

Jason Ross fra LaRouchePAC Videnskabsteam, USA, i København: Et nyt paradigme for verden for en bedre fremtid for menneskeheden

Jason Ross: »Vi har virkelig en utrolig mulighed netop nu for at ændre de koncepter, der udgør grundlaget for, hvordan vi træffer beslutninger – politiske beslutninger, økonomiske beslutninger, selv kulturelle beslutninger. Der har været et angreb på det aspekt af os, der gør os menneskelige. Hvis vi ikke havde en forbindelse til udødelighed; hvis vore liv ikke var i stand til at efterlade noget, til at gøre noget, der går ud over vores egen død, ville vi faktisk, rent kulturelt, ikke være andet end dyr. Vi ville være ligesom en slags dyr; vi ville udsøge os dejlige ting, og det er da rart at have god mad, jeg kan godt lide god mad, og det er en god ting, det er dejligt at have det sjovt; men uden denne evne til at leve på en måde, så man, mens man lever sit liv, ved, at det vil have værdi for altid, så er man ikke et helt menneske. Og man kan ikke fylde det tomrum ved at forsøge at have travlt for at skubbe denne følelse af tomhed væk, eller at forsøge at købe ting for at skubbe denne følelse af tomhed væk; man må adressere det ved at gøre noget meningsfuldt. Og jeg mener, det er den største grusomhed ved det nuværende økonomiske system, som vi har i de fleste vestlige nationer; det skader økonomien; det gør folk fattigere; det koncentrerer rigdom hos mennesker, der arbejder i finansverdenen og assisterer den; det fortsætter Det britiske Imperium; og dets mest tragiske

aspekt er, at det stjæler fra os, det tager fra mennesker det, der var blevet udviklet hen over århundreder som en kultur; en kultur, der gjorde det muligt for folk at gøre noget, der ville have mening efter deres død. Og det er det, vi må bringe tilbage som en del af at skabe et nyt paradigme. Det betyder, at vi har koncepter, der går længere end til det, Kina har foreslået med Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Det er et godt forslag. Der er mere at gøre. Det vil jeg komme nærmere ind på, og jeg vil, som denne rapport viser, specifikt tale lidt om Afrika som en case study, ved at sammenligne, hvordan det gamle paradigme har relateret til dette kontinent, og hvordan det nye paradigme relaterer til det.»

Video I: Jason Ross' præsentation

Video II: Diskussion

Se også den danske introduktion til rapporten:

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: en vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.

Part 1:

Part 2:

**Lørdag 2. juni holder
Schiller Instituttet**

møde om det Nye Paradigme ved gæstetaler fra USA Jason Ross, i Studenterhuset i København. Mødet er primært for unge mennesker

Jason Ross vil præsentere Schiller Instituttets vision for, hvordan verdens lande sammen kan overvinde det gamle, geopolitiske paradigme, bedst repræsenteret ved Det Britiske Imperium, og indlede en ny æra for menneskeheden. Med konkret afsæt i, hvordan vi kan løfte det afrikanske kontinent op til dets retmæssige plads i et fællesskab blandt ligeværdige nationer, vil der i den efterfølgende diskussion være rig mulighed for at overveje, hvordan vi kan nytænke fremtiden for hele menneskeheden, når vi ikke længere er bundet af idéerne om grænser for vækst, begrænsede resurser og opdigtede fjendebilleder.

Der er begrænsede antal pladser, og mødet afholdes primært for unge mennesker. Gratis adgang.

Tid: Lørdag 2. juni kl. 15-18.

Sted: Studenterhuset, Købmagergade 52, 1150 København.

Huset Windsors forestående fald

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 22. april, 2018 – Næsten et kvart århundrede efter udgivelsen af Lyndon LaRouches artikel fra oktober 1994, »Huset Windsors forestående fald«, er den stadig den mest rungende opfordring til, at hele menneskeheden skal gribe til forsvar for at blive de sidste rester af Det britiske Imperiums oligarkismes svøbe kvit; en svøbe, der endnu i dag udgør en trussel om hellere at ødelægge hele verden snarere, end den vil løsne sit greb om planeten. LaRouche skrev denne artikel som en introduktion til en 60 sider lang *EIR*-Specialrapport med samme titel, som blev udarbejdet under LaRouches personlige supervision umiddelbart efter hans løsladelse fra fængsel i begyndelsen af 1994, efter fem års uretfærdig fængsling, på selvsamme Britiske Imperiums bud. I denne artikel taler LaRouche i sin egenskab af den ledende anklager på vegne af menneskeheden mod det folkemorderiske Britiske Imperium.

»Mine damer og herrer fra læserskarens internationale jury, vi har bragt jer til denne domstol for at høre anklager, der har deres oprindelse i en af de mest monstrøse forbrydelser, der nogen sinde er begået i menneskehedens kendte historie; en forbrydelse, der er begået på en enorm skala.

Vi fremlægger her for jer beviserne for, at, i de seneste fireogtredivede år siden dens stiftelse i 1961, har en ond organisation, der kalder sig selv sådanne ting som Verdensnaturfonden, deltaget i overlagt folkemord mod nationerne og folkeslagene i subsahara-områderne i Øst-, Vest- og Sydafrika. Vi vil bevise for jer, at, i hele denne periode, har lederen af denne forbryderiske sammensværgelse været prins Philip, også kendt som hertugen af Edinburgh og den regerende dronning af Det forenede Kongeriges gemal ...

Disse beviser vil vise, at han er personligt ansvarlig for dette igangværende og forsøgte folkemord imod befolkningen i Afrikas subsahara-område, såvel som også andre steder på planeten. Bevismaterialet viser, at denne royale gemal er skyldig i denne forbrydelse, ikke alene som person, men også i sin egenskab af den udpegede, prinselige leder ('kingpin') af dette rædselsfulde foretagende. Der er mange andre skyldige parter ...

Listen er, som den også bør være, lige som en opsummering af forbryderne under Nürnberg-domstolens kategori af forbrydere, under rubrikken, forbrydelser mod menneskeheden ...

Det er fuldt ud og rimeligt udregnet, at de politiske forholdsregler, som prinsen og hans medskyldige har vedtaget og i øjeblikket er i færd med at gennemføre i verden, ville, om dette fik lov at finde sted, reducere befolkningstallet på denne planet fra de nuværende omkring 5,3 mia. mennesker til langt under 1 mia. inden for omkring to generationer, hovedsageligt gennem den hyperbolske og selvaccelererende virkning af hungersnød og epidemiske sygdomme hos mennesker, dyr og planter. Under omstændigheder, fremkaldt som et biprodukt af et sådant koncentreret chok til alle højere livsformers immunsystem, er det på ingen måde garanteret, at der overhovedet ville eksistere mennesker ved slutningen af det forestående århundrede, hvis prinsen og hans medskyldige ikke stoppes og politikerne omstødes, nu. Vi kan håbe på, at et sådant holocaust ikke er vist, men vi vover ikke at forlade os på dette ønske; under alle omstændigheder må prinsen, hans medskyldige og deres onde politikker stoppes nu ...

Den ondskab, der gennemsyrrer prinsens og hans medskyldiges forbryderiskhed, er meget gammel, lige så gammel som de svagt oplyste horisonter af den tidligste, kendte historie. Den ultimative fjende er ikke denne ulyksalige prins, men snarere den særlige kriminelle tradition, der med rette beskrives som 'oligarkisme'. Denne oligarkisme er det særlige smitsomme stof, der er ansvarligt for den moral og mentale sygdom, som

den anklagede prins og hans medskyldige lider af. Ved valget af en retfærdig og klog fremgangsmåde med hensyn til de igangværende forbryderiske handlinger, der her dokumenteres, må vi hæve os over de fleste nuværende, internationale juridiske og relaterede praksissers fremherskende dekadens for at helbrede problemet, snarere end, sådan, som sejrherrene perverterede Nürnberg-rettergangen, idet de søgte at skjule vor egen, tidligere forsømmelse bag iøjnefaldende lidelser, der blev påtvunget nogle anklagede syndebukke ...

Den udfordring, der udgøres af de beviser, der fremlægges for jer, er: Kan I, juryens medlemmer, provokeres af rædslen, der ligger i det faktum, at ingen løsning på kollapset af denne civilisation eksisterer under de nuværende, alment accepterede adfærdsregler, og til at opdage de nødvendige, radikale, aksiomatiske ændringer af de politiske beslutninger; sådanne ændringer, der kunne gøre det muligt for menneskeheden at genopbygge et ødelagt samfund umiddelbart fra ruinerne af det kollapsede dynasti, uden at gennemleve en 'Ny Mørks Tidsalders' mellemliggende mareridt?«

(Hele LaRouches artikel kan ses her: https://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1994/eirv21n43-19941028/eirv21n43-19941028_012-the_coming_fall_of_the_house_of_lar.pdf)

Sammenlign denne strategiske vurdering af Lyndon LaRouche fra 1994 med den, som blev præsenteret af Maria Zakharova, talskvinde for det Russiske Udenrigsministerium, 19. april, 2018, i det afsnit, der bærer overskriften, »The Political Crimes of the U.K.«. I dette 17 sider lange dokument præsenterede Zakharova en udstrakt gennemgang af britisk folkemord over hele planeten i århundredernes løb. »Afrika har også fået sin andel af lidelser under britiske overgreb. Henved 13 millioner afrikanere blev udskibet fra kontinentet som slaver. Antallet af afrikanere, der døde under denne periode, er tre til fire gange højere end det antal, der blev fjernet fra kontinentet. Med andre ord, så løber det totale

antal ofre op i titals millioner af mennesker ... Historikere mener, at Storbritannien er verdensførende, når det drejer sig om folkemord, i betragtning af de millioner af uskyldige civile, der er blevet dræbt i britiske kolonier.«

Sammenlign nu begge disse tekster med den gentagent erklærede, britiske politik for at ødelægge Donald Trumps præsidentskab, hvor denne politiks mest skamløse trussel kom i en artikel af BBC-journalist Paul Wood, udgivet i londonavisen *Spectator* 21. januar, 2017 – dagen efter Donald Trumps indsættelse – under hovedoverskriften, »Vil Donald Trump blive myrdet, afsat ved et kup eller simpelt hen afsat gennem en rigsretssag?«

Med alt dette, der står fuldstændig klart for jeres indre øje – og som får yderligere kraft gennem bevidstheden om, at Kina og Rusland begge har handlet for at erstatte det bankerotte Britiske Imperium med et Nyt Paradigme – opfordrer vi jer, damer og herrer i læserskarens internationale jury, til at handle i overensstemmelse hermed.

Foto: Dronningen af Englands gemal hertugen af Edinburgh.

**Afrikas lysende fremtid på
Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ.
Schiller Institut-konference
i
New York, 7. april 2018.**

Hovedtale af Jason Ross. (Video)

»En dialog om tre
præsidentskaber:

Bøj universets moralske bue
mod retfærdighed«

Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-
LaRouche på
Schiller Institut Konference
i New York, 7. april, 2018
(Video og engelsk udskrift)

Introduktion:

Den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping og den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin kunne, i løbet af de næste par måneder, sammen træffe en række af de absolut vigtigste beslutninger, som ville indvirke på menneskeheden, siden renæssancen i det 15. århundrede. Den mulige løsning på Korea-spørgsmålet er blot et enkelt eksempel. De rette beslutninger, truffet af disse tre nationer

og deres allierede i de næste par uger, kunne, i den nærmeste fremtid, begynde at fjerne fattigdom, kolonialisme og krig fra planeten. Løsningerne for at fjerne dette tredobbelte onde ligger både i stjernerne og i os selv.

Britiske imperiekræfter har midlertidigt mistet kontrollen over den svigtende transatlantiske, geopolitiske proces. Nu forsøger de at genvinde fordelene. Ligesom med den britiske efterretningsagent Christopher Steeles Russiagate-svindler, er det nu svindlen med »Rusland forgiftede Sergei Skripal og hans datter«, der efter planen skal drive en kile ind mellem præsident Trump og Vladimir Putin. Hvis denne bestræbelse lykkes, vil alt det arbejde, der er udført af Devin Nunes' Husets Efterretningskomite og andre, for at afsløre den korrupte rolle, som FBI, Justitsministeriet, Udenrigsministeriet og andre har spillet i det britisk-kørte kup imod det amerikanske præsidentskab i 2016, have været forgæves.

Evindelig krig, som de amerikanske administrationer Bush 41, Bush 43 og Obama var fortalere for, kan nu erstattes med en ny økonomisk platform og en ny kulturel platform.

Lørdag, 7. april, er Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche hovedtaler på denne konference, der skal samle amerikanerne omkring dette optimistiske perspektiv. En vedtagelse af de økonomiske forholdsregler og standpunkter, der kendes som LaRouches Fire Love[1] samtidig med en accept af det stående, kinesiske forslag [om USA's deltagelse i den Nye Silkevej] ville give grundlaget for at skabe en hurtig forøgelse i amerikansk, produktiv beskæftigelse, levestandarder og uddannelse af ungdommen i USA.

Grundlaget for en dialog mellem de »tre store« præsidentskaber er indeholdt i et dokument af Lyndon LaRouche fra marts, 1984, med titlen, »Udkast til aftalememorandum mellem USA og U.S.S.R.«[2]

Indledningen lyder således:

»Det politiske fundament for varig fred må være: a) Alle nationalstaters ubetingede suverænitet, og b) Samarbejde mellem suveræne nationalstater med det formål at fremme ubegrænsede muligheder for at blive delagtig i fordelene ved teknologisk fremskridt, til gensidig fordel for enhver nationalstat, og alle nationalstater.

Det mest afgørende aspekt ved en aktuel implementering af en sådan politik for varig fred er en dybtgående ændring i de monetære, økonomiske og politiske relationer mellem de dominerende magter og de relativt underordnede nationer, som ofte klassificeres som »udviklingslande«. Med mindre de uligheder, der stadig dvæler i kølvandet på moderne kolonialisme, gradvist afhjælpes, kan der ikke være nogen varig fred på denne planet.«

Sidstnævnte tema vil blive behandlet på mødet 7. april i en præsentation af Jason Ross, medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.[3] Med en befolkning på størrelse med Indiens og med den yngste befolkning i noget kontinent i verden, ville Afrikas fysisk-økonomiske udvikling gennem fælles arbejde, udført af USA sammen med Kina, gøre de gamle koloniregimers racister tavse for altid. Verdens to største økonomier kunne, ved hjælp af Sun Yat-sens og Abraham Lincolns »Tre principper for folket«[4], udgøre spydspidsen for en anti-koloniudvikling og fjerne den fattigdom, som er udløser af racisme og krig.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale:

**Schiller Institute Conference with Helga Zepp-LaRouche
New York City, April 7, 2018**

A DIALOGUE OF THREE PRESIDENCIES:

BENDING THE ARC OF THE MORAL UNIVERSE TOWARD JUSTICE

DIANE SARE: Good afternoon. I'm Diane Sare with the Schiller Institute here in Manhattan and at the conference called "The Dialogue of Three Presidencies: Bending the Arc of

the Moral Universe toward Justice."

Fifty years ago this year, our nation suffered two major assassinations: The first, on April 4th, 1968, was that of Martin Luther King, Jr.,^[5] who was gunned down while he was participating in organizing for a sanitation workers' strike in

Memphis, Tennessee; then, on June 6th, Robert Kennedy – the second Kennedy to be assassinated – who was likely on a trajectory to become the President of the United States. I think

it's very important to reflect on that change in the United States 50 years ago. I was very struck a few weeks ago, having

heard about a speech by Chinese President Xi Jinping, where he spoke in China of the Century of Humiliation. Starting in 1840,

the Opium Wars against China, which were absolutely devastating

and destructive, run by the British Empire – which is still the

enemy of civilization today; to the Japanese occupation in the 1940s, under which 35 million or more people died. What

President Xi said to these young people is that, in effect, we have to take this as a source of strength; that our sacred honor

is that we will never allow ourselves to be humiliated in such a

way again. And that we will never impose such humiliation upon

any other human being.

So, I was reflecting on the last 50 years in this country, what we have tolerated. And before I came here today, I was reading a little bit from Martin Luther King's book about the process leading into his leadership of what became the Montgomery

Bus Boycott. He described that the unity of the people – because people may know, it wasn't just that Rosa Parks refused

to move to the back of the bus and got arrested and somehow there

were demonstrations. People went on for nearly a year, refusing

to ride the bus. That meant that people with the postal service

were organizing all these elaborate carpools; and people in their

60s and 70s were walking 12 miles a day to not take the bus.

And

I was thinking to myself, how many Americans today would be prepared to walk 12 miles a day until we got the Manhattan subway

system fixed, for example? Or until we found out who actually was behind the 9/11 terrorist attacks? Or until the torture of

people, which is completely degrading to man as in the image of

God? How many Americans would be prepared to do that kind of hard work over an extended time? I began to think that this is

the – when Lyndon LaRouche a few years ago, we did a series of memorial concerts on the 15th anniversary of 9/11; and he talked

about the humiliation of Americans not having done anything.

I

thought that's kind of an odd term; what does he mean

"humiliation"? When I was reading what Dr. King had to say

this

morning, I thought, "Well, of course. We should be humiliated."

In a sense, we should be ashamed that we have allowed our nation

to be in the shape that it is, and not have acted sooner. If we

would take this opportunity this year, to come to that conclusion

firmly as strongly as Xi Jinping means it in China, then there is

absolutely nothing that can stop us.

The person whom I am about to introduce, has been a very important leader for 40+ years, 50+ years, in that fight. It is

a very challenging world right now. The American people clearly

rejected a continuation of British imperial perpetual war and Wall Street bail-out policies when they rejected the election of

Hillary Clinton. Because President Trump represents an opportunity, as this conference is called "Three Presidencies: Trump, Putin, and Xi Jinping." Because there is a potential represented by this administration to end the long reign of the

evil British Empire; everything is going a bit crazy. I heard this morning, apparently there was a car that plowed into a crowd

in Muenster, Germany, killing several people and injuring many others, today while we're here. In the United States, we are bombarded; the American news media is violent in its coverage, because what it does to you is, it causes whipsaw. You're reading one thing one day, another thing the other day.

President

Trump says he wants to get the troops out of Syria; and then we

hear, "The White House says the troops must remain in Syria."

Well, who is the White House? It's apparently not the same thing as President Trump. So, this causes a great deal of confusion and anxiety among the American people. Mrs. LaRouche, who not only is the founder and chairwoman of the international Schiller Institute, is also a brilliant writer and scholar. She is an expert on Nicholas of Cusa, who wrote a very important paper called "The Coincidence of Opposites." So, I am confident that her address to us here today, will help all of us to make sense of the situation and give us an idea of how we can conduct ourselves to end this 50 years of humiliation in the United States. So, with that, I'd like to introduce Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I want to say "Hello" to you, and I'm very happy to talk to you, at least via video, so I can share with you my ideas. I think in the recent weeks, many people in many countries have been very distraught about the so-called Skripal affair. This was the assassination attempt, the poison gas attack on the former double agent Sergei Skripal and his daughter. Immediately, the Theresa May government accused Russia that they did it. I think that this particular situation has demonstrated in a way we have not seen it ever, what is the role of the British Empire, the British government, British policies in the present escalation against Russia, and in a certain sense against China. This affair was immediately made an issue of NATO, of the

European Union. Many EU members immediately declared unconditional solidarity with Theresa May, and they agreed on the formulation that there is no other plausible explanation than Russia did it. I think this reaction is very telling, because it shows on the one side, the degree of British control in NATO, and in part in the European Union. Fortunately, about half of the European Union members did not agree. But it also demonstrated the incredible Orwellian character of the present Western democracies of the so-called "liberal" Western system. Because the idea that you immediately abandon the principle that {in dubio pro reo}, that the innocence is relevant until proven guilty; that this was abandoned and that truth was replaced by a consensus among countries. If that is the principle of international policy, then we are all in very bad shape. The immediate danger is naturally that this thing is not just leading to mass expulsions of diplomats. The United States expelled 60 diplomats; the British expelled a similar number, and Germany four. Altogether, I think 23 diplomats in the other European countries. But obviously, this has the implication of leading to a broader escalation of confrontation with Russia and possibly even war; because this is a prewar propaganda. If you look at the timing of this affair, first of all the two Skripals fortunately seem to be in much better condition. That raises a whole bunch of questions because if it was Novichok nerve gas,

then the question is, how did the British have so quickly an antidote that they are now happily surviving? Or, maybe it was not Novichok. How could they come so quickly to the conclusion that it was Russia, when Scotland Yard said it would take several weeks to find out what really was the nerve gas agent used in this attack.

The timing was at a point where, in the United States, the whole focus of Congressional investigations of the House Intelligence Committee, the House Judiciary Committee, similar committees in the Senate, was about the role of the British Empire in the Russia-gate affair, or the Trump-gate, or the Mueller-gate, depending on how you want to call it. The focus of several committees started to really put into the limelight the role of Christopher Steele, the so-called "former" MI6 agent, the role of the British government, the collusion not with Russia but with the British in the whole attempt to make a coup against President Trump. So, that was very convenient, because all of a sudden, it was the Russia issue again. May, in these days, you could always say that the days of Theresa May seemed to be numbered; because she was in such an unstable position. Now, *cui bono*? Who has the motive? In whose interest would be such an affair? Well, Russia really has no motive; why would this occur just weeks before the Presidential election in Russia? Would Putin really want to have such notoriety just before the election, and just before the World Soccer World Cup?

So, also Russia would have had many opportunities to kill Skripal; he was, for many years, in a Russian jail, he lived for many years in Great Britain without any problem. Nevertheless, despite that, Merkel and Macron, half of the EU immediately came out saying, "No, it is the only plausible explanation that it was Russia." Boris Johnson gave an interview to a German radio called Deutsche Welle, where he said that he had absolute scientific proof from the scientists of the Porton Down laboratory, who had definitely said that they had 100 % proof that it was Russia. In the meantime, the scientists refused to provide the after-the-fact evidence, and the head of the lab, Mr. Aitkenhead, said that they could identify that it was Novichok; but that they absolutely could not identify the source of the origin of this poison gas. This was a very lamentable situation, so the Foreign Office immediately deleted the tweet in which this was stated; which now has Boris Johnson's stand there as a liar. That does not prevent the Theresa May government from continuing to push the lie that Russia did it. Many officials in Russia – Foreign Minister [Sergey] Lavrov; Foreign Ministry spokeswoman [Maria] Zakharova, the head of foreign intelligence [Sergey] Naryshkin – the all pointed to the fact that the {cui bono} and the likelihood, and who has the capacity and motive, actually points to British intelligence. This whole operation – and

this

was pointed out by many experts and commentators – this absolutely parallels what the British did in the Iraq case in 2003; where also MI6 produced a dossier supposedly proving that

Saddam Hussein was in the possession of weapons of mass destruction which could reach every city within 45 minutes around

the globe. That Saddam Hussein supposedly had absolute connections with al-Qaeda; which was a blatant lie, because Saddam Hussein used to throw al-Qaeda people into jail and other

things. But this was then used as a pretext. So, Colin Powell

gave the famous speech in the United Nations motivating U.S. participation in the Iraq War. Then, the war against Iraq occurred, with many hundreds of thousands of people losing their

lives as a result.

This is what some people in Russia in the meantime have called “Goebbels” propaganda. Why is there such a demonization

of Russia? Why is there a demonization of President Putin coming

essentially from the same people who are also demonizing President Trump and President Xi Jinping? This is the same foolishness which already led to the Second World War and which

could easily trigger a Third World War. There is the danger that

these war-mongers are repeating the same methodological mistake,

stupidity, which led to two world wars.

What is behind that is a mixture of desperation because the financial powers of the City of London and their Wall Street backers and collaborators see clearly that their system is failing. Obviously, they have a complete fear that this would

go

with a complete loss of their political and financial power.

But

it is also an obsession that their schemes will function, and if

they just have enough containment and escalation then their system will be proven superior. They are confronted with their

system not succeeding, but failing; they don't have the intended

unipolar world, but they are confronted with the emergence of a

completely New Paradigm in the world.

If you want to understand why Russia is such a focus of Russophobia right now, you have to take the situation back to the

end of the Soviet Union. Because in the United States, at a point when the Soviet Union started to disintegrate and there would have actually been the possibility for a peace order for the 21st Century, you had in the United States the consolidation

of the neo-cons. They revived the American Century doctrine, which originally was formulated by Walter Lippmann in 1943, when

he published a book with that name which then became the entire

basis for the post-war order; the legitimacy of NATO, the whole

Cold War. It was the idea to revive that with the project for a

new American Century and the idea that you would replace the two

superpower system with an unipolar world based on the Anglo-American special relationship, and a neo-liberal monetarist

system. This was essentially a continuation of the idea that you

would control the developing countries, keep them in relative backwardness, and deregulate the financial system in order to bring back the power of Wall Street and the City of London, and

basically control the world that way.

In 1989, when the German reunification happened, this was actually combined with the promise that NATO would never expand

eastward. You have to remember that the Soviet Union agreed to

the dissolution of the GDR and German reunification without the

use of force. You could say, in light of the history of the Second World War, where the Soviet Union had suffered tremendous

losses of life and naturally had a very terrible memory of Nazi

Germany that it was extremely generous of the Soviet Union to agree to that. The promise was clearly given not to expand NATO

eastward; this was emphasized many times by the former American

ambassador in Moscow at that time, John Matlock. In the recent

publications of the archives from George Washington University,

it was also clear that this was, indeed, a promise made.

In 1990, the General Secretary of NATO at that time, Manfred Wörner, made a speech in Brussels which is worth remembering.

He

at that time said, "The goal for the next decade is the creation

of a European security structure, including the Soviet Union and

the states of the Warsaw Pact," and that the Soviet Union would

play an important role in the construction of such a security

system, and that he would understand the wish of the Soviet Union not to be excluded from Europe. "The West cannot answer to the erosion of the Warsaw Pact with a weakening or dissolution of [NATO]"; and therefore, "the only answer is the creation of a security framework which includes both alliances" and which includes the "Soviet Union into a cooperating Europe... The very fact that we are ready not to deploy NATO troops beyond the territory of the Federal Republic [of Germany] gives the Soviet Union firm security guarantees," Wörner said.

This is all proven by these new documents which have been published that the West obviously, or the neo-cons and their British partners, were clearly promoting a different policy and making fake promises. On the surface, the offer to the Soviet Union continued. Still in 1994, President Clinton said the NATO expansion is not anti-Russian; it means inclusion instead of exclusion. But then, things became more dramatic. In 1999, there was the famous Tony Blair speech in Chicago, which was the definite elimination of whatever relic of the Peace of Westphalia system existed; and by that, also the elimination of the principles of the UN Charter – namely, guaranteeing the sovereignty of every country. This was clearly a foreshadowing of what Blair did later in 2003 with the Iraq War. What replaced the idea of respect for the sovereignty of countries was the idea of "humanitarian" interventions. Naturally, then in 2001 with the September 11th attack, which was a complete assault on all civil liberties and civil rights which had been fought for,

for decades. And it imposed an international regime with the pretext of the war against terrorism.

What followed then was regime change, color revolution. You had the Orange Revolution in 2004 in Ukraine; you had the Rose Revolution in Georgia. In the meantime, both the Russian and Chinese militaries respectively stated that they regarded color

revolution as an absolute total form of warfare. Naturally, the

Maidan coup against the Ukraine government belongs in this chain.

Also, already in 2002, the United States abandoned unilaterally the ABM [Anti-Ballistic Missile] Treaty, and proceeded to build up a global ABM system, which Russia had said

at the very beginning, they could not tolerate the Phase 3 and Phase 4 of it to be implemented, because it would completely undermine the strategic stability and therefore be a threat to the security interests of Russia.

In the 16 years of Bush, Jr. and Obama, these interventionist wars continued. Bush declared the "Axis of Evil," and the various wars in the Middle East and northern Africa started to eliminate governments which were not agreeable

to this idea of a unipolar world. The world was slowly and steadily going to more Hell, more refugee crises, more misery; millions of people dying in the Middle East and northern Africa.

Then, in 2013, the world suddenly changed for the better.

President Xi Jinping announced a new model of international relationships in Kazakhstan – the New Silk Road. In the tradition of the ancient Silk Road, which was an incredible exchange not only of goods, technologies, cultures, ideas, but also laid the foundation of a dialogue among nations; this New Silk Road took on a development which is unprecedented I think

in
all of history. In the last 4.5 years, this new Spirit of the
New Silk Road started to catch on, so that by now, more than
140
countries are cooperating in Asia, in Latin America, in
Africa,
even in Europe, with the New Silk Road. You have a tremendous
sense of optimism in Latin America, where practically all
Latin
American countries are now building and planning to build
bi-oceanic projects; bi-oceanic railway between Brazil and
Peru,
bi-oceanic tunnels between Argentina and Chile, and many other
projects. So, the Spirit of the New Silk Road has definitely
caught on in the Caribbean and Latin American countries. It
is
for sure the case in the Asian countries, and many corridors
are
being built. Africa has completely changed with the building
of
railways from Djibouti to Addis Ababa; all along the eastern
African countries, the western African countries. If you look
at
the map of Chinese investments in railway systems and industry
parks and hydropower in many other agricultural projects,
there
is a completely new spirit and self confidence among the
Africa
nations that they can now overcome poverty and under-
development
for the first time, in the near future. Even in Europe, where
the EU has been absolutely blocking any cooperation, the New
Silk
Road Spirit has absolutely caught on. You have the 16+1
Eastern
and Central European countries; you have the Balkan countries.
Italy is now engaged together with China in a major project

called Transaqua, which will change the lives of 12 African nations and bring industrialization into the heart of Africa. But

also, Portugal and Spain want to be the hubs not only for the western end of the Eurasian part of the New Silk Road, but to be

also a hub for the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries in

Africa and Asia and Latin America. So, the New Silk Road Spirit

is absolutely on the agenda. Also in Switzerland, in Austria, and even in Holland, Belgium, and some of the Scandinavian countries.

This is based on the idea of a win-win cooperation of respect for the sovereignty of the other country and respect for

the other social system. This has been an incredible development. It's already 12 times larger than the Marshall Plan

was, but the amazing thing is that for 4.5 years where this project is now progressing, the Western mainstream media and Western politicians have virtually ignored it; they have not reported it, and only in the recent period have they suddenly realized this is unstoppable. What is now occurring is a flood

of attacks from the main think tanks, saying this is just an authoritarian effort by the Chinese to replace the Anglo-American

imperialism with a Chinese one, and they want to take over the world. It was quite a sudden change in the coverage and in the comments.

A similar shock happened when they realized that Russia was absolutely not a regional power as Obama had told, but that basically it was about to become, under the leadership of President Putin, a major power again. So therefore, when Trump

suddenly won the election, the same apparatus which is now behind the Skripal affair – British intelligence in collusion with the intelligence heads of the Obama administration – started a policy of a coup against President Trump. There was an article in January 2017 by the British paper {The Spectator}, which said that President Trump would be gotten out of the White House either through a coup, impeachment, or an assassination attempt. That was obviously the policy which these people followed, and the aim clearly was to prevent President Trump – who had promised in the election campaign to improve relations with Russia and bring it back on a stable and good basis – to prevent Trump from doing it by saying, “If you dare to speak to President Putin, that just proves you are a Russian agent.” It took indeed until the G-20 meeting in Hamburg last year, before Putin and Trump had a personal meeting and actually hit it off very well. Also, between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, contrary to what Trump had said in the election campaign where he was actually on a quite strong China-bashing mode, he received President Xi Jinping in April last year at his private residence in Mar-a-Lago. And they established a very good positive relationship between the two of them. Then, when President Trump went to Beijing for a visit in October last year, President Xi Jinping returned this and gave Trump what they called a “state visit plus.” President Xi Jinping had the Forbidden City closed

down to visitors for an entire day, and gave a huge long history lecture on Chinese history to President Trump and his wife. They established and deepened their relationship. In the meantime, also Russia and China established the deepest strategic partnership in their history. Putin gave a speech on March 3, 2018 to the Federal Assembly, where he announced new weapons systems; basically, a long-range missile which does not follow the ballistic curve, but is highly maneuverable. Then also, a nuclear-powered cruise missile which the West absolutely does not have, and a nuclear-powered underwater drone which is quicker than above-water ships, and laser weapons. This combination of these and other weapons means that all of sudden, the entire global ABM system the United States had proceeded to build is obsolete. President Putin said, well, the West refused to even respond to all the offers made by Russia since 2002; but now, they have to respond. It is quite amazing that, except the demand of four American ambassadors, they have not yet responded. Western media tended to belittle these new weapons systems, or ignore them for the most part. [Chinese Foreign Minister] Wang Yi and the Chinese Defense Minister Wei Fenghe just attended the very large 7th Moscow International Security Conference, which was attended by 900 guests and 700 media. Wang Yi said that Russia can pursue its own interests and play a larger role in the international and regional stages. The Chinese Defense Minister Wei Fenghe said he came in order to send a signal to Washington that the Russian-Chinese alliance is absolutely the strongest and that there is a very close cooperation between the Russian and the Chinese armed forces. All of these things have to be seen as a dynamic process,

where we are now on the verge also of a full-fledged trade war.

Admittedly, the trade deficit of the United States with China is

untenable; but when President Trump said that he wants to impose

tariffs first on \$60 billion trade deficit, and then on another

\$100 billion trade deficit, this was met by an unusually sharp response from the Chinese. *Global Times* wrote yesterday that China will not submit to the U.S. trade intimidation; that China

is prepared to react with a full list of their own tariffs on American imports; that the trade war will cause pain for China,

but the Chinese society will rally and unite around the government and the Party; and that they will also present a detailed plan to respond, and then the Americans would have to choose if they back their President in doing so, or if they hold

him accountable for the consequences. *China Daily* even mentioned that the Chinese countermeasures could include the dumping of U.S. Treasuries, of which they have \$1.4 trillion as

securities.

All of this comes at a moment where, at any moment, we could have a new financial crash much worse than that of 2008, because

all the central banks did absolutely nothing to remove the root

causes of the crisis of 2008. They just did quantitative easing,

zero interest rates, and naturally many corporations took that gratis money to buy back their own stocks so that their stock exchange values would go up, but the corporate debt would increase. Now, as the Federal Reserve is trying to increase the

interest rate, the blow-out of these corporate debt situations could trigger a complete systemic collapse. That is just one of

the many facets of this crisis.

An insider in the banking system, a well-placed one, told us very recently that there is actually the possibility that some of

the financial forces could even deliberately trigger a crash which they know is inevitable to come, as a deliberate plan to pull the rug out from underneath President Trump; to bring back

the neo-cons, and that way to solve the problem which they could

not solve with the failed Russia-gate attempt. One thing is very

clear. If that would happen and the neo-cons would get fully back in the United States, World War III is as good as secure and

certain.

In the middle of this Skripal affair, President Trump and President Putin telephoned; and President Trump absolutely refused to send out tweets on this affair or otherwise join in the present Russia bashing.

I want to make the strong point that there is a solution to all of the problems I just mentioned. That is, that there are many possibilities. For example, when Presidents Trump and Putin

will have a summit in the near future, they could discuss this.

Also, the Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang had recently pointed

to the fact that there is actually another way to solve the trade

deficit; namely, by massively increasing the trade. President Xi

Jinping has offered to the whole world, including all the European nations and the United States, that they should

cooperate with the Belt and Road Initiative. China could decide and choose not to dump U.S. Treasuries as a punishment for the U.S. trade measures, but they could invest the \$1.4 trillion in U.S. Treasuries in infrastructure in the United States. Diane mentioned the Manhattan subway system in her remarks, and if you look at the infrastructure – not only in Manhattan, but in all of the United States – the condition of the highways, the absolute absence of a fast train system; it is very clear that the United States urgently needs investment in infrastructure. President Trump had promised in the election campaign that he would invest \$1 trillion in infrastructure build-up; but so far, he has not been able to find any financing, because the private investors want an 11 % to 12 % return and a complete return of their capital within 10 years. Which means it is not possible to finance it through private investment. The neo-cons in the Senate and in the Congress do not want to spend it in the Federal budget. The idea to distribute it to the regional and state governments is just not practical. So, if on the other side, China, which has a fantastic fast train system of I think 25,000 km of fast train, and is planning to connect every major Chinese city with a fast train system and build 40,000 km of fast train systems by 2020; China could help to build such a fast train system in the United States and connect every major city with a fast train system going 350 mph and in that way, completely transform the infrastructure of the

United States. This would help not only to overcome the trade deficit, but it would open the way for joint ventures between the

United States and China in third countries. In Latin America where, contrary to what former Secretary of State Tillerson had

said, China is not trying to build an imperial system in Latin America. But China and the United States could join hands in building up the industries of the Southern Hemisphere. Also, the

same could happen in Asian countries along the Belt and Road; and

also naturally in Africa. It could happen in the reconstruction

and economic build-up of the war-torn region of Southwest Asia,

and naturally of Africa in general.

This could even include Great Britain eventually, if they change their government and if they get their crimes cleared up

which they clearly have committed. But it would mean absolutely

the necessity to reform the financial system of the United States

and Western Europe.

My husband, Lyndon LaRouche, has already developed several years ago a package which together would absolutely remedy the situation. It would mean that the United States should go back

to a Hamiltonian banking policy, to a banking system in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton; including the Glass-Steagall banking separation of Franklin D Roosevelt. Then, have a national bank, a credit system, then have a crash program for thermonuclear fusion and joint space cooperation with other countries in order to increase the productivity of the economy in

a qualitative way.

What people really don't realize, or most people don't realize, is that the present Chinese model of economy and the early U.S. republic model are very similar. They're based on Hamiltonian principles. In China, they have now made a huge effort to eliminate the speculative area, to forbid Chinese investors abroad to invest in speculation. It is very clear that China, even if they don't call it way, is actually very close to the American System. And it is no coincidence that the most popular economist in China is Friedrich List, the German economist who was sort of the predecessor to Henry C. Carey, and who wrote important writings about the different between the British and the American systems. Germany also has a tradition of that; namely, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the Credit Bank for Reconstruction, which was based on the Roosevelt Reconstruction Finance Corporation and was the basis for the German economic miracle in the post-war reconstruction. So, also in Europe, you have some relevance and memory of this system. Now after Xi Jinping had announced the New Silk Road, the Schiller Institute and our organization published a study which we had worked on for 26 years with the name "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge," which is actually the absolute blueprint and outline for an international economic cooperation of all nations overcoming geopolitics. Now just imagine if we could mobilize the American people to exert pressure on President Trump and give him backing, and he would accept the offer of Xi Jinping to cooperate with the New Silk Road in this way and also the European countries would eventually recognize – most of them are doing it already – but even the remaining ones would recognize that the cooperation

with

Russia, with China and the other nations who already have jointed

the Belt and Road initiative—that this would be much more in their self-interest, than the present course of the British confrontation with Russia and with China.

If such an international economic cooperation could be realized, it would also be the realistic basis for a global security architecture which would include among others also Russia and China. It would then require that we do exactly what

Xi Jinping has said many times, that mankind needs to move in a

new phase of international cooperation, what he calls the “shared community of the future of mankind” or a “community of destiny,”

then we could start to focus on the real problems, the common aims of mankind. We could build a system to make nuclear weapons

obsolete, a new form of the SDI, what my husband had proposed, in

the end of the 1970s and then it was in the works for several years; and then on March 23, 1983, President Regan had announced

the SDI as a way for both superpowers to cooperate to make nuclear weapons obsolete. I think in light of the present danger

of a new arms race and the already-existing arms race and the danger that this gets out of control, we need such an approach as

a new SDI; and also a new SDE [Strategic Defense of the Earth],

because the planet as a whole is threatened by dangers from space, from asteroids, from comets, which could really extinguish

life on this Earth.

We should instead concentrate on the common aims of mankind—the alleviation of poverty, the creation of a living standard for a decent life for every human being on this planet, and a system of earthquake precursors and joint space research and travel. We should concentrate on space colonization as the necessary and possible next phase of the evolution of the human species. I think that if we combine that with a dialogue of cultures where each nation would emphasize and revive the best traditions of its own culture, and then have a dialogue among all of these nations and cultures, we could absolutely create the basis for a new Renaissance. Skeptics would say that this is completely unrealistic. But I'm saying that the fact that you have these three Presidents—President Putin, who is obviously recognized and loved by the Russian people, and has just been reelected with an overwhelming majority; with Xi Jinping, who is an exceptional leader who obviously is equally loved by the Chinese population, and basically they decided to eliminate the limits to his term in office so that he can guide China in these very, very important coming years; and President Trump, who is absolutely not what the media are making out of him, but who has shown again and again that he has outflanked a pretty difficult factional situation in his own party, and naturally with a Congress and a Senate which are very obstructive for the most part. I think that if the three Presidents join hands and do what they clearly did very successfully so far, in the attempt to solve the crisis of the

Korean Peninsula, I absolutely think this is a realistic option.

However, we should not sit on our hands, but we should really get into an international mobilization to propose this agenda, and do everything in our means to make it possible. It

is the life of civilization which depends on it.

Thank you. [Applause]

SARE: Thank you. We can now take questions from the audience here. Please say your name, and if you represent an institution or a press agency, please state what you're representing as well.

Q: I would like to ask you a question on behalf of Weiwei TV. As you may know, President Donald Trump has already instituted trade policies on China and China made a serious response. So I would like to know how you see the relationship between the United States and China? And what direction do you think this relationship is going to? Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think that we have a very serious danger, because if it comes to this trade war, as I mentioned, you have already a collapsing financial system of the trans-Atlantic region. And a trade war could easily be one of the elements triggering a complete meltdown of the financial system and that would obviously be much worse for the West than for China, which has taken certain measures to eliminate speculation and put the whole Chinese economy on a solid ground. Nevertheless, the consequences of a financial crash would be potentially extremely dangerous. As I said, if the neo-cons would come back and Trump

would be ousted in this context, we would be back to Hell in no time.

On the other side, the trade war has not yet started. So far, it's just lists, and there is room to put on the agenda a different proposal. I think Prime Minister Li Keqiang already pointed to it, to increase the trade in joint ventures in third

countries. I think that the more people talk about this idea of

U.S. investments in infrastructure and, for example, Xi Jinping

could reiterate the proposal for the United States to join the Belt and Road Initiative, I think the trade war can still be avoided. But it does need determined action.

And I think that the possibility exists simply because the relationship between Xi Jinping and Trump has so far lasted over

a year, and they have telephoned around many crises; and basically the Korea situation is on a very good course. There will be a summit between [Shinzo] Abe and Trump, who also wants

to play a positive role. There will be a meeting between Putin

and Trump, hopefully very soon; and Kim Jong-Un and Trump. So I

think there is a diplomatic framework where many initiatives can

be made, and I think the New Silk Road is definitely the answer

to solve all of these problems.

Q: Hello. I think what you have said today is just enlightening. My name is Alan S. I'm a screenwriter and producer of a World War I mini-series, called "The 42nd Rainbow

Division." I think history is our greatest weapon and if we

start actually thinking back to what Russia actually did, for not only World War II, but also World War I. We would have lost both world wars. And actually the United States wouldn't have even been in World War I, because we would have lost it before we even got in. They were a huge ally.

I think history needs to be taught to the young and that's why I'm doing this series, is because the younger generations don't realize that Russia has been an ally. And now we're vilifying Russia and making them into a villain when it should be the opposite. How do we actually teach this to the young? The younger generations are our hope and they're our future.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think we need to change the narrative of the neo-cons. Because when the Ukraine crisis started to develop,

President Putin said if it would not have been Ukraine, they would have found another way to escalate the confrontation with

Russia. And I think that this is absolutely the case.

I think to change the narrative of the Ukraine, because this is really when the total escalation against Putin as the demon started, is a very urgent matter because right now President Poroshenko has announced that he wants to basically have a military solution for the east Ukraine, which could easily provoke a war with Russia.

I think the narrative has to be replaced by the truth. The truth is that Victoria Nuland bragged that she and the State Department spent \$5 billion in building up NGOs to cause regime

change in Ukraine. The former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt—even he

admitted that the Ukraine crisis started with the EU expansion

summit of Maastricht in 1992, when the eastward expansion of the EU was decided, and the crisis was triggered when the EU wanted to have the association of Ukraine (basically at the end of 2013, which was the point when President Yanukovich decided he couldn't do it because it would have given NATO access to the Black Sea; it would have flooded Russia with EU products. This then triggered the Maidan, which was immediately supported by these NGOs financed by Nuland and the West, supported by neo-Nazis which were then causing the violence, and finally the coup in February 2014, imposing a fascist government as a reaction to that. And the threat to forbid the Russian language, the people in the Crimea decided to hold a referendum and they voted to be part of Russia, so Crimea was not annexed, but it was a vote for self-determination of the Crimean people. I'm telling you all of this because part of the demonization of Putin, is the Ukraine story and what he supposedly did with Crimea, and all of this is not true. I think we have to really make an effort, to maybe produce many more movies and maybe we can work together to this effect because we have documented many of these wrong narratives and we must make them known. Because if the mass media are just portraying this idea that Russia is about to do everything, and behind every – it is worse than the McCarthy period and people are just hyped up which can only be characterized as a prewar propaganda. Because why do you build up

an enemy image, because you want to make war against this nation.

This is a mortal danger in which the whole world is. And I think

this Skripal affair—the fact that it backfired, the fact that the British were caught lying, is really also a chance.

I would suggest that we work together on making more movies. We have already put out a lot of them, but I think we need and call upon all of you to help to distribute them, and make them known to as many young, middle-aged, and old people as we can.

Q: Mrs. LaRouche. Thank you very much for your speech. I think everyone here—we're very pleased to hear what you said.

My

name is Amber J. I'm political activist right now working with several groups for supporting Trump and also for the midterm election. And also, I'm working for fighting for Chinese-American minority civil rights kind of thing.

I have a question – I believe everybody came to this conference understands your speech and understands the principle

of three countries cooperating with each other. But there are some Trump supporters, they stand for Trump because Trump is starting a trade war right now. How would you persuade those Trump supporters to understand this win-win cooperation between

these three countries, to maximize the effort for these three countries to cooperate together?

And also I believe a while ago, I heard India and Japan and probably the U.S.A. talking about starting another kind of international cooperation in terms of the infrastructure.

That

is the kind of thing similar to the Silk Road, the One Belt, One

Road. How would you like to define that, or could you say about

something about it? Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think this is again another narrative which needs to be replaced by truth. And that is, what is actually the Chinese policy? Part of this problem is that for a long period of time the Western media and certain political circles in the United States have also painted a very negative picture about China. I think Chinese-Americans, and you yourself could help to correct that.

I must say, my image of China is incredibly positive;

because I was there for the first time in 1971. This was in the Cultural Revolution. And this was an unbelievable experience because at that time, the country was completely distraught. People there were unhappy. The Red Guards took people out of their homes in the night. They painted all the cultural buildings, the Summer Palace and other places in Beijing, with red paint.

Anyway, I'm just reporting that to say that when I returned to China after 25 years, in 1996, already with the idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the idea of the New Silk Road, where I attended a major conference on that subject in Beijing as a speaker, the country had already been completely transformed as a result of the policies of Deng Xiaoping.

But if you now go to China, it is unbelievable. The country is prosperous; there is a large well-to-do middle class. People are optimistic about the future. They have an absolute vision, a self-confidence about China, about eliminating poverty by 2020.

President Xi Jinping has a hands-on policy, going to the villages, talking to individuals; finding out what measures must be taken to eliminate poverty.

It's just such an incredibly optimistic situation—where also, culturally, China is pursuing the revival of Confucianism.

Xi Jinping personally has made a big emphasis that Confucian philosophy is being taught on all levels of society.

I think that if people, especially in the Chinese-American community would amplify our efforts to show the real, true picture of China, I think the Trump supporters would absolutely

understand, that it {is} in the best interest for the United States and China to cooperate. If you think about it, if the two

largest economies in the world cannot cooperate, the danger of world war is very big.

Many people have talked about the Thucydides trap. This refers to the rivalry between ancient Athens and Sparta, which led to the Peloponnesian War, and the final disappearance of Classical, ancient Greece. If there would be a Thucydides trap

between the United States and China; if the United States would

react to the rise of China by a military confrontation, the world

as a whole would not survive it.

China has (especially the Chinese ambassador in Washington, Cui Tiankai stressed that it is not the intention to replace the

U.S. as the strongest power, but to have a special great power relationship, where both of them respect the sovereignty of the

other, respect the different social system of the other, and then

join hands and cooperate in all strategic matters.

I think there must be a very big mobilization where the image of China in the United States is being straightened out, because once people know the beauty of Chinese culture, the optimism of the Chinese population, everything will change.

It is right now that the United States has a big moral and cultural crisis. You have for the first time the life-expectancy going down. For two years in a row, you have the life-expectancy of all categories of life in the United States shrinking. If there is *any* parameter for a collapsing economy, it is the life-expectancy. And that is naturally due to the new opium epidemic, the rate of suicides because of depression, alcoholism, and the terrible culture of death, which expresses itself in the youth culture, violence of the video games, in the whole entertainment industry, which is contributing to these many school shootings.

You do have a cultural problem. And I think you have to go back to the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, the founder and father of America, who used to be a complete Confucian philosopher. He recognized the wonderful aspects of the moral philosophy of Confucius and modeled his own moral system on the basis of Confucius. There are many parallels. You have the Confucius tradition with Benjamin Franklin, and in China, you have the American System of Alexander Hamilton in the early phase of the American republic, and now, in the Chinese model. And you have many similarities which, once you see, you can see that there are universal principles uniting these two countries, which are much more deep and much more important than the superficial conflicts.

I would say the best thing one can do to intervene in this situation is, we have proposed the project for the China investment in infrastructure. This has been picked up by a Chinese professor recently, John Gong. It has been covered by

CGTN TV. There is a very famous Trump supporter in California, who just made a similar proposal. I think that has to be talked up. I think we have to talk up the idea of overcoming the danger of a trade war, by putting instead on the table Chinese investment in infrastructure, U.S. and China joining in joint ventures in third countries, and start a real cultural dialogue, so that the two people start to know each other and know the best of each other. And that way we can overcome this crisis.

SARE: Helga, I have a question which I think is related. You may want to say more. It comes from Sr. Pat C., of the Dominican Sisters of Peace who is also a member of the alto section of the Schiller Institute chorus. She writes, "In your view, what concrete actions now will help catalyze the transition from a competition of nations to cooperation and mutual respect?" I think you largely have addressed that, but there may be more that you want to say.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think that the knowledge about the incredible dynamic of the Belt and Road Initiative, once people know that, it changes their view. For example, take the case of Austria. Austria is a small country, but they want to take a leading role in becoming a hub for the New Silk Road. They just had a conference planning to broaden the gauge of the railway from Vienna all the way to Moscow, so that they can be better integrated in the container trains and similar things. All the Balkan countries are completely on board. The Eastern

European

countries, the Central European countries are all planning to be

hubs and bridges.

The excitement in Africa— I mean, if people would know, there is a completely different spirit! No longer do the Africans want to be receivers of donations. They want to be treated as equal partners. They want to have investments, and the

spirit of the New Silk Road has absolutely changed the self-esteem and self-confidence of all the African leaders and many of the people.

Just take this case of the Transaqua project. Transaqua is a project which was originally proposed by Bonifica, an Italian

engineering firm, already more than 30 years ago. And the Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement were campaigning for

that for decades, because it is one of the key projects for the

entire continent. What it would essentially mean is that you would take about 3-4% of the water from the tributaries of the Congo River, at a 500 meter height, and then by gravitation, you

can bring this water through a system of canals all the way to Lake Chad, which is now dried out to less than 10% of its original volume. This affects the lives immediately of 40 million

people in the Lake Chad Basin. When you bring this water back into Lake Chad, not only do you fill up this lake again, and create large volumes of water for irrigation for agriculture; you

also create an inland shipping system for 12 countries in the heart of Africa; you create hydropower; you create a system of industry parks, of industrialization. So you bring in the industrialization in the middle of Africa, and that with all the

other infrastructure projects, will mean *Africa has a future*. By the year 2040, there will be 2 billion people living in Africa, and they need these jobs, they need education, they need

the kinds of projects, so that people are no longer marching through the Sahara and dying of thirst, which is happening now more than people even dying in the Mediterranean—it's just not being reported. These young people would instead help in the building up of the African continent.

This is such a fantastic development, and if the Americans would know about it – I mean, I'm only talking about the tip of

the iceberg – but if people would see the sheer volume of change

and the magnitude of change which is already happening, they would become absolutely optimistic and change their view, and recognize that in the history of mankind, geopolitics is something that absolutely has to be overcome, if we are supposed

to survive as a human species. In the age of thermonuclear weapons, if you do not overcome geopolitics, we are going to be

the destruction of our own species; and nobody in their right mind can really want that because even those warmongers, who are

pushing it, would be eliminated themselves, too.

I think that the moment has absolutely arrived. If we go into a mass advertising campaign, a mass education campaign, about the existence of this New Paradigm, I think it can absolutely inspire the Americans and make the change which is necessary in the short term.

Q: Hi, I am an American citizen and a Confucian, I believe in Confucianism. I'm an independent scholar of language and civilization. I was an instructor of Chinese at Harvard University, in the Department of Eastern Language and Civilization.

I have the same idea as you that America needs to join China's One Belt and One Road plan. I grew up 10 years ago, during the age of reform of China. I worked as at the FESCO, the Foreign Enterprise Service Corporation. I think more than 20 years ago, many American, European and Japanese companies invested in China, and gave us was a better economy, and I think it was very important.

Now, I think in the 21st century, China's economy is much improved. It's time to bring China's investments into America and to help America's economy. That's why in 2016, I was for Donald Trump. I want to work with American people; I want to be the bridge to connect China and America, to bring China's investment into America, to best help America's economy.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Very good! So many you can join with the Schiller Institute to help us, to get this message out widely. Because you know, already now the states which are doing large business with China, see the advantage. When President Donald Trump was in China last November, he had with him delegations from several states – West Virginia, Alaska, and some others. And in the case of West Virginia, he brought back trade deals and investment deals worth \$83 billion! And the governor of West Virginia is completely optimistic that this will give back hope to all the people in West Virginia. And there are many projects, for example, one very exciting idea is that Beijing, and the region of Hebei province and Tianjin, this is a region of about 130 million people, and there is a now a huge project whereby this region will be changed, where the heavy industry, which still has some environmental problems, causing smog and pollution is now being outsourced into

Hebei province and modernized; a new city is being built, I think its name is Xiong'an, which is in the middle between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and it's completely modernized. Beijing on the other side, will have lots of research and development, which is much cleaner for the environment, and all of this is supposed to be connected through an infra-urban modern transport system, including modern maglev. And the recent "Two Sessions" conference and the National People's Congress in China, the party discussed building a new maglev system of 600 kph speed, for the connection between the cities, and an inter-urban slow maglev system of 160 kph. This is very good for urban transportation, because the beauty of the maglev system is that it accelerates immediately: You are in a few seconds at full speed, with the slow maglev you're only going 160 kph, which is enough for inner city transport; and they want to connect this entire region with this modern transport system, so that essentially no job will be more than 20 minutes away from the home of the working person. So you save all this commuting time. And my idea is that this model of the Tianjin-Hebei-Beijing region could be a model for the modernization of New York, New Jersey, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Midwest, and you actually do something like that inside the United States. And I think President Trump is a developer; he knows about infrastructure, and I think we just have to make sure that the Trump supporters

know about these plans, and that we create an environment where this is actually intersecting the present crisis and danger of a trade war.

If you move quickly enough, and get the Trump voters all inspired with this idea, I think we can do a miracle. And I definitely believe in miracles, as long as we do them ourselves.

Q: [follow-up] Thank you very much. I totally agree with you. I believe that to bring China's investment and enterprise is more important in the trade market. And secondly, I was a professional Chinese instructor: I want to educate more Americans and Chinese people to understand each other, and make a friendship to develop together.

Q: I'm José V.: I'm here from New York City. Earlier you touched upon the youth culture and the culture of death, and I was hoping you could touch more upon that, because in my experience – and I'm only 19 myself, too – but from what I see of people around me, but also my nephew who will be turning 15 this year, I see he's more interested in violent video games and yelling into the microphone to imaginary people who aren't there, and spending a lot of money on things that will never really help him out in life: for example, he brought a \$300 belt buckle, because it said somebody's name on it, I think it's Gucci. He's more interested in reading violent comic books that display gore and showing people's insides – I don't have to go into that, you

know about that.

My question is, how do we overcome this violence? How do we overcome this culture of death, and how do we overcome this culture of violence? And more importantly, how do we stop getting young people wanting to escape from reality by taking drugs and whatnot? So that's my question.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think what we need for that is a mass movement for development. Because, first of all, I studied this question some years ago, when we had some guests and the children who came with the guests asked me if I knew about Pokémon, and naturally I had never heard about Pokémon. And they said: Oh, it's beautiful, it's violent, it's fighting. So I was so shocked,

I started to look into it, and I discovered Pokémon as a sort of

introduction drug to video games, and then naturally, the evolution, where these video games come from.

Well, they were developed by the military in the postwar period, because people had recognized in the Second World War, only 15% of the soldiers were ready to shoot the enemy, because

human beings have a sort of natural barrier inside them, which they don't want to overcome, and when they kill somebody it goes

against that. So many people have a healthy block, – or had a healthy block. So the military developed these quickly changing

targets, like in target practice, not having just one target but

having many, and they change and move, so that you would learn to

shoot quickly – shooting, shooting, one shot after the other –

in order to train people to overcome the normal adrenalin shock

which happens if you shoot at another person; if you are not brainwashed, then you have an adrenalin reaction and you start shaking and so on. So they wanted to get away from this, by having these video simulations, where people would learn to shoot, to increase the killer ratio of the soldiers.

So this is the basis for these video games which then became commercial. And while, in the military, and obviously it's a terrible thing in the military also, but at least you have an officer, you have some guidance, you have military discipline; but when these video games, which have become more insane over the decades, if they are accessible to young children, and these

young children have not had any kind of an inoculation through a

humanist education, through the recognition of beauty in Classical culture, through moral guidelines given to them by their parents, but where you have a culture where everything is

allowed, everything goes – movies become more violent, more perverse, more pornographic; even snuff movies, where killing is

being filmed, or at least the illusion that people are killed is

being filmed, *this is really deadly stuff!* This destroys the cognition of anybody, but especially of young people.

And when young people, then, children, pupils, students, become autistic because they are only living in their social media, and have completely lost the ability to relate to each other, this is the death of a culture. And I think this is what's happening in the United States. You would not have these

unbelievable numbers of mass school shootings: Like after Columbine in 1999, there were 38 mass shootings. And after the Parkland shooting, you had 50 alarms in the schools per day, where pupils would see another pupil having a weapon, or

having

crazy messages.

Now, obviously, this brings us to the question of, who is promoting this? President Trump had a meeting in the White House, where he met with the pupils of the school in Parkland, and the producers of these videos. So obviously, President Trump

is aware of it, and I think we have to strengthen his resolve to

move against it. And it happens to be that the Parkland incident, in particular, was also the work of the FBI, because they established a system which is run by some uneducated call center, and so, many of the hints which were clearly given before, were missed. And it now turns out that in the Orlando case, the father of the shooter was a longtime FBI informant.

So

there is a lot of these things to be pursued.

But I think the key thing is a mass movement for development. Because, if young people have no hope for the future, and have no perspective, because it's now the common view

that the coming generations will be worse off than the present one – this is the first time *ever* this has happened; because it used to be a moral standard for families, for everybody, that

you work so that your children will have a better life than yourself. And this has been abandoned for the first time. So what will young people have as a perspective? Well, they have no

future. And that is a *huge* difference! And I can assure you, I have seen it in all cases: There is a gigantic difference between the optimism of the youth in China, and the pessimism of

the young people and the population in general in the United States, and in countries like Germany, for example.

So the absence of a vision, where the future of a nation, of the world will be, is what is feeding this kind of culture of

death, because then it doesn't matter, life doesn't matter, life is worth nothing, whether you shoot somebody or not it makes no big difference.

So I think a mass movement for the kind of economic development which we were talking about before, is an absolute ingredient, so that people have a reason to study, to develop their minds, to develop their cognitive powers, to be productive.

If you have the feeling that you can be an astronaut, that you can be a scientist in the realm of a thermonuclear fusion economy; that you will travel to the Moon Village in your lifetime, you have a motivation to study! And I think without such a motivation, it is very, very difficult.

So I would not look at it as a separate issue: I would look at it as an integral question to the whole discussion we are having here.

Q: Thank you for your work, today, and throughout all your time.

I'm Father Richard D., Franciscan Servants of God's Grace. My question to you, is we know that the President has written a book showing that his way of dealing with a problem is to take an {extreme} view, so he has room to compromise, to come back to what he actually wants. Do you believe he's doing this with the international trade situation?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I don't know; it may be. Because I think President Trump has said of himself many times, that he knows how to make deals, that he would get better agreements than most other people. And it may very well be that such an idea exists,

that he makes big announcements of tariffs and so forth, and then

in reality, he's negotiating and has his ambassador and other people, trade negotiators, making such a discussion.

I don't know. I find it a little bit risky, because I saw some Chinese articles where they said that some people may think

that they can get a better result this way, but that China will

not be intimidated into making compromises and basically will answer back.

I don't know. I think it is not necessary. I think this particular idea that you make a huge attack, and then you go for

something less, is still, in my view, – and as you probably have

realized, I'm very positive about the potential of President Trump; I've stuck my neck out a year ago, when I said that if Trump is able to put the relationship with Russia and China on a

positive basis, he will go into history as one of the greatest American Presidents, and I stuck my neck out. And I'm repeating

this, here. So, as you can see, I'm very optimistic and positive

that it could happen.

But I also think that this particular style of negotiation is very dangerous, especially in an environment which is fraught

with dangers as I touched upon in my earlier remarks. A much better way, in my view, would be to just say, "We want the United

States and China to work together on a New Paradigm." There is already the Belt and Road Initiative. The United States could have some program, they could call it the American Silk Road, or

the American FDR Revival, or the American Founding Fathers

Celebration, if they don't want to be part of something which already has been put out by China, it doesn't matter, as long as

the content of the policy is the same on.

And I think the potential for things to grow into a higher level of reason – I mean, here we are talking about the one humanity. I mean, I think the spiritual dimension, if you want,

has to be brought into this matter, because man is different from

all creatures, because we are gifted by God with creative reason.

And you don't have to be a Christian, you can be a Confucian philosopher, you can be a Buddhist, you can be just a good person, to understand that we have reached a point in human history, where we either recognize that we are all part of the one

humanity, or we will not make it as a species.

Since Diane mentioned earlier Nicholas of Cusa, I can only say, that Nicholas developed a way of thinking which – she mentioned in the *Docta Ignorantia*, the “coincidence of opposites,” which is the idea that because we are capable of creative reason, we can think the One as having a higher quality

and a higher power than the Many: The one humanity being first,

and then the many nations being also important, but being not in

contradiction to the progress and wellbeing of the one humanity.

So I think if we understand that it is really the question of addressing that in us, which makes us human, the creative potential, then I think we can just find a way of shaping a New

Paradigm where mankind is defined from a common future, how do we

want to be existing as a human species, in 100 years from now,

in

1,000 years from now, or even in 10,000 years from now?

Because

we can *think* the future! No dog, no donkey, not goose can think the future. If you tell a dog, "Let's have a walk tomorrow," the dog will hear the word "walk," which the dog probably knows, and jump to the door and wag its tail, and be happy. But if you say "tomorrow," it doesn't mean anything to the dog!

But I think we need to raise the level of our communication, and just really do our duty as a human species, and prolong our existence indefinitely, by working together.

Q: My name is J. I'm the author of two books, *Evidence Not Destroyed*, and *Spread Real Love*. I want to thank Mrs. LaRouche; I want to thank this organization. You're some fine people. As I travel around America, I see many things: I just

had to buy a new car, because the one I had had over 205,000 miles on it; and the one before that had 186,000 miles on it.

But

I'm going around the countryside, and other countries, also, spreading, putting this literature out for so many years. And I'm impacted with this organization. It has some very find, smart brains, that are sitting here in this auditorium today, and

I just thank God for you.

And when we come to a situation like we have today, I want to know how we can go forward? How we can promote civilization?

How we can carry on? But if we have learned anything from our history, we have to look back and look at our history, and look

at our results. We have something that's so profound here today; we don't get this kind of information on the TV no more. I

used to watch so much news, but now, they say the news is not absolutely real! They say something about “fake” – I heard that over and over again, so I turned my television off from the news. And when I can come and get this type of *real* information, in a setting like this, it makes one want to go forward. So I’m here to help anyway I can. I’ll put another 100 and some thousands miles on the car I just bought, to get this information out to the people, because if you don’t get it, the news is not going to give it to you correctly, the way it should be given. So, I’m just thanking each one, and all of you that’s working – just as I am; Matt Guice, I’ve been working with him since the ’90s; Lynne Speed and Dennis Speed, I’ve been working with these people since the early ’90s. And I’m so proud. One thing, let me say, I think the reverend right before me, a religious man – I sit in a church now, and I’m the only deacon there! Why is this? Look where we’re going? Why is that? We’re reforming, we’re conforming, we’re complying to every situation that’s not good. And I think we have some real strength here, and we can do some great things. The main thing is, keep going forward. Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, I think people have to be courageous, because the paradigm shift which occurred in the United States, which you, Diane, referenced in the beginning, which really

started with the murder of John F. Kennedy and then the murder of
of
Martin Luther King, and the assassination of Robert Kennedy,
you
know, we had several years ago, a Mozart *Requiem* performance
in
Vienna, in the suburbs of Washington, and also in the Boston
Cathedral, commemorating the paradigm shift which has occurred
in
the last 50 years of America, where, the fact that the Kennedy
murder, and also the murder of Martin Luther King, was really
not
avenged – or, not avenged, but not even investigated, and the
real culprits made known and punished, which has led to people
becoming depressed. I said many times, the Americans almost
have
become like the Germans, because if you ask a German person to
do
something, 99 % of the people say “Oh, you can’t do anything,
anyway,” so people are really depressed, and feel that they
are
powerless in the face of what is happening.
And that has happened to America as a result of these
unclarified murders. And since we have this event today,
because
of the 50th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther
King, I think it’s a very good moment in history, to say, we
will
not allow the murderers of King to be successful in
eliminating
the hope which he represented. I mean, Martin Luther King was
murdered at a moment when he had started to pick up many of
the
same issues which are now being, in reality, changed by China.
Because he had started not only to take up the question of
economic justice *inside* the United States, but also he had
started to take on the question of jobs and overcoming poverty

in
developing countries. And that is what China is doing,
exactly
today. And in the same way as the Schiller Institute has been
campaigning for, and LaRouche and his movement have been
working
for, for almost half a century, is now becoming a reality.
So there is reason for optimism. And I think that the best
thing we can do in a moment like this, thinking about the
memory
of Martin Luther King, is to say, we will pick up the torch,
we
will not allow the American people to be passive and desperate
and ignorant and all of these things, but we will all turn
into
active members of the Schiller Institute, help to spread the
message; make the Schiller Institute a Renaissance movement, a
movement fighting not only for the economic buildup of the
United
States, but also for a cultural Renaissance. I think the two
things absolutely have to go together.
So I would encourage all of you to absolutely work with us,
because I think the solution to all of these problems are
absolutely within reach.

SARE: As the next person is coming up I would just tell
everybody, during the break you will have the opportunity to
do
exactly what Mrs. LaRouche has said, which is to become a
member
of the Schiller Institute at our literature table. And to
purchase copies of these very important, world-changing
reports:
This is the one she mentioned, "The New Silk Road Becomes the
World Land-Bridge," which we produced right after Xi Jinping
announced it. And this report, of which Jason Ross is a
coauthor

on "Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa: A Vision of an Economic Renaissance."

Q: Hi, I'm Donald C. My quick question is about the liberals. How are they teaching curriculums to our kids, and they're not giving them the chance to learn the right stuff, and they're just forcing the kids what their beliefs are?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes, that is a big problem, because it started with John Dewey, to basically develop this liberal pragmatic idea of education. And unfortunately, you have generations of people who have gone through different phases of such elimination of Classical literature, of natural science, so it is a real problem. And I would think that the best way to proceed on that, is if you look at the kind of materials which we present in the present [What Is the New Paradigm?] class series, which you can find on the LaRouche PAC site, and you can register to be part of it, this is the kind of curriculum which was developed especially with the ideas of my husband, Mr. LaRouche, who did an incredible job, because he revived the best traditions of the 2,500 years of European civilization, the traditions in science which were the source of qualitative progress, the great Classical arts; and this is something which is not taught in American schools, for the most part. And I think we have to form, basically, educated people, who then hopefully, we can influence this present administration to

change that. I think President Trump has repeatedly shown, at least for certain areas, an understanding; he talked about the American System of economy; he talked about Lincoln and Carey, he talked about Hamilton. So in the economic field there is definitely something there, which we can build on. I think there are many other people are equally concerned about the condition of the school system. But I think the best thing is that you register for these classes [<http://discover.larouchepac.com/>]. And if you haven't already done it, you can also watch some of the previous classes in the series.[6] Get yourself absolutely a firm grip on universal history, of the great advances in science and culture, and then, you know, basically help us to organize change. Because it will come from many places. There are many people are realizing that at this point it is the scientists, the engineers and such people, who will be much more important in the shaping of things, than many politicians who are part of a party system and partisan, and therefore, don't really regard these issues are the important ones. But the best advice I can give you right now, is if you join with our efforts, we find ways to address all of these issues, and build a growing movement to demand such a change.

Q: Thank you very much. Your comments were very insightful. I believe in the paradigm where the United States, Russia and China, essentially a triumvirate is essentially going to lead the world, hopefully forward and out of the morass that we've been

in. Especially over the prior eight years before this current President came into office.

The question, I want to ask is, what do you perceive would be the case – because I don't believe this economy in this country

would have lasted another year, under the current policies.

We

would have had a significant economic drop which would have led

to, since this country's GDP is 25 % of the world's, would have

had a worldwide, negative impact. Having said that, what do you

perceive would be the consequences in this country, or the for that matter the world, on the movement forward that has occurred,

if President Trump did not have the position he has? He may be

President, but he may have a weakened political system, in the sense of a House and the Senate: Would we be able to move forward? And what would be the consequences, and under what conditions could we move forward? Could this economy continue to

grow if he can't implement his policies? What would be the international consequences of that, from your perspective?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think the strongest situation is Trump's relation with his voters. That despite all of the attacks by the

FBI, by the British, by the heads of the intelligence services from the Obama administration, – I mean, he had a pretty tough environment, and nevertheless, he goes back to his voters, he holds a rally, and the support for him is actually growing in the

polls. So I think that that is for sure, a very strong point which we should build on, because if we keep strengthening that,

and if we keep informing the Trump voters on all the issues we are discussing here, that can actually help to outdo the Congress

and the Senate.

And since there is a midterm election, there is actually a very good moment to do that. I mean, the danger is naturally that Trump could be convinced that to take an anti-China stance

would help him in the midterm election. I mean, I'm not sure; I'm not close enough to the situation to make a judgment on that.

But I think the strong point is, Trump is close to his voters, the voters still recognize what a change he means, and I

think that we need to have a mass mobilization – I think there is no shortcut from that; because the danger is very acute.

What

I said in my initial remarks, when we talk to some really well-placed figure in Europe, who said that there is a discussion

to pull the rug out from under Trump with a new financial crash,

and if you think that this is a conspiracy theory – well, maybe

before the Skripal case, you also thought that such things are conspiracies, but we have just seen a classic example of how you

can manipulate a whole international community of nations to go

into an attack on Russia, based on a lie! So these things do happen and they can happen.

Now, there are also many warnings. Just today, I think some representative of the firm of Guggenheim put out a warning on this corporate debt question that a financial crash can happen at any moment. And basically, you have the European banking system, the Italian banks are in terrible shape, you have a policy where the trigger point of a collapse of the financial

system is many-fold. It's also like a minefield where it's not clear which mine will trigger the explosion, but once it happens, you could have a systemic blowout, much worse than that of 2008. Because the central banks have done absolutely zero, to eliminate the root causes of the crash of 2008. They have, instead, used the so-called tools and instruments – namely quantitative easing, negative interest rate, money pumping – but this has reached the point where now the Fed is forced, or think they are forced, to increase the interest rate, because a negative interest rate is very bad for the real economy, it's bad for the savings of the people, it's bad for life insurance, it's bad for real investment; and the hyperinflationary consequence of such money-pumping is already visible on the horizon in the form of the totally overvalued stock market, in the form of real estate prices, in the form of many other such phenomena. So the Fed needs to increase the interest rate, but that is already bringing the immediate potential for a new crash. If that happens, I think we are in {real} trouble: So our whole point, is we need the implementation of Glass-Steagall, and the Four Laws developed by Lyndon LaRouche, before the crash happens. I think this is also a subject – there are these four dialogues which have been established between President Xi Jinping and Trump; one of them concerns the dialogue on economic matters; China has put a lot of emphasis on the dangers to the

international financial system, at the G20 meeting in Hangzhou [in 2016] and on other occasions. So I think that this question

needs to be urgently addressed, also between the United States and China in these negotiations.

And then, if you put the whole package together, the Four Laws – Glass-Steagall, a National Bank, a credit system in the tradition of Hamilton, a crash program for the increase in the productivity of the labor force, and then joining hands in the Belt and Road Initiative – all of these measures together are a

very, very practical and realistic way to overcome these dangers.

But it is very urgent, because we are sitting on a powder keg, and I think it can be done, but we need a lot of people of good

will to become active with us.

SARE: Helga, we're just about up on time. We have two more questions. Do you want to take both, or one, or?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, maybe both together, and then I'll answer both.

Q: Hi Mrs. LaRouche. My question to you is, is that right after the shooting at Parkland, [Broward County] Sheriff Israel

was all over the news speaking about going to all members of Congress to use the Baker Act, to detain and profile people that

have experienced some sort of depression. And that's of great concern to me, because there are many people who have experienced

that, and I feel this country is becoming more like Germany back

in World War II. So I'm kind of scared, and I'd like to know, what's your opinion on it? Thank you.

SARE: OK, next question.

Q: Hello, my name is Steve S. I would just like to ask, how much of a role do you think that psychological warfare plays in everything that's going on? And how can we counter it? Are there people out there who specialize in psychological warfare? I hear people talk about history being erased; you know, the projection of violence through videos and commercials and that matter. So, a lot of people are very confused, as well as myself, even when you find something that you believe in sometimes, it's presented in a way that you accept it in the beginning, and then it comes out to be a lie. And right now, clearly, lie is just pounding on the truth. I mean, you have one truth, but you have so many lies that it seems too overwhelming to survive.

SARE: Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think the concerns that both of you expressed is very real. I mean, it is the fact that the West is already living in a police-state. Just take the recent example of the Facebook firm, Cambridge Analytica – they sold data on 50 million people for commercial purposes, for election manipulation and who knows for what else? If you go on the internet and you go on any website, you immediately have the advertisement for the next years of your life of whatever you looked at.

So we are already in a completely surveillance state, where the NSA and the British equivalent, the GCHQ, are monitoring everything – your phone, your smart TV, your laptop – it's omnipresent. And obviously this needs to be reversed. In the time when I was growing up, being a young person, we had a big concern about data protection. It was a civil right to make sure that your privacy was protected. All of this has gone out of the window! And also, naturally, the big change came on September 11th. Because September 11th was the pretext for a lot of the elimination of civil rights which used to be a constitutional right up to that moment. And therefore, I think the inquiry of what really happened on September 11th, is still one of the big tasks to be solved, because it led to police-state measures inside the United States. It led to a similar kind of change internationally. And right now, you have the ongoing trial of the families of the victims of the World Trade Center suing the government of Saudi Arabia for their role in the September 11th attacks. And the Saudi government tried to appeal against the lawsuit, and a court in New York overruled that, so the court case can go ahead. Now, this goes very slowly, but this is a very important aspect; because eventually, we have to go back to a constitutional state. So you are quite right to be concerned, because there *is* a lot of this going on. Again, I think there is no shortcut: We need more people taking an active role, and force the coming Congress to pass laws to protect the rights of the people again. This is absolutely possible. The whole argument, for example, that you cannot control these things, or not control the internet, is

absolutely

not true: You can block certain things, you can prevent things,

you can make laws which prohibit the profiling; you can make laws

which it a criminal act to do all of these things you are worried

about. So it's not a self-evident development.

But I think it does require that more people become state citizens: A state citizen, I would define a somebody who takes

responsibility not only for his life, his family, his country, but for the outcome of human history. And I think to be such a

world historical individual in a moment like that, where the options are so rich, and so beautiful that there is no reason to

despair, but it is really the individual decision, to be part of

the solution which can and will make the difference.
[applause]

SARE: Thank you. That was very beautiful and appropriate. Do you wish to say anything else to us?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, just be happy, and be productive, and feisty, and courageous, and then you can do everything you plan to do.

SARE: Thank you very much! [applause]

[1]

<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/category/nyheder/alle-kategorier/oekonomi/larouches-fire-love-feature/>

[2] Kan læses på engelsk her:

http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2018/eirv45n06-20180209/22-28_4506.pdf Dansk oversættelse er undervejs.

[3] Læs en dansk introduktion til rapporten af de to forfattere, Jason Ross og Husein Askary, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=23600>

[4] Abraham Lincolns Gettysburg-tale: » – *and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth*«.

[5] Martin Luther Kings berømte tale 'I have been to the mountain top' fra 3. April, 1968, kan læses her: <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkivebeentothemountaintop.htm>

[6] Se lektionerne i dansk oversættelse her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/category/lpac-new-paradigme/>

Tyskland og EU promoverer vedvarende energi for Afrika

26. marts, 2018 – Den nyligt oprettede Africa Energy Guarantee Facility (AEGF) vil levere de første, dedikerede genforsikringer for projekter for »vedvarende energi« i hele Afrika. Fællesinitiativet vil takle hovedinvesteringsudfordringer, der holder afgørende energiinvesteringer tilbage i hele Afrika og som tidligere blev lanceret på Munich Re forsikringshovedkvarterer i München af dr. Werner Hoyer, præsident for den Europæiske Investeringsbank, dr. Doris Höpke, medlem af bestyrelsen for Munich Re, George O. Otieno, adm. dir. for African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI).

AEGF vil på signifikant vis styrke privat investering i sådanne projekter, som både vil udvide adgang til »ren energi« og bidrage til at opnå FN's mål for bæredygtig udvikling. Planen vil støtte nye investeringer fra den private sektor i kvalificeret vedvarende energi, energieffektivitet og projekter for adgang til energi i 25 subsahariske afrikanske lande, i størrelsesordenen \$1,4 mia. Hvor disse penge skal gå til hundreder af små, lokale projekter, så er den kinesiske fremgangsmåde imidlertid ganske anderledes, som det f.eks. ses i det nye vandkraftprojekt i mellemklassen i Guinea, der skal finansieres med nogenlunde samme beløb.

EIB-chef Hoyer: »Investering i vedvarende energi i Afrika er afgørende for at forbedre adgangen til energi, nedbringe energiregningerne og styrke deployeringen af vedvarende energi. Dette spændende nye partnerskab mellem EIB, Munich Re og ATI kombinerer teknisk, finansiel og sektorerfaring og lokalkendskab, der er afgørende for at takle investeringsbarrierer. Som EU-bank er EIB forpligtet til at støtte vedvarende energi for Alle, og African Energy Guarantee Facility har etableret en tydelig model for partnere til at tilslutte sig, og for andre til at følge efter.«

BBC spreder misinformation om Transaqua og Tchadsø-konferencen i Abuja

27. marts, 2018 – BBC havde en korrespondent på den Internationale Konference om Tchadsøen i Abuja, der imidlertid skrev en vildledende rapport på BBC's »Fokus på Afrika«-program den 28. feb.

(<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172vtwbwnyjml>)

I sin rapportering af konferencens konklusioner, skrev Chris Awoko godt nok, at konferencen undersøger Transaqua-projektet, men så beskrev han Transaqua som det fejlslagne Ubangi-projekt, som konferencen har afvist.

Da Nigerias minister for vandressurser, Adamu, »talte om at opfylde søen, talte de om det projekt, der har været et koncept meget længe, ved navn Transaqua-projektet. Det er en slags vandoverførsel i det interne bækken, og de planlægger at overføre vand fra Ubangifloden i den Demokratiske Republik Congo til Tchadsøen. Det er et meget ambitiøst projekt og har været på tegnebordet meget længe.«

Selv om han anerkender, at konferencen erklærede, at vandoverførsel i det interne bækken er den eneste mulighed, så omtaler Awoko imidlertid hverken det kinesisk-italienske samarbejde eller den italienske beslutning om at medfinansiere forundersøgelserne.

BBC spreder således misinformation, der giver næring til den europæiskdirigerede kampagne mod Transaqua, der præsenteres som et blot og bart vandoverførselsprojekt fra Ubangi, og som giver et påskud til en opposition i Congo under påskuddet, »de stjæler vores vand«.

BBC News Africa-ekspert Will Ross blev til sidst uddybende briefet af *EIR*. Han har imidlertid ikke publiceret nogen artikel.

I mellemtiden har erhvervsavisen *Il Sole 24* i Italien publiceret endnu en positiv artikel om Transaqua, den 22. marts, som »et af de store ingeniørprojekter, som i 2.000 år har gjort italienere berømte i verden«.

(<http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/commenti-e-idee/2018-03-20/acqua-caccia-nuovo-oro-214752.shtml?uuid=AEdzaXJE>)

Foto: Fiskeri ved Tchadsøen.

Namibias præsident styrker relationerne med Kina; forsvarer Kina som Afrikas bedste ven

31. marts, 2018 – Præsidenterne for Kina og Namibia, hhv. Xi Jinping og Hage Geingob, har aftalt at etablere et omfattende, strategisk partnerskab for samarbejde mellem deres lande og har underskrevet seks bilaterale samarbejdsaftaler, på deres møde i Beijing den 29. marts. Præsident Geingob havde påbegyndt sit syv dage lange besøg dagen før.

Ved underskriftsceremonien talte begge præsidenter om, hvordan Kina har været en »ven af Namibia i alskens vejr«, med henvisning til Kinas støtte til Namibias uafhængighed, og nu til landets udvikling. Xi sagde, »Kina byder Namibia velkommen til at deltage i Bælte & Vej Initiativet og håber på at styrke samarbejdet om denne politik og samvirket af udviklingsplaner«, rapporterede Xi. Xi talte også om sin overbevisning om, at Kina og Afrika vil slå sig sammen om at bygge et tættere fællesskab for en fælles fremtid og indsprøjte nye impulser for bånd mellem Kina og Afrika.

På sin side gav Geingob udtryk for Namibias interesse i at samarbejde med Kina om infrastruktur, bæredygtig udvikling, menneskelige resurser, teknologi, fattigdomsreduktion, mellemmenneskelige udvekslinger og store samarbejdsprojekter. Han benyttede også lejligheden til at komme med et udtrykkeligt forsvar for Kinas indsats for udvikling i Afrika.

Xinhua rapporterede, at den namibiske præsident kaldte Kina for Afrikas bedste ven. Det har aldrig koloniseret Afrika og har altid behandlet små og mellemstore afrikanske lande på lige fod, sagde Geingob, og det afrikanske folk modsætter sig grundløse anklager mod Kina.

»Kina støttede os, da vi havde det vanskeligt, og efter uafhængigheden fortsatte vi vort samarbejde på et andet niveau«, sagde han til CGTN. »Nu rykker vi yderligere opad. Nu er tiden inde til anden fase af kampen for os, hvor folk nu har fred og stabilitet, men de er ivrige efter at høste fordelene ved denne frihed. De ønsker fremgang. De ønsker boliger, infrastruktur, skoler, klinikker osv., og de er opsatte på det. De har travlt. Så Kina, som vennen i al slags vejr, der var der, da vi begyndte at kæmpe, og nu, hvor vi er i anden fase, som handler om vores økonomiske emancipering, må de, der er med os, komme og tilslutte sig os ... Denne gang taler vi om at skabe en win-win-situation.«

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping (øverst, højre) med Namibias præsident Hage. G. Geingob (øverst venstre) deltager i en underskriftsceremoni i Folkets Store Hal den 29. marts, 2018 i Beijing. Efter invitation fra Xi Jinping vil Hage Geingob fra Republikken Namibia være på statsbesøg i Kina fra 28. marts til 3. april.

Tillerson tog fejl med hensyn til Kinas rolle i Afrika, siger kinesisk

diplomat i Afrika

14. marts, 2018 – Kinas ambassadør til Sydafrika Lin Songtian kom med skarpe indvendinger mod de negative bemærkninger, som den afgående amerikanske udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson er kommet med angående Kinas rolle i Afrika. Tillerson, der var på en ugelang rejse til fem afrikanske lande, da han blev afskediget af præsident Trump i mandags, havde i sidste uge i hovedkvarteret for den Afrikanske Union i Etiopien sagt, at afrikanske nationer »ikke burde miste nogen elementer af jeres suverænitet med jeres engagement i sådanne arrangementer med Kina« eller skabe en gældskrise.

På en pressebriefing den 12. marts sagde Lin, at Tillerson »tydeligvis har valgt det forkerte sted, det forkerte emne og mod det forkerte mål. Hans ord er forkerte og usande. Trist at sige det, men det er pinligt for ham selv«, rapporterede *Xinhua*. Dernæst forklarede ambassadøren, at Kina havde investeret over \$100 mia. i Afrika og havde bygget 6.500 km jernbane, 200 skoler, 80 sportsstadier og overført teknologi, udover at skabe jobs og »forandre livet« for afrikanske mennesker. Han påpegede også, at Tillerson sandsynligvis havde brugt lufthavne og veje, bygget af Kina.

Lin fortsatte sin kritik: »Det, de virkelig ønsker, er at bevare Afrika, som det var, fattig og splittet og altid kontrolleret af andre. Det, der bekymrer dem, er Afrikas realisering af økonomisk uafhængighed, med Kinas støtte. Det, der bekymrer dem, er et stærkt Afrika, som ikke længere kan kommanderes rundt rent politisk.« Lin erklærede skarpt, at »amerikanske venner er bekymrede over Afrikas gældskrise rent verbalt, men de viser ingen villighed til at udstede lån til at støtte Afrikas udvikling eller til at opmuntre deres investorer til [at investere i] Afrika«.

Foto: Den (nu forhenværende) amerikanske udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson giver hånd til formanden for den Afrikanske Unions

(AU) kommission Moussa Faki fra Tchad, efter deres møde i AU's hovedkvarter 8. marts, 2018, i Addis Abeba, Etiopien.

Et stort skridt fremad for realisering af Transaqua-projektet: Overførsel af vand er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed

2. marts, 2018 – Det officielle udfald af den internationale konference om Tchadsøen den 26.-28. feb. i Abuja, Nigeria, er en utvetydig støtteerklæring til Transaqua-projektet, der foreslår overførsel af vand fra Congoflodens bækken til Tchadsøen. Den siger klart:

* Der er ingen løsning på Tchadsøens svindende vandmængde, som ikke involverer en genopfyldning af søen gennem en overførsel af vand fra uden for søens bassin.

* Overførslen af vand fra det interne bækken er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed.

* Transaqua-projektet, der vil overføre vand fra Congoflodens bifloder på dens højre side og føre det 2.400 km frem via en kanal til Charifloden, er den foretrukne, gennemførlige mulighed.

LPAC's featurevideo om Transaqua-projektet:

Det blev desuden, under mødet på højt niveau mellem præsidenterne for kommissionen for Tchadsøens bækken, af den italienske ambassadør til Nigeria, Stefano Pontesilli, annonceret, at Italien vil bidrage med €1,5 mio. til forundersøgelserne til Transaqua-projektet og erklæret, at Italien var parat til at indgå som partner i det foreslåede »Transaqua-projekt« for at sikre den heldige overførsel af vand. Forundersøgelserne er planlagt til at blive gennemført af det italienske ingeniørfirma, Bonifica, og byggefirmaet PowerChina.

Radio France International citerer *EIR's* Claudio Celani

Radio France International citerede *EIR's* korrespondent Claudio Celani i sin dækning af den Internationale Konference om Tchadsøen den 26.-28. feb. i Abuja, Nigeria. »For ambitiøst, for risikabelt, for dyrt? Grundene til at være modstander af det mangler ikke, men projektet for at genopfylde Tchadsøen er tilbage. Tirsdag, den 27. feb. i Abuja, Nigeria, var den titaniske ambition om at overføre vand fra Congobækkenet på alles læber, som det blev rapporteret af den italienske analytiker, Claudio Celani:

»'Folk her er overbevist om, at overførsel af vand er den eneste måde, hvorpå en genoplivning af Tchadsøen kan ske. De ser store ting. De forstår, at de har brug for et stort projekt, Transaqua, det store projekt, hvis hensigt ikke alene er at flytte vand fra punkt A til Punkt B, men også at bygge en reel, moderne infrastruktur i Afrikas hjerte', forklarer han.«

RFI fortsætter: »Transaqua er ved at rejse sig af asken. Det italienske firma Bonifica, der oprindeligt udarbejdede projektet, er nu associeret med det kinesiske selskab, PowerChina. En fælles forundersøgelse vil blive finansieret af den kinesiske og italienske regering. PowerChinas cheffingeniør

er glad for dette samarbejde: 'Jeg mener, vi står ved begyndelsen til et nyt samarbejde. Vi ser frem til at begynde dette samarbejde.'«

Alt imens artiklen citerer François Kalwele fra den Demokratiske Republik Congos Miljøministerium, som sagde, han er fortaler for solidaritet mellem afrikanske stater, så handler resten af artiklen om muligheden for, at man finder olie i regionen.

Dækningen fra Agence France-Presse (AFP) understregede de to valg, som Tchadsøen står overfor, enten at bringe mere vand til søen, eller også at overlade regionen fuldstændigt til Boko Haram-islamister. »Omkring 40 million mennesker lever ved eller omkring Tchadsøen – men denne vitale resurse er hastigt i færd med at skrumpes ind under virkningen af klimaforandring og fejlagtig management af vandet ... Det lyder som noget fra Wakanda, det futuristiske, afrikanske kongedømme i hit-filmen, 'Black Panther'. Men 'Transaqua' er et meget virkeligt forslag til et meget virkeligt problem – hvordan man genopfylder Tchadsøens svindende vandmængde.

Forslaget forudser en 2.600 km lang kanal fra den Demokratiske Republik Congo, tværs over den Centralafrikanske Republik for at mødes med Charifloden, der løber ud i ferskvandssøen ...

Regionens forværrede sårbarhed er blevet et rekrutteringsgrundlag for Boko Haram. Jihadisterne har fundet det langt lettere at vinde landmænd og fiskere, der fører en forarmet tilværelse, over på deres side, og at skabe en base for sig selv på mange af søens øer ... Ekspertes mødtes i Abuja i to dage for at diskutere måder, hvorpå man kan standse udtørringen af Tchadsøen – og Transaqua tiltrak interesse, selv om projektet stadig er i sin vorden og står over for mange forhindringer.«

AFP citerer eksekutive sekretær for Tchadsø-bækkenets Kommission, Sanusi Abdullahi: »Overførsel af vand i det

interne bassin er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed. Vi står over for den mulighed, at Tchadsøen forsvinder, og det ville være en katastrofe for hele det afrikanske kontinent.«

Med en kritik af UNESCO's nye research- og bevaringsprogram til \$6,5 mio., som omfatter Cameroun, Tchad, Niger og Nigeria, såvel som C.A.R. (Centralafrikanske Republik), som udgørende en afledning, sagde Horace Campbell, en professor i afrikanske studier ved Ghanas Universitet, til delegerede, 'Det, de franske intellektuelle har promoveret, er overlevelsessevne og levebrød. Men det kan man ikke få uden at genopfylde søen.'«

Den tekniske direktør Franco Bochetto, fra det italienske ingeniørfirma Bonifica, som først designede Transaqua-projektet for henved 35 år siden, citeres, »Synet af hundreder af mennesker, der dør i Middelhavet« havde ansporet den italienske regering til at støtte projektet. »I de seneste år har situationen hastigt ændret sig, og det, der ikke syntes at være muligt i 1980'erne, har nu interesse«, sagde han. »Vi arbejder her for projekter, og vi ønsker at tage et socialt ansvar«, sagde Ziping Huang, en ingeniør hos PowerChina. Bonifica og PowerChina vil udføre forundersøgelserne til projektet.

Foto: Præsident for den Føderale Republik Nigeria og øverstkommanderende, Hans excellence Muhammadu Buhari GCFR holder åbningstalen på konferencen for at redde Tchadsøen, Abuja, Nigeria. Photo: @lcbconference2018

Hvorfor geopolitik fører til

krig

– Og en sejr i Abuja, Afrika. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 1. marts, 2018 (pdf, dansk, og video)

Er det virkelig OK med narkoepidemien, der i USA har ført til et fald i den generelle levetid; guvernør Bevin påpegede det faktum, at nogle af disse sataniske budskaber også er i teksterne i popmusikken, i filmene, i videospillene – bør vi tillade alt dette, og få vore samfund totalt ødelagt? Der er en virkning af alt dette på de kognitive evner! Hvis man ønsker Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love som den eneste løsning til at undgå systemets kollaps, jamen, især den fjerde lov kræver et forceret program for fusionskraft, for international rumforskning og rumrejser. Man kan ikke have folk med ødelagte hjerner, fordi de er afhængige af disse ting, og så få dem til at blive kreativ, produktiv arbejdskraft.

Så det er én og samme diskussion, vi har brug for – vi har brug for et Nyt Paradigme, og vi må have et uddannelsessystem, der understreger skønheden i klassisk kultur, der understreger karakterens skønhed som et udviklingsmål. Det var Wilhelm von Humboldts idé, som trods alt havde indflydelse på meget af undervisningssystemet i Europa og USA i det 19. århundrede, og det holdt sig endda til langt ind i det 20. århundrede, og han havde den idé, at formålet med uddannelse må være karakterens skønhed. Hvem taler om dette nu om stunder? Hvis man tager nogle af disse børn, der er afhængige af disse voldsvideospil, eller endnu værre, der kigger på forfærdeligt materiale på Internettet, hvor der bruges tortur og sådanne ting, og som

virkelig bliver ødelagt. Deres hjerner bliver fuldstændig ødelagt!

Eftersom guvernør Bevin har krævet en national debat om dette, og præsident Trump heldigvis også ønsker at tage dette spørgsmål op, mener jeg, vi må have en sådan debat, for det er efter min mening en integreret del af USA's tilslutning til det Nye Paradigme og den Nye Silkevej, for vi kan ikke have, at dette fortsætter.

Schiller Instituttet har i mange år bevist, at, med klassisk musik, med klassisk poesi, med Schiller, med Shakespeare, kan man transformere folk og få en æstetisk opdragelse, og det er præcis, hvad vi har brug for lige nu.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

NYHEDSORIENTERING FEBRUAR 2018: Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika

Glød dig til en optimistisk og konstruktiv løsning på det forfærdelige fattigdoms- og underudviklingsproblem, som denne verdensdel er så hårdt ramt af, og, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte har nævnt, den eneste humane og retfærdige løsning på det

umenneskelige flygtningeproblem, der nu også har ramt Europa.

Vi introducerer her Schiller Instituttets nye, danske specialrapport, "Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; en vision for en økonomisk renæssance", som er en grundig indføring i den 246 sider lange, engelske rapport, af rapportens forfattere, Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Stor succes for Københavner- seminaret: Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika

Videoen fra diplomatseminaret om eftermiddagen:

Video from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Lyd fra diplomatseminaret om eftermiddagen:

Audio from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Audio from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Videoen fra aftenseminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer:

Video from the evening meeting for Schiller Institute members:

Lyd fra aftenseminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer:

Stor succes for diplomatseminar: Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika

København, 6. feb., 2018 – Hussein Askary, medforfatter af

Schiller Instituttets nye Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«, var gæstetaler på et seminar for diplomater, der blev holdt i København i går. De andre talere var Ghanas ambassadør til Danmark, H.E., fr. Amerley Ollennu Awva-Ashmoa, og formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Tom Gillesberg.

Seminaret indledtes med en kinesisk folkesang, fremført af Feride Istogu Gillesberg og Michelle Rasmussen. Arrangementet så deltagelse af fire ambassadører fra Afrika, Sydasien og det tidligere Sovjetunionen, samt andre diplomater fra Sydvestasien og Østasien.

Desuden deltog en repræsentant fra et betydningsfuldt, dansk ministerium, en tidligere dansk ambassadør, en tidligere østeuropæisk ambassadør til Danmark, en professor fra et FN-relateret universitet, og en professor/parlamentsmedlem, der rejste hele vejen fra et østeuropæisk land særligt for at deltage i dette seminar. En afrikansk, politisk leder, en pensioneret selskabsøkonom, der har mobiliseret danske politiske kredse for den Nye Silkevej, præsidenten for en international fredsorganisation, en forsker ved et dansk universitet og en seniorakademiker, der er ruslandsekspert, deltog ligeledes, så vel som også Schiller Instituttets kernemedlemmer i København og Jylland.

Her følger nogle af de ideer, der blev præsenteret på seminaret. Tom gennemgik kort Schiller Instituttets forslag, som udgjorde grundlaget for Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Vi må opgive det dyriske, geopolitiske paradigme og i stedet samarbejde om at virkeliggøre det nye paradigme for menneskehedens fælles skæbne. Tom diskuterede betydningen af den franske præsident Macrons besøg til Kina, og stillede spørgsmålet: Hvad med USA? Gillesberg briefede desuden de forsamlede om betydningen af det netop offentliggjorte Nunes-memo, som pegede på briternes, og ikke russernes, indblanding i det amerikanske valg. Dette kan være med til at befri Donald Trump til at bryde med det gamle paradigme. I skrivende stund

udviser finansmarkederne stor nervøsitet, og det er absolut nødvendigt, at vore politikker bliver vedtaget. Dernæst introducerede Gillesberg Hussein Askary ved at fortælle om hans baggrund.

Hussein Askary: Hussein, der lagde ud med at fremvise og forklare LaRouches Trippelkurve, gennemgik de væsentligste punkter i specialrapporten og understregede, at Vestasien og Afrika kan og må foretage spring frem til de mest avancerede, og ikke nøjes med de mest primitive, teknologier. Han brugte tidl. præsident Obama som eksempel på det gamle paradigme, som havde forhindret Afrikas økonomiske udvikling, ved at citere fra Obamas tale, da han var i Sydafrika. Obama sagde her, at, hvis alle unge afrikanere fik et stort hus og en høj levestandard, »ville planeten koge over«. Hussein viste dernæst et billede af Obamas hus til 8 million dollars. Det er helt fint, at han har så fint et hus; men det er kriminelt at forhindre andre i at gøre ligeså.

Hussein citerede fra Xi Jinpings tale, hvor denne sagde, at nøglen til at bekæmpe fattigdom i Afrika var at fremme industrialisering, det vil sige, fysisk økonomi. Schiller Instituttet promoverer ikke Kina som sådan, men vore egne principper. Med en gennemgang af rapportens anbefalinger sagde Hussein til seminarets deltagere, der repræsenterede mange nationer, at Schiller Instituttet kunne være med til at udarbejde udviklingsbanker for ethvert land, der ønsker at skabe sin egen kredit. (Han kom også ind på, hvordan Egypten havde gennemført en intern finansiering af den nylige udvidelse af Suezkanalen.) Moderne infrastruktur vil gøre Afrika 'mindre'. Afrika og Vestasien bør ikke blot eksportere råmaterialer, men derimod forarbejdede, værdiforøgede industri- og landbrugsprodukter. Kina ønsker at gå i retning af eksport af højteknologi og er med til at skabe optimisme i Afrika mht., at »Vi kan også gøre det«. Hussein anbefalede læsning af Xi Jinpings tale på den seneste, 19. partikongres.

Den Nye Silkevej handler ikke blot om jernbaner, men om

transformation gennem videnskabelig opdagelse og kultur i form af udviklingskorridorer, hvor Hussein refererede til sin undersøgelse af, hvordan kinesernes opfindelse af papir havde gjort det muligt for den muslimske, videnskabelige renæssance at blomstre.

Se engang på omstændighederne i Afrika i dag, med langt flere, internt fordrevne end det antal flygtninge, det lykkes at nå frem til Europa. Ghanas præsident opfordrede ungdommen til at blive og opbygge deres lande. I takt med, at vi øger levestandarden, vil dette fordre en ny økonomisk platform med højere energigennemstrømningstæthed – kernekraft. Hussein afsluttede sit foredrag ved at vise et natfoto af Afrika i året 2015, og så Chance McGees vision af, hvordan det ville se ud i 2050, under LaRouche-overskriften, »Det er fremtiden, der bestemmer nutiden«.

Dernæst holdt Ghanas ambassadør en kort tale og bemærkede med glæde denne understregning af Afrikas industrialisering og erklærede, at hun var meget imponeret over det, kineserne nu gør i Afrika, og over det, vi her fremlagde på vores seminar. Et udskrift af hendes tale vil senere være tilgængeligt.

Herefter fulgte en livlig diskussion, som ikke blev optaget, men vi vil senere skitsere de spørgsmål, der blev diskuteret.

Om aftenen blev der afholdt et sekundært seminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer. Her kom Hussein med den vigtige bemærkning, at han vidste, at russernes intervention ville transformere situationen i Syrien og føre til, at vore ideer fik mulighed for at blive udbredt i området, hvilket var grunden til, at han tog initiativ til, at denne nye rapport blev udarbejdet. Diskussionsperioden er inkluderet i optagelsen (udlægges snarest).

De to seminarer var resultat af en stor kampagne, der har udbredt invitationen om specialrapporten, Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ og Schiller Instituttets rolle, præsident Macrons

tale og LaRouches Fire Love, samt den **danske oversættelse af en særlig introduktion til rapporten**, vidt og bredt til alle ambassader og regeringer, akademiske-, erhvervs- og fagforeningskredse og offentligheden, og som omfattede kontakt til professoren/parlamentsmedlemmet, der kom fra Østeuropa, og opkald til ambassader. Interventionen i mødet i Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier/Udenrigsministeriet, der er rapporteret andetsteds, var ligeledes end del af mobiliseringen.

På begge seminarerne blev LaRouchePAC's video-undervisningsserier i henholdsvis **LaRouches Økonomi (på dansk her)** og den **kommende undervisningsserie om Det Nye Paradigme** annonceret for alle deltagere.

Schiller Instituttets spørgsmål på konferencen: Magt og politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika arrangeret af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier og Udenrigsministeriet

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

politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika". Se video:

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

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

Kamrava answered, that the Chinese investments in the MENA region were purely economically oriented.

Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport: Introduktion: Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; en vision for en økonomisk renæssance

Vi introducerer her Schiller Instituttets nye, danske specialrapport, "Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; en vision for en økonomisk renæssance", som er en grundig indføring i den 246 sider lange, engelske rapport, af rapportens forfattere, Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

Glød dig til en optimistisk og konstruktiv løsning på det forfærdelige fattigdoms- og underudviklingsproblem, som denne verdensdel er så hårdt ramt af, og, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte har nævnt, den eneste humane og retfærdige løsning på det umenneskelige flygtningeproblem, der nu også har ramt Europa.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Afrika er en naturlig partner i Kinas Maritime Silkevej

29. jan., 2018 – »Det afrikanske kontinent var en del af den gamle, maritime Silkevej og er nu i en god position til at blive Kinas naturlige partner«, sagde He Wenping, direktør for afrikastudier ved det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber, med en fremstilling af Bælte & Vejs aktiviteter i Afrika på sidelinjen af det netop afsluttede topmøde i den Afrikanske Union.

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

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

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

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

<http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/media/president-xis-perspective-year-2050-perspective-african-development/>)

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

NYHEDSORIENTERING JANUAR

2018:

Macron tilslutter Frankrig den Nye Silkevej

Nu må Danmark på banen af formand Tom Gillesberg:

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina 8.-10. januar, hvor han annoncerede, at Frankrig vil samarbejde tæt med Kina om Xi Jinpings Bælte og Vej-Initiativ, er et glædeligt og dramatisk skifte i international politik. For første gang markerede en vestlig stormagt, tilmed et af de fem permanente medlemmer af FN's sikkerhedsråd, at man vil forlade det fejlslagne, gamle, vestlige paradigme, hvor man har insisteret på en unipolær verdensorden med USA som verdens politibetjent, der sikrer, at private finansielle interesser med centrum i London og New York kan diktere, hvad der foregår i verdensøkonomien. Hvem, der kan få udvikling og hvem, der skal leve på tredje klasse. Kina har de seneste årtier formået at løfte 700 mio. kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom og ønsker med Bælte & Vej-Initiativet at gøre det samme muligt for resten af verdens nationer. Det anerkendte Macron og erklærede, at Frankrig vil deltage i denne proces, særligt i Afrika, hvor

Kina er i gang med at udvirke infrastrukturelle mirakler, og hvor Frankrig har en lang kolonihistorie og (mener Macron) en forståelse for, hvad der rører sig blandt afrikanerne. Han fremhævede, at man ikke må gentage kolonialismens fejltagelser, som han mente, at Frankrig har sin del af ansvaret for, men have en inkluderende investeringspolitik, hvor alle kan være med. ...

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

Vi har et helt særligt program i dag; med mig i studiet har jeg Jason Ross, og via video fra Sverige har jeg Hussein Askary. Jason og Hussein er begge medforfattere af en ny rapport, der netop er udgivet, med titlen, »Forlæng den Nye

Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.

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

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

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

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

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

Indholdet af denne programerklæring er meget signifikant. Den kræver, at USA vedtager Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love,

dvs.: Vedtag Glass-Steagall for at rejse en brandmur mellem kommerciel, produktiv bankaktivitet og spekulativ bankaktivitet på Wall Street; for det andet, at indføre et nationalbanksystem (statsligt banksystem) i Alexander Hamiltons tradition; for det tredje, brug billioner af dollar i føderal (statslig) kredit til at løfte det amerikanske folk og for at skabe produktiv beskæftigelse på det højeste og mest avancerede teknologiske niveau; og for det fjerde, sæt et forceret program i gang, der går i retning af udvikling af fusionskraft og udvidelsen af bemanded rumfart.

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

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

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

Udviklingen af Afrika har ligesom været en slags lakmusprøve for menneskeheden i dag: Kina har taget denne udfordring op og

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

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

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

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

til disse nye Silkeveje på det afrikanske kontinent.«

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

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

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

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

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

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

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Thank you, Jason and Matt. I'm very happy to be on this show. The writing of this report, actually, which took us several months last year, together with you, Jason, and a great team of collaborators in the Schiller Institute, it was

a
bit of a paradox, because we were writing this report from the
standpoint of the future, and therefore the tone is optimism
in
the report. But at the same time, when you look at the news
from Southwest Asia, which people wrongly call the "Middle
East,"
and Africa, the news that these regions are, you know,
hell-holes and people are fleeing from there by tens of
thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of
things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-
called
"reality," which is artificially created by geopolitics, you
will
never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to
solve the problem.
And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it's the
future that determines the present. It's our vision of the
future which gives us the inspiration and the means of
thinking
to change our behavior today. And this is something which we
hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns
we
are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership,
whether it's in the United States or Europe, or Southwest
Asia,
or Africa – anywhere.
At the same time, we are not naïve, we are not in the ivory
tower, sitting and drawing nice baths, but this is a very
scientific study, based on LaRouche's idea of physical
economy,
but also they are philosophical and humanist principles
throughout this whole report and the project we are designing,
which goes both humanist Christian tradition and also the
Confucian humanist Chinese tradition. We have provided for
the
readers of this report, a complete picture of what are the

tools

needed, whether physically, or intellectually, scientifically and

morally, to be able to reach this future we are outlining in the

report.

And we are not simply just reporting on “great things” that have already happened, that China is doing, but we are drawing a

map towards the future: A future which Lyndon LaRouche already,

more than 30 years ago, when the African Union published the Lagos Plan of Action for the development of Africa, he criticized

the reaction to that policy by saying that you cannot adhere to

the existing financial and economic and moral policies of the existing order, and at the same time achieve the development goals of Africa. You have to have a complete shift. And that shift is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller

Institute now says is the New Paradigm, the New Paradigm which has been launched by China and its partners in the BRICS, Russia

and other nations, and many more nations are joining.

Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches’ development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to

bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building

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

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

Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a looting ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II, the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States also, with the “special relationship” with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have, like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it. But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that’s what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe and the United States toward Africa has always been that “Africa is a problem,” while the Chinese see Africa as an “opportunity.” Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs. Now, the slide we have, number 2, here, is the “Foreign Direct Investments in Africa,” where we see the United States is the blue line on the top, and China is the red line, which is increasing steadily. The United States, something funny

happened

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

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

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

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

But China's investments continued all the same.

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

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

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

Africa. But then we have the China Exim Bank increasing its investments, and more interestingly, is that the World Bank, which is the top, and you see where the failure of Western policy

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

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

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

natural resources, and this image, number 4, shows a very clear picture that it is actually the United States and the Western countries, but with the United States, the investments in Africa have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments have been very diversified, in construction, manufacturing, mining, and others, such as agriculture, for example. We can see also, the next slide, is Britain. Now, China is the largest, and people think, is not the largest investor in Africa, yet. It's the United States and Britain which have been the biggest investors in Africa. But as we showed the United States is mostly interested in mining, energy, and metals; and here we have Britain, you can see the last 10 years of investments. ["U.K. Foreign Direct Investment Positions in Africa, 2005-2014"] And the last two columns in the breakdown into types of investments: The red one is mining, and the light blue is in the financial sector, which is also looting Africa's financial resources. So that's really the picture. And in the final slide in this group, number 5, we have where the investments of the Import Export Banks have gone: The United States has 71% of all loans from the Exim Bank, although it has been very, very little, but 70% of it is in the mining sector; while China, the greatest chunk of the Exim Bank investments has been in the transportation sector. And of course, there's mining and energy, communications, water, and other – very, very important sectors for Africa's development. Now, what we have, in addition to this looting of Africa, we

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

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

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

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

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

And of the additional 2.5 billion new people, projected to be born between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa,

which means Africa's population will reach about 3 billion people. Now, for Obama and the Malthusians this is a huge problem. But for China, this is a great opportunity!

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

I quote, "Industrialization is an inevitable path to a country's

economic success. Within a short span of several decades, China

has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of

years
to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system
with
an enormous productive capacity.” And then he continues and
says,
“It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world’s most
promising region in terms of development potential, to bring
into
play its advantages and achieve great success. The
achievement
of inclusive and sustainable development within Africa, hinges
on
industrialization, which holds the key to creating jobs,
eradicating poverty, and improving people’s living standards.”
Now, wow! What a contrast! President Xi Jinping said that
by using modern technology as scientific development, we have
achieved miracles in China and this really applies to Africa,
too, as developing nations. And he means it. So the Chinese
now
have turned the whole idea of “sustainable development” upside
down. What people think in Europe and the United States about
sustainable development means, pumps for water, the small
solar
panels – no! China’s talking about [industrialization] and
it’s
also the latest, the state-of-the-art technology available.
Because this is also interesting from a economic-scientific
standpoint, because what China experienced that instead of
going
back to square one, going back to the industrialization
process
where the United States and Europe started, with the steam
engine
– no, you start not with that, you start with the best
technology available today, and that’s high-speed railway for
example. The same thing applies to Africa.

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

DR. HE WINPING: But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, “you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road.” In the Chinese “40 Minutes,” Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit in Beijing had taken place. ... China's One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now been named as the “next China” on the African continent. It's not my invention, these words—many scholars have been published talking about which country in Africa is going to be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now reached an GDP growth rate, last year, as high as 8%... So very quickly, let's move to Africa. In Africa, we have commitment, that is the FOCAC, the full name is the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. This forum was established in 2000,

and every three years there is a FOCAC meeting. The FOCAC meeting in 2015 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. In that meeting, President Xi Jinping joined the meeting, put forward ten cooperation plans, and pledged the money—as high as \$60 billion—to cover all ten areas: industrialization, agriculture, infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more. The Belt and Road is very good for Africa's job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there's no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it's very hard to make industry take off. We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it's Africa's rising time... Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and

this

shows a man holding a paper saying "Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful." And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

ASKARY: Yes, that's the spirit, that's the spirit of things that are happening in Africa, which is fantastic. But it's also a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people and their leadership in what they have achieved in their own country.

So China's saying, we have done this ourselves, you can do it, and we are committed to offering you everything we have achieved,

so you can also achieve yours. It's a win-win policy: It's good for you, it's good for us.

It's completely different from what we have seen in the Western policy, which hopefully will change – what we mentioned

about President Macron, what he had said is really shocking for

me, too. And you see that the New Paradigm, it changes people's

souls. And this is very, very important that we are becoming more human than before, with these great achievements

So in any case, what we do in this report is, we took for example, if you look at slide 12, this is a map which the African

Union put together in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1982. But nothing has been done. This is for highways. Now, we don't prefer to have trucks travelling 10,000km from north to south; we

prefer more high-speed railway, standard gauge railways, and

so

on. But this is the kind of vision which existed, but it was never implemented.

Our vision of connecting the whole African continent, and also with the so-called Middle East, that this could be done now.

We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang, went

on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping

just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all

the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese

want to do something here economically, when they want to help,

they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said,

they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to

build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation.

It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in

May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot

African

wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built,

also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth.

So,

China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no conditionalities involved.

In addition of course, some of the mega-projects which we are demanding be built and encouraging being built in Africa with

China's help, for example we have in slide 15 the Transaqua Project, which is an Italian-designed project to both refill Lake

Chad, which is drying up and threatening 30 million people's lives with drought. To bring just 5% of the water of the tributaries of the Congo River to Lake Chad through an artificial

canal. But at the same time, connect East and West Africa with

railway and roads to open these countries, which are Rwanda, Burundi, and Eastern Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad,

and so on. These nations need outlets to world markets and also

to import useful machines and so on. So, we have been propagating, as the Schiller Institute, for many years and trying

to get the European Union and the United States to support this

project; but they rejected it. Now China is proposing to start

looking at this project, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Lake Chad Commission to have a feasibility study

of this project; which is a huge project, but it will transform

large parts of Africa, not because of the water itself, but because of the old infrastructure involved in the central part of

Africa. The next slide [slide 15] outlines the impact area of this whole project. It will create massive agro-industrial centers in that part of Africa which is suffering the most.

The

biggest migration from Africa is from these regions into Europe.

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

Of course, there are also other projects, but what's interesting about the Belt and Road is that it's also inspiring,

not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake

plans which have been dormant for many years. But now the time

has come; for example, the new Suez Canal project. There is also

connecting to Europe from Morocco, which is the next slide [slide

16]; building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar, connecting

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

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

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

another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not

given up on Europe. We want Europe to its and technological potential to contribute to this project and help itself by contributing to Africa's development. We have the Sicily to

Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also to Europe; this is a mega-project, and so on and so forth. We have also the Grand Inga Dam which China is now interested in building on the Congo River, which will produce a huge amount of hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice as big as the Chinese Three Gorges Dam, and a Chinese company has made an offer to the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo; and there's also a counterbid by a Spanish company. People should read the report; they should look at all the content and try to understand it with a completely new eye. The eye of the New Paradigm, which I think is very important. In conclusion, what I wanted to say initially, is that as we have in the last slide [slide 19] is this region which people call the Middle East; we call it Southwest Asia. It has been a horrific scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics. Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted regime change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible war in Yemen which should end immediately. It's the worst humanitarian catastrophe in the world right now, taking place in Yemen. You look at this region and say "How could this region get out of this Hell?" This is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said: This year we should kill geopolitics. We should end geopolitics. The idea that nations have to undermine other nations; that nations are in competition with each other; that you have to

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

ROSS: Absolutely! It's a victory for a concept of mankind. One example that comes to mind is Yemen. Yemen is under constant

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

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

we're going to make happen."

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

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

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

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

big project which of course, they're not going to touch because

it would have a major development impact.

What I'd like to actually show is another voice from Africa.

Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of the

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

at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear from him from a direct African perspective, what the impact of Chinese investment has been and what the future can be in Africa.

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

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

institutionalization. We have infrastructural ideas, we have corridors; but we don't have yet political institutions. If we talk about the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Silk Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits perfectly into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going back here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the Africa continent. We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works. This is a huge – at least from the African perspective – this is a huge plus for many African countries. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative, which is actually coming only in 2013; we see that it is helping what has been taking place on the continent between China and African countries since the year 2000. We see this that China has clearly declared that they would like to see Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways, regional aviation networks, or industrialization. Also we see

that China has been given a lot of clarity to the African Union's infrastructure development for Africa. This program has approximately 51 different programs, and this is translated into 400 different physical projects. I speak about ports, and streets, and telecommunication lines, whatever you require for a nation to function, or for a continent to function. What we see in Africa now is that since at least two years, there is a growing corridorization in the China-Africa relationship. As corridorization, I mean that not single countries are any more important, but entire regions are becoming more important for China. This is a huge departure from a single, bilateral country-based approach towards corridor development. If you look at Africa corridors, the map on the right [Fig. 2], we see right now as we speak today, there are around 33 different corridors that have either been developed, or are under development, or are thought out and need to be developed. Corridors do nothing else than combine two different areas, and by doing so also creating a development initiative, a development paradigm.

Let's go to East Africa. So now, this is Africa; I'm aware that the plans for these things have been in the drawer for a long time. We know also that a lot of American research institutes played a very good role in creating those plans in the '50s and '60s, especially in Ethiopia. The Grand Renaissance Dam that is being built in Ethiopia, goes back to American scientists that have been creating those ideas in the '60s. It's being built already now. So, a lot of ideas in East Africa have

been
already on the table for decades, but no one was able or
willing
to pay for it. But now a lot of money is coming out of China,
so
these infrastructure – and how this can change the life of the
people is easily described. The transportation of cargo from
the
Djibouti port to Addis Ababa used to take three days. Now,
with
the train, it's already 10 hours. So now we can imagine what
kind of economic activity will happen to this one corridor
development, or one infrastructure within this community. [end
video]

ROSS: I just wanted to read another short excerpt from
Alexander Demissie. Towards the end of his presentation, he
said, "The problem as I see it, is that the traditional
partners
are still in the old paradigm of thinking. They still think
with
traditional assumptions. Africa is seen as an aid-dependent
continent; not a continent full of opportunities. It is still
seen with the wrong mindset. This is one of the biggest
problems, and it has to change."
So, I think our report does a very thorough job of
addressing the whole gamut of issues here. What the
historical
errors have been, or not errors, but cruelties or injustices
that
have occurred towards Africa, towards Southwest Asia with the
use
of geopolitics, with the use of looting rather than
development.
As well as what some of the ideas are today that hold back the
potential for development. The ways that environmentalism is
used; the ways that there shouldn't be any net growth of the

human species are used. This is the basis, for example, for the World Bank refusing any loans to coal or to large hydro plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road;

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

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

it's

because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement,

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

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

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

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

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

should be considering when we talk about what is US foreign policy, and those disgraceful graphics about the plummeting of US

investment into Africa over the course of the last eight years during the Obama administration. That needs to be reversed; and

it needs to be reversed by bringing the United States and China

into a "win-win" collaboration for the development of these areas.

We are going to proceed with this campaign to win the future. And we're asking you to endorse this, to join our mobilization, and to make sure that this becomes the policy

parameter for the 2018 election. None of the melodrama, not the soap operas, not all of the secondary and tertiary issues. These are the questions which will determine the future of the United States and the survival of our country and what our role is in respect to this New Paradigm that we've just been discussing on the show today.

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

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

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

by Mr. LaRouche, but we put it in very clear terms in this report. I hope people will get the report and learn something and push the policymakers in the United States to also do the same.

OGDEN: Wonderful. Thank you very much, Hussein, for joining us. And thank you to Jason for joining me here. I think

we have a lot more to come. So, a very exciting report here today. Help us circulate this video; send it out to everybody that you know; share it on social media. Let's get these ideas

to permeate the United States. Thank you very much and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Invitation til seminar med Hussein Askary, medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets nye Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

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

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

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

Dato: mandag, 5. februar, 2018

Tid. Kl. 19:00

Sted: Valby Kulturhus, lokale 3, 3. sal

Valgårdsvej 4-8

2500 Valby

(ved Valby Station)

Fri entré.

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

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

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

Information:

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

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

Om seminaret:

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

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

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

Her følger et uddrag af introduktionen:

»Gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BVI) tilbyder Kina resten af verden sin knowhow, erfaring og teknologi, støttet af et finansielt arsenal på \$3 bio. Dette er en stor mulighed for Vestasien og Afrika til at virkeliggøre drømmene fra æraen

efter Anden Verdenskrig, drømme, der desværre er blevet saboteret i årtier. Det dramatiske infrastrukturunderskud både nationalt og interregionalt i Vestasien og Afrika kan, ironisk nok, i dette nye lys anses for en stor mulighed. Selvom mange andre industrinationer i Europa, Asien og de amerikanske lande har teknologiske og arbejdskraftkapaciteter ligesom dem i Kina, så mangler de visionen og den politiske vilje til at anvende disse kapaciteter, og til at finansiere deres anvendelse. Eftersom Vestasien og Afrika i kombination er et så strategisk vigtigt område for både Øst og Vest, er det således et perfekt sted til at bringe kapaciteterne i verdens nationer ind i et konkret projekt for fredeligt samarbejde og udvikling.«

Schiller Instituttet og *Executive Intelligence Review*, samt dets stiftere og internationale ledere, Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har ført kampagne for, at Europa og USA aktivt skal tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet, siden dets begyndelse i 2013. Schiller Instituttet har leveret de fundamentale, konceptuelle principper, som blev udviklet efter Berlinmurens fald og Sovjetunionens kollaps, der gav verden en gylden mulighed for fred gennem udvikling. På trods af afvisning fra den vestlige politiske og finansielle elites side, så fortsatte vi med at føre en international kampagne for dets vedtagelse.

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

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

I denne sammenhæng vil seminaret også udforske den internationale, strategiske betydning af den franske præsident Macrons udtalelse, den 8. januar, om, at Frankrig fuldt og

helt vil gå sammen med Kina for at bygge den Nye Silkevej, samt handle for at få hele Europa med om bord. Dette sender nu chokbølger igennem hele verden, idet det repræsenterer en politisk vending. Macron sagde bl.a. i sin tale:

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

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

Macrons tale har allerede skabt en ny geometri i Europa. Tre dage efter talen meddelte EU's ambassadør til Kina, Hans Dietmar Schweisgut, at EU vil komme med et forslag til et »udkast til en sammenkobling for det eurasiske kontinent«, der skal sammenflettes med Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Schiller Instituttet understreger, at tilslutningen til den Nye Silkevej må gå hånd i hånd med en vedtagelse af Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love, for at undgå et nyt finanskarak, værre end i 2008, gennem en Glass/Steagall-

bankopdeling og en forøgelse af den nationale produktivitet gennem udstedelse af statslige kreditter til moderne infrastruktur og videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt.

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

Rapporten kan købes før eller på seminaret.

En dansk introduktion til rapporten vil ligeledes være tilgængelig.

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

Se den korte version nedenfor.

Information til bestilling: The Schiller Institute's Special Report

Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia (Middle East) and Africa:

A Vision of an Economic Renaissance

Af Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forestil jer en »rygrad«, der består af en udviklingskorridor, som løber fra Sydamerikas sydligste spids mod nord gennem

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

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

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

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

Kinas Silkevejsånd inspirerer

Frankrigs Macron; Hvornår vil den nå Berlin og Bruxelles? Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme Webcast, 11. jan., 2018. pdf og video

Mange gange er denne form for pessimisme blot en 'comfort zone', for når folk først har boret hælene i jorden med deres pessimisme, betyder det, at de ikke behøver gøre noget, for verden er alligevel håbløs, og derfor behøver man ikke ændre den.

Det er min holdning, at, når tingene udvikler sig i en positiv retning, har alle – næsten alle på denne planet – mulighed for at forbedre ting og ændre ting til det bedre, hvis muligheden skabes. Jeg vil derfor appellere til folk om at have et kulturelt optimistisk livssyn på disse spørgsmål, for at sidde på hænderne og intet foretage sig i et historisk øjeblik som det aktuelle, er næsten en forbrydelse.

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Frankrigs præsident besøger Kina og går med i Silkevejen og fælles projekter i Afrika. Politisk Orientering med formand Tom Gillesberg, 11. jan., 2018

Tom Gillesberg:

Velkommen til disse meget dramatiske tider, men også tider, hvor, selv om man ikke rigtig kan føle det gennem den dækning, vi ser i den danske presse og i det hele taget i pressen her i den vestlige verden, så sker der ufatteligt meget. Der er i løbet af Emmanuel Macrons besøg til Kina den 8.-10. januar; så har de tektoniske plader under verden simpelt hen flyttet sig. Og de, der kender noget til den slags, ved, at når det sker, så er det ikke bare et jordskælv, der udløses, så er det mange jordskælv, der udløses; måske kommer der ét lige bagefter, men når de store plader flytter sig, så skal de store jordmasser ovenover på et eller andet tidspunkt også til at have udløst de spændinger, der nu er kommet i jordskorpen. Det giver så efterfølgende meget store konsekvenser. Det kan godt være, det tager lidt tid; det sker ikke øjeblikkeligt, men det kommer til at ske.

Derfor vil jeg, bare for, at vi kan få dette nye ind, denne meget store udvikling, der er sket, begynde med at dække lidt af den tale, som Frankrigs præsident holdt i Xi'an i Kina her 8. januar, da han indledte sit tredages besøg, fordi det også

er en tale, der er ekstremt unormal i disse tider; for det første er det et af de permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, den franske præsident, der holder det; samtidig er det også en refleksion over, hvad der har været galt i den franske politik, i EU's politik, i Vestens politik, og som ellers er noget vi ikke ser ...

Hør hele Tom Gillesbergs analyse:

Hør diskussionen her:

lydfil:

https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/frankrigs-praesident-besoger-kina-og-gar-med-i-silkevejen-og-faelles-projekter-i-afrika

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

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

Kære borgere i verden,

Lad mig først ønske jer et Godt og Fredeligt Nytår 2018. Som det vigtigste mål for 2018 ønsker jeg at definere overvindelse af geopolitik. Geopolitik har været årsag til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og det turde stå enhver klart, at, i atomvåbenalderen, kan krig ikke længere være et middel til konfliktløsning. Geopolitik er ligeledes baseret på den forældede koldkrigstankegang og tankegangen med nulsumsspil, altså den idé, at, hvis ét land vinder, må de andre tabe. Det er den fejlagtige idé om, at det er legitimt at forfølge en nations eller gruppe af nationers interesse, på bekostning af andres interesse.

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

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

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

Dette ville selvsagt betyde, at Europa må overvinde fattigdom for 90 mio. borgere, der lever i denne tilstand, og USA har

henved 42 mio.: Dette er absolut muligt, hvis de samarbejder med den Nye Silkevej.

En af de største, geopolitiske udfordringer, der skal overvindes, er udfaldet af den kamp, der finder sted i USA, hvor man netop nu har høringer i Kongressen, hvor det utrolige, aftalte spil, der har fundet sted mellem Obama-administrationen, Hillary Clintons valgkampagne, det Demokratiske lederskab, cheferne for efterretningstjenesterne, og så britisk efterretning helt klart har forsøgt at stjæle valgsejren fra Trump i 2016, og, hvis alt dette kommer frem, og Trump lykkes med sine bestræbelser for at genetablere en anstændig relation med Rusland og Kina, hvilket var den første årsag til Russiagate; så kan en ny æra for civilisationen virkelig begynde.

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

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

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

at opnå term nuklear fusionskraft skues i horisonten. Hvis vi lykkes med dette, kan vi få sikkerhed for energiforsyning og for forsyning af råmaterialer.

Hvis vi kombinerer alt dette med en dialog mellem kulturer, hvor hver nation repræsenterer sine bedste traditioner, så andre kan lære dem at kende, er jeg fuldstændig overbevist om, at dette vil resultere i en større kærlighed til menneskeheden.

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

Godt Nytår.

Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika. Tale af Hussein Askary på Schiller Instituttets konference i Tyskland, 25. nov., 2017

Der er intet urealistisk ved det, jeg her fremlægger om Sydvestasien og Afrika. Grunden til, at jeg er

forhåbningsfuld, er, at det nye paradigme inden for internationale relationer har fået fodfæste, og den gamle imperieorden blegner. Den anden, mere subjektive grund til at være optimistisk er, at vi vil fortsætte med at kæmpe for at få dette til at ske.

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

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**»Med det voksende tempo mod
Verdenslandbroen, må særlige
anklager**

Mueller gå!« Dansk Udskrift.

Schiller Institut Nyt

Paradigme Webcast, 7. dec., 2017, med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

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

Jeg mener, at den største fare lige nu består i et ukontrolleret kollaps. Disse advarsler fra Bundesbank og BIS er virkelig en advarsel om, at folk må se at vågne op og ændre politik, før det er for sent: Så gå sammen med os i kampen for at få Glass-Steagall på dagsordenen, også i de europæiske lande.

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