Universitet.

Schiller Instituttets strategiske Bælt & Vej-interventioner i København

København, 18. maj, 2017 – Schiller Instituttet havde to strategiske Bælt & Vej-interventioner i København den 17. og 18. maj.

Første intervention fandt sted under en konference for repræsentanter for 33 Konfucius-institutter i Europa, med titlen »Kina i Europa«, med to kinesiske og to europæiske eksperter, hvor vi uddelte Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale på Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing, og kontakter blev skabt.

En otte mand stor delegation fra Schiller Instituttet deltog ligeledes i et heldagsseminar med titlen, »Kinas Initiativ for Ét Bælt, én Vej og mulighederne for Norden«, der var sponsoreret i fællesskab af den Kinesiske Ambassade i Danmark og det Danske Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS), med mange både kinesiske og europæiske eksperter som talere. Dette inkluderede professor Xinning Song fra Renmin Universitet i Beijing, der havde været med under pressekonferencen i Kina, hvor Helga Zepp-LaRouche, sammen med eksperter fra hans universitet, præsenterede den kinesiske oversættelse af *EIR's* rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Bagefter gav han et kort interview til Schiller Instituttet og *EIR*.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches evaluering, at Bælt & Vej Forum var et historisk skift til en ny, økonomisk verdensorden, samt uddrag af fremtidsvisionen i Helgas tale, blev rejst under spørgeperioden.

Delegationen fra Schiller Instituttet uddelte materiale, inklusive Helgas tale i Beijing samt hendes to, nylige taler i New York City, og kontaktinformation udveksledes med nogle af

deltagerne.

En rapport om spørgsmålene og indholdet af møderne vil følge.

*Foto: Kinas ambassadør til Danmark, H.E. Liu Biwei, holdt
åbningsningtalen til DIIS' heldagsseminar den 18. maj.*

RADIO SCHILLER 15. maj, 2017: Bælt & Vej Forum i Beijing: Med deltagelse af bl.a. USA, Danmark og Schiller Instituttets stifter, Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Tom Gillesbergs åbningstale ved koncerten, »En musikalsk dialog mellem

kulturer«,

København, 17. feb., 2017

Vi mener, at dette er en tid, hvor alle må tænke på, hvordan de kan bidrage til at opbygge disse globale alliancer, til at opbygge denne politik for menneskehedens fælles skæbne, og formålet med denne koncert er således at gøre dette inden for et meget vigtigt område, der undertiden overlades lidt til sidelinjen; og det er det kulturelle område. For, ingen stor opdagelse, ingen stor videnskab, ingen udvikling kan finde sted, hvis der ikke er uddannede mennesker, der i sig har et billede af mennesket, der fortæller dem, at menneskeheden kan blive til noget langt bedre, end den i øjeblikket er. De har gennem kultur uddannet deres intellekt, deres humane følelser, så de har kunnet blive forskere, kunnet erobre rummet, som vi netop nu ser det; kunnet konfrontere de store udfordringer, menneskeheden står overfor.

Deres excellencer, medlemmer af diplomatiet; mine Damer og Herrer: Jeg er Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, og jeg er, sammen med Jelena Nielsen fra Russisk-Dansk Dialog, vært for i aften.

Koncerten er arrangeret af Schiller Instituttet; Russisk-Dansk Dialog; Det Russiske Hus og Det Kinesiske Kulturcenter. Vi vil gerne takke medsponsorerne og Det Russiske Center for Videnskab og Kultur for velvilligst at stille deres hus til rådighed for aftenens koncert, samt de mange kunstnere, der frivilligt har stillet deres indsats til rådighed for at gøre denne aften til en rig dialog mellem kulturer.

To praktiske meddelelser: efter det første nummer kommer der ekstra stole, nogle af jer kan sidde på; det andet er, at jeg gerne vil have, at alle slukker for deres mobiltelefoner.

Vi lever i øjeblikket i virkeligt interessante tider; Schiller

Instituttets stifter og internationale præsident, hustru til Lyndon LaRouche, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, sagde for nylig, at det globale, strategiske billede er meget dynamisk, flydende, lovende og farligt, alt sammen på én gang. På den ene side har vi stadig denne uhæmmede konfrontation, med deployering af tropper mod de russiske grænser og andre konfrontationspolitikker, der stadig finder sted og stadig ikke har forandret sig. Vi har ligeledes et globalt finanssystem, der, hvornår, det skal være, vil bryde sammen i den næste, store krise, der sandsynligvis vil blive langt større end det, vi så i 2008. Men samtidig har vi fået en ny præsident i USA, Donald Trump, der både i sin kampagne og i det, vi hidtil har set, har annonceret, at der vil komme forandring i USA's politik, og at, med ham som præsident, ønsker USA at genoprette normale bånd til Rusland, til Kina og til andre nationer i verden, baseret på en politik for genopbygning af USA, men at dette ikke står i modsætning til en genopbygning af hele verden.

Samtidig har vi et momentum, der er blevet opbygget i en rum tid, med især den kinesiske drivkraft med Bælt-og-Vej-initiativet, og som i øjeblikket er engageret i mindst 70 nationer i hele verden, i en politik, som vi for årtier siden lancerede under navnet 'Fred gennem udvikling'. At, samtidig med, at man har økonomisk udvikling, så har man også grundlaget for samarbejde og varig fred.

Vi befinder os altså i en tid, hvor alt kan ske. En masse mennesker er flippet ud over dette; de ved ikke, hvad dagen i morgen vil bringe. Men vi ser dette som en stor mulighed for forandring, og vi kunne meget vel stå ved et punkt, hvor vi kan få USA til at tilslutte sig indsatsen fra så mange andre nationer, som Kina, som Rusland, som Indien og mange andre nationer med dem, der samarbejder om hele menneskehedens fælles skæbne; og hvis USA tilslutter sig denne indsats – samt naturligvis også Danmark og de europæiske nationer tilligemed – så står vi pludselig i noget, der uden enhver tvivl vil

blive den største epoke i menneskehedens historie. For vi vil pludselig blive i stand til at få en verdensomspændende renæssance, der omfatter hele planeten på samme tid – noget, der aldrig tidligere har fundet sted i menneskehedens historie.

Vi mener, at dette er en tid, hvor alle må tænke på, hvordan de kan bidrage til at opbygge disse globale alliancer, til at opbygge denne politik for menneskehedens fælles skæbne, og formålet med denne koncert er således at gøre dette inden for et meget vigtigt område, der undertiden overlades lidt til sidelinjen; og det er det kulturelle område. For, ingen stor opdagelse, ingen stor videnskab, ingen udvikling kan finde sted, hvis der ikke er uddannede mennesker, der i sig har et billede af mennesket, der fortæller dem, at menneskeheden kan blive til noget langt bedre, end den i øjeblikket er. De har gennem kultur uddannet deres intellekt, deres humane følelser, så de har kunnet blive forskere, kunnet erobre rummet, som vi netop nu ser det; kunnet konfrontere de store udfordringer, menneskeheden står overfor.

Vi mener således, at det er yderst passende, at vi har en dialog mellem kulturer; at vi, i stedet for at se andre kulturer, andre nationer og andre folkeslag som en trussel, ser det som en utrolig berigelse. Og at alle nationer fremdrager den bedste kultur, de bedste højdepunkter, de bedste bidrag, som de har at skænke menneskeheden, og gør dette tilgængeligt for verdens øvrige nationer samtidig med, at de modtager de bedste af alle disse kulturers skabelser retur. Og når det sker, så, som mange af jer ved, var dette i vid udstrækning, hvad den Gamle Silkevej drejede sig om; jo, der var handel, men der var også kulturel og videnskabelig interaktion, som i realiteten fik langt større konsekvenser end selve handelen. Det er præcist, hvad der nu må ske med dette store projekt, Kinas Bælt-og-Vej-initiativ, som resten af verden nu er ved at tilslutte sig.

Jeg håber således, at I vil nyde aftenens koncert, og jeg

Se videoen her.

Idil Alpsoy, sopran, Sverige/Danmark, Sweden, Denmark: sang sange fra Sibelius' Op. 37 og 88.

She sang songs from Sibelius' Op.37 and 88, accompanied by **Christine Raft**.

Programmet/Program:

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Schiller Instituttet

interviewer

**dansk Ruslandsekspert Jens
Jørgen Nielsen på treårs-
dagen for kuppet i Ukraine**

København, 22. februar, 2017 – Som det danske bidrag til den internationale aktionsdag på treårsdagen for kuppet i Ukraine havde Schiller Instituttet et timelangt interview (engelsk) med den danske Ruslandsekspert, Jens Jørgen Nielsen, om Ukraine, Krim, Rusland og Vestens fejltagelser.

Jens Jørgen Nielsen er historiker og filosof, med et dybtgående kendskab til Rusland og Østeuropa. Han har været Moskvakorrespondent for dagbladet Politiken, har forfattet mange bøger om Rusland og Østeuropa, inklusive »Ukraine i spændingsfeltet« (udgivet februar 2016) og en bog om Putin (»På egne præmisser – Putin og det nye Rusland«, udgivet 2013), og han optræder jævnligt i medierne som Ruslandsekspert og er leder af organisationen Russisk-Dansk Dialog, og desuden lektor ved Niels Brock.

Her følger nogle af de områder, der blev dækket af det meget

polemiske interview, og som fordømmer Vestens fejltagelser og geopolitiske intentioner: Interviewet indledtes med en beskrivelse af begivenhederne i Ukraine, ikke som et demokratisk skifte, men som et ulovligt kup, anført af pro-nazistiske elementer, og som en del af det geopolitiske forsøg på at holde Rusland og de asiatiske nationer nede; den historiske baggrund for spørgsmålet om Krim; at Vesten, med sin sanktionspolitik, skyder sig selv i foden – Rusland er ikke isoleret, men arbejder sammen med Kina, BRIKS, osv. Han udtalte, at der ville have været fare for atomkrig, hvis Hillary Clinton var blevet valgt til præsident, og at mange russere nu frygter, at der kunne komme et kup/mordforsøg mod Donald Trump pga. dennes beredvillighed til at normalisere relationerne med Rusland. Han beskrev perioden mellem Sovjetunionens kollaps og kuppet i Ukraine som en tabt mulighed for at skabe en sikkerhedsorden, der burde have inkluderet Rusland.

Interviewet blev gennemført af formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Tom Gillesberg.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFtvjZ9tDmo&feature=youtu.be>

Audio:

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/jens-jorgen-nielsen-russia-expert-on-the-3rd-anniversary-of-the-coup-in-ukraine

Vidunderlig koncert, »En

Dialog mellem Kulturer«, et gennembrud i København

Video med danske undertekster:


Video with English subtitles:

Dansk: Klik her for en video, hvor sopran Gitta-Maria Sjöberg synger Rusalkas sang til Månen i en anden koncert (med en anden pianist)

English: Click here for a video where soprano Gitta-Maria Sjöberg sings Rusalka's Song to the Moon during another concert (with another pianist).

17. februar, 2017 – De kom fra hele verden. De bragte gaver. Ikke gaver, man kunne røre med hænderne. Men gaver, der rørte sjælen. Gaver, i form af skøn musik og skøn dans.

Og folk kom for at høre dem. De blev ved med at komme, indtil der ikke var flere af de 120 pladser tilbage. Og da der ikke var plads til ekstra stole, stod de i gangene, og de stod i forhallen, og de sad bag gardinerne. De var danskere, og de var diplomater, og de var andre mennesker fra mange nationer, måske 180-200 i alt. Værtinden sagde, at der aldrig før havde været så mange i salen.

 Dialogen mellem kulturer, mellem selve sponsorerne, førte til den store succes – Schiller Instituttet, organisationen Russisk-Dansk Dialog, det Russiske Hus i København og det Kinesiske Kulturcenter (som står for snarlig åbning, og som også leverede mad i pausen). Koncerten afholdtes i det Russiske Center for Videnskab og Kultur, som repræsenterer den Russiske Føderations myndighed for forbindelse til Fællesskabet af Uafhængige Stater (fra det

tidligere Sovjetunionen), russere i udlændighed og det internationale humanistiske samarbejde (Rossotrudnichestvo).

Aftenens første punkt var Schiller Instituttets danske formand, Tom Gillesberg, der fortalte, at vi står ved et historisk øjeblik i verdenshistorien, hvor muligheden er til stede for, at USA tilslutter sig det nye paradigme med økonomisk udvikling, som nu fejer hen over verden.

Dernæst fortalte talskvinde for Russisk-Dansk Dialog, Jelena Nielsen, at en dialog mellem kulturer kan føre til fred i verden. Tom og Jelena skiftedes til at annoncere kunstnerne aftenen igennem.

Og som det tredje punkt i indledningen til aftenen bød direktør for det Russiske Center for Videnskab og Kultur, Artem Alexandrovich Markaryan (ses i billedet ovenover), velkommen til publikum.

Dernæst begyndte processionen af gave-giverne.

Fra Rusland kom børn, der spillede russiske folkemelodier på balalajkaer, ensemblet »Svetit Mesjac« (Den skinnende Måne) fra Det russiske Hus, med Igor Panich som dirigent, og som inkluderede 'Katjusha' med barytonsolist Valerij Likhachev, der har optrådt på 200 scener. Senere fremførte han også Leperellos »Listearie« fra operaen »Don Juan« af Mozart, og Mefistofeles' couplet fra Gounods opera »Faust« sammen med sin pianist, Semjon Bolshem.

Fra Kinas Indre Mongolia region kom en meget musikalsk ung videnskabsstuderende, Kai Guo, som spillede på mange fløjter, og Kai Guo og Feride Istogu Gillesberg fra Schiller Instituttet sang i charmerende duet, den kinesiske kærlighedssang »Kangding«.

Fra Indonesien kom en traditionel danser, Sarah Noor Komarudin, der fyldte rummet med sin yndefulde Jaipong-dans.

Fra Ghana kom to unge mænd, Isaac Kwaku og Fred Kwaku, der sang og spillede en religiøs sang og en sang, der handlede om, at, når vi arbejder sammen, er vi stærkere, end når vi står alene.

Og fra Danmark og Sverige kom tre fantastiske, kvindelige operasangere, hvis toner og dramatiske intensitet bevægede publikum dybt. Deres gaver var sange og arier af Schubert, Verdi, Dvořák og Sibelius. Gitta-Maria Sjöberg, en international, lysende sopranstjerne, der for nylig trak sig tilbage fra den Kongelige Danske Opera, sang Rusalkas »Sangen til Månen« af Dvořák. Idil Alpsoy, en fremragende mezzosopran med rødder i Ungarn og Tyrkiet, og som også er medlem af Mellemøstligt Fredsorkester, sang sange fra Sibelius' Op. 37 og 88. Og en sopran, som vi i årenes løb har hørt blomstre og blive en virkelig brillant kunstner, Leena Malkki, sang Schuberts »Gretchen am Spinnrade« (Gretchen ved spinderokken), samt Desdemones bøn »Ave Maria«, fra Verdis opera »Othello«. De to første blev akkompagneret af Christine Raft, en særdeles talentfuld, ung dansk pianistinde, og sidstnævnte akkompagneredes af Schiller Instituttets egen Benjamin Telmányi Lylloff. Han spillede sammen med sin mor Anika en gribende Romance for violin og piano af Beethoven, og fortsatte således det eftermæle, som de har fået i arv fra deres forfader fra Ungarn, violinsolisten Emil Telmányi Lylloff.

I aftenens finale sang alle sangerne (for nær én), og med yderligere deltagelse af fire medlemmer af Schiller Instituttets fremtidige kor, det hebraiske slavekors sang »Va pensiero«, hvor slaverne længes efter frihed, fra Verdis opera »Nabucco«.

(Se program nedenfor eller på:
www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=17637)



Og folk blev opløftet dels af den enkelte fremførelse, og dels af de successive musikstykker og danseoptrædener,

det ene efter det andet, det ene land efter det andet, med traditionel musik i dialog med klassisk musik, der vævede en gobelin af lyd, syn og fryd, der ikke (kun) nåede sanserne, men sjælen.

Folk blev bedt om at holde kontakt med os og overveje at gå med i Schiller Instituttets kor, og nogle af dem skrev, at det ville de gerne.

Da de gik, gav de alle udtryk for den mest sublime glæde og taknemmelighed for at have fået det privilegium at modtage alle disse kostelige gaver, som de tog med sig hjem som et minde i deres sind, og som de kan åbne igen og igen.

Et musikalsk vidnesbyrd om det paradoksale mellem menneskehedens enhed og flerhed, udtrykt gennem menneskelig kreativitet, og et magtfuldt udtryk for dialogen mellem kulturer, blev proklameret.

Vi vil fortsætte med denne proklamation i form af professionelle video- og audiooptagelser, så dens ringe kan spredes i hele verden.

Kontakt venligst Schiller Instituttet, hvis du overvejer at gå med i vores kor i København. Michelle tel.: 53 57 00 51; Feride tel.: 25 12 50 33

Koncertprogram:

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

English:

The following article was published in Executive Intelligence Review, Vol. 44, No. 8, on February 24, 2017.

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

(Corrections to the above article:

The China Culture Center in Denmark is independent of the Chinese Embassy.

Picture caption and text: Chinese musician Kai Guo is from China's Inner Mongolia region.

The correct name for Anika and Benjamin's ancestor is Emil Telmányi.

The picture of Leena Malkki is a video grab.)

Wonderful Musical Dialogue of Culture Concert Breakthrough in Copenhagen

by Michelle Rasmussen

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17, 2017 (EIRNS) – They came from around the world. They came bearing gifts. Not gifts you could touch with your hands. But gifts that touched your soul. Gifts of beautiful music, and beautiful dance.

And the people came to hear them. And they kept coming, and they kept coming till none of the 120 seats were left. And after there was no more room for extra chairs, they stood in the aisles, and they stood in the lobby, and they sat behind the curtains. They were Danes, and they were diplomats, and other people, from many nations, maybe 180-200 in total. The hostess said that there had never been so many there before.

The dialogue of cultures between the sponsors of the concert, itself, led to the great success – The Schiller Institute, The Russian-Danish Dialogue organization, The Russian House in Copenhagen, and the China Culture Center of the Chinese Embassy (about to open, which also provided intermission food). And the concert was held in The Russian Center for Science and Culture, representing the Russian Federal agency

for the Commonwealth of the Independent states (of the former Soviet Union), compatriots living abroad, and the international humanistic cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo).

Firstly, the people were told by Schiller Institute chairman Tom Gillesberg that we have a unique moment in world history, where the potential is there for the U.S. to join the new paradigm of economic development sweeping the world. Secondly, they were told by the spokeswoman for Russian-Danish Dialogue, Jelena Nielsen, that a dialogue of culture can lead to peace in the world. They were also the interchanging hosts for the evening. Thirdly, the director of The Russian Center for Science and Culture, Artem Alexandrovich Markaryan, welcomed the people.

Then the procession of gift-givers began.

From Russia came children playing Russian folk songs on balalaikas, (the "Svetit Mesjac" (The Moon is Shining) ensemble from The Russian House, conducted by Igor Panich), including Katjusha, with soloist Valerij Likhachev, baritone, who has sung on 200 stages. He also later performed Leperello's list aria, from the opera Don Giovanni by Mozart, and Mephistopheles' couplets, from Gounod's opera Faust, together with his pianist Semjon Bolshem.

From China's Inner Mongolia region came a very musical young science student, Kai Guo, who played many flutes, and he and Feride Istogu Gillesberg from The Schiller Institute charmingly sang the Kangding Chinese love song, as a duet.

From Indonesia came a traditional dancer, Sarah Noor Komarudin, who filled the room with her graceful Jaipong dance.

From Ghana came two young men, Isaac Kwaku and Fred Kwaku, who sang and played a religious song, and a song about when we work together, we are stronger than when we stand alone.

And from Denmark and Sweden came three outstanding female opera singers, whose tones, and dramatic intensity, moved the audience profoundly. Their offerings were songs and arias from Schubert, Verdi, Dvořák and Sibelius. Gitta-Maria Sjöberg, an international bright star of a soprano, who recently retired from The Royal Danish Opera, sang Rusalka's Song to the Moon by Dvořák. Idil Alpsoy, a fantastic mezzo soprano with roots in Hungary and Turkey, who is also a member of the Middle East Peace Orchestra, sang songs from Sibelius' Op.37 and 88. And a soprano, Leena Malkki, we have heard for many years blossoming into a truly magnificent artist, sang Schubert's Gretchen am Spinnrade (spinning wheel), and Desdemona's prayer Ave Maria, from Verdi's opera Othello. The first two were accompanied by Christine Raft, an extremely talented young Danish pianist, and the later by The Schiller Institute's own Benjamin Telmányi Lylloff.

He, and his mother Anika, poignantly played Beethoven's Romance for violin and piano, continuing the legacy bequeathed by their ancestor from Hungary, the violin soloist Emil Telmányi.

For the finale, all the singers (but one), sang Verdi's chorus of the Hebrew slaves longing for freedom, Va, pensiero, with the addition of four members of The Schiller Institute's future chorus. See the program at: www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=17965

And the people were uplifted, with each presentation by itself, and with the succession of one piece of music, or dance, after the other, one country after another, traditional music in dialogue with classical music, weaving a tapestry of sound, sight and delight, not reaching their senses, but their soul.

And the people were asked to be in contact with us, and to consider joining The Schiller Institute's chorus, some of whom wrote that they would.

As they left, they all expressed the most sublime joy and thankfulness for having had the privilege to have received all of these precious gifts, which they took home in the memory of their minds, to be opened again, and again.

A musical testament to the paradox of the unity and diversity of mankind, expressed by human creativity, and a powerful statement of the dialogue of cultures was declaimed.

We will go forth with this statement, in the form of professional video and audio recordings, to spread its ripples throughout the world.

(Hopefully ready this week.)

EIR spørger udenrigsminister Anders Samuelson om forholdet til Rusland og Kina, den 10. februar 2017

På det Internationale Pressecenter, København.

EIR: Jeg har et spørgsmål angående forholdet til Rusland og Kina.

Et nyt paradigme for en alliance for økonomisk udvikling er i stigende grad i færd med at afgøre den økonomiske politik i verden. Dette paradigme har været promoveret af vore redaktører, (Lyndon og Helga) LaRouche, og anført af Kinas Bælt-og-Vej-Initiativ, i tæt samarbejde med Rusland, BRIKS-

nationerne og 70 andre nationer.

Du har tidligere sagt, at Danmark burde følge USA's politik.

Nu er der en mulighed for, at USA vil tilslutte sig dette nye paradigme.

Trump har, begyndende med sin telefonsamtale med Putin, lovet, at han vil normalisere forholdet til Rusland, for at opnå økonomisk samarbejde og for at bekæmpe IS. Vil du gøre det samme?

Danmark har et strategisk partnerskab med Kina og er medlem af AIIB (Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank).

Vil du arbejde for, at Danmark bringer Den Nye Silkevej til de nordiske lande og Vesteuropa?

Hør udenrigsministerens svar på videoen.

NYHEDSORIENTERING DECEMBER 2016:

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche i
København:**

**Donald Trump og Det Nye
Internationale Paradigme**

Den 12. december 2016 var Helga Zepp-LaRouche – Lyndon LaRouches hustru, Schiller Instituttets grundlægger og en international nøgleperson i kampen for et nyt globalt

udviklingsparadigme – særlig gæstetaler ved et Schiller Institut/EIR-seminar på Frederiksberg med titlen: »Donald Trump og det Nye Internationale Paradigme«. Blandt deltagerne var diplomater, aktivister og repræsentanter for diverse danske og internationale organisationer.

Arrangementet blev indledt med fremførelsen af en kendt traditionel kinesisk sang, Kāngdìng Qínggē (Kangding Kærlighedssang), af Feride Istogu Gillesberg (sopran) og Michelle Rasmussen (klaver). Dernæst introducerede formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Tom Gillesberg, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som på smukkeste og mest optimistiske vis førte publikken igennem en tour-de-force af den nuværende politiske situation med såvel befolkningens afvisning af det nuværende paradigme gennem Brexit, Hillary Clintons valgnederlag til Donald Trump og det italienske "Nej", som et forsøg på at skabe kaos (og krig) inden Donald Trumps indsættelse den 20. januar. Dertil kom en fremstilling af det nye globale paradigme, som allerede er ved at overtage verden, illustreret ved Kinas politik for Den Nye Silkevej – som den kommende amerikanske administration skal finde sin plads i – og den videre udvikling, der er nødvendig, hvis menneskeheden skal finde sin sande identitet. Hele talen og den efterfølgende diskussion kan ses, høres og læses på: www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=16773.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale på Schiller Instituttets og EIR's seminar i København: Donald Trump og det nye internationale paradigme. ENGELSK udskrift af tale samt Spørgsmål og Svar

København, 12. december, 2016 – I dag var Helga Zepp-LaRouche særlig gæstetaler ved et Schiller Institut/EIR-seminar i København, med titlen, »Donald Trump og det Nye, Internationale Paradigme«. Otte diplomater fra seks lande deltog, inklusive to ambassadører. Nationer fra Vesteuropa, Sydvestasien, Vest- og Østasien var repræsenteret, samt fra Afrika. Desuden deltog henved 30 af Schiller Instituttets medlemmer og kontakter, såvel som også et par repræsentanter for diverse danske og internationale organisationer.

Arrangementet indledtes af en forestilling, hvor Feride Istogu Gillesberg og Michelle Rasmussen fremførte en kinesisk kærlighedssang. Dernæst introducerede formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Tom Gillesberg, Schiller Instituttets stifter og internationale præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, ved at beskrive den historiske rolle, hun har spillet i skabelsen af politikken med Den Nye Silkevej.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche indledte sin meget inspirerende og dybtgående tale med den revolution imod globalisering, som Brexit, Trumps valgsejr og Nej-resultatet i den italienske folkeafstemning udgør. Hun kom med en vurdering af potentialet

i nogle af Trumps hidtidige erklæringer og udnævnelser og gik dernæst videre med en detaljeret diskussion af de to, modstridende paradigmer, der eksisterer i verden i dag. Dernæst opløftede Helga tilhørerne med Krafft Ehrickes og Nicolaus Cusanus' skønne ideer. Hun konkluderede med en appel til de tilstedeværende om ikke at handle som tilskuere på historiens scene, men derimod, sammen med os, at gå med i kampen for det nye paradigme.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale, der varer omkring 1 time og 20 minutter, kan høres ovenover eller her:

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/helga-zepp-larouche-in-copenhagen-donald-trump-and-the-new-international-paradigm-1

En dansk oversættelse af talen kommer på torsdag.

Herefter fulgte en intens, timelang diskussion, hvor der kom spørgsmål fra alle de forskellige grupper, der var repræsenteret. Helga afsluttede mødet med at udfordre tilhørerne til at beslutte, hvad de ønsker at bruge deres liv til; hvilket mærke, som vil være til gavn for hele menneskeheden langt ud i fremtiden, ønsker de at sætte? Et udskrift af Helgas svar vil ligeledes snarest blive udlagt her på hjemmesiden.

Helgas tale og efterfølgende diskussion havde en dybtgående virkning på alle de tilstedeværende.

Diskussionen findes kun som engelsk udskrift (se nedenfor).

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English: Introductory article

Helga Zepp-LaRouche Keynotes Copenhagen Seminar on 'Donald Trump and the New International Paradigm'

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12, 2016 (EIRNS) – Today, Helga Zepp-LaRouche

was the special guest speaker at a Schiller Institute/{EIR} seminar in Copenhagen entitled, "Donald Trump and the New International Paradigm." Eight diplomats from six countries attended, including two ambassadors. There were nations from Western Europe, Southwest Asia, Western and Eastern Asia, and Africa. In addition, there were around 30 Schiller Institute members and contacts, as well as a few representatives of various Danish and international institutions.

The event was opened by the presentation of a Chinese love song performed by Feride Istogu Gillesberg and Michelle Rasmussen. Afterwards, Tom Gillesberg, the chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark, introduced Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, describing her historical role in bringing about the New Silk Road policy.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche's very inspiring, in-depth speech began with the revolution against globalization represented by the Brexit, the Trump election, and the Italian No vote. She gave an evaluation of the potential represented by some of the statements and appointments Trump has made so far, and then proceeded with a detailed discussion of the two conflicting paradigms in the world today. Zepp-LaRouche then uplifted the audience with the beautiful ideas of space scientist Krafft Ehricke and Renaissance philosopher Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. She concluded with an appeal to those present not to act as spectators on the stage of history, but engage in the battle for the new paradigm with us.

Her speech, about 80 minutes long, may be heard above, or at: https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/helga-zepp-larouche-in-copenhagen-donald-trump-and-the-new-international-paradigm-1

Afterwards, there was an intensive hour-long discussion, with questions from all of the different groups represented. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche ended by challenging the audience to decide what they want to do with their lives, what mark they will make to benefit all humanity, far into the future.

Zepp-LaRouche's speech and discussion had a profound effect on all present.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Discussion:

(There is no video or audio of the discussion period, only this transcript.)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Copenhagen December 12, 2016

Discussion

(To facilitate free discussion, the questioners are not identified, and the questions are summarized. The answers are complete.)

Question: Can we be optimistic about Trump's presidency, because he is skeptical about climate change, is for trade war with China and Mexico, opposes the free trade deals, and has called for tearing up the nuclear deal with Iran.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: I said earlier that the potentialities for change are there, but it depends, to a very large extent, upon us – what we do. When Trump got elected, my first response was, this is what I call the 'dog pull-tail, let-go feeling.' What I mean by that is that when you pull the tail of a dog, which you should never do, naturally, and you let go, the pain stops. When you pull, there is pain, and when you stop pulling, the pain goes away.

So, in a certain sense, the election of Trump was the tail let-go feeling, because we were on an immediate course toward WWII, and that was really the primary point, because if Hillary Clinton would have been elected – unfortunately, Hillary Clinton, when she was in the Obama administration, transformed from being a relatively OK person, she was never great, but in 2008, she was relatively decent, compared to what she became, because she capitulated to Obama, and when she made this terrible statement, for example, in Libya, about the murder of Gadaffi, "We came, we saw, and he died." This is

barbarism.

Her behavior in the Ben Ghazi case. There were so many things where she became worse than Obama, almost. So the immediate thing was that that big danger, that she would have continued the policies of Bush and Obama, in the confrontation with Russia and China, that that was stopped is, already, for the survival of civilization, the most important step.

Now, on these other points. Naturally, there is climate change. There is no question about it. But the question is, what is the cause of it? And the Schiller Institute had several conferences where we invited extremely important scientists who presented, beyond a doubt, that if you look at the last 500 million years in the history of the Earth, you have a continuous cycle of ice ages, of warming periods, of small ice ages, and the man-made component of climate change is absolutely negligible. It's a big fraud, for example, it's a big business. To sell CO2 omission quotas, is like selling indulgences in the Middle Ages.

Obviously, there are climate changes, and some countries which have low coasts are very much affected, but then you have to adapt to these climate changes with modern technology, and you cannot solve the problem by going to electric cars, or going to decarbonization of the world economy. This is a big fraud, and I am not saying that Trump is saying this for all the right reasons, but the idea to impose measures implied with the "great transformation" Schellnhuber is talking about – I mean these people do not want development.

We have been on this case for the last – as a matter of fact, we, the LaRouche movement, had a conception about the development of the world really starting at the end of the sixties.

I joined Mr. LaRouche because I went to China, Africa, other Asian countries, and I saw the horrible, horrible underdevelopment. So I came back from this trip, and I said, 'I have to become political, because I want to change this.' I could give you a long, long story of the many observations, because I went with a cargo ship, and when you go to these

countries with a cargo ship, you get a quite different idea than if you go on a 5-star cruise, and hotels. You see how the poverty affects people in their real lives. And I came back, and I looked at all the political movements, and I saw that LaRouche was the only one who said, 'We have to have Third World development. We have to have technology transfer. We have to alleviate this poverty.'

And we had a positive conception already in the seventies, and therefore, when the Club of Rome appeared, we immediately said, 'This is a fraud.' Because the Club of Rome said, 'There are limits to growth. We have reached equilibrium. Until the year 1972, you could develop, but now, we have reached equilibrium, and we have to have sustainable development. We have to have appropriate technology.' These notions did not exist before, because before, you had the idea of a UN Development Decade, where each decade, you would overcome the underdevelopment by qualitative jumps. And when we recognized this propaganda by the Club of Rome, we immediately said, 'This is a complete fraud,' and the people who wrote the book "Limits to Growth," Meadows and Forrester ...

Q: A followup about the Paris climate summit.

A: I would like to give you written documentation afterwards of the studies that were made by these geologists, which are, without question, the explanation of climate change is not man-made. The anthropogenic aspect of it is so miniscule. Climate change has to do with the position of the solar system in the galaxy, which goes in cycles around a certain axis, and you can see that over 500 million years, the data confirms that you have these wide changes. Greenland is called Greenland, because it was green. There used to be vineyards. You had ice ages which completely covered the Earth, and the reason why I went into this longer history, is to show how the environmentalist movement was created with the attempt to keep development down, and climate change is just another expression of the same effort.

If you look at which firms which are investing in solar parks, in wind parks, who is controlling the CO2 emission trade, you

have all the top hedge funds in London and Wall St. I can give you a lot of documentation about it, which does not mean that climate change is not real, because you have the rise of the oceans, and you have climate change, you have extreme weather, but that has been happening for hundreds of millions of years. And, on the other points you raised, obviously, from our standpoint, the cancellation of NAFTA, is a good thing, because NAFTA did not allow development for Mexico. As a matter of fact, NAFTA is the incarnation of the cheap labor production model of free trade. What you need is – especially countries which are not developed, you need protective tariffs for their own good. They have to develop a domestic market first. The booklet which I emphasized, which you should please read, “Against the Stream,” is one of many, but it is very condensed, and a very good book.

The question is, ‘What is the source of wealth?’ Is the source of wealth cheap labor, to buy cheap raw materials, produce cheaply, and sell expensive? Is that the cause of wealth? No. The only cause of wealth is the increase in the creativity of labor power. And a good government is, therefore, investing the maximum amount into education, into sponsoring the creativity of youth, of labor, and the more people in the labor force, by percentage, are engineers, scientists, the more productive the economy becomes.

And the free trade system, of which NAFTA is just one example, did exactly the opposite. China, which was part of this in the beginning – the reason why China today has so many environmental problems, like smog, like a large amount of groundwater being contaminated, is the result of the fact that China, in the beginning of its industrialization, accepted being a cheap labor production place for the U.S. and for Europe. When I was in China, even in 1971, I visited some factories which were horrible. They were absolutely horrible. The working conditions were terrible, the labor force, which produced electrical devices for radios, it was horrible. They worked for 18 hours. No health system. It was just terrible. And that is how China developed in the first phase.

But then China, with Deng Xiaoping, started to recognize that that is the wrong way. So China is now on a completely different track. They are putting the maximum emphasis on science and technology, the increase of excellence. Last year, they produced 1 million scientists. That's double of what the U.S. produced. Obviously China is a larger country, but still. What will finally be decisive is the number of people who are creative. And that is why China, right now, has the best education system, because they have understood that the source of wealth is not raw materials. Is not trade conditions. It is the creativity of their own people. And that it a good thing. If we go to a system where we have a certain amount of protectionism, to protect the development of the domestic market, it is a good thing.

There is no danger of cutting [countries off from one another], because all of these infrastructure projects are connectivity. The world will be more connected than ever before. But this whole myth of free trade is really a very bad thing. It has been coined by the people who profit from it. That's why the world is in the condition it is right now, where the rich become richer, and the poor become poorer. The middle class is being destroyed all over the world. And I would really like to communicate with you so that we can deepen this dialogue.

On the Iran thing, I don't think he will break it, but that is my hope. I don't know.

So, I'm not saying he's a — as I said, Baron von Knigge would get a heart attack when he hears Trump's speeches, but the world was in such a grip of evil, satanic evil, that it is a good thing that there is a break, and the unfortunate thing, is that Europe is still in this grip.

You can see it. Von der Leyen, the German Defense Secretary, had the funniest reaction. The day after the election of Trump, she said 'I am deeply shocked,' about this election result, because nobody thought this would happen. Now, this same lady is now parading in Saudi Arabia with Crown Prince Bin Salman Al Saud, and she isn't shocked. So, I don't know

what's wrong with her. I think that that would be a good place to be shocked, or not even go there.

So, I have come to the conclusion that a lot of the Europeans who react this way to the defeat of Hillary, are obeying another power in their head, and that power I call The British Empire, which is still in place, and it dominates Europe, and that is why they feel – I was asking myself, how come all of these politicians are so arrogant towards the new president of the U.S.? Because they were the boot-lickers of Washington until yesterday, and they would immediately do everything Washington would say and do, so I asked myself, 'Where is this sudden self-assertedness coming from?' And the only explanation I came up with, was to say, they must have an idea that there is another power which is more powerful than Trump, otherwise, they wouldn't have this sudden arrogance.

And it is the British, because you will see tomorrow, because tomorrow, there will be a federal press conference in Berlin, where a number of people will present their contribution to the German chairmanship of the G-20, which will take place in July in Hamburg. This will be Joachim Schellnhuber, the head of the WBGU (German Advisory Council on Global Change), this is the scientific advisory organization advising the German government. He put out this paper about 'the great transformation,' which we wrote about. You can look in the archive. He is the head of the idea of a decarbonization of the world economy.

Now, if you decarbonize the world economy, without having fusion, that would be one thing, to have fusion power in place. Then you can talk about getting rid of fossil fuels, but without having fusion, and being against nuclear energy, fission, it means that you will reduce the world's population to 1 billion or less, because there is a direct correlation between the energy-flux-density, and the number of people you can maintain. Schellnhuber said that the carrying capacity of the Earth is maximum 1 billion people. He didn't say that he wants to do with the 6 billion who are already there. If he would be consequent, he should hop away from this planet.

And they will announce a sinister plan, to try to use the fact that many countries have environmental problems, to sneak in their anti-development programs. People should not be naïve, because not everybody thinks that population growth is a good thing. There are many people who think that each human being is a parasite, destroying nature. That is the image of man which many people have. The greenies, for example.

We look at it in a different way. We think that the more people you have, the greater longevity you can have, division of labor, and a modern scientific society needs many people with a long life span. Because if you are in the Third World, and you die, and you have an average life expectancy of 40 years, or less, you cannot have scientists, because the production of a scientist takes 30-35 years, and if people then die right away, then you can't have a modern society.

So the more creative people you have, the better. Each human being is an incredible addition, because we are creative.

Tom Gillesberg: Schellnhuber, for his services, was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE), and for him, he personally has said, that the highpoint of his existence was that the British Queen, personally, gave him the Order of the British Empire, for his efforts to reduce the possibility for mankind's survival, you could say, so it is connected with what you said.

Q: This is the best speech I have ever heard in my life.

Is this a second American Revolution, and will the Federal Reserve, which is privately owned, be closed down, and will money be created for the benefit of all people, and not just the private Fed?

A: I don't know, because, as I said, there are so many unknowns about Trump, and what he will do, and how it will play out. All I can say is, if Trump does not fulfill his promises, the same people who caused his election, will topple him. Because I don't think that this process, which is now underway, where ordinary people have just had it – If you think about the declaration of Independence, it has this formulation that you will not bring down a government system

for light reasons, but, if for a long time, the common good is being violated, I don't know the exact text, then, people have the right and duty to replace this government with a rightful one, and that idea I call natural law.

It's the same idea that Friedrich Schiller had in Wilhelm Tell. This is a play he wrote, which takes place in Switzerland. There, the Hapsburg oligarch is also trampling on the rights of the Swiss people, then they unite with the Rütli Oath. There is this beautiful formulation which says, 'When the rights of people are trampled upon, they have the right to reach out to the stars, and take from the stars those rights which are eternally embedded in these stars. (I am not saying it as beautifully as Schiller does.)

If you compare these two texts, the Declaration of Independence, and the Rütli Oath from Schiller's play, they are almost identical, and it's very clear that Schiller was inspired by the American Revolution when he wrote that play, because in his plays, there are many ideas which resonate with the American Revolution, and he actually wanted to immigrate, at one point, to America.

So I think that if Trump turns out to be another fraudster, which we don't know yet, I think that this process of revolt will continue, because I only mentioned some elements.

I could mention that there are many countries now in realignment. for example, the Philippines, Duterte. This was supposed to be the playground for the conflict with China in the South China Sea. Now Duterte sent his Defense Secretary, Lorenzana, to Russia and China, to buy weapon systems from Russia and China, and to establish a friendship with China, and he said, 'The Philippines is no longer the colony of the U.S.'

Then you have Japan, which was the junior partner of the U.S. in the Pacific. Abe went to Sochi, meeting with Putin. In three days from now, Putin will go to Japan to have a state visit. They are talking about a peace treaty between Russia and Japan.

All of these are new alignments. There is a shift in the

strategic situation, and I don't think that that shift can be reversed.

Q: About Russia hacking the U.S. election. Why doesn't the U.S. have anti-hacking measures? Can you explain that?

A: I cannot explain that, for the same reason that I cannot explain why the NSA is surveilling everyone, all their phones, their communications, worldwide. They can observe all of these things, but they don't know about terrorism. They don't know about drug trafficking. They don't know about money laundering. Either their system is not so good, or they are looking in the wrong direction. I can't answer your question.

Q: Will the result of the Brexit be positive for Europe, to enable continental Europe to become stronger, and to improve cooperation with the eastern parts of Europe?

A: I think that the EU is not functioning, and I think it is not just the Brexit. The "No" in Italy is a reflection of the same dynamic. Now you have Gentiloni, the new prime minister, and they will probably go for new elections. Right now, in the polls, you have the 5 Star Party leading. If they win, and form the new government, they have already said that they would leave the EU, and leave the Euro, and, in a certain sense, it is not functioning.

The reason I was against the introduction of the Euro from the beginning, was because we said that it cannot function. You cannot have a European currency union in something which is not an optimal economic space. You cannot put advanced industry together with an agrarian country, with completely different tax laws, pension laws, and you don't want a political union, because Europe is not a people. You don't have a European people. I don't know what the Danes are saying. I don't know what is in the Danish newspapers. The people of Slovenia have no inkling of what is happening in Alsace-Lorraine, and so forth, and so on. You don't have a European people. Esperanto doesn't function. You have 28 nations, 28 histories, 28 cultures.

That doesn't mean that you can't work together. I think that the idea of Charles de Gaulle to work together as an alliance

between perfectly sovereign fatherlands, that is a correct idea. And all these fatherlands can adopt a joint mission, like to develop Africa, or other things.

I just think that this European Union is not going to stay forever.

Q: (followup) Will it be easier for Germany and France to promote this development, as the leading countries?

A: Everybody says that Germany is the biggest beneficiary of globalization, the EU, and the Euro, but that's not really true, because, if you look at it more closely, then you can say that since the introduction of the Euro, the domestic market of Germany has completely stagnated. And the number of people who became poorer has increased.

Q: (followup) What about regarding the dialogue with Russia.

A: Oh yes, that would be much easier.

I do not think that this EU bureaucracy is capable of reform, because by their self-understanding, they are the local pro-consuls of this empire, and I think that it would be much better if Germany, France, and other countries have individual relations. And I don't think that – this whole idea that you need a European Empire to compete with Russia and China and other emerging countries – The EU, by definition, is an empire. They have said it themselves. Robert Cooper, who has some kind of advisory function [currently serving as EU Special Advisor with regard to Myanmar], he said that the EU is the fastest expanding empire in history. It's a bad idea.

And the Russians for – I noticed this since the beginning of the year 2000, that the Russians did not make a difference anymore between the EU and NATO. They said that it's the same thing. And it is the same thing.

Q: You said that the One Belt, One Road was stripped of commercial interests from the Chinese side, as opposed to the IMF, World Bank. On what basis do you say that it is less interest-driven than the Bretton Woods institutions?

A: Well, because, the question is not that I'm saying that China is perfect. I'm not saying that. But when you look at anything, you have to look at the vector of development, is it

going upward, or is it going downward? And from that standpoint, I had the advantage that I was in China in 1971, which was in the middle of the Cultural Revolution. This was so different than China today.

The Cultural Revolution was horrible for the people. The Red Guards would take people out of their homes, put them in jail, send them to the countryside, and people were distraught.

And now, people in China are happy. If you talk to students, or to young people, they are optimistic. They say, 'Oh. I will do this in the future. I have these plans.' I talked to a group of students in Lanzhou two years ago, and they said, 'We will go to Africa. We will develop Africa.' I have never heard a German student say this. Yeah, when I was a student, but that's a long time ago.

I think that it is very worthwhile to read the speeches of Xi Jinping. There is a book, "The Governance of China," but that only has about 60 speeches, and there are many, many more. For example, you should read the speeches he gave when he went to France, to Germany, and to India.

For example, when he went to India, he made a speech which was really incredible, because he said that he loved Indian culture from his early youth, and then he gave so many examples of the high points of Indian culture, the Gupta period, the Upanishads, the Vedic writings, Rabindranath Tagore, many predicates which prove that he really knows what he is talking about. He is not just one of these politicians who have a PR advisor about how to make nice bubbles in your speeches, but you could really see that he means it. And the same for Germany. He came to Germany and he emphasized Schubert and Heine, things which I also appreciate about Germany, and he did the same thing in France.

And I don't think that the Chinese leadership would agree with me when I say this, but I think that they are less communist than Confucians. They probably would not admit that, because they are officially the Communist Party, and that's OK, but, I come from Trier, and Trier is the birthplace of Karl Marx, so I have studied Karl Marx, and I think that they are still

socialist, or communist, or whatever, but they always said that they are communist with Chinese characteristics, and these Chinese characteristics are Confucianism.

And the Confucian idea of man is lifelong learning, lifelong perfection, that everyone should be a Jinzi, a wise man, a noble man, and Confucius said, if the government is bad, then the Jinzi, these wise people, should replace the government. Also the idea that you have to have an harmonious development, starting with the family, continuing in the nation, and then, larger, among the nations.

China is the only country that has not made wars of aggression, colonial wars, in its 5,000 years of history. It was invaded many times, the Opium War, and things like that, but China is not an aggressive nation, at all.

And if you look at what they are doing in practice, the IMF and the World Bank have prevented Third World development, and China is going from one country to the next, building science cities, helping with space cooperation, bringing in developing countries in the most advanced areas of science, in order to not prevent their development. I think this is a completely different approach.

I think that the Chinese have come up with a new model of government, which I have not seen in any place in Europe, the U.S. ever, and it's a model which is overcoming geopolitics, which is, if you say, 'I have a win-win for cooperation. Everybody can join.' Then, if everyone joins, then you have overcome geopolitics.

And geopolitics is the one thing that caused two world wars, and in the age of thermonuclear weapons, we cannot have geopolitics anymore. So I think that these are very important differences.

Sure, China has its own interests. Win-win means that China also has an interest. China has advantages, but, for example, if you ask people from Africa, 'Would you rather have deals where China gets raw materials for long periods of time, but they build infrastructure for Africans.' They like that much better than Europeans who come and say, 'Oh, you should obey

democracy,' and do nothing.

Q: Statement about Chinese infrastructure projects in Morocco. Both are winners, as opposed to projects 20 years ago run by other countries. The Chinese there have learned Arabic. The projects have greatly reduced the travel time. They have a different perspective than the French, and Europeans had.

Tom Gillesberg: Do you have final remarks?

A: I would just say that people should not just believe, or not believe, what I am saying, but take an active attitude to try to find out what the truth is, for themselves. Because the world is not helped by replacing one ideology by another. The only way you can be certain, is that you become a truth-seeking person yourself. Because the whole question about what went wrong, is that people forgot what it is to be an honest truth-seeking person, taking the truth not as something you reach finally, but something you always improve.

Schiller had this beautiful writing about universal history, where he said that the philosophical mind is the first one to take his own system apart, to put it together more perfectly again.

I think that that quality – and, also, we had two days ago in Berlin, a very important event, which was also about the dialogue of cultures, and every – we had a very important presentation, which you can soon see on our webpage, where we had a double bass player who spoke about the importance of Wilhelm Furtwängler as a conductor, and he gave some musical examples, and he compared the performances of Furtwängler with some modern conductors, and the difference is so unbelievable. The music of Furtwängler is transparent. It is beautiful. It is absolutely overwhelmingly uplifting, and many of the other conductors are just playing along, with no respect for what the composition is.

And he really described, with many quotes from Furtwängler, that what is needed is this inner quality of truthfulness. That you don't fake it, because if you're not truthful – for example, you cannot recite poetry, if you're not truthful. You cannot sing beautifully, if you're not truthful. Sure, you can

sing brilliantly, you can do all kinds of tricks, and it impresses people, but to really produce art, you have to be truthful. You have to try to understand the poetical idea, the musical idea. You have to step back with your ego behind what the composer or the poet wrote. And that's what is wrong with modern theater. In Regietheater, they just say, 'I don't care what Schiller wrote, or what Shakespeare wrote. I just make my modern interpretation. I put Harley Davidson's into Shakespeare, and it doesn't matter.' And that is not art.

And I think the question is, 'What do you do with your life?' That is really the question. Are you becoming a creative person, devoted to that with your life, you contribute to enable mankind to move on a little step further, and become better.

Or, are you just eating three tons of caviar, and have 3,000 Porsches. And then, when you die, they write on your gravestone, 'He/she ate three tons of caviar, and had 3,000 Porsches,' and that was it.

No, you should try to be an honest person, trying to make human society better with what you do. And, once you do that, you become happy. Then you are free. This inner freedom, is what you should try to find. And that is the only way that we will win that battle. It's not Trump. It is, can we get enough people to be innerly free.

And then we win.

End of discussion

**RADIO SCHILLER den 28.
november 2016:**

Ny dansk regering//Forsøg på at underminere Trump// Kinesisk og russisk teknologisk samarbejde med udviklingslande

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Lyd:

Schiller Instituttet mobiliserer danskerne på Folkemødet på Bornholm: Rejser spørgsmålet om Atomkrig og Udmeldelse af NATO!

Schiller Instituttet i Danmark mobiliserer i disse dage på Folkemødet på Bornholm for at stoppe atomkrig. ... En vigtig begivenhed, hvor vi fik mulighed for at intervenere, var ved det Danske Forsvarsakademi. Titlen på deres begivenhed var "Det danske Forsvar i det nye NATO – henimod Topmødet i juli!" Blandt talerne var det danske militærs repræsentant ved NATO, den permanente danske ambassadør til NATO og en militærforsker

fra Københavns Universitet. Der var kun ét eneste hovedbudskab, nemlig, at 'Rusland må inddæmmes på grund af sine "aggressive" handlinger, og Kina er ligeledes en problemnation, der skal håndteres. Vi stillede det første spørgsmål og sagde, at NATO bør opløses; at Danmark bør forlade NATO og undgå atomkrig, og at vi i stedet bør samarbejde med Rusland og Kina, samt acceptere en multipolær verden.

18. juni 2016 – Schiller Instituttet i Danmark mobiliserer i disse dage på Folkemødet på Bornholm for at stoppe atomkrig. Folkemødet er en stor politisk begivenhed, hvor alle partier, ministerier, hovedmedier, universiteter, dansk industri, militæret og mange andre institutioner er samlet til 4 dages debatter, diskussioner m.m. Omkring 30-40.000 mennesker fra hele Danmark kommer til dette Folkemøde.

Schiller Instituttet i Danmark deltager med 4 personer. Vi bærer kropsplakater, der siger "Atomkrig? Danmark ud af NATO nu!" på den ene side og "Win-Win med BRIKS, ikke krig og økonomisk kollaps" på den anden. Vi uddeler vores danske Nyhedsorientering og vores internationale NATO-folder til folk, og vi taler med folk, vi møder på gaden eller ved interventioner!

Der var en begivenhed med den britiske og den polske ambassadør til Danmark, om betydningen af NATO. Vi uddelte vores litteratur ved begivenheden og skabte en hel del opmærksomhed om atomkrig med vores kropsskilte. Debatten var styret på forhånd, og man kunne ikke stille spørgsmål. Den britiske ambassadør gik så langt som til at sige, at Rusland udgjorde et truende imperium, der må stoppes! Vores litteratur blev godt modtaget af publikum, og vi havde mange diskussioner.

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Mere rapportering fra Folkemødet er på vej.

Se: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1634726746777458/?fref=ts>

1. del: POLITISK ORIENTERING den 12. maj 2016: Forvent det uventede. Se også 2. del.

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video:

2. del:

Lyd:

Om rumindustriens muligheder. Astronaut Andreas Mogensen, EIR-interview.

**EIR-videointerview med astronaut
Andreas Mogensen efter konferencen
på Christiansborg, om
rumindustriens muligheder, 2. maj
2016**

***EIR:** Hvordan ser du samarbejdet med Kina, og deres ambitiøse program?*

***Mogensen:** Vi samarbejder også med Kina hos ESA; de bliver en vigtig samarbejdspartner i fremtiden. De er så bare ikke i dag en del af samarbejdet bag Rumstationen. Men vi håber da på, i hvert fald fra europæisk side, at få etableret et samarbejde, og jeg også, at der er en god chance for, at vi en dag ser en europæisk astronaut ombord på den næste, kinesiske rumstation. Hør mere.*

Se også:

Optagelser fra konferencen på Christiansborg den 2. maj 2016, om rumindustriens muligheder, inkl. astronaut Andreas Mogensen

Optagelser fra konferencen på Christiansborg den 2. maj 2016 om Rumindustriens muligheder inkl. astronaut Andreas Mogensen

Schiller Instituttets optagelse.

Se også EIR's og Schiller Instituttets kort interview med Andreas Mogensen efter konferencen. (kommer senere)

1. del:

2. del:

Program:

Ordstyrer: Helge Sander

15.00 MF Orla Hav byder velkommen

15.03 praktiske forhold ved ordstyrer Helge Sander

15.05 rumlovens perspektiver. Ulla Tørnæs.

15.13 Andreas Mogensen præsenteres

15.15 indlæg under overskriften "de industrielle muligheder indenfor rumfart".

15.25 Niels Buus, Gomspace Aalborg.

15.30 Peter Sloth, kontoret for Rum, uddannelses- og forskningsministeriet.

15.35 Charlotte Rønhof, Dansk Industri (erstattet af en anden fra DI)

15.30 Torben Andersen Lindhardt, Dansk Metal.

15.45 Morten Bødskov, MF Socialdemokraterne, formand for Erhvervsudvalget

15.50 Jakob Engel-Schmidt, MF Venstre, i Uddannelses- og Forskningsudvalget

15.55 der indsamles spørgsmål til Andreas Mogensen.

16.00 Andreas Mogensen besvarer indsamlede spørgsmål stillede af Helge Sander.

Ambassadør Taksøe-Jensen svarer på Schiller Instituttets spørgsmål under præsentationen på Københavns Universitet om sin udredning af dansk udenrigspolitik

(Desværre kom videobilledet ikke frem p.g.a. en teknisk fejl, men der er lyd.)

Ambassadør Peter Taksøe-Jensen præsenterede sin udredning af dansk udenrigspolitik på Københavns Universitet den 2. maj

2016. Schiller Instituttet stillede et spørgsmål, om at i stedet for at betragte Rusland som værende på den anden side, at vi burde samarbejde med Rusland og Kina, om at forlænge Silkevejen til Mellemøsten og Afrika, som en måde at forhindre terror, flygtninge, og en ustabil område. Ambassadør Taksø-Jensen svarede således:

Jeg synes ikke – det er svært at ikke være glade for, at der er ført en fast politik overfor Rusland, når Rusland har besluttet sig for at ændre den europæiske sikkerhedsordning. Så at slå ind på et samarbejdspolitik nu, det vil ikke føre frem til, tror jeg, at vi vil få et mere sikkert eller stabil Europa end den politik vi har ført både i NATO og EU, og hvor Danmark har bakket fuldt op om det.

Men idéen om at prøve at udbrede vores samarbejde med Kina, og prøve at bygge økonomiske udvikling, og opbygge Silkevejen, det synes jeg bestemt giver mening, fordi hvis vi kikker på hvad der har bragt flest mennesker ud af fattigdommen, så har det været økonomisk vækst, og det synes jeg da er noget vi kan bidrage med, som en del af vores formål. Det har også den positive afledte effekt at det også er [på denne måde] at vi bekæmper fattigdom.

Den Nye Silkevej og Irans rolle:

Afskrift af Hr. Abbas Rasoulis tale til

Schiller Instituttets of EIR's seminar på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016

Kommer senere på dansk.

Abbas Rasouli, the First Secretary at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Denmark: Address to {EIR}-Schiller Institute
Seminar "Extend the New Silk Road to the Middle East and Africa"
April 18, 2016

THE SILK ROAD AND THE IRAN FACTOR

ABBAS RASOULI: In 2013 China proposed to build an "economic belt along the Silk Road," a trans-Eurasian project spanning from the Pacific Ocean to the Central Asian countries all the way to Europe.

The New Silk Road already have momentum. In early 2015 China announced \$62 billion of its foreign exchange reserves will be made available to the three state-owned policy banks that will finance the expansion of the new Silk Road.

Beyond Central Asia the economic belt along the Silk Road can also provide the vehicle for China's expansion of its trade

relations with both the Middle East and Europe. And here is when

the Iran link comes into the equation.

In February 2016 a freight train from Yiwu in China's

eastern Zhejiang province arrived in Tehran. The China-Iran “Silk

Road train” is a part of the overland component of China’s One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative.

The train used the existing rail links from China through Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan before entering Iran. It took the train just 14 days to cover the roughly 10,399 km long journey to

Tehran whereas ferrying cargo via the sea from Shanghai, which lies 300 km north of Yiwu, to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas takes 45 days in comparison.

It is expected that construction of new high-speed rail links through Central Asia will enable trains carrying goods to

run further on to European markets. Besides facilitating Sino-Iran trade, these railway lines will contribute to Iran’s emergence as an important Eurasian trade hub. Iran will thus be

integrated more into the economies of East and Central Asia as well as Europe.

Bilateral trade between Iran and China grew from \$4 billion in 2003 to \$53 billion in 2013. In January 2016, during the visit

of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Iran, the two sides agreed to

increase trade to \$600 billion over the coming decade. So the operation of this railway link will prove an important factor in

the development of trade between Iran and the countries along this economic belt.

The important thing about the Iran corridor is that existing road and rail links between China, Central Asia and Iran only needs to be modernized whereas some parts or all of the other corridors have to be constructed from scratch, each with their own security and geographical challenges.

The Yiwu-Tehran railway is just one of the many projects that enhance regional connectivity, bringing together China,

Central Asia, the Persian Gulf and West Asia.

India, has also been eyeing overland access via Iran to Central Asian and European markets too. In this connection the North-South Transport Corridor (NSTC), a multi-modal trade transport network that includes sea and rail transport from India

via Iranian ports on the Persian Gulf to as far as the Baltic Sea

via Russia, was initiated by Russia, India and Iran in September

2000 to establish transportation networks among the member states

and to enhance connectivity with the land-locked region of Central Asia. Among the few routes in this corridor the Mumbai-Chahbahar or Bandar Abbas (Persian Gulf)-Anzali-Astara (Iran Caspian Sea)-Astara (Azerbaijan)-Baku-Russia-Kazakhstan is

receiving much attention. With the completion of this route Iran

will emerge as another important transit hub in the Asia-Europe

trade giving India overland access to Europe as well.

Of the 1500 km Bandar Abbas-Bandar-Anzali railway link only 50 km remains to be completed, but the 164 km Anzali-Astara link

is still at negotiation stage. A working group made up of India,

Iran, Azerbaijan and Russia has been formed to look into raising

finance to construct the Anzali-Astara (Iran)-Astara (Azerbaijan)

railway connection. All parties appreciate the urgency of moving

this project forward and as recently as last week, Russia, Azerbaijan and Iran agreed to speed up the project.

The North-South corridor, when completed, is expected to significantly reduce the time of cargo transport from India to

Central Asia and Russia. At present, it takes about 40 days to ship goods from Mumbai in India to Moscow. The new route will be

able to cut this time to 14 days.

The primary objective of the NSTC project is to reduce costs in terms of time and money over the traditional route currently

being used between Russia, Central Asia, Iran and India. With improved transport connectivity their respective bilateral trade

volumes are most likely to increase tremendously. According to various studies the route, once fully operational, will be at least 30% cheaper and 40% shorter than the current traditional route.

Though every country is important in any transport chain, Iran, neighbor with 15 countries, is not only a hub for distribution to the neighboring countries of about 400 million but has the added advantage of being a strong economy between giants at each end of these corridors namely China, India, Russia

and Europe.

Some of the economic advantages of Iran are:

- * The 18th largest economy in the world by purchasing power parity (ppp);
- * A diversified economy with a broad industrial base;
- * Resource-rich economy;
- * Labor-rich economy;
- * Young and educated population;
- * Large domestic market;
- * An increasingly sophisticated infrastructure and human capital base providing the foundation for an emerging knowledge-based economy.
- * A market of 80 million with easy access to another market of 400 million.

In a global world where international trade is taking on greater significance, transport costs and delivery time are two

of the most important factors in the choice of the mode and route of transporting goods.

The completion and modernization of the North-South and East-West Transport corridors will cut transport costs and delivery time thereby enhancing trade between East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Middle East and Europe.

Et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden: Afskrift af Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale til seminaret på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016

Kommer senere på dansk.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche Addresses Seminar in Copenhagen,
April 18, 2016 [unproofed draft]

We Need a New Paradigm for Humanity

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, thank you very much for this kind introduction.

Dear Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would like to start my presentation with showing you a point of view which may

be unusual to discuss the strategic situation, but I think it is quite adequate.

This is a time-lapse video where you can actually have a view from space. This is the kind of view normally only astronauts, cosmonauts, taikonauts have. They all come back from their space

travel with the idea that there is only one humanity, and that our planet, which is very beautiful and blue; however, it is very

small in a very large solar system and an even larger galaxy, not

to mention the billion galaxies out there in our universe.

With that view comes, naturally, the question of the future.

Where should mankind be in 100 years from now, in a 1000 years,

in 10,000 years? Well, you have to exercise your power of imagination. In 10,000 years, we probably are well beyond having

colonized the Moon, we have completed very successful Mars missions, we will have a much, much better understanding about our solar system, our galaxy, and we will have gotten a much deeper understanding about the principle of our universe.

Just think, that it took 100 years before modern science could confirm that Einstein's conception about gravitational waves was correct. Ten thousand years of the past human history

has brought tremendous progress. But just think that this growth

can go on, exponentially. And since there is no limit to the creativity and perfectibility of the human species, in 10,000 years we can have a wonderful world.

So, let's look from that view, into the future, to the present, to have the right perspective.

Yesterday, the {New York Times}, in the Sunday edition, had an article saying "The Race Escalates for the Latest Class of Nuclear Arms," portraying in detail that the United States,

and

Russia, and China are developing new generations of smaller and

less destructive nuclear weapons, which would make them more useable. They quote in the article James Clapper, the Director of

the National Intelligence of the United States, that the world has now entered a new Cold War spiral, where, basically, totally

different laws and rules govern, than it used to be the case with

Mutual Assured Destruction.

The previous NATO doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction proceeded from the assumption that the destructive power of nuclear weapons is so horrible, because it will lead to the annihilation of the human race, that nobody in their right mind

would ever use it. And therefore, it was a deterrence that these

weapons would never be used.

This is now no longer valid. What they are now discussing, openly, on the front page of the {New York Times}, is that what

we, for a very long time, only we and a few of military experts,

have said, namely, that these modernized tactical nuclear weapons, like the B12-61, in combination with stealth bombers, with hypersonic missiles, can actually lead to the winning of a

nuclear war.

Ted Postol and Hans Kristensen, very respected military analysts, have detailed at great lengths, why the idea of a limited nuclear war is completely ludicrous, and it is the nature

of the difference between thermonuclear weapons and conventional

weapons, that once you enter a nuclear exchange, that it is

the
logic of such a war that all weapons will be used, and that
will
be the end of mankind. We are closer to that possibility than
most people dare to even consider, because if they would, they
would not remain so passive as they are now.
This is why I want to make emphatically the point—and this
is the purpose of conducting meetings like this seminar and
many
other conferences we are engaged in—that we have reached a
point
in human history where geopolitics must be superseded with a
completely new paradigm. And that is why I started with the
view
from space. We need a new paradigm, basically saying goodbye
to
the very idea of geopolitics, which has caused two world wars
in
the 20th century. That new paradigm must be completely
different
than that which is governing the world today.
We have, right now, rising tensions in the South China Sea.
Policymakers and the neighboring countries are extremely
worried
about what will happen in the period between now and the trial
in
The Hague. You have the largest maneuver around North and
South
Korea right now, where people in the region are extremely
worried
that the slightest provocation could lead to an exchange of
nuclear weapons.
You have the NATO expansion up to the Russian border.
Countries like Poland and Lithuania are asking to have these
modernized nuclear weapons located on their territory, even
that
makes them prime targets.

The United States is continuing to build the anti-ballistic missile system which, supposedly, was against Iranian missiles,

but after the P5+1 agreement has been reached, it is obvious this

was always a pretext and the aim was always to take out the second strike capability of Russia.

Then you have the entire region of Southwest Asia, still being a terrible destruction and consequence of failed wars.

North Africa is exploding. You have new incidents between NATO and Russia, all of a sudden in the Baltic Sea, which was, up to

now, a calm region where there are no conflicts, or, there have

been no conflicts.

In the Middle East briefing, discussing President Obama's trip to Riyadh on the 21st of this month, they say that this trip

will open up a new page of NATO in the relationship to the Middle

East, that what Obama will try to establish is a new relationship

between NATO and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

So, we have a situation where the {New York Times}, also yesterday, and I'm quoting these papers to say that these are not

some opinions of us, but this is now the public discussion, that

what is really at stake in the South China Sea is not so much the

fight around some uninhabited reefs and cliffs, or some tiny islands, but it is the American effort to halt China's rise.

And

not only China's rise, but that of Asia. China, Asia arising; the

trans-Atlantic region is in decline.

Just now, we are heading towards a new financial crisis, and

all signs are, that we are going into the same kind of crash like

2008. Already since the beginning of this year, \$50 billion corporate defaults were taking place, which is on the same level

like what happened in 2009.

What the United States is trying to assert under this conditions, where the trans-Atlantic world is in decline or marching towards collapse, to insist that nevertheless a unipolar

world must be maintained. The problem is, that unipolar world, effectively, no longer exists. But still, what carries American

policy to the present day, is the Project for the New American Century, the so-called Wolfowitz Doctrine, which is a neocon idea

which says that no country and no group of countries should ever

be allowed to challenge the power position of the United States.

In the age of thermonuclear weapons, the insistence to maintain a

non-tenable world order could very quickly lead to the annihilation of civilization.

It is a fact: China has made an economic miracle in the last 30 years which is absolutely breathtaking. And it is continuing,

despite all the media rumors about China's economic collapse.

India has by now the largest growth rate in the world; it's above

7%. Many other Asian countries have explicitly formulated the goal for themselves to be developed countries in a few years. The

Chinese economy right now is rebounding. They just announced that

in the next five years China is going to import \$10 trillion worth of imports. They will invest \$600 billion worth of

investments abroad. Every day 10,000 new firms are being created in China.

So, if you look at the development, especially since President Xi Jinping announced in September, 2013 in Kazakhstan,

that the New Silk Road, the One Belt One Road, is put on the agenda. In the Two and a half years since that time, more than sixty nations have joined with China in this development. They have created the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road; these nations have created a whole set of alternative economic-financial institutions, such as the AIIB, which, despite

massive pressure from the United States not to do so, immediately

was joined by sixty founding members. The New Development Bank also started just now its functioning. The New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the Shanghai Cooperation Bank, and

many more. All of these were created because the IMF and the World Bank had not invested in the urgently required infrastructure.

These banks are now engaged in very, very impressive, large projects. For example: China invested \$46 billion in the China-Pakistan corridor. When President Xi Jinping recently went

to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iran, consequently Iran, fool-heartedly, declared that they are now part of the One Belt

One Road, New Silk Road development. Greece is now talking about

that after China is investing in the Port of Piraeus, that Greece

will be the bridge between China and Europe. The 16+1, that is the East and Central European countries, just declared that they

absolutely want to participate in China helping to build a

fast

train system in these countries. Those projects which the EU has

not bid, China is now building. Part of it is, for example, the

Elbe-Oder-Danube Canal, which will connect the waterways of these

countries. When President Xi recently was in the Czech Republic,

President Zeman announced that the "Golden City" of Prague will

be the gateway between the Silk Road and Europe. Also, Austria and Switzerland are now fully on board and see the benefits of their country's joining with the New Silk Road.

When President Xi Jinping at the APEC meeting in October 2014 offered to President Obama to cooperate in all of these projects in a "win-win" perspective, he not only proposed economic cooperation, but he put on the agenda a completely new

model of international relations exactly designed to overcome geopolitics. The new model is supposed to be based on the respect

for sovereignty, non-interference into the internal affairs of the other country, respect for the different social system the other country chooses to adopt. It would really be, in a certain

sense, a fulfillment of the principles which are laid out in the

UN Charter anyway.

How was the Western response? Very, very ambiguous. The United States in spite of this, never really responded to President Xi's offer. They keep insisting on an unipolar world.

For example, in the TPP, like in the TTIP for Europe, it is said

very, very clearly, the U.S. sets the rules of trade for Asia and

not China. Recently, the American Defense Secretary Ash Carter, and also NATO commander General Breedlove, declared the enemies #1 of the United States are, first, Russia, second, China, third, Iran, fourth North Korea, and only fifth terrorism. Now that is in spite of the fact that many other statesmen, such as United States Secretary of State John Kerry and Foreign Minister Steinmeier, and many others, have recently also stated, that all crucial problems of the world cannot be solved without the cooperation of Russia, and China. For example, the P5+1 agreement with Iran, would never have come into being without a constructive role of {both} Russia and China . Without Putin's very intelligent intervention in the military situation in Syria, this situation could not have come to the potential of a political solution. Also, apart from the military pressure, there is massive pressure on the new institutions such as the AIIB and the New Development Bank, to {not} be outside of the casino economy but to follow the "international standards." Now, in these times of the Panama Papers, of the various LIBOR scandals, of the money laundering of many of these banks, it is a sort of laughable thing, what should be these "international standards" of the Western financial system. Now, let's be realistic. At the IMF/ World Bank meeting which just concluded in Washington over the weekend, behind the scenes there was complete panic, but nobody dared to speak about

it openly, behind the scenes people were talking, what former IMF boss Strauss-Kahn has said repeatedly, publicly, that we are

heading towards the "perfect political storm." That if one of the too-big-to-fail banks collapses, it will lead to a crisis much, much worse than 2008.

At the recent Davos Economic Forum, the former chief economist of the BIS William White said that the world system is

so utterly overindebted, that there are two roads only possible:

Either you have an orderly writeoff of the debt, like in the religious Jubilee, so that you just say "these debts are not payable," and you write them off, or it will come to a disorderly collapse.

Now, the situation is all the more urgent, because unlike 2008 when everyone was talking about the "tools" of the central

bank, like interest rate reduction, rescue packages, bailouts, all of these tools don't function any more. As a matter of fact,

when the competition for more zero interest rate, or even negative interest rate, when into high gear in the last month, when, for example, the Bank of Japan or the central bank of Norway, or the ECB declared a zero interest rate policy, or even

a negative interest rate policy, it boomeranged! It had the opposite effect: Rather than leading to more investment, in the

real economy, it led to a deflationary escalation of the collapse.

When Mario Draghi, the chief of the ECB, recently announced, "yeah, yeah, we have a discussion about helicopter money."

And

Ben Bernanke echoed it and said, "yes, now we need helicopter money," meaning electronic printing of {endless} amounts of

worthless money, virtual money, they de facto announced that the trans-Atlantic financial system is absolutely in the last phase.

Because after helicopter money comes only evaporation.

But this is only the most obvious of the crises. Another one, which is in a different domain, but equally systemic is the

refugee crisis in Europe. Now, I supported Chancellor Merkel when she initially said, we can manage that, we can give refuge

to these people, and for the first time, I was saying "this woman is doing the right thing." I know there was a lot of international criticism, but she acted on the basis of the Geneva

Convention on refugees, but it was the right thing to do. But the reactions from the other European countries, revealed an underlying, basic flaw of the EU, a flaw which was not caused by

the refugees, but it was revealed by the first serious challenge,

that in the EU, as it has been conceptualized in the Maastricht

Treaty going up to the Lisbon Treaty, there is no unity, there is

no solidarity; and with the collapse of the Schengen agreement which allows free travel within the internal borders of the EU,

the closing of the so-called Balkan routes, to prevent refugees

from coming, the basis for the European common currency is also

gone, because without the Schengen agreement, the possibility to

have the euro last is extremely dubious.

Now, with the recent response by the EU to basically have a deal with Turkey, I mean, this is beyond the bankruptcy of the

whole EU policy if you can top it. At a point when the Russian UN Ambassador Vitaly Churkin, presented the UN Security Council with evidence that the Turkish government, is continuing up to the present day to supply ISIS with weapons and other logistical means, to then say, we pay Turkey EU6 billion, for what? To have them receive refugees; and Amnesty International has already said, there is no guarantee that these people will be protected, but rather that Turkey is sending them back to the war zones, like Syria, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. So, if you look at the pictures of Idomeni, where the Macedonian police are using tear gas against refugees who are absolutely desperate; if you look at the fact that Greece is now, rather than having refugee camps which would somehow process these unfortunate human beings, they have, on pressure of the EU, been turned into detention centers. Pope Francis was just in Lesbos, together with the Greek Patriarch Bartholomew, and this Patriarch said, the present EU policy on the refugee crisis, is the completely bankruptcy of Europe. The Doctors Without Borders left their job in Greece, because they said they cannot be accomplices to the murderous policy of detention, where the police decide who is a patient and not doctors. Instead of protecting the people running away from wars and persecution, they are now being treated as criminals. Immediately, days after this disgusting EU-Turkey deal, it turned out that it's a complete failure, the so-called "European values," human rights, humanism, well—they're all in the

trashcan, because now the refugees, obviously still fleeing for their lives, go to Libya trying to get into small boats to Italy.

And just yesterday the news came that another 400 people drowned

in the Mediterranean. And this will keep going on. And it will

haunt the people who are refusing to change their ways.

Now, there is a new element in the situation which may cause sudden surprises, and that is a program which was presented by CBS, a week ago Sunday, in the so-called "60 Minutes" program portraying the coverup, of the U.S. governments from Bush to Obama, of the famous 28 pages omitted in the publication of the

official Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11 by the U.S.

Congress; and as many people have said, and was said in this program, this pertains to the role of Saudi Arabia in 9/11.

Yesterday, {all} the U.S. talk shows, and all the U.S. media, pointed their finger to the coverup of the Bush administration and even to the present day of the present government, that there

is a coverup of criminal activity.

Now, the Saudi Arabian government reacted very unnerved, and this was again reported in the {New York Times}, that they would

sell off \$750 billion in U.S. Treasuries, if the U.S. would allow

a bill that would allow Saudi Arabia to be held responsible in court, for their role in 9/11. Now, that's not exactly a sign of

sovereignty, but of despair. There are several U.S. Senators, among them Mrs. Gillibrand from New York, who demand that this whole question of the Saudi Arabian role in 9/11 must be on the

agenda when President Obama goes to Riyadh this week. Which in

any case, may not happen, but it will not be the end of the story because the genie is now out of the bottle.

OK: How do we respond to these many, many crises? Well, there is a solution to all of these problems. The trans-Atlantic should just do exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933, in reaction to the world financial crisis at the time. Implement the full banking separation – Glass-Steagall – and the whole offshore nightmare which is being revealed in the Panama Papers, and remember, that this firm Mossack Fonseca is only the fourth largest of such firms, and 11 million documents still need to be read through, and processed. But we have to go back to the kind of international credit system, as it existed in the Bretton Woods system, before Nixon ended the fixed exchange rate in 1971, opening the gate for floating exchange rates and especially the creation of offshore money markets for the unlimited creation of money and other illegal operations as it now is coming out. Then we need a writeoff of the absolutely unpayable state debt, which has accumulated and ballooned after the bailouts of 2008 and afterwards. And we have to basically get rid of the toxic paper of the whole derivatives markets, because they are the burden which is eating up the chance for the investment in the real economy.

Then, we need a Marshall Plan Silk Road; and the only reason I'm talking about a Marshall Plan, despite the fact that China

is {emphatic} that they do not want a Cold War connotation to the New Silk Road, it gives people in the United States and Europe a memory, that it is very possible to rebuild war-torn economies, as it happened in Europe after the Second World War. Now, with the ceasefire which was negotiated between Foreign Ministers Kerry and Lavrov, you have now a still-fragile, but you have the potential for a peace development in Syria, and soon other countries in the region. But it is extremely urgent, that the peace dividend of this ceasefire is becoming visible for the people of the region, immediately. That is, there has to be a reconstruction and economic buildup, not only of the territory and the destroyed cities, but the entire region, has to be looked at as one: From Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the North Caucasus to the Persian Gulf. Because you cannot build infrastructure by building a bridge in one country. You have to have a complete plan for the transformation of this region, which mainly consists of desert. Now, the idea is to have a comprehensive plan, greening the deserts, building infrastructure, creating new, fresh water from desalination of ocean water, of tapping into the water of the atmosphere through ionization, and various other means. And then build infrastructure corridors, new cities, and give hope to, especially, the young people of the region, so they have a reason not to join the jihad, but to become doctors, to become

engineers, to care for their family and their future.
Now this is not just a program any more, because when President Xi Jinping visited Iran about two months ago, he put the Silk Road development on the agenda for this region. So, all you need to do, is extend the Silk Road, and the first train has already arrived in Tehran; you have to continue to build that road, from Iran, to Iraq, to Syria all the way to Egypt. Other routes should go from Afghanistan, to Pakistan, to India. From Central Asia to Turkey to Europe, and this obviously can only work because the problem is so big, that all the neighbors of the region, Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, but also the countries which are now torn apart by the refugee crisis such as Germany, Italy, Greece, France, and all other European countries must all commit themselves to work on such a Silk Road Marshall Plan for the reconstruction and economic buildup of the Middle East/Southwest Asia, {and} all of Africa, because the economic situation is equally dire in that continent. The United States must be convinced that it is in their best interest to cooperate in such a development, and stop thinking in terms of geopolitics. Now, the United States should only be encouraged to cooperate in the development of these regions, but the United States needs {urgently} a New Silk Road itself. Because if you look at the condition, not only of the financial sector in the United States, but especially the physical economy; if you look at the social effects of the economic collapse,

like

the rising suicide rates, in all age brackets of the {white} population, and especially rural women in the age between 20 and

40, the suicide rate is quadrupling and even beyond. This is a

sign of a collapsing society.

Now, China has built as of last year, 20,000 km of fast train systems. Excellent, top-level technology fast-train systems; it wants to have 50,000 km by I think the year 2025.

How many miles of fast train as the U.S. built? I don't any.

But if the United States would join the New Silk Road and

participate in the economic reconstruction, as Franklin D.

Roosevelt did it with the Tennessee Valley Authority plan, with

the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in the '30s, the United States

could very, very quickly be a prosperous country, and could again

be regarded by the whole world as "a beacon of liberty and a temple of freedom," which was the idea of America when it was founded.

So, the whole fate of the whole world will depend if we all

succeed to get the United States to go back to its proud

tradition of a republic, and stop thinking like an empire,

because that cannot be maintained in any case; because all

empires in the whole history of mankind always disintegrated when

they became overstretched and collapsed. There is not one exception to this idea.

Now, therefore, let's go back to the idea from the

beginning: Let's approach all problems in the present from the

idea, where is the future of mankind? Where should mankind be?

Do we exist, or will we destroy ourselves. And that requires a

change in paradigm, which must be as fundamental and thorough, like the paradigm shift from the European Middle Ages to the modern times. And what caused that shift was such great figures

as Nikolaus of Cusa, but also Brunelleschi, Jeanne d'Arc, and many others; but what they introduced was a rejection of the old

paradigm—scholasticism, Aristotelianism, all the wrong ideas which led to the destruction of the 14th century, and they replaced with a completely {new} image of man, man as an {imago

viva Dei}, which was a synonym for the unlimited creative potential and perfectability of the human being. It led to a new

image of man which created a blossoming of science, of modern science, of the modern sovereign nation-state; it made possible

the emergence of Classical arts.

And that is what we have to do today: We have to stop thinking in terms of geopolitics, and we have to focus on the common aims of mankind. Now, what are these "common aims of mankind"? It is, first of all scientific cooperation to eradicate hunger, poverty, to develop more and more cures for diseases, to increase the longevity of all people. We have to study much more fundamentally, what is the principle of life? Why does life exist? How does it function? What, really, is the

deeper lawfulness of our universe? And that must define the identity of human beings, which is unique to the human species.

And I have an idea of the future, which will be full of joy. Because we will discover new principles in science and in classical art, and we will create a new Renaissance. As the Italian Renaissance superseded the Dark Age of the 14th century,

what we have to do today, is we have to revive the best traditions of all great nations and cultures of the world; and

make them known to the other one. Have a dialogue of the most advanced periods of Chinese, of European, Indian, African, other cultures, and revive—and that is being done in China, already—the great Confucian tradition, which is in absolute correspondence with the best neo-Platonic humanist ideas of Europe. We must revive the great Vedic tradition in India, the Gupta period; the Indian Renaissance of the late 19th to the 20th century. We must revive the Abbasid Dynasty of the Arab world; the Italian Renaissance; the Andalusian Spanish Renaissance, the Ecole Polytechnique in France, the great German Classical period. The great Italian method of singing in Verdi tuning and the bel canto method. And if all of these riches of all the different countries become the common good of all children of this planet, and everyone can learn universal history, other cultures as if it would be their own, I can already see how humanity can make a jump, and how we can create the most beautiful Renaissance of human history so far. I think everybody who is thinking about these questions, has a deep understanding, that we are at the most important crossroad in human history. And it is not yet clear which way we will go, but it is clear to me, that we will {only} come out of this crisis if we mobilize the subjective emotional quality, which in the Chinese is called {ren}; and the European equivalent, you would call {agapē}, love. And we will only solve this problem if

we are able to mobilize a tender, maybe even {passionate}
love,
for the human species. [applause]

Forlæng Verdenslandbroen ind i Sydvestasien og Afrika: Afskrift af Hussein Askarys tale på Schiller Instituttets og EIR's seminar på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016





Kommer senere på dansk.

Hussein Askary Speech in Copenhagen to the Schiller Institute-
EIR

Seminar "Extend the World Land-Bridge to Southwest Asia and
Africa," April 18, 2016

{Hussein Askary had fair number of graphics and charts, which
he
used to illustrate his presentation.}

TOM GILLESBERG: The next speaker is somebody very unique
and unusual, Hussein Askary originally comes from Iraq and
had
to get out under very nasty circumstances, as many others.
But
that became a blessing at least for our organization, because

Hussein, through Norway, ended up to become part of the international LaRouche organization in 1994, and has since then

been contributing quite fantastically to our international work.

And he is one of the authors of the original {New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge} report; but then also made a decision, that this cannot simply stay in the English language,

or Chinese. This also has to be in the Arabic language. So Hussein took it upon himself to translate this into the Arabic language and then also of course, write some extra parts to it,

which is necessary for the present circumstances in Southwest Asia to have.

This report just came out. It was release on March 17, in Cairo, in a meeting presided over by the Egyptian Transportation

Minister who then introduced Hussein, and the hope of course is

that this will become something read and studied and acted on in

the whole Arabic world, as well as the rest of the world. So Hussein?

HUSSEIN ASKARY: You have heard Helga today, giving a very stern and sobering warning about the state of affairs in the world, the dangers are very real to the world today. What I am going to do, and please don't misunderstand me, I'm not going to

give you a picture of how rosy and nice things are, either in Southwest Asia, the so-called Middle East, or in Africa, but, as

they say in sports, you have to keep your eye on the ball. What

Helga just said, is that there is a new paradigm in the world, which can lead to a completely different, and new world order.

And it's that paradigm, within which myself, the Schiller Institute, and the people we are talking to, we want to direct their attention to that new paradigm.

I'm thankful to Leena Malkki for her beautiful singing, and, especially, the {Aida} aria. It was actually performed at the opening of the Suez Canal, the second Suez Canal, last year. The idea of great projects, the idea of great challenges, like Hela was explaining, this idea of being in space, looking at

the world from space, and, also, the idea of major projects, like

the Suez Canal, like the Three Gorges Dam in China, the New Silk

Road, the effect they have on people, is that they challenge their imagination, and challenge their creativity, because they

represent major difficulties, major technical problems, intellectual problems, that have to be solved, before you achieve

these major projects. And that transforms the idea of people. It

also gives people an idea of a creative constructive identity, and the position of man in the world, on this Earth, and also in

the universe. That is why we try to work on these concepts of the

New Silk Road, the extension of the New Silk Road, to {inspire}

people to think outside of the box, outside of the box of geopolitics, which Helga was trying to explain. We have to get out of geopolitics. We have to act {human} again. But that has practical implications. There are practical problems, and other

issues, and even scientific issues we have to resolve.

So, for those who are not familiar, this is the extension of the New Silk Road. The New Silk Road has existed as the new strategic policy of China since 1996, but we want to expand

this
into a global collaboration, a blueprint, as Tom said, a
concept
for peace and cooperation among nations. We have to connect
the
Economic Belt of the Silk Road (the one with the yellow),
which
is already being built. As Helga said, the first train arrived
from China to Tehran last month. There are projects going on
in
Siberia. So there are trains going from Asia to Europe. There
is
no problem with that. We need to extend it into the Southwest
Asia region, the so-called Middle East (I can explain later
why I
say Southwest Asia, and not the Middle East), and into Africa,
and of course, into the Americas.
So, you can see that the red lines are where we have the
biggest deficits, the biggest deficits in infrastructure, both
transportation infrastructure, but also in other needs,
deficits
in water, and deficits in electricity.
What is different in the Arabic part, which I rewrote
certain parts of it, like the Southwest Asia part, we also
added
the Arabian Peninsula, also, to the idea of the connection to
the
New Silk Road. This is no longer simply a Silk Road; this is
the
World Land-Bridge, which can unite all the continents of the
world.
In 1996, I had the great fortune to work with Helga
Zepp-LaRouche and the team of {EIR} to make the first major
study
of the New Silk Road, and it was that one which was adopted by
the Chinese government as the strategic policy of China. It
was

also a thick report like this.

This work is being done, mostly in East Asia, Central Asia, Iran, Turkey, Russia, all these nations are involved, but what is

lacking is the connection to the rest. So it has been 20 years since that idea emerged, but there was no response from the countries in the Arab world, for example, or in Africa.

Now, the idea with all these lines is not only about trade.

We want to warn people, that we are not talking about moving goods from China to Europe. That's not our concept. That's a byproduct. What we mean by the New Silk Road, the World Land-Bridge, that we need to create development corridors: a development corridor where you bring power, water, and technology

to areas that are landlocked, that are far from industrial zones,

and, explore the resources, human and natural resources of that

region, to develop new centers of economic activity. Like landlocked nations, like in Central Asia, or the Great Lakes region in Africa. That's the concept. It's not about trade, although trade is an important aspect of this.

In 2002, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, the American economist and political leader, the husband of Mrs. LaRouche, was in Abu Dhabi,

in a conference about oil, and the role of oil in world politics,

and the future of oil. And there were many ministers of oil actually from the Arab countries – the gentleman to the right is

the energy minister of the United Arab Emirates – and Mr.

LaRouche shocked everybody, and said that the Arab countries, or

the Gulf countries, have to gradually stop exporting raw oil, and

actually use raw oil and gas as an industrial product, for petrochemicals, plastics, where every barrel of oil will give

many times its value, rather than burning it as energy. He said

that you should use your position in the world, as a crossroads

of continents. You have to utilize that position as a crossroads

for world trade, but also, the connection between Africa, Asia and Europe.

So I added these to the Arabic version, because I think that this is a very unique area in the world, not only that its strategic location is very unique, no other part of the world has

that; you also have two-thirds of the world's energy resources,

so-called, oil and gas in that region, but also, most importantly, you have about 450 million people. Most of them are

young people. And actually, many of them have a good education.

You also have nations with a very ancient history and culture, and a very historical identity, like Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and

so on, and they also have an idea of themselves as becoming key

players in the world, but we hope that they will become key players in the world in the economic, scientific and cultural sense.

The problem is that all these advantages have been turned into disadvantages. So this region has become a center for global

politics, for global geopolitics, and that is why we see the conditions we have in the whole Middle East region becoming like

this.

Our idea is, now we have this new situation with the Russian intervention, the prospect, the possibility of having a peaceful

political solution in Syria, the prospect of uniting many powers

to fight ISIS and al-Qaeda, and so on, both in Iraq and Syria, and also in Libya. But this should be followed, as Helga said, we

need a Marshall Plan, we need an economic development plan, to establish peace on a true basis.

The reason I joined the Schiller Institute in 1994, was that I was in Oslo, and I was working as a translator, and there was a

Palestinian children's delegation coming with Yasser Arafat; and

I was going around with them, and, at that time, you had the Oslo

peace agreement. A week later, I saw a sign that the Schiller Institute was having a meeting in Oslo. They had a very interesting title. They said in the meeting that if you don't start with the economic development of the Palestinian people, the people in Jordan, Syria, Israel, and so on, if you don't base

the peace process on a solid economic basis, this whole thing will fail. And the peace process is, of course, dead now, both because of that, but also because of geopolitics which has prevented reaching a true peace.

So, therefore, to establish true peace, we need an economic and scientific program. Helga referred to president Xi Jinping's

visit to the region in January this year. I consider this as an

historic turning point, actually, because at that point, in late

January, Saudi Arabia and Iran were at the point where there was

a big risk of a direct war between Iran and Saudi Arabia, because

of the beheading of a Shi'a clergy in Saudi Arabia, which led to

demonstrations, the burning of the Saudi Embassy in Tehran, and so on. So the Chinese intervention came at a very crucial point, where they said, "Look, all these religious conflicts and problems you have with each other, can lead the whole world into a disaster. Why don't we work on our method? We offer you to join the New Silk Road. We offer economic development, and technology, and even financing, so we can connect all of your countries which are in conflict with each other together into this global process." And this is very, very important. And nations in the region have to really grasp that opportunity now, and, instead of discussing the fate of President Assad, they should discuss what kinds of economic projects they should work together on. One of the issues that I didn't mention, is that, for example, even as Helga said, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, they can join this, if they stop this other policy, because we also have one of the largest concentrations of financial power in the Gulf countries; the so-called sovereign funds of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries is about \$2 trillion. This can be transformed into credit. In the report, I propose the establishment of the Arab Infrastructure Investment Bank. A bank which will be financed by these rich countries, which would have a capital of \$100-200 billion, and that capital will only be earmarked for infrastructure and development projects.

So every nation has a role in this. And in the report, we have also added, which is not in the English report, a plan, a general outline for the reconstruction of Syria, by utilizing Syria's position also as a bridge for the Silk Road, both from Asia, and from Europe, into Africa. We also propose the construction of a Syrian National Reconstruction Bank, which is

very important. We have a very important chapter in the report about how nations can internally finance major infrastructure programs. Because, the big question, which comes all the time when I am in Arab countries, or in Africa, is, they say "OK. This

sounds good. Who will pay for this? Where will the money come from?" Actually, you don't really need money, in that sense. You

can create the money, but you have to know where to use that money. As Helga said, the central banks in Europe and the United

States are pumping massive amounts of liquidity into the financial and banking system. But none of that is transformed into technologies or projects, public projects, or housing projects, or industrial projects in Europe or anywhere. So money

is being printed, but it is not being used.

But there is a method, which we call the Hamiltonian national credit system, which every nation can actually internally generate credit to finance part of its national development plans, and this is one thing we put in the Syria plan. Because every time there is a war like in Bosnia, in Lebanon, and so on, you have donor conferences, where every nation says that we will give you so much money, 100 million, 50

million, but there is no centralized idea about how to rebuild the whole country. It all depends on donations, small drops which

come. We want something massive. We want something big. Foreign

governments should contribute to that by exporting technology to Syria, for example, which Syria cannot afford to build, or afford to buy, in the current situation.

Also, a part of our plan for Southwest Asia is to fight against desertification, by managing and creating new water resources, stopping the expansion of the desert. This is the Iraqi Green Belt project to stop the effect of sand and dust storms, which actually is a big problem for many cities in Iraq, sometimes even reaching into Iran, by building a Green Belt, planting trees in a large scale, a belt by using both ground water and water from the rivers. This is a kind of national program which can unite the people of Iraq for an idea of their future together. Not Sunni, Shi'a, Kurdish, Turkish, and so on, and so forth. These are the kinds of projects, real physical projects, which will challenge people to work together in a country like Iraq.

Now, I took this Egyptian model, because in Egypt, you have a very terrible situation, which is the accumulation of 30 years of destructive economic and financial policies, mostly caused by former President Mubarak's and Anwar Sadat's collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank. There should be a shift in the way Egyptians consider their economy. Because Egypt always waits for the IMF or the World Bank, the EU or the United States to give some money so that they can start something new. And usually money does not go to large scale. Europe, the United States, the UN, the IMF and the World Bank will {never} finance large infrastructure projects. That's the policy. Small, small,

small

is beautiful. That's what they say.

But in Egypt, with the new leadership in Egypt, you have the focus on mega-projects, which is a necessity. If you want to save

Egypt's economy, Egypt's entire infrastructure has to be built from scratch again. There should be new industrial and agricultural centers, which they are focusing on.

Using high technology, they try to attract the highest levels of technology, and internal financing. You know, President

el-Sisi, when they wanted to build the Suez Canal, there was no

money, as usual, they said. So what he did was something unique.

He went outside the central bank. He went outside the budget, and

said, "I will go on TV, and I will tell the Egyptian people that

we want to build this canal. It's crucial for our nation. We want

you to give the money."

In 2013 I wrote a memorandum for Egypt, an Egyptian Economic Independence Document, I called it. Actually, inside Egypt, you

can raise more than \$100 billion, because there are resources inside Egypt. People, even today, buy dollars. They take part of

their salary, and buy dollars or gold, and keep it at home, so that financing disappears from the system. It's not reinvested in

the system. People keep their money because of the unstable economic situation.

But if you encourage the Egyptian people with this kind of national development projects, which will put their kids to work,

unemployed young people, they would come out with the money.

And

this is what el-Sisi did. I wrote at the time, that they should

build a National Development Bank, not just one fund for the Suez

Canal, as they did. But as soon as President el-Sisi came on TV

and said, "We want to build this canal, but we don't have the money. We want the Egyptian people to pay for it." So they went

out, and in one week they raised \$8 billion. And people were queuing late into the night; I met a banker last year, who said,

"We had to stay open into the night, because people were queuing

at the banks to buy the bonds!" Egyptians are real patriots. They

love their country, but if they are encouraged by good leadership.

Of course, the Suez Canal is not giving back what was supposed to be already from the beginning, because world trade has collapsed. The level of transit in the Suez Canal has gone down, not because of Egypt's policy, but because the world economy is going down. Global trade has been collapsing. But the

idea is to use the Suez Canal as a development zone. And this is

what I got from people in the Suez Canal Authority – that they are not only thinking about transport of goods, but they want to

utilize that route to build new industrial zones around the canal, like we showed in the development corridor idea. And, of

course, Egypt has a very key role, both in the Arab world – it's

the most important Arab country – and also in Africa.

Now Egypt has one big problem – it's the demographic

problem. People say that Egypt is overpopulated. That's not true.

Egypt is not overpopulated. Cairo is overcrowded! Ninety million

people live on only 5% of the land of Egypt; 95% of the land of

Egypt is empty. It's not used, but it's not overpopulated. The United States and Europe have been financing the Egyptian government with hundreds of millions of dollars for family planning, so that women will have fewer children. But no projects

were built to expand Egypt's economic potential to accommodate to

the new generations, so that they can have new agricultural and

urban centers out in the desert!

After I was in Egypt last year, I wrote a report for a major economic conference in Egypt to attract investment; but these are

the ideas which came out of both the conference, and my observations about Egypt's role in the New Silk Road. In Egypt,

people were very negative to the idea of the New Silk Road, because they said that the transshipment on the Silk Road will take away trade from the Suez Canal – that shipments will go from Asia to Europe by land, and we will lose. So there are a lot

of people in Egypt who are actually against the idea. But I was

telling people, "Look. It's not about trade. If you have economic

development, you will need more Suez Canals to accommodate the trade. But if the world economy is not growing, there is no development, there will be no trade. And people will compete on

attracting trade into other areas."

So the idea is to develop Egypt's economy, but also

contribute to more development and more trade among nations.
And

it's in utilizing Egypt's position to connect to Sub-Saharan Africa, to North Africa, the Middle East, and to the Arabian Peninsula. Interestingly, after I was in Egypt, last week the Saudi King was in Egypt, and they decided to build this bridge.

At Sharm el-Sheikh, there is a connection over the Gulf of Aqaba.

I think that the Egyptian President invited the Saudi King to support the building of this bridge between the Saudi territories

and southern Sinai, which will turn Sinai from an isolated area,

suddenly into becoming the center between two major economies.

There are now big problems in Egypt, because the President made a terrible mistake by conceding sovereignty over the Tiran

and Sanafir islands to the Saudis. There was a dispute between the two countries for many years, but President el-Sisi suddenly

declared that they are Saudi islands, and now there is a big uproar in Egypt. And the mistake was that there was no public discussion about it. The parliament didn't have anything to say

about this. So, now there will be a review of the agreement.

But

the idea of this project is very important.

Now, for Egypt to get out of that demographic box, is for Egypt to expand its economic activities into the desert. This is

the development corridor proposed by Dr. Farouk El-Baz, who is a

space scientist, and he is right now an advisor to the President.

And he designed this idea of creating the new valley, the new Nile Valley, by building railways, roads, and new urban

centers.

I added these green zones, because these are actually becoming new agricultural areas that the Egyptian government wants to invest in, by creating new farmlands – they are talking about 4

million acres of land, and settling young people into these regions, and building new agro-industrial centers. But what is needed is to extend the development corridor, the black line, into the economic zones.

This is the Africa Pass. One of our Egyptian friends, an engineer, presented this at our conference in 2012, it's the same

idea, connecting Egypt to North Africa, to Europe, and into the

Great Lakes region of Africa. Now, the Great Lakes region countries, like Rwanda, Burundi, the eastern Congo, Uganda, they

have massive problems of economic development, also because they

are very far from the transport corridors of the world. We wrote

a series of reports two years ago about the cost of shipment of a

container. The Danish shipping company A.P. Møller-Mærsk has statistics that the cost of a shipment of a container from Singapore to Alexandria is \$4,000, to Mombasa in eastern Kenya,

it becomes \$5,000; but to the capital of Uganda, it goes to \$8,000, because there are no good roads to ship that container!

Into Rwanda and Burundi it reaches \$10,600 per container. So they

cannot bear the cost of shipment of containers that maybe have technology inside them, and machines, and that is a major problem

for these so-called land-locked countries. So you need to have new lines of transport which will reduce the cost of the

transport.

Now these are ideas which the African nations, the African Union, have had for many years. There are many very nice plans,

but the attitude of the rest of the world to Africa, because Africa, by itself, does not have the technology, at least, to build these projects, and there has been no willingness in Europe, or the United States, to finance, or contribute to building the projects proposed in any of these major reports, to

integrate the infrastructure of Africa and enhance economic development. Because without infrastructure, you cannot have economic development.

But some of these lines are now coming on the agenda, thanks to the intervention of the BRICS nations, and also of China. For

example, the Cairo-Cape Town highway idea, President Jacob Zuma

of South Africa, presented this actually twice at the BRICS summit in 2013 and 2014, and he said, "This is a crucial, a key

element in the development of Africa. We need to work with the BRICS nations and China, Russia and India to build these projects." There are 400 road and rail projects involved in this.

But this is a big challenge, both in terms of financing, and in terms of technology.

There is also the possibility of connecting the river systems of Africa for river transport, like in Europe, the Main-Rhine-Danube Rivers are an important transport artery, and

development artery. In the same way, you can connect the Nile to

the Great Lakes, to the Zambezi River through a number of canals,

and so-called trans-modal transport systems, where you can

ship

from rivers to rail, and back to rivers, to lakes, and so on, in

an easy way.

Filling the gap which the United States and Europe have left for many, many years, now the Chinese—. Well, in Europe, we have a very problematic and twisted relationship to poverty, to

poor countries, to underdeveloped countries. Europeans look at Africa as a burden. It's a problem. How do we solve this problem?

But the problem is that the whole focus has been on aid, emergency relief, and so on, and so forth, but that really doesn't solve problems. I mean, people talk about genocide. In Africa, every year there are 4 million children who die. Now, talk about a war crime. There are 700,000 children before the age of five who die every year in Africa. So, you cannot solve

these problems with small aid projects here and there. You need

to think big. You need to provide those people with adequate transport, electricity, water systems, and this cannot be done by

so-called aid programs. In Africa 600 million people don't have

access to electricity, out of 1 billion.

But you look at the Chinese, when they look at an underdeveloped country, they see an opportunity. They see potential. They see a "win-win" strategy – new markets, new areas of development, and they should intervene in that situation.

It is the same idea that President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States had. All of his fights with Churchill were exactly

about this problem. Roosevelt told Churchill in the middle of World War II, that you British are very stupid, because you suck

the blood of the Africans, and you get pennies, you get nothing,
by sucking their blood. But if you develop Africa, as independent
nations, as modern nations, as we did with the United States,
then you will gain much, much more; if you treat them as humans,
if you develop their infrastructure, schools and hospitals.
And this is exactly what the Chinese are thinking about. Out
of the problem, they see an opportunity. Prime Minister Li
Keqiang was in East Africa, and also Nigeria in May 2014, and
immediately said, "We want to help Africa to connect all the
capitals with railways," which is a big deficit problem. And they
started from East Africa. And now there are projects being
built
from Lamu, a new port, into the land-locked South Sudan, into
Uganda, into Rwanda and Burundi. And China is both financing
major parts of this, but also contributing to building it, to
solve the problems of the land-locked countries and the need
for
development.
China recently completed, it's not running yet, but part of
the railway is running, from Djibouti to Addis Ababa. There is
an
old railway, which is not functional, built by the French
colonialists, but now there is a new, electrified railway,
which
goes from Djibouti to Addis Ababa.
Two interesting things about this railway are, firstly, that
Ethiopia is always associated with famine and food problems.
Some
of these problems still exist. These are on the way to being
solved, but to bring food from the ports to inside the country
usually took two months, because of the lack of
infrastructure.
So starving people could not have food in time. Even if the

food

existed in the port, coming from around the world to Djibouti, it

was almost impossible to bring the food to the people who needed

it. Now, that food can be shipped in 10 hours, to the capital, and also to other areas. The other interesting fact about this railway is that China is not just building the railway, and financing it, but training and educating engineers and workers to

run these systems.

Now, Ethiopia has a massive infrastructure plan for connecting all the major cities of Ethiopia, with the railway and

roads. The other thing about the railway is that it is all electrified. And the Ethiopians will use all these new dams they

are building, to electrify the railway. So they don't need import

oil, and gas and diesel to run the railway system. They will domestically provide the energy to run the trains.

So, Ethiopia, I am very sure it will never be associated anymore with famine and poverty. Ethiopia is a great nation, a very proud nation. They have massive resources, but these resources have been dormant, have not been utilized. But now, with the Chinese intervention, and also India is active there, these resources will be developed.

This is just a metaphorical picture. This is the Mombasa-Nairobi railway being built by a Chinese and a Kenyan worker. In Africa, the propaganda goes that the Chinese never let

the locals work in these projects. They bring their own workers,

they bring their own engineers, their own technology, they build

the thing, and then they leave. It's not true. They always involve local workers. They train them, because they cannot

run

these systems; the locals will have to run these systems themselves.

But they are also training the labor force in Uganda. They are building an Army Corps of Engineers, so that the Army can play a positive role in the development of the country.

Traditionally, the Army Corps of Engineers played a very important role, even in advanced countries. So this is part of the same project.

Another important infrastructure project for Africa is Transaqua. Lake Chad is drying up, which is a known fact, and 30

million people are affected, because they live as fishermen, or

they have grazing land around the lake in Chad and Nigeria, and

Niger. All these countries are affected. There are 30 million people around that region, and there will be massive migration actually from the Lake Chad region. So there is an idea called Transaqua, which was developed by one of our friends, an Italian

engineer, to bring 5% of the water from the Congo River, or the

tributaries of the Congo River, and build a 2,800 km.-long canal

into the Chari River, and then flow downwards into Lake Chad, to

refill the lake; but also to have a new economic zone, and build

the Mombasa-Lagos highway, which was one of the plans I showed earlier.

So you can transform that part of Africa, which in people's minds is a complete jungle, into a new economic zone, but also to

bring water to the Lake Chad region.

Now, there are some other issues I want to address. One of the big deficits of course in Africa, is the energy

consumption.

And as I said not everybody has that; the average international

level of energy consumption is about 2,800 [kw?] but that's not

equal. The only two countries which are exception are South Africa and Libya, before that. So the energy needs in Africa are

{enormous}! I mean Africa has a lot of wealth, but also the hydropower potential which has never been built. But the attitude of the Western countries, like the Obama administration,

they have something called "Power Africa Initiative," that certain nations in Africa will get energy provided. But they're

not talking about hydropower, they're not talking about nuclear

power, they're not talking about coal or gas or so on.

They're

talking about so-called "renewable" or "sustainable energy."

And

the International Energy Agency has a criteria for access to energy, which is a modern access to energy is about 100kw-hours

per year per person. And this diagram shows very ironically, that that amount will be consumed by an American in three days!

But they expect Africans to live with that for a whole year!

Here's just one more ironical idea: My refrigerator can consume

many times as much as an Ethiopian individual.

These are the criteria for President Obama's Power Africa plan, that the plan will eventually help these nations come to this line, while the real needs are that big now, and they will

be that big in a few years. So, all these ideas to help Africa

from the Obama administration, they're not adequate! It's just a complete bluff. It does not help, if you just look at the numbers.

And this is also another irony of the Obama administration policy. These are the sources of energy for the American people, the American economy, and these are what the Obama administration {doesn't} want you to do. So it's "do as we say, not as we do."

So the United States produced 37% of its energy from coal, that's forbidden for Africa; 30% produced by natural gas, that's a very

suspicious policy, because there's the carbon problem; 19% nuclear – absolutely no nuclear for Africa; 7% hydropower – the

United States is very suspicious of hydropower projects, and so

on and so on. So what is left is solar, so-called geothermal, and biomass, which the United States produced only 0.1% of its needs. But that's recommended for Africa. [laughter]

So anyway, the idea is that if Africa joins the new paradigm shift, African nations, they have exactly, in African families and African individuals, they have exactly the same needs as we

have; as we have in Europe or in the United States. There is absolutely no difference. So they're trying to convince the Africans that they should just, maybe, if they're lucky they could get a lightbulb at home, so the kids can read, by having a

solar battery. They will not bite!

I mean, if you bring electricity to a village, what people will do, is not simply have a lightbulb, if you bring electricity

to a village, – and one of our friends made a study in India

—
is that people will start to want to use new devices. They have
to have other appliances at home, you need to have a stove, so women don't have to many hours and cut trees and come home and cook with the wood, and suffocate with the smoke. Farmers will
have to have tractors. They will need to have workshops which use electricity; people will want to have TV sets, computers. They want to build industrial projects. They will need refrigeration which is a big problem in Africa, because most of
the food produced in the Sub-Saharan goes wasted because there's
no refrigeration.
So just to give yourself an illusion that you will provide every African lightbulb, just forget about it! Because the needs
of those people are so immense, and they will not give up on their right to have a living standard which is similar to ours.
Why shouldn't they have it? And this is what — here, in the ideology in Europe and the United States I know, they should not
have this kind of technology, they should not have this kind of
development in Africa, because that's not "sustainable." Which is
not true. It is sustainable, if you provide the tools and the technology to do that. Actually in Africa, there are more resources than in Japan or in the United States and Europe, to sustain industrial development!
So the problem is in the policy. The problem is how they look at Africa, and how they look at the problem of poverty and
so on. And that has also to change, exactly as we changed with

geopolitics, we have to change our attitude to the problems of Africa, and have really the right methods to solving them, and treating African nations as equal to us, and African families as

equal to us, and African individuals as equal to us.

Nobody here will give up their living standard, and live in the forest – maybe some people who do, there are some Danes and

Norwegians... [laughter] But we want to have education. We want to have warm housing, we want to have clean water; we want to have a future for our kids; we want to have trains which go on time. This is what the Africans want. You know, there's nothing

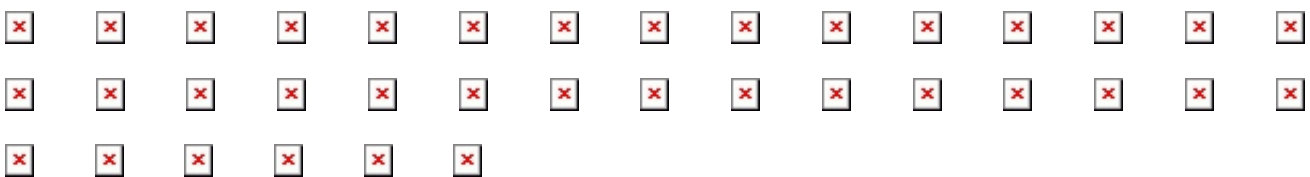
different, we're all one human race!

So, when you design policy and you say, "No, Africans should have 'sustainable energy,' not nuclear power," then you are breaking with that idea of a real human family and equality.

So

I think I'll stop here. [applause]

Dias til talen:



Video og lyd: Seminar på Frederiksberg: Forlæng Den Nye Silkevej ind i Mellemøsten og Afrika mandag den 18. april med bl.a. Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Hussein Askary

Schiller Instituttet og Executive Intelligence Review holdt et seminar mandag den 18. april 2016 på Frederiksberg på engelsk.

Inkl. en diskussion om EIR's specialrapport Den Nye Silkevej Bliver til Verdenslandbroen

Introduktion: Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark

Musik:

Fischerweise af Schubert

Ritorna Vincitor! fra Aida af Verdi

Leena Malkki, soprano fra Sverige

Dominik Wijzan, pianist fra Poland

Teksterne på originalsprogene med engelsk oversættelse

Video: Introduktion og musik

Talere: Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets internationale præsident, kendt som "Silkevejsdamen" (via Skype video)

Video: Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Audio: Introduktion, musik og Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Afskrift: [Et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden: Afskrift af Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale](#)

Forlæng Verdenslandbroen ind i Mellemøsten og Afrika: Hussein Askary, EIR's Mellemøstredaktør, som lige har oversat den arabiske version af rapporten.

Den Nye Silkevej og den iranske rolle; Hr. Abbas Rasouli, først sekretær på Irans ambassade i Danmark.

Video: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli.

Audio: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli

Afskrift: Forlæng Verdenslandbroen ind i Sydvestasien og Afrika: Afskrift af Hussein Askarys tale

Afskrift: Den Nye Silkevej og Irans rolle: Afskrift af Hr. Abbas Rasoulis tale

Mere om Den Nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen på dansk:

Specialrapport: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Den Nye Silkevej fører til menneskehedens fremtid! Oktober 2014

Den kommende fusionsøkonomi baseret på helium-3. En introduktion til en kommende EIR-rapport om Verdenslandbroen.

Nyhedsorientering december 2014: Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen; Introduktion v/Helga Zepp-LaRouche

BYG VERDENSLANDBROEN FOR VERDENSFRED

Helga Zepp-LaRouche var taler ved et seminar for diplomater, der blev afholdt i Det russiske Kulturcenter i København den 30. januar 2015, med titlen: »Økonomisk udvikling og samarbejde mellem nationer, eller økonomisk kollaps, krig og terror? Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Nyhedsorientering febr. 2015.

Nyhedsorientering maj 2015 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Tale ved

seminar i København: Den Nye Silkevej Kan Forhindre Krig

Tema: Den Islamiske Renæssance var en Dialog mellem Civilisationer, af Hussein Askary

Genopbygningsplan for Syrien: Projekt Fønix: Diskussionspunkter om Syriens genopbygning

Link: Homepage about the EIR report The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge

The English, Arabic and Chinese versions of EIR's report are available from EIR and The Schiller Institute in Denmark.

Prices for the 400-page report:

English: printed 500 kr.; pdf. 300 kr.; Arabic: printed 500 kr.; Chinese: pdf. 300 kr.

Please contact tel. 53 57 00 51 or 35 43 00 33, or si@schillerinstitut.dk

Invitation:

Terror in Europe, and elsewhere. Waves of refugees leaving countries racked by war and economic ruin, from Afghanistan to Africa. Threats of financial crash in the trans-Atlantic region. Dangers of escalating confrontation and war against Russia and China. Is there any hope for the future?

The Schiller Institute and Executive Intelligence Review, led by the ideas and efforts of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, have been working for decades to create a paradigm shift, away from "geopolitics," to a new era of cooperation between sovereign nations, based on an ambitious infrastructure-driven economic development strategy – a plan for lasting peace through economic development.

In 2013, this New Silk Road and Eurasian Land-Bridge strategy was adopted by Chinese President Xi Jinping, who called it the "One Belt, One Road" policy, which now includes agreements with 60 countries. In addition, the economic development alliance among the BRICS countries, and the establishment of new credit institutions, constitute an alternative in the

making.

In December 2014, EIR published a ground-breaking special report in English, *The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge*, the sequel to its 1996 report, which elaborates the new set of economic principles needed for world economic development. The Chinese version was issued in 2015.

Now, if there is to be a solution to the heart-wrenching suffering of the people of the Middle East and Africa, and the effects of the crisis in Europe, the New Silk Road must be extended to those regions, on its way to becoming the World Land-Bridge. The recent negotiations led by U.S. Secretary of State Kerry (despite opposition from other factions in the Obama administration), and Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov, regarding Iran and Syria, have also helped to create the political preconditions for such a new “Marshall Plan” to immediately come into effect.

There are already moves in that direction. An example of “win-win” cooperation was demonstrated during Chinese President Xi Jinping’s recent visit to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran, where he confirmed China’s support for real economic development in the region, backed up by \$55 billion in loans and investments.

And on March 17, the Arabic version of EIR's report was presented in Cairo by Egyptian Transportation Minister Dr. Saad El Geyoushi, and EIR Arabic desk chief Hussein Askary, who translated the report, at a well-attended launching at the Ministry. An expanded chapter on proposals to rebuild Southwest Asia is included.

The Copenhagen seminar will present the vision of a new paradigm, instead of geopolitics, terror, war and economic collapse. Mustering the creative efforts of populations collaborating to rebuild their nations, is the only way forward.

We hope that you will be able to attend this important

seminar, and join in the discussion about how this alternative can be brought about.

Links:

Introduction to the arabic-version of EIR's report by Helga Zepp-LaRouche (in English, Arabic and Danish)

Here are links to information about EIR's March 24, 2016 Frankfurt seminar, co-sponsored by the Ethiopian consulate, including the speeches of Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Hussein Askary.

Report about the Frankfurt seminar

Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech

Hussein Askary's speech

Homepages:

Danish: www.schillerinstitut.dk

English: www.newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com

www.schillerinstitute.org

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