

# Hvad Europa bør yde af bidrag til det globale paradigme. Af Jacques Cheminade; tale på Schiller Instituttets konference i Frankfurt, Tyskland

*Det bør stå helt klart, at den nuværende Europæiske Union er baseret på et forræderi af de bedste historiske og kulturelle kilder i Europa – og jeg mener kilder, ikke rødder, der klamrer sig til jorden. Men det bør ligeledes stå helt klart, at de europæiske nationer og deres ledere, og ligeledes deres såkaldte populistiske opponenter, også har skænket deres sjæl bort. Hvor ligger håbet så? Hvad kunne vore europæiske bidrag være? Det ligger selvfølgelig i en fornemmelse af at forstå, hvad en nationalstat er, noget, der er latent, om end skjult, i alle sande europæeres hjerte. Det er vores opgave at inspirere til, at den sovende fornuft vågner.*

*En nationalstat er meget mere end et territorium eller en befolknings givne tilstand, eller endda en religion eller en tradition. Det er en idé dynamik, som udvikler sig og vokser i magt og omfang i historiens løb.*

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# EU øger sit militærforsvar: Mod hvem?

12. dec., 2017 – Forsvarsministre fra EU-medlemsstaters regeringer gav i går grønt lys i Bruxelles for en fælles »forsvarsunion«, der er udformet til at forstærke koordinering inden for indkøb, effektiv planlægning, forskning og udvikling og udveksling af militære efterretninger. Danmark tilslutter sig ikke aftalen, og det gør Malta, der ikke ønsker at forpligte sig til øgede forsvarsudgifter, som det forudses af EU, heller ikke. U.K. er under alle omstændigheder ikke en del af det, eftersom det forlader EU. Af de i alt 28 EU-medlemsstater er således kun 25 en del af forsvarsunionen.

Der nævnes ingen konkret fjende, men der er næppe tvivl om, at Rusland er det land, EU-25 hævder, de forsvarer sig imod. På EU-topmødet, der finder sted om et par dage, vil sanktioner mod Rusland over spørgsmålene om det østlige Ukraine og Krim sandsynligvis blive forlænget og bekræftet. Den anden fjende er flygtninge, der forsøger at komme til Europa over Middelhavet – hvor EU ønsker at øge sin flådeafpatruljering for at skærme kontinentet mod »uønskede« immigranter fra Afrika, Sydvest- og Sydasiens. Flygtningespørgsmålet er ligeledes på dagsordenen på et særskilt møde mellem EU/FN og den Afrikanske Union i Bruxelles den 14. dec., og som er sammenkaldt for at drøfte, hvordan afrikanske lande kan tage deres flygtninge tilbage med assistance fra EU/FN.

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**Nye**

**deklassificerede**

# dokumenter giver yderligere bevis for vestlige løfter til Rusland om ikke at flytte NATO mod øst

12. dec., 2017 – En række deklassificerede dokumenter blev tirsdag udlagt af George Washington Universitetets Nationale Sikkerhedsarkiv. Ifølge meddelelsen, der opsummerer dokumenterne, »var den amerikanske udenrigsminister James Bakers berømte garanti, 'ikke en centimeter mod øst' om NATO's ekspansion, under sit møde med Sovjetunionens leder Mikhail Gorbatjov 9. februar 1990, en del af en kaskade af garantier om sovjetisk sikkerhed, som blev givet af vestlige ledere til Gorbatjov og andre sovjetiske regeringsfolk under hele processen for tysk genforening i 1990 og ind i 1991«.

Sputnik rapporterer, at det omfatter et telegram fra den Amerikanske Ambassade i Bonn, som informerer Washington om, at den tyske udenrigsminister Hans-Dietrich Genscher indtrængende havde tilskyndet NATO til at udelukke en »ekspansion af sit territorium mod øst, dvs., flytte det tættere til de sovjetiske grænser«, og at Genscher ligeledes foreslog at udelukke Østtyskland fra NATO's sikkerhedsparaply efter en tysk genforening.

*Foto: Tysklands kansler Helmut Kohl (højre) (1982-1998) og udenrigsminister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (venstre) (1974-1992) under forhandlinger med Sovjetunionens sidste leder, Mikhail Gorbatjov (midt) (1985-1991), i Kaukasus. (15. juli, 1990.)*

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# Ny polsk premierminister ønsker at prioritere industri og infrastruktur

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

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

*Foto: Polens nye premierminister, Mateusz Marowiecki.*

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

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

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

**Video; english transcript**

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

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

## Transcript

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

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

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

For the last 15 years, Ethiopia has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world, with an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of about 11% per annum. To continue with this rapid economic growth, the Ethiopian Government rolled out, in 2010, an ambitious five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) that aims to attain a lower-middle-income status by 2025. Currently the country is implementing

the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which is built on Sectoral Policies, Strategies & Program and Lessons drawn from the implementation of the first GTP and the post-2015 “sustainable development goals” (SDGs). It has also taken into account global and regional economic situations having direct or indirect bearing on the Ethiopian economy.

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

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

## **Industry and Infrastructure Development**

During GTP II, industrial development and structural transformation is expected to bring significant growth of the manufacturing industry, so that it plays the leading role in the overall economic development of the country. Implementation strategies mainly focus on implementation of projects and programs which are geared towards attracting quality investment, enhancing production and productivity,



boosting export shares, accelerating technological learning, and strengthening the linkage among industries. To this end, establishing 12 industrial parks and clusters has been undertaken in the country, with 7 million square meters of land made available for investors engaged in manufacturing and related sectors. Four agro-industrial parks will also be established which will be linked with millions of smallholder farmers supplying input. Regional administrative areas, cities and towns will get the necessary support to develop standardized industrial clusters and parks for those investors promoting small to medium-size industries, and hence generate employment opportunities.

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

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

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

Thus, the major strategic directions of the road development sector during GTP II will be ensuring the existence and sustainability of road infrastructure network with quality and

safety, as well as to improve the provision of road infrastructure, by expanding the road network both in terms of quantity and quality, to sustain and ensure current and future economic growth.

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

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

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

## **Regional and International Development**

We in Ethiopia believe that economic development in a secluded situation cannot be sustainable and attainable. To this end,

Ethiopia, through the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), is increasingly collaborating with its neighbors—notably Kenya, Sudan, Djibouti, Sudan, and South Sudan—in the areas of trade, tourism, industry, infrastructure development, and energy, among others. The Ethiopian private sector is increasingly encouraged to invest in those countries and all these countries are thus enhancing their economic cooperation. We in Ethiopia are striving to bring regional economic integration to create a larger regional market for trade and investment and make use of the advantages of efficiency, productivity gains, and competitiveness. In recent years the Ethiopian government has taken steps to enhance non-trade aspects of economic cooperation, which could strengthen economic ties among the countries in the region.

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

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

support of the implementation of the wider EU-Ethiopia strategic engagement. The European Union supports the efforts of Ethiopia to eradicate poverty, and to foster inclusive and sustainable economic, social, and environmental development while promoting human rights, democracy, and other elements of good governance.

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

When we look at the role Germany is playing in the relationship of African countries with EU countries, in general, and Ethiopia in particular, we find that Germany has made cooperation with Africa a core element of its G-20 Presidency. The German government advocates for a G-20 Africa Partnership and has put in place the G-20 Compact with Africa, which aims to promote private investment, sustainable infrastructure, and job creation in African countries. Germany's Minister of Finance describes the Compact with

Africa as a “long-term, demand-driven process” in which “African countries will determine what they want to do to improve conditions for private investment, with whom they want to cooperate, and in what form.”

## **China and Africa**

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

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

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

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

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

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

*OBOR will bring a greater effect on local and regional integration along the way, especially for Ethiopia and other countries in the region. The Maritime Silk Road will have a significant impact both because of economic integration on a local level, and by forging connections between East Africa and neighboring regions. It also connects regional centers to each other. OBOR could partly ease a problem that has bedeviled African development since the end of the colonial*

*era. It also has the potential to facilitate trade and shared manufacturing between different East African economies. In this sense, the OBOR initiative has the potential to achieve a certain amount of regional integration—a long-held ideal of African development. OBOR presents an intriguing perspective on the sometimes highly unequal nature of south-south cooperation, and raises questions about the nature of African agency in the 21st Century.*

## **German-Chinese-African Development**

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

The launch of the Sino-German Center for Sustainable Development in Beijing in May is a promising step in this direction, as the center plans to support sustainable infrastructure development in African countries. This can,

indeed, be an area in which African countries can benefit from joint cooperation between Germany and China. China has a comparative advantage in the provision of cost-effective infrastructure development, while the sustainability of such projects can be ensured by making use of Germany's expertise in project management, social and environmental impact assessments, and quality assurance.

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

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



backbone for research and training. Germany and China could build on the experiences from the establishment and operation of similar institutes in China, such as the China-EU Institute for Clean and Renewable Energy, and engage these institutes and their networks to build new partnerships.

Thank you.

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## **Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua.**

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

**Video; english transcript**

### **Italy-China Alliance for Transaqua**

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

#### **Transcript**

Good afternoon to everybody, and to Ladies and Gentleman. I'm very glad to be here at this very interesting conference. I was really amazed listening this morning, especially to the speeches of Schiller Institute President Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

and the one of the enthusiastic Professor He Wenping. And also I was interested in hearing the speech of Professor Askary, who introduced the Transaqua project that I would like to show and present here.

## **The Transaqua Project**

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

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

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

The Chari River and Longone River flow from south to north, and this is the actual Lake Chad. The lake basin has a very

unstable equilibrium as there is no surplus water flowing to the sea. The only outflows are infiltration and evaporation. If water is used upstream, the lake cannot but shrink.

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

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

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

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

population in Africa, and also in those Sahel regions.

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

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

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

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

of climate change, control all the problems related to agricultural use, and control the consequences of national and transnational projects that are being done in this region.

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

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

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

Near Lake Chad, there is an immense, scarcely populated river basin, which discharges into the Atlantic Ocean an average of 40,000 cubic meters/second—the equivalent to 1,250 billion m<sup>3</sup>/year. That discharge is 200 times the discharge of the Main River [in Germany], or 14 times that of the Rhine at its mouth. How much of this volume could be possibly and safely diverted into Lake Chad has yet to be studied.

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

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

Project.

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

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

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

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

With the regeneration of Lake Chad's natural resources, we can show the shape of the lake in 2087. Characteristic of this

project is that navigable infrastructure systems can be realized through modules. We don't need to realize the whole project at the same time, so we start from the part which is most near to the watershed, and the development of the first 500 km of the canal.

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

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

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

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

the Chari River, which is a different vision from Transaqua, which is to construct a corridor crossing Africa, and bringing development to all the regions that are crossed by the project.

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

Thank you. [applause]

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## Alle træerne i briternes skov kunne falde

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



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

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

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

Men, der ligger en sårbarhed i præsident Trumps vision. Selv om han er forpligtende engageret over for en genopbygning af amerikansk infrastruktur og industrielle kapacitet, og over for at arbejde sammen med Kina og andre om global udvikling, så har han hidtil accepteret myten om de tårnhøje aktiemarkedsværdier som et tegn på fremskridt snarere end en farlig, spekulativ boble, der ikke kan opretholdes, og hvis kollaps er uundgåelig. I hele Europa og Amerika ringer

bankerne selv med alarmklokkerne i panik (se advarslerne fra Bundesbank og Den internationale Betalingsbank, BIS), men har ingen idé om, hvordan de skal løse problemet.

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

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

»Geopolitik, ideen om, at en nation eller gruppe af nationer har ret til at forfølge deres interesse imod en anden gruppe af nationer, har ført til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede. Det turde være indlysende for enhver, at, i atomvåbenalderen, kan krig ikke længere være en metode til at løse konflikter, hvis vi som menneskelig art ikke skal frembringe vores egen udslettelse. Menneskeheden adskiller sig fra alle andre, hidtil kendte arter i universet derved, at vi har evnen til skabende fornuft. Dette betyder at vi, til forskel fra dyrene, bevidst kan forandre måden, vi eksisterer på; uophørligt kan opdage nye, universelle principper inden for videnskab og kultur og udvikle en dybere og mere intens kundskab om det fysiske univers, som vi udgør den vigtigste del af. Så det er på en vis måde iflg. lovmæssighed, at menneskeheden ville få ideen om, hvordan man overvinder geopolitik og etablerer et system for selvstyre, der vil garantere menneskehedens langsigtede overlevelse.

Ideen om et »fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«, som blev fremlagt af præsident Xi Jinping, udgør netop denne idé. Ved at anbringe begrebet om den ene menneskehed,

defineret ud fra standpunktet om vores fælles fremtid, som referencepunkt for, hvordan vi skal tænke på politiske, økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle spørgsmål, har præsident Xi etableret et højere fornuftsgrundlag, en idémessig basis for en fredsorden for hele planeten.«

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

*Foto: Vagtparaden foran Buckingham Palace.*

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

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

Der er, lyder det i rapporten, flere indikatorer på, at risikopræmierne systematisk er for lave, og at risiciene

derfor er undervurderede. På baggrund af de lave renter er der især risiko for, at markedsaktørernes solvens er overvurderet.

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

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

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

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

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

Alt imens Bundesbank advarer om systemiske risici, er ECB i en

tilstand af fornægtelse. Som besvarelse på spørgsmål, stillet af medlemmer af EU-parlamentets Økonomiske og Monetære Komite den 20. nov., sagde ECB-chef Mario Draghi, at han ikke kunne se nogen bobler og nogen systemisk risiko.

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# **Den internationale Betalingsbank, BIS, ringer alarm over globalt finanskrak; Vi har brug for Glass-Steagall nu!**

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

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

Kortsigtet ro kommer på bekostning af langsigtet uro«.

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

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

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

*Foto: BIS' hovedkvarter i Basel.*

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

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

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

Jeg vil gerne kommentere, hvad Zanni netop sagde om situationen i Europa, og især i mit land, Italien, og fuldt ud bekræfte det, han sagde om virkningerne på befolkningen af den Europæiske Unions vanvittige politik, og især om bail-in. Der er allerede ofre i Italien for denne bail-in-politik og

Bankunionen: To pensionister tog deres eget liv, fordi de mistede hele deres opsparing. Dette var ikke rige mennesker. Dette var almindelige mennesker, der havde sparet op i hele deres liv, og deres penge blev ganske enkelt stjålet med denne bail-in (ekspropriering af bankindsat). Det er ikke en løsning; der skaber faktisk flere problemer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**»Den Nye Silkevej er en ny  
model  
for internationale  
relationer«**

**Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-  
LaRouche**

**på Schiller Institut  
konference,**

**25.-26. nov., 2017,**

**Frankfurt, Tyskland:**

**»At opfylde menneskehedens  
drøm«**

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

# »En fremtid for Europa efter euroen«

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

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

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# **Vi er vidne til indvielsen af en helt ny æra på planeten. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 1. dec., 2017**

**Vært Matthew Ogden:** Godaften; det er 1. dec., og dette er vores strategiske fredags-webcast fra [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

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

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

tale:

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

*(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet)*

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

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

Now the Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Cui Tiankai, recently made the point, that there were 16 times in world history, when a rising country would surpass the dominant country up to that point. In twelve cases it led to a war, and in four cases the rising country just peacefully took over. He said that China wants neither, but we want to have a completely different system of a "win-win" relationship of equality and respect for each other. Obviously, the most important question strategically, if you think about it, is that we can avoid the so-called Thucydides trap. That was the rivalry between Athens and Sparta in the 5th Century BC, which led to the Peloponnesian War and the demise of ancient Greece. If this were to occur today between the United States and China in the age of thermonuclear weapons, I think nobody in their right mind could wish that; and therefore, we should all be extremely happy that Trump and Xi Jinping have developed this very important relationship. I stuck my neck out in the United States in February of this year by saying, if President Trump manages to get a good relationship between the United States and China, and between the United States and Russia, he will go down in history as one of the greatest Presidents of the United States. Naturally, everybody was completely freaked out because that is not the picture people are supposed to have about Trump. But I think if you look at what is happening, you will see that Trump is on a very good way to accomplish exactly

that.

So, he came back from this Asia trip with \$253 billion worth of deals with China. I watched the press conference of the Governor of West Virginia, Jim Justice, where he said that now,

because of China, there is hope in West Virginia. West Virginia

is a totally depressed state; they have unemployment and a drug

epidemic. But he said now we can have value-added production, we

will have a bright future. So, the spirit of the New Silk Road

has even caught on in West Virginia. Obviously the United States

has an enormous demand for infrastructure, especially now after

the destruction of all these hurricanes; which just to restore what has been destroyed requires \$200 billion, not even talking

about disaster prevention. So, this is all on a good way that China will invest in the infrastructure in the United States, and

vice versa; US firms will cooperate in projects of the Belt and

Road Initiative.

So, just think about it, because almost everything I'm saying goes against everything you hear in the Western media.

But think: From whom comes the motion for peace and development?

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

Or

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

OGDEN: So, as you heard from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, that was



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

the

created universe is something, which indeed is recognized in Leibnizian European philosophy; but is also at the core of Confucian philosophy.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche said that in a very real way, Xi Jinping has reflected a profound understanding of this kind of harmonious

relationship between man and the created world, and also between

the nations of this planet, and has given it a substance;

actualized this idea through the form of the New Silk Road.

She

also reviewed the history of her husband's – Lyndon LaRouche's – role in creating the basis of the ideas that are now taking their form in this New Paradigm of development coming out of China and the Belt and Road Initiative. She traced it all the way back to a paper that Lyndon LaRouche had written in the 1970s

about the development of Africa, and the fact that his ideas – which were at the core of that vision – are now what are actually taking place in Africa and other nations that are being

touched by the Belt and Road Initiative. Again, this is an extraordinary keynote address, and we would encourage you to watch the speech in its entirety.

But after Helga LaRouche's keynote, the conference – which was a two-day conference – unfolded; and it was a series of extraordinary panel after extraordinary panel. The first panel

was titled "The Earth's Next Fifty Years"; obviously taking that

from the title of a wonderful book that was published by Lyndon

LaRouche over a decade ago. But this panel began with a keynote

by Professor He Wenping, who's the Director of African Studies at

the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. The speech was "President Xi's Perspective for the Year 2050 and the Perspective of African Development". That was followed by the former Transport Minister of Egypt, who gave a speech called "Integration of Egypt's Transportation Plans 2030 with the New Silk Road Project". Then, there was a statement from George Lombardi, who is the former social media consultant to President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

just been published by the Schiller Institute, that was jointly

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

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

actually involved with China in building this Transaqua project.

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

to Cooperate with China in the Industrialization of Africa”. Then that panel concluded with a speech by the Executive Manager of Pyramids International called “Egypt’s 2030 Mega Projects: Investment Opportunities for Intermodal and Multimodal Connectivity”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opportunity for Development in the Western Balkans”. Then that

panel concluded with a speech from Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reactors in China".

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

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

alone – represented countries from Western Eurasia, from Central

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

from Scandinavia, from really literally all over the world.

This

was an extraordinary conference.

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

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

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

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

world

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

China to cooperate with China in the Belt and Road Initiative on a ‘win-win’ basis.

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

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

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

As you can see here, [newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com), that is the location of the proceedings of this conference which will

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

I just read to you, is available on that website

–[newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com) – and it's collecting signatures. It's something that you can add your name to and you

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

basis

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

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

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

of a total paradigm shift in the history of mankind.

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

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

extraordinarily successful trip to Asia; where he had his state

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

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

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

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

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

This is taking place most significantly in the more impoverished countries of Eastern and Central Europe. We have the just-concluded 16+1 talks, which occurred in Budapest, Hungary. This is the meeting of the so-called CEEC, or the



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

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

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

to  
the Pacific region. This is not my opinion, this is a fact.”  
Now incidentally, that quote, that statement by Prime  
Minister Orbán, is exactly the point that Lyndon LaRouche made  
in  
this book; this very prescient book that he published over a  
decade ago called {Earth’s Next Fifty Years; The Coming  
Eurasian  
World}. In that book, Mr. LaRouche said the dominant dynamic  
of  
the world is going to be the rising countries of Asia; these  
are  
where the most concentrations of population are, this is the  
fastest rates of growth. And this is where the world’s center  
of  
gravity is shifting economically; the coming Eurasian world,  
or  
the Pacific-centered world. So, this is a direct echo of  
exactly  
what Lyndon LaRouche said way back when before any of this  
economic miracle took place. But Mr. LaRouche was very  
prescient  
on that fact.  
Now, while a number of leading European press outlets have  
been doing exactly what Viktor Orbán said – denying this fact;  
trying to deny this inevitable fact that the center of gravity  
has shifted from West to East. You had, for example, the  
{Financial Times} ran an extensive article headlined “Brussels  
Rattled As China Reaches Out to Eastern Europe”; obviously  
just  
hysterical that these Eastern European countries are now  
oriented  
towards the Belt and Road Initiative. Despite that fact,  
there  
are some leading circles in Europe who are, indeed,  
recognizing  
that Europe’s future lies in joining this New Paradigm.

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

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

There were over 2500 people in attendance, which included high-level businessmen, government officials, and policymakers from all over Latin America. One of the plenary sessions which took place at this conference was titled, "A New Vision of Collaboration Among China, Latin America, and the Caribbean in the Framework of the One Belt, One Road Strategy". So, that's explicit; this is the idea of Latin American joining the New Silk Road. Just because we're discussing Latin America, there was a wonderful sentiment which was voiced by Chilean President Michelle Bachelet. This was a speech that she gave on November 23rd at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Confucius Institute in Chile. She said, "The world is orienting more than ever towards China and the Pacific Basin. Therefore, we know very well that our relationship with China and the Asia-Pacific in particular, is crucial for us to fulfill our destiny." She said, "Chile's relationship with China goes well beyond trade ties. It is one of our primary political partners on the path to opening integration and cooperation for progress." Then Michelle Bachelet said after she retires as the President of Chile, she intends to study the Chinese language in depth. So, that's a commitment that perhaps all heads of state should make,

as we recognize that the center of gravity of the world's strategic and economic reality is shifting towards China. We did

see that from President Trump's granddaughter, Arabella Kushner

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

that,  
indeed, this New Silk Road is the dominant irresistible  
dynamic  
on this planet, here's a statement from the {Global Times}  
which  
is absolutely to the point. It says "Generally speaking,  
Japan's  
economy has been always greatly dependent on overseas markets.  
So, for the sustainable development of its economy, Japan  
needs  
access to the business opportunities offered by the vast  
infrastructure projects along the Belt and Road route."  
So, this is the sentiment that's being expressed by  
everybody. We go from the hosts of this first annual  
conference  
on the Belt and Road Initiative in Paris. Look at what Viktor  
Orban said at the 16+1 conference in Budapest, Hungary. Look  
at  
what Michelle Bachelet said in Chile at the Confucius  
Institute.  
Look at the statements that were made at this Central and  
South  
American-China Business Forum. Look at what's now being said  
in  
Japan. Look at the statements that were made at the Schiller  
Institute conference in Frankfurt. And look at what was done  
by  
President Trump during his trip to China, and the summit that  
he  
had with President Xi Jinping. Everything is being shaped by  
this initiative, by the New Silk Road; by this initiative  
which  
is coming out of China for "win-win" mutually beneficial  
cooperation on great project development for the entire  
planet.  
This is the dominant of the future.  
As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, you need to put on the new set



of glasses to be able to see reality as it really is; not through the skewed mirrors and the propaganda which is coming out of the Western media. I think that perhaps the best statement, and the most candid statement of all – of all of these statements about the reality of this future dynamic – and why the United States and Europe and South America and Asia need to jump on board with the New Silk Road, need to join with this new dynamic and catch this spirit of the New Silk Road; probably the best and most candid of those statements came out of Governor Jim Justice from West Virginia during his press conference that he gave there at the state capital, announcing this extraordinary \$87 billion deal between China and the state of West Virginia. Here's what Governor Jim Justice had to say:

GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE

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

OGDEN: "It's a comin'." I would say to all the doubters, "this could become a reality, 'Don't get on the wrong side of it.' Because it's a comin'," he said. "It's a comin'." So, that was actually from the conclusion of a really wonderful and

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

Leibniz had to say. This is an understanding of how the universe corresponds to the creative will of mankind. That there is a principle of good that is behind the creation, the creation of the universe; and that principle of good corresponds with the creative nature of mankind. And when mankind acts on that creative quality, and acts for the benefit of the greatest number of possible people, the greatest possible General Welfare; acts on the basis of this principle of good, that the universe corresponds and, indeed, responds. Because of this harmony, this pre-established harmony which Leibniz discussed. That was at the core of his understanding of the best of all possible worlds. So, with that axiomatic understanding of the philosophical nature of what this effort is all about – to bring about a New Paradigm of human relations on this planet – let's conclude with the concluding quote from Helga Zepp-LaRouche during her keynote at that Schiller Institute conference in Germany. Helga Zepp-LaRouche said the following: "If we revive the Classical culture of all nations, and enter a beautiful dialogue among them, mankind will experience a new renaissance and unleash an enormous creativity of the human species like never before. "So, it is very good to live at this moment in history and contribute to make the world a better place. And it can be done, because the New Paradigm corresponds to the lawfulness of the physical universe in science, Classical art, and these principles. What will be asserted is the identity of the human species as {the} creative species in the universe." So, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, it is very good to live at this moment, and to contribute to this New Paradigm which is

now

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

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

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## **Lad jer ikke aflede; Lad jer ikke afskrække!**

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

Den forgangne weekends successive begivenheder, der ikke har fortilfælde, viser, at Bælte & Vej Initiativet, lanceret af Kina tilbage i 2013, og som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche

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

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

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

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

Spørg ikke, hvad der optager dig som personlig interesse. Spørg hellere, hvad den fremtidige menneskeheds vitale interesse består i, mht. nutidens begivenheder. De 'falske nyheder' – 'fake news' – fremviser et kalejdoskop af afledningsmanøvrer – I må ikke blive afledt. Spørgsmålene er

præcis det, som Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har sagt, de er.

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

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

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

Nogle af os var privilegerede og fik en ekstra smag på det, i

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

Hør hele Toms fremlæggelse:

[https://soundcloud.com/si\\_dk/schiller-instituttets-konference-i-tyskland-realiser-menneskehedens-drom-med-den-nye-silkevej](https://soundcloud.com/si_dk/schiller-instituttets-konference-i-tyskland-realiser-menneskehedens-drom-med-den-nye-silkevej)

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**»Den Nye Silkevej er en ny model for internationale relationer«**

**Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-LaRouche på Schiller Institut konference, 25.-26. nov., 2017, Frankfurt, Tyskland:**

**»At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«**

*Jeg mener, at den Nye Silkevej er et typisk eksempel på en*

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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## **RESOLUTION:**

**»Europa må ende fattigdom for sine 120**

**millioner fattige frem til år 2020« og**

## **RESOLUTION:**

**»For en afslutning af krigen og den**



# humanitære krise i Yemen«.

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

*I den Europæiske Union lever omkring 120 millioner mennesker under fattigdomsgrænsen, ifølge vore egne kriterier, der karakteriserer leveomkostningerne. I betragtning af, at Europa stadig er et økonomisk kraftcenter, er der ingen acceptabel grund til, at Europa ikke også skulle kunne løfte disse 120 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom frem til år 2020. Den bedste måde, hvorpå dette kan opnås, er ved, at EU og alle europæiske nationer tager imod Kinas tilbud om samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet på en »win-win«-basis.*

**RESOLUTION: »Europa må ende fattigdom for sine 120 millioner fattige frem til år 2020«**

Resolution vedtaget på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Bad Soden, 26. nov. 2017.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Hvis der ikke er flere spørgsmål, vil jeg gerne oplæse mit forslag til denne resolution, som jeg gerne vil have, I vedtager – eller én af dem.

På denne konference, der havde titlen, »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«, drøftede vi den utrolige transformation i verden, der er blevet katalyseret af det kinesiske initiativ for den Nye Silkevej; Bælte & Vej Initiativet, der skaber optimisme i Asien, Afrika, Latinamerika, flere og flere stater i Europa og, efter præsident Trumps statsbesøg til Kina, i flere stater i USA.

Bælte & Vej Initiativet har det konkrete perspektiv for, hvordan fattigdom og underudvikling kan overvindes gennem investering i infrastruktur, industri og landbrug, baseret på videnskabelig og teknologisk fremskridt. Den kinesiske regering, der i løbet af de seneste 30 år har løftet 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom, har nu bekendtgjort målet om at løfte de tilbageværende 42 millioner mennesker, der lever i fattigdom, ud af denne tilstand og skabe en anstændig levestandard for hele den kinesiske befolkning frem til år 2020.

I den Europæiske Union lever omkring 120 millioner mennesker under fattigdomsgrænsen, ifølge vore egne kriterier, der karakteriserer leveomkostningerne. I betragtning af, at Europa stadig er et økonomisk kraftcenter, er der ingen acceptabel grund til, at Europa ikke også skulle kunne løfte disse 120 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom frem til år 2020. Den bedste måde, hvorpå dette kan opnås, er ved, at EU og alle europæiske nationer tager imod Kinas tilbud om samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet på en »win-win«-basis.

Vi, deltagerne på Schiller Instituttets konference, opfordrer alle folkevalgte personer til at tilslutte sig denne appel til de europæiske regeringer. Skulle vi i Europa ikke være stolte nok til at sige, at, hvis kineserne kan gøre dette, så kan vi også? [applaus]

**RESOLUTION: »For en afslutning af krigen og den humanitære krise i Yemen«**

26. nov., 2017 – Deltagerne på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Bad Soden, Tyskland, vedtog enstemmigt følgende resolution om krigen i Yemen:

»I betragtning af den dokumenterede kendsgerning, at krigen mod Yemen, der er blevet ført af den saudiskledede koalition siden marts 2015, har været årsag til en humanitær krise uden

sidestykke i dette land som resultat af bombardement af landets infrastruktur og den totale blokade til lands, til vands og i luften, der er gennemført, kræver deltagerne på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Bad Soden, Tyskland, den 25.-26. nov., 2017:

1. En øjeblikkelig våbenstilstand mellem alle parterne;
2. Ophævelse af blokaderne mod landet, især mod havnen i Hodeida og den internationale lufthavn i Sana'a, og som muliggør omgående humanitærhjælp til landet;
3. En tilbagevenden til den nationale forsoningsproces og dialog, som var i gang, men som blev afbrudt af krigen. (Denne forhandlingsproces må føres under FN-regi og udelukkende mellem nationale, yemenitiske grupperinger uden indblanding fra regionale eller globale magter, men sponsoreret af Rusland, Kina og USA som garanter for gennemførelse af det sluttelige resultat af dialogen.) Formålet med sådanne forhandlinger er at finde en politisk løsning på krisen i Yemen.
4. At hjælpe Yemen med en hurtig og storstilet genopbygningsproces, der fokuserer på infrastrukturprojekter for at genvinde nationens levebrød og Yemens integration i Bælte & Vej Initiativet.«

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## **Den Nye Silkevej er nu det centrale fokus for menneskeligt fremskridt**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 27. nov., 2017* – Det er ikke muligt at se på udviklingen af menneskelige samfund i dag,

nogetsteds i verden, uden at anerkende den centrale rolle, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ spiller. Det Britiske Imperiums dinosaurer kæmper desperat for at bevare deres plyndringsrettigheder i udviklingslandene i Asien, Afrika og Latinamerika, og endda i deres egne lande, men det bliver i stigende grad klart, at Bælte & Vej har givet nationer modet til at rejse sig og erklære, at de ikke længere behøver acceptere kravene om nedskæringspolitikker og »tilpasset teknologi« fra imperieherrerne i London og på Wall Street. Som Konfutse sagde, »Da jeg var tredive, rejste jeg mig op«. Den såkaldte »tredje verden« er klar til at afskaffe denne nedgørende titel og blive en del af et samfund af moderne industrinationer, som Kina har gjort, med den Nye Silkevej som drivkraften.

Dette gælder i særlig grad for Afrika. Schiller Instituttet udgav en 250 sider lang rapport om udviklingen af Afrika på en Schiller Institut konference, »At opfylde menneskehedens drøm«, som blev afholdt i Tyskland i forgangne weekend. Talere fra Afrika, Europa, USA og Kina beskrev den brede vifte af Kinas hundreder af projekter for infrastruktur, industri og landbrug i hele Afrika i løbet af det seneste årti, og i forhøjet tempo i 2017. Rapporten fremlægger den skønne fremtid og det håb, som denne udvikling har givet Afrikas befolkning.

I dag, i Østeuropa, finder »16+1«-forummet sted i Ungarn, mellem Kina og 16 østeuropæiske nationer, med 11 af disse, der er medlem af EU. Premierminister Li Keqiang holdt åbningstalen og sagde, at det Nye Silkevejsinitiativ kan være med til at bringe udvikling til de tidligere medlemmer af sovjetblokken og vil være et »nyttigt supplement« til Kinas relationer med Europa. »Vores mål«, sagde han, »er at se et fremgangsrigt Europa«.

Den ungarske premierminister Viktor Orban talte også til åbningssessionen og bemærkede, at »hvis Europa lukker sig inde, mister det muligheden for vækst ... europæiske resurser alene er ikke tilstrækkelige. Af denne grund byder vi den

kendsgerning velkommen, at Kina, som en del af den nye, økonomiske verdensorden, ser dette område som ét område, i hvis fremskridt og udvikling det ønsker at være til stede«.

Men, hvad er EU's respons til dette potentiale for gensidigt fremskridt og gensidig udvikling? De forsøgte at forhindre Ungarn i at kontrahere med Kina om byggeri af en jernbaneforbindelse mellem Budapest og Beograd i Serbien og brugte Ungarns medlemskab af EU til at hævde, at de måtte have åben licitation på projektet – som om nogen regering eller noget privat selskab i Europa pludselig ville beslutte at gøre noget, de aldrig har gjort, alt imens de gennemfører nedskæringspolitik over for deres egne EU-medlemmer.

Typisk for denne EU-reaktion til det nye paradigme var en artikel i dag fra Mercator Institute for China Studies i Berlin, og som rapporterede om 16+1-konferencen. Titlen lød: »Kinas charmeoffensiv i Østeuropa udfordrer EU-samhørighed« og erklærer: »Europæisk integration synes i høj grad at stå på spil, når østeuropæiske regeringer bruger deres relationer med Kina til at vinde indflydelse over Bruxelles.« Tænk engang – udvikling er en trussel mod Europa!

Helga Zepp-LaRouche henviste til den grimme ironi, der er indeholdt i denne geopolitiske tankegang, i form af en resolution, hun foreslog for Schiller-konferencen. I betragtning af, at Kina har løftet 700 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom i løbet af de forgangne 30 år, erklærer resolutionen, og med Xi Jinping, der er forpligtet over for at løfte de tilbageværende 42 millioner fattige kinesere ud af fattigdom frem til år 2020, beslutter vi, at Europa også bør hellige sig til at løfte sine egne, 120 millioner-plus forarmede mennesker op til en anstændig levestandard frem til 2020. Resolutionen blev enstemmigt vedtaget.

Er der andre i Europa, der så meget som tænker i disse baner for et så ædelt mål i takt med, at EU-diktater for nedskæringspolitik er i færd med at skabe nye, forarmede

mennesker, i et forfærdende tempo, hver eneste dag?

Men, de britiske imperiekræfter er endnu mere rædselsslagne over, at de er ved at miste deres primære »håndhæver« – USA. Donald Trump har nægtet at følge Bush/Obama-krigspartiets kurs, der i løbet af de seneste 16 år har tjent Imperiet med evindelig krigsførelse og militær inddæmning af Rusland og Kina, som er i færd med at drive verden til randen af atomkrig. Imperiet er forfærdet over Trumps historiske besøg til Kina i denne måned, hvor han og Xi Jinping dedikerede deres to nationer til at løse verdens problemer sammen gennem samarbejde og diplomati og økonomisk udvikling. De er ligeledes forfærdede over Trumps lange diskussioner med Vladimir Putin, både i personlige samtaler i Vietnam og via telefon efter Trumps tilbagevenden til Washington, for at samarbejde om at afslutte terrorisme i Syrien, og hinsides Syrien. Sammenlagt truer præsidentens samarbejde med Rusland og Kina med at gøre en ende på Imperiet, én gang for alle. Forsøget på, gennem »Russiagate fake-news«, at fjerne Trump fra embedet, er hastigt i færd med at kollapse, i meget vid udstrækning takket være *EIR's* arbejde og her, især afsløringen af Robert Muellers mange forbrydelser og forræderiske plan.

Krisen er langt fra ovre, og finansboblen i hele det vestlige banksystem kunne eksplodere, hvad øjeblik, det skal være. Men vejen til en løsning går nu tydeligvis fremad, med den Nye Silkevej, der berører hver eneste del af verden, inklusive USA. Denne vej er tilgængelig under forudsætning af, at verdens borgere responderer til dette historiske øjeblik ved at handle, som Abraham Lincoln sagde, i overensstemmelse med »de bedre engle i vor natur«.

*Foto: Deltagerne i det 25. APEC økonomiske ledertopmøde i Da Nang, Vietnam, nov., 2017. (en.kremlin.ru)*

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# Rapport fra Schiller Instituttets konference i Frankfurt, Tyskland, 25.-26. nov. 2017: “At opfylde menneskehedens drøm”

Jason Ross interviewer Harley Schlanger på den første dag af konferencen, “At opfylde menneskehedens drøm”.

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## ECB's Mario Draghi: Jeg ser ingen boble

21. nov., 2017 – I besvarelse af spørgsmål, stillet af EU-parlamentets Økonomiske og Monetære Komite i går, afværgede chef for ECB, Mario Draghi, at han ikke ser nogen bobler og ingen systemisk risiko. På spørgsmålet, »Hvad holder Dem vågen om natten«, mht. risici for den globale, finansielle stabilitet, svarede Draghi: »Ser vi nogen bobler? Ikke foreløbigt.« Idet han ignorerede aktiemarkedsboblen, selskabsgældsboblen og husstandsgældsboblen – for slet ikke at tale om derivater, alle boblers moder – fortsatte Draghi: »Vi

ser lokale situationer, hvor værdiansættelserne er knebne, for det meste ... på ejendomsmarkedet.« Men selv disse »knebne« priser, sagde Draghi, er ganske normale, hvis man sammenligner med de lave priser for et par år siden, og som skyldtes en depression.

Så, mht. »finansielle stabilitetsrisici, så er de lokale – de er ikke systemiske«.

*Foto: ECB-chef Mario Draghi, ser ingen bobler.*

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## **ECB's 'mening': Bank bail-in 'værktøjer' betyder ingen indskydergaranti**

21. nov., 2017 – EU afprøver muligheden under bank bail-in-regimet for at konfiskere indskud under €100.000, eller »dækkede indskud«. Den Europæiske Centralbank har nu givet en positiv mening til planen, i et dokument, der rapporterer ECB-’meninger’, efter anmodning fra EU-kommissionen og EU-parlamentet, dateret 8. nov., 2017.

[https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/en\\_con\\_2017\\_47\\_f\\_sign.pdf](https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/en_con_2017_47_f_sign.pdf)

Forholdsreglen kaldes »Præ-opløsnings-moratorium-værktøj« og består i at indefryse indskud og give kunder lov til at hæve et mindre, skønsmæssigt beløb til daglige udgifter, og at de kun kan få noget efter at vente i fem hverdage. »Moratorie-værktøjet« roses af ECB i dets ’mening’ for at give myndigheden, der opløser banken, »mere fleksibilitet«. Det erkender udtrykkeligt, at virkningen er at afslutte



indskydergaranti, der i øjeblikket er op til €100.000 i indskudte midler i en bank.

ECB er udmærket klar over forholdsreglens ulovlige natur og forventer derfor, at »disse vidtrækkende beføjelser kun vil blive praktiseret under ekstreme omstændigheder«; og »den maksimale periode for et moratorium kun bør være fem hverdage i alt, en begrænsning, der også er nødvendig i betragtning af den alvorlige virkning af et moratorium på kreditorenes rettigheder. ECB formaner, at forlængede perioder, i hvilke indskyderne ikke har adgang til deres indskud, underminerer tilliden til banksystemet og sluttelig kunne skabe risici for den finansielle stabilitet«.

Man skal ikke lade sig narre af de formanende ord i ECB-dokumentet; disse »ekstreme omstændigheder« kan forventes i den nærmeste fremtid, med flere og flere eksperter, der advarer om et kommende kollaps af finanssystemet.

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## **Store muligheder midt i stor ustabilitet; Vi er endnu ikke i smult vande**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 20. nov., 2017* – De aktuelle begivenheder udviser store muligheder – der er knyttet til det nye paradigme med den nye, globale Silkevej, men udviser samtidig stor ustabilitet og store farer, knyttet til den vedvarende monetarisme, geopolitik og det vedvarende forsøg på at opretholde imperiedominans.

I dag fortsatte præsident Donald Trump med at understrege betydningen af sin Asientur i åbningsbemærkninger til et møde i sin regering. Han talte om handel.

»Vi er netop vendt hjem fra en historisk, 12 dage lang rejse til Asien. Overalt, hvor vi kom, blev den amerikanske delegation modtaget med enorm gæstfrihed og respekt ... Med os tilbage bragte vi for \$300 mia. i aftaler, der meget vel kunne nå op på \$1 billion i den allernærmeste fremtid. Det betyder jobs for USA på et meget højt niveau ... «

Derefter mødtes Trump med udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson og USA's FN-ambassadør Nikki Haley, midt i flere situationer, der udgør stor fare, og som ikke kan løses, med mindre USA og det transatlantiske område tilslutter sig det fremstød for fred og udvikling, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet tilbyder.

Saudi-Arabien, sammen med Det forenede Kongerige (U.K.), slår på krigstrommer for handling mod Iran og Hezbollah. I søndags blev der, efter anmodning fra saudierne, afholdt et møde i Kairo for udenrigsministre fra den Arabiske Liga. Efter at mange talere fordømte Iran, meddeltes det, at man ville briefe FN's Sikkerhedsråd om anklager imod Iran og måske kræve fremtidig handling. I mellemtiden fortsætter grusomhederne, der begås af Saudi-Arabien med assistance fra USA, i Yemen.

Denne forfærdelige situation bør ses i kontrast til den modsatrettede dynamik i Asien. Rusland, Tyrkiet og Iran samarbejder i den syriske krise om at besejre ISIL i alle dets former. Den 22. nov. vil den russiske præsident Putin, den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan og den iranske præsident Rouhani mødes i Sotji, Rusland, for at drøfte, hvordan man skal bringe yderligere stabilitet til Syrien og bevæge sig hen imod det russiske forslag for en Kongres for National Dialog. I søndags faldt en af de sidste ISIL-enklaver, byen Abu Kamal, til den syriske regering.

I Sydasiens er der nye initiativer i gang for at finde en

løsning på den desperate situation, hvor 600.000 rohingya-flygtninge nu er i Bangladesh, hvortil de er flygtet fra fortsatte stridigheder i Myanmar. I weekendens løb mødtes den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi med ledere fra Myanmar og meddelte, at man ville fordoble indsatsen for Bælte & Vej Initiativets Kina-Myanmar Økonomiske Korridor, og man drøftede en trepunkts-handleplan, som Kina har foreslået, for at tackle nødssituationen med flygtningene: 1) en våbenstilstand; 2) betingelser, der fastsættes af Bangladesh og Myanmar, for, at flygtningene kan vende hjem; og 3) afhjælpning af fattigdom i Myanmar.

Disse to eksempler – Syrien og Myanmar – viser, hvordan betydningsfulde magter konfronterer kriser og konfererer med det specifikke forsæt at udarbejde løsninger. De markerer en fremgangsmåde over for virkeligheden, der enten er fraværende eller også i øjeblikket bliver forsætligt modgået af de fleste af eliterne i Europa og USA, der har forskanset sig i det gamle, døde, geopolitiske paradigme.

I dag påpegede Helga Zepp-LaRouche den igangværende regeringskrise i Tyskland. I går aftes brød forhandlingerne om at danne en koalitionsregering sammen, da de Frie Demokrater trak sig ud. Den tyske præsident Frank-Walter Steinmeier opfordrede efter et møde med den midlertidige kansler Angela Merkel alle sider til at genoverveje og sagde, »Vi står over for en situation, der ikke har eksisteret i Forbundsrepublikkens historie ... i næsten 70 år.« Zepp-LaRouche kaldte situationen »forfærdelig, men ikke overraskende« og påpegede det underliggende problem: lederne og partilederne i Tyskland og i hele Europa har ingen vision for fremtiden. Hvordan skal de genoverveje? De er »totalt idéforladte«. De lever i et domæne, der udgør en parallelvirkelighed, så de har ingen impuls til at genoverveje og ændre deres aksiomer og få en diskussion om handlinger.

Dette lægger vejen vidt åben for det, vi gør, for at støtte en ny æra til menneskehedens fordel, men, formaner Zepp-LaRouche,

»Vi er endnu ikke i smult vande«.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump besøger Vietnam, 11. nov., 2017. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)*

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# Tidligere franske premierminister de Villepin argumenterer for europæisk forpligtelse til Bælte & Vej

17. nov., 2017 – På sidelinjerne af en international konference for tænketanke i Beijing sagde den tidligere, franske premierminister, Dominique de Villepin, til Sputnik: »Den Europæiske Union bør øge sin deltagelse i initiativet, 'Ét Bælte, én Vej' (OBOR). Det kan opnås gennem den Europæiske Investeringsbank eller, for eksempel, gennem den franske Fond for Innovationer [Fonds Pour les Innovations]. Disse instrumenter bør samarbejde mere aktivt og gennemføre specifikke projekter inden for rammerne af OBOR.«

De Villepin fortsatte, »Den Europæiske Kommission og regeringerne i flere EU-stater er bekymrede over de kinesiske selskabers investeringer i strategiske sfærer af økonomien. Jeg er overbevist om, at den Europæiske Union ikke bør opgive andre lande ved at introducere endeløse kontrolforanstaltninger. EU-landene bør opbygge et samarbejde på basis af gensidig fordel, ligesom Kina gør.«

Han antydede, at disse spørgsmål ville blive diskuteret under

den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons forestående besøg til Kina, der forventes at finde sted i januar, 2018. De Villepin påpegede ligeledes spørgsmålet om Afrikas udvikling: »Det initiativ, som den [kinesiske præsident] Xi Jinping foreslår, gennemføres i Asien, bør vi gennemføre i Europa. Den Europæiske Union bør opbygge tættere partnerskaber og et tættere samarbejde med Maghreb-landene og Afrika i lighed med Kinas Bælte & Vej. Vi kunne udvikle infrastruktur i de afrikanske stater, som ville være meget fordelagtige for vore foretagender og give en impuls til disse landes økonomier.«

De Villepin, der var fransk premierminister fra 2005-2007 under præsident Jacques Chirac, sagde, at sådanne forbindelser ville være fordelagtige for både Afrika og Europa. »Afrika ses ofte som et spørgsmål om flygtninge og udokumenterede migranter. Jeg mener, vi skal af med disse fordomme. Vi kunne skabe projekter, hvor selskaberne og institutionerne både fra den Europæiske Union og de afrikanske stater deltager. Hvis ens naboer ikke har stabilitet, er der heller ingen stabilitet i Europa«, understregede de Villepin.

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**Helga Zepp-LaRouche om  
præsident Trumps  
Asientur og det nye paradigme  
Schiller Institut Nyt  
Paradigme Webcast,**

# 16. nov., 2017; dansk udskrift

*Dette webcast har til formål at gøre folk aktive; gå med i Schiller Instituttet; hjælp os med at udbrede den idé, at en ny relation mellem nationer absolut er mulig og allerede er ved at blive til virkelighed. Så sid ikke på sidelinjen. Bliv aktiv sammen med os, for dette er en af de perioder, der har et enormt potentiale. I sidste uge talte vi om Murens fald og den store, historiske chance, dette repræsenterede; men jeg mener, at, hvis man ser på den mulighed, at menneskeheden kan bevæge sig ind i en total ny æra, hvor der er velstand for alle; fred mellem nationer definerer en ny civilisationsæra. Det er min absolutte overbevisning, at, under forudsætning af, at der ikke kommer en stor tragedie som et finanskrak, for hvilken der ikke gennemføres nogen løsning i tide, eller en anden krise, der sparkes i gang omkring en eller anden hændelse, en 'fake' historie; jeg mener, at det nye verdenssyn, denne idé om, hvad Vestens populærkultur er blevet til, eller hele kulturen, hvor alt er tilladt, ingen kriterier, ingen standard, ingen moralskhed; det er noget, der ikke kan holde. Det er en falsk tro, det er en ideologi; det er en afsporing af menneskets sande natur, og jeg tror, det vil forsvinde på samme måde, som skolastikken forsvandt, fordi det var en utilstrækkelig idé, der var knyttet til en bestemt periode i Europas historie i middelalderen. Det forsvandt; i dag har vi ingen skolastikere, i hvert fald ikke i denne gamle form. Jeg er overbevist om, at vi har en chance for at få en ny renæssance, at få en opløftelse af folk, hvor alle kulturers, alle planetens nationers bedste traditioner bliver genoplivet; og ud af dette kan vi skabe en ny renæssance. Jeg mener, dette er en absolut realistisk mulighed. Så være glad og gå sammen med os!*

