

**»Vil USA gå med i Den Nye
Silkevej? Global,
videnskabelig
udvikling, eller atomkrig«;
Helga Zepp-LaRouches
åbningstale ved Schiller
Institut-
seminar i San Francisco, USA.
Video, engelsk.**

Jeg tror, at, hvis man ser på verdenssituationen, især på den amerikanske offentlighed, der næsten intet ved om situationen; folk i Europa ved lidt mere, men, hvis man sammenligner den umiddelbart forestående fare for en eskalering af konfrontationen mellem NATO, USA og Storbritannien og så Rusland og Kina på den anden side, så er viden om det så svag, at dette for mig står som det mest skræmmende aspekt; for, fraværet af en offentlig debat om den mulige udslettelse af hele civilisationen, om det så skyldes mange folks ligegyldighed, fordi de simpelt hen er ligeglade, eller det skyldes, at de er for bange til at tænke tanken til ende, men manglen på en offentlig debat er det, vi må ændre.

Dump Obama nu – Verden er parat til at gå med i det Nye Paradigme

7. juni 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Lederskabet af verden er, med rette, blevet overtaget af det voksende samarbejde mellem Rusland, Kina og Indien, og med andre eurasiske nationer, der entusiastisk går med i de nye udviklingsplaner, der er legemliggjort i programmet med 'Ét bælte, én vej'. London, Wall Street og Obama er alle desperate over dette ægte, igangværende paradigmeskifte.

I sin kommentar til dette skifte advarede Lyndon LaRouche om, at Obama er ved at blive afsløret som intet andet end en svindler og et falsum. Faren er, at et sådant falsum kan detonere på en farlig måde. Udfordringen består i fuldt ud at konsolidere skiftet over til udviklingsparadigmet, der ledes af Rusland/Kina/Indien, uden at fremkalde, at Obama og kompagni flipper voldeligt ud. Det betyder, understregede LaRouche, at »Obama og kompagni må forkrøbles«, så de ikke er i stand til at leve deres desperation ud i handling.

Dette står mere og mere klart: Verden har ikke brug for Obamas, eller briternes, eller Wall Streets klovneshow. Det, der behøves, er en virkningsfuld, økonomisk organisering, der erstatter disse desperate svindlere og dræbere. Vi befinder os ved et punkt, hvor hele det britiske system er i færd med at gå ned, netop nu. Det er oprindelsen til krigsfaren, og intet andet. »Dump disse elendige karle«, erklærede LaRouche. »Giv disse ledende, eurasiske nationer, sammen med de sydlige nationer, lederskabet, og støt dem i deres udviklingsplaner.«

Frem for alt andet, som Lyndon LaRouche gentagne gange har

understreget i løbet af den seneste uge, så byg Kra-kanalen! Det ville markere en revolutionerende forandring for verden, der i enorm grad ville forøge handel og udvikling over hele Eurasien og ind i Afrika og videre endnu. Kra-kanalen ville skabe et fuldstændigt nyt billede af verden som helhed.

Flere og flere nationer er parate til at deltage i denne fremtid. Japan er nu i færd med at genoplive koordineringen med de andre hovednationer – Rusland, Indien, Kina – for eurasiske udvikling, at genoplive programmer, der tidligere blev legemliggjort i Mitsubishi Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF), der arbejdede for Kra-kanalen tilbage i 1980'erne. Kina er hen over de næste seks år parat til at investere \$3,5 billion i store infrastrukturprojekter, der rækker langt ud over det umiddelbare asiatiske Stillehavsområde, iflg. en nylig undersøgelse fra Asia Society. Japan har annonceret sin egen, \$110 milliard store investeringsplan for det asiatiske Stillehavsområde.

Den russiske præsident Putin kommer til Kina senere i denne måned for at indgå de sluttelige aftaler om 52 rapporterede fællesprojekter; og russisk-kinesiske forhandlinger skrider nu frem om den planlagte bygning af en 7000 km lang højhastighedsjernbaneforbindelse mellem Moskva og Beijing. Indien er i færd med at udvide sine planer for handelskorridorer, der strækker sig fra Iran gennem Afghanistan, og med nyligt annoncerede planer om også at bygge en dybvandshavn i Bangladesh, tillige med Chabahar-havnen i Iran ved Oman-golfen. Indien og Kina støtter alle disse investeringer, der vil udvide hele det asiatiske Stillehavsområdes produktive evner, hvor Kina og Indien alene udgør en tredjedel af verdens befolkning.

Den tyske kansler Angela Merkel skal besøge Kina i næste uge. Den netop færdiggjorte Gotthard Tunnel gennem de Schweiziske Alper, verdens længste jernbanetunnel, åbnede officielt den 1. juni, og projektet, som det tog 17 år at færdiggøre, har udløst entusiasme over hele Europa. Denne entusiasme for store

projekter må videreføres til, at ledende, europæiske nationer går med i fremtiden med 'Ét bælte, én vej'-programmet, på en langt mere seriøs måde. Det betyder at bryde med de britiske royale og med Obama.

Projekterne, der fremmes af Kina og Indien, vil samlet set accelerere udviklingen og legemliggøre ideen om det »win-win«-samarbejde, der er et varemærke for skiftet væk fra geopolitikkens imperiekrige og til ægte, menneskelig udvikling. Vi har ikke brug for krig. Faktisk ville endnu en storkrig betyde udslettelse. Det ved og forstår Putin, lige såvel som også Kina.

Titelfoto: Premierminister Narendra Modi med den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping og førstedame Peng Liyuan, der fejrer deres nationers voksende samarbejde og løsning af tidligere konflikter. [flickr/narendramodiofficial]

I denne tid med særdeles alvorlig fare, opfylder kun en dialog mellem civilisationer de nødvendige krav

6. juni 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Den amerikanske forsvarsminister Ashton Carters præstation ved den netop afsluttede Shangri-La Dialog om sikkerhed i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde gør det klart, at, med mindre præsident Obama

fjernes fra embedet længe før januar 2017, står verden over for en umiddelbart forestående, global krig. Ikke alene promoverede Carter aktivt behovet for at skabe en NATO-lignende struktur i Asien, for at konfrontere Kina. Han har også gjort fremstød for lignende, endda mere umiddelbare trusler mod Rusland. Om nogle få uger, når Obama mødes med andre NATO-stats- og regeringschefer i Warszawa, vil NATO-bataljoner blive deployeret til De baltiske Stater og Polen. I Rumænien er der allerede installeret landbaserede Aegis BMD-systemer, og nogle mentalt sunde røster i Vesten har sat lighedstegn mellem alt dette og nazisternes opstillinger langs de sovjetiske grænser, før de lancerede Operation Barbarossa i 1940 under Anden Verdenskrig.

Parallellerne mellem nazismens og fascismens æra og nutiden går længere end til denne »snubletråds«-deployering, som NATO har planlagt. Stemningen af kulturel pessimisme og xenofobi, der har fejet hen over hele Europa, i lyset af det økonomiske kollaps, Trojkaens program med ondsindet nedskæringspolitik, flygtningekrisen og truslen om gentagne, blinde terrorangreb, udgør i sig selv en alvorlig fare. Og stemningen i USA er ikke bedre.

Under en dialog med kolleger søndag understregede både Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche kraftigt behovet for at genoplive princippet om individuelt menneskeligt geni, og for at lancere en ægte dialog mellem civilisationer, hvor de store bidrag fra alle kulturer og civilisationer fremføres som lysende eksempler på, hvad menneskeheden kan præstere, når samfundet organiseres omkring princippet om menneskets kreative evne til at gøre opdagelser af nye, fysiske principper, man tidligere ikke havde nogen forestilling om. Billedet af den store rumforsker, dr. Krafft Ehrlicke, er til særlig inspiration i takt med, at USA står over for udfordringen med at genoplive rumprogrammet, der er blevet skambeskåret og stort set ødelagt af præsident Obamas antividenskabs-ideologi og -politik. Krafft Ehrlicke, en af

genierne bag det forgangne NASA-program, opstillede menneskehedens »udenjordiske forpligtelse«, eller imperativ, som fortsat er menneskehedens primære, uopfyldte mission i det 21. århundrede.

Dette tema om menneskeligt geni blev uddybet af **Lyndon LaRouche i en hel time under 'Manhattan-Projekt Dialogen' den 5. juni (videoptagelse)**, som værende den eneste løsning for menneskeheden.

»Indse blot, at der findes mennesker, der har geni-egenskaber, og ikke tværer dem ud!«, sagde LaRouche. »De erkender geniet i sig selv, og de indser, at dette talent, der er kommet til dem, er noget, der er af en meget seriøs natur, til gavn for menneskeheden. Det er, når menneskeheden ser sig selv som et opdagende væsen, hvis arbejde er uundværligt for menneskehedens fremtid – det er dér, skønheden kommer.«

Som respons på Ashtons Carters konfrontation med Kina, krævede admiral Sun Jianguo, vicechef for Kinas Centrale Militærkommissions Afdeling for Generalstaben, en fundamentalt ny sikkerhedsarkitektur for det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, baseret på samarbejde, gensidig forståelse og dialog. Alt imens det står klart, at flertallet af nationerne i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde afviser Obamas og Carters krigsprovokationer, som det reflekteres i det faktum, at admiral Sun havde 17 bilaterale forhandlinger på sidelinjen af Shangri-La, så kan faren for et faktisk krigsudbrud, det være sig enten direkte imod Kina eller imod Rusland, ikke undervurderes. Det tyske forsvarsministerium er, iflg. *Die Welt*, i færd med at udarbejde en ny regeringsrapport, der vil definere Rusland som truslen – og ikke længere en partner.

Det er ikke overraskende, at de russiske medier rapporterer om en **appel, der nu cirkulerer i både Europa og USA, om, at mentalt fornuftige nationer nu fuldstændigt må trække sig ud af NATO.**

Sputnik bemærkede, at den fremtrædende franske, »venstre-gaullistiske« præsidentkandidat, Jacques Cheminade, allerede har underskrevet appellen.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i går, »For at undgå Tredje Verdenskrig er det nødvendigt, at folk indser, at menneskeheden er én, og at alle kulturer har frembragt juveler«, der demonstrerer det potentiale for genialitet, der holder nøglen til menneskehedens fremtid i sin hånd. Lyndon LaRouche var endnu mere ligefrem: Med mindre, man organiserer samfundet omkring en forståelse af menneskelig kreativitet som den afgørende faktor, ved at fremlægge det for befolkningen, »er man ikke andet end en galning«.

Titelbillede: Grafisk fremstilling af Verdenslandbroen iflg. Lyndon LaRouches og Helga Zepp-LaRouches vision.

LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 3. juni 2016: Vi må rejse ud i rummet og virkeliggøre vores fælles bestemmelse

Ben Deniston gennemgår bl.a. de mange, internationale tiltag, med grafiske fremstillinger, der støtter alternativet til det anglo-amerikanske imperiums fremstød for global atomkrig, og Kesha Rogers fra Texas taler om afdøde tysk-amerikanske

rumforskningspionér Krafft Ehrickes filosofi omkring menneskets indtagelse af rummet, og mennesket som et 'multi-globalt' væsen, der ikke er begrænset til blot én planet, m.m.

Engelsk udskrift.

WE MUST GO OUT INTO SPACE AND REALIZE OUR COMMON DESTINY

Friday LaRouche PAC Webcast

June 3, 2016

MEGAN BEETS: Hello! It's June 3rd, 2016. I'd like to welcome

all of you to our regular Friday broadcast here at LaRouche PAC.

My name is Megan Beets. I'm joined tonight in the studio by Ben

Deniston, and I'm also joined, via video, by LaRouche PAC Policy

Committee members Kesha Rogers, joining me from Houston Texas and

Diane Sare, joining us from New Jersey and Manhattan.

To start things off tonight, I'm going to read the question

that came in to Mr. LaRouche from our institutional contact in Washington, and then turn it over to you, Diane, to deliver Mr.

LaRouche's response, as well as some opening remarks, to start our discussion off.

The question reads: "Mr. LaRouche, the U.S. Senate passed a

controversial bill known as the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act (JASTA) that would allow the families of 9/11 victims to sue the government of Saudi Arabia for its alleged financial support of al-Qaeda. The bill now goes to the U.S. House of Representatives for a vote. What are your recommendations to the House of Representatives?"

DIANE SARE: Well, I can report what Mr. LaRouche had to say about that, specifically, and then more in the background. He said that "We must state the case straightforwardly. It must be a clean bill with no loopholes, i.e., loopholes which would allow the Obama administration, or whatever administration that's covering up for the Saudis, to claim that there's negotiations going on with them that would prevent the families from being able to sue." He said, "It must not only be passed, but with a veto-proof majority. The issue is clear. The British and the Saudis were behind the crimes of 9/11 and should be held legally accountable."

I think this is extremely important with what I wanted to say, in terms of starting off the discussion this evening, which is that the American population is in somewhat of a quandary. They're in an unfair position because, thanks to our terribly controlled news media, they're operating without full knowledge of the situation that they're in. They're thinking that we're in a presidential election campaign where they have to choose between Hillary Clinton, who is nothing but a lying, killer clone of Barack Obama; maybe Bernie Sanders, who's really just a fraud, and who has never met an anti-Russian policy that he has not supported; or Donald Trump, who is an FBI agent with a glorified toupee.

Actually, this is simply not the case. There's a much greater dynamic in the world right now, which is that the trans-Atlantic system is completely bankrupt. That means the

British Royal Family and their Saudi and American puppets like Barack Obama, like the Bush family, are in a mad scramble to somehow maintain their grip, even as their system completely disintegrates. What Ben is about to present is the new dynamic of

the planet, which is absolutely huge. It involves over half of the world's population and it involves over half of the world's

population actually moving in a progressive, future-oriented, direction, which is something completely anomalous to most people

and most people's thinking in the United States today.

So, what I just wanted to give a sense of is (1) the danger,

in terms of the urgency of yanking down Obama by exposing his collusion with Saudi Arabia and Britain, the very people who committed the atrocities on September 11, 2001 in our country, so

that we don't have thermonuclear war; and (2) that the United States can be brought to join this greater paradigm, which is actually what's affecting everything inside the United States, not the local affairs as you see them.

I'll just say, people may recall that our Defense Secretary

Ashton Carter a couple months ago actually said that we should quadruple our defense spending in Europe. He said that we had to

be prepared for a threat from Russia – which is not threatening

us. But, what we are in fact doing is aggressively moving against

Russia, by supporting NATO military drills in the Baltic nations.

Germany has sent 1,000 troops into Lithuania for these drills.

NATO is erecting anti-ballistic missile systems. They have

already been placed in Romania. Now we're talking about placing

them in Poland. These systems can easily be converted to carry {offensive} weapons; they're not just {defensive} systems. You can equip any of these rockets with nuclear warheads.

Putin has addressed this very directly. I'll just share what Putin had to say about that. He talks about these compact launch pads. "At the moment, the interceptor missiles installed have a range of 500 km (310 miles), soon this will go up to 1,000 km (621 miles), and worse than that, they can be re-armed with 2,400 km (1,491 mile) offensive missiles even today, and it can be done by simply switching the software, so that even the Romanians themselves won't know. How can this not be a threat to us? It certainly is. That is the reason why we have to respond now, and if yesterday some areas in Romania did not know what it is like to be a target, today we will have to take action to ensure our security. Let me repeat, these are response measures, a response only. We were not the first to take such steps. The same will be done with regard to Poland. We will wait for certain actions to be taken in Poland. We are not going to do anything until we see missiles on the neighboring territory. And we have the necessary resources. You saw, the whole world saw our capabilities in term of our medium-range sea- and air-based missiles." He's referring to what Russia just did with regard to Syria, the phenomenal

accuracy of missiles launched from the Mediterranean and elsewhere on wiping out ISIS targets. "We are not violating anything, but our ground-based Iskander missile systems have proven themselves as superb."

This is what Putin is now saying, and then our Defense Secretary Ashton Carter went on to give a raving speech in a U.S.

Naval Academy Commencement Address, where he talked about the great technological superiority of American weapons, which is simply not the case. Kesha will elaborate further [that] since Obama has dismantled out space program, we simply do not have the

science and research to produce accurate and effective defense weapons systems. It's simply a fraud. I'm sure we are spending a

lot of money. It's probably like our health care system, where we're spending more money than anyone else on the planet, and doing the worst job of producing anything.

I'll just say that there was just this study that came out

from a fellow at Dartmouth College, and the Bush School of Government at Texas A&M University. Secretary of State James Baker III, at the time when negotiations were being held with Gorbachev for the reunification of Germany, was {lying to Gorbachev at that time} [in 1990] – that the United States was already engaged in plans for expansion of NATO, even as we were

telling Gorbachev that we were not, in terms of the conditions to reunify Germany.

So, it is no wonder that Putin is responding in this fashion. The aggressor is NATO and Obama, as tools of a bankrupt

British Empire system. And what Americans need to know, and what

the world needs to bear in mind, is the strength of the new paradigm, which is actually huge. It is the actions of Putin

and

Xi Jinping which are the reason why we've not plunged into thermonuclear war earlier. I think, as you'll see, they definitely have the upper hand in this situation. This is something that Americans should actually be acting in concert with, as opposed to the myopic focus of the current U.S. election campaign.

BEN DENISTON: Thanks Diane. We were discussing with Mr.

LaRouche and Mrs. LaRouche yesterday, and had some discussions earlier in the week, and I think maybe just to reference what Mrs. LaRouche defined as just two stark directions the world is

going in. On the one side, as you're saying, you have this insane, frankly imperial-style push, still, as long as you have

Obama as this Puppet-in-Chief for the British, they're going for

this threat of war drive. Every step they take is just further and further to insanity.

I think part of what we're facing in the United States is

people are not going to understand what's really going on unless

they look at the global picture, and unless they look at the global picture from the right perspective. I think you're absolutely right. These elections are a joke unless you see them

in the context of where the world's actually going right now. Obviously, the United States plays a critical role, but you're not going to define what the United States does, or where the United States goes, from within the United States. People have to

look at what's happening in the world, to know how to act here in

the United States to actually achieve something.

So, we want to take some time today and just put a little bit of depth – and I think we're going to be doing more of this in additional shows, additional segments in the future – but we want to put some depth on this new paradigm that is emerging. I just want to reference some of the developments, some stuff recently, some stuff from the months and years, but look at it together as one picture of an emerging – I would really call it this "win-win" paradigm to reference the refrain and the concept of China's President Xi Jinping, where he said that what China is pursuing is a "win-win" policy.

What we've seen recently, over years, but also just in the recent days and weeks, is a real consolidation of other nations coming around that policy, coming around the idea of a win-win principle. Maybe different nations are approaching it in different terms, or they have different words for it, or different expressions, or maybe stated in different languages, but I think there's a clear unification around this principle – that we have to move beyond the idea that every nation is competing for some finite set of resources, and the gains of another nation are somehow implicitly and inherently going to be a loss for your nation. In other terms, sometimes, this general "geopolitical view," as some people discuss it and think about it – the idea that the world is this big game being played and

you
have to ensure that you get the biggest slice of the pie, and
any
gains made by another nation are somehow going to be
detrimental,
because that's less potential gains for you.

You've seen a very clear and explicit break from this,
not
just in words, not just in statements, but in actual action
from
this new paradigm, centered around China, China's alliance
with
Russia, and increasingly, cooperation with India. And you're
seeing a clear commitment to the idea that the future of
mankind
depends on cooperation in common progress, in common
development
– that progress and development in joint cooperation between
nations benefits both parties and other parties involved in,
in
the nearby area: this idea of win-win cooperation. It's not
win-loss cooperation. Just because you win doesn't mean the
other
guy loses. We need to rise to a real mature understanding of
how
mankind progresses, what the nature of progress is for the
human
species – that mankind creates wealth, creates progress, by
creative development, and the only way we're going to have a
stable, progressive, future-oriented world – or any world at
all, frankly, at this point, at the level of thermonuclear
technologies – is a policy based on this principle, this
recognition: that we can no longer tolerate the suppression or
the denial of progress of other nations, and we must embark on
policies that ensure cooperative development among nations.

These are nice ideas. We could talk about this.
Everybody's

heard politicians saying these kind of things. Maybe not in the U.S. so much even, these days. The point is this is actually happening. These are not just "nice ideas." This is where the world is going. This is happening now. This is the dynamic taking over the world. This defines what we have to do in the United States to ensure that we can be part of this process.

On the first graphic here we have displayed [Fig. 1], a lot of this centers around China's pivotal role with their One Belt-One Road program, comprised of a land-based revival of the Silk Road orientation, as a real development corridor, bringing development into the interior regions of Asia and Eurasia, but also coupled with their Maritime Silk Road initiative. This has kind of been a keystone of an expanding development of Asia as a whole, bringing in more and more nations, again, not in a competitive way necessarily, but in a way of a win-win policy.

I do want to illustrate, just give a quick sketch, on some of the developments that have been occurring. But I'd like to premise this by just referencing some of the recent statements by the leaders of these nations. Again, Russia, China, and India coming along as a critical third partner in this whole process.

Just to highlight a few things, the President of India was in China just this past week; and while he was there, he gave an address on India-Chinese relations. And just to quote what he said, he said: "India and China are poised to play a significant

and constructive role in the 21st Century. When Indians and Chinese come together to address global challenges and build on their shared interests, there is no limit to what our two peoples can jointly achieve." He went on to say, "Both sides should work with the aim of insuring that we do not burden our coming generations, by leaving our unresolved problems to them." So, that was the President of India speaking in China.

Also earlier this week, you had a former Chinese ambassador to Russia travel to Moscow and speak about Russian-Chinese relations. And he just said quite frankly, bilateral relations between Russia and China are now at a 400-year high. You hear politicians in the United States, you're lucky if they talk about a 4-year perspective or a 4-year analysis; let alone a 400-year assessment. This former ambassador to Russia from China said there's obviously differences; anytime you have two major nations, you have differences. But he said, these are of a secondary level; and he said it's his assessment, as somebody who deals with top-level relations between these two nations, that the Presidents of the two nations – Xi and Putin – have a clear conceptual understanding, a clear conceptual agreement. So that's significant; again, reflecting this orientation.

Just this past Tuesday, the Premier of China was speaking to media editors and newspaper editors for various Asian publications; and then speaking to an Indian editor, he really emphasized that Chinese-Indian cooperation not only benefits China and India, but all of Asia. So again, here's the Premier of

China, you had the President of India saying similar things; the Premier of China saying similar things. It's a reflection of Russia being a part of this. These are clear statements just in the recent period of this move towards this integration perspective. China's Premier also said – as an interesting note – that China welcomes India's leadership and role in this new development project linking India, Iran, and Afghanistan; we can see this on the next image here on the map [Fig. 2]; centered around Iran's Chabahar port. This new proposal for water transport, shipping, the development of this port; the development of the rail lines and related industry, and stretching up into Afghanistan. So, this is a new development project that India's partaking in; Iran's partaking in; and is going to bring critical development also into Afghanistan. And this is just typical; this kind of project – if you look at it in the old paradigm, maybe China could say this threatens our interests, because it's insuring other nations are gaining more power and that might be more threatening to our geopolitical role in the region. But no, this is a different paradigm; this is a new paradigm.

That kind of thinking applies in the US and London still; it still dominates the trans-Atlantic. But you go to Asia, and the Chinese Premier is saying, great; this is excellent. We encourage India's role in this type of development; we want more of this. So, I think this project is just one of a number of projects that I think are moving closer and closer to what the LaRouches

defined with their Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective. A lot can be said, but just to highlight a few things. You have this Chabahar port project, linking India and Iran into Afghanistan. You have the One Belt, One Road, including the New Silk Road program going through the heart of the Eurasian continent. You also have just within the past year, the completion and upgrading of some of these rail lines; where now you can travel directly from China all the way to Germany, faster than you could by shipping route, by direct rail connections through the whole heart of Asia into Europe across Eurasia. You have the prospect of regular upgraded rail connections and transport from China down into Iran, now that the Iran sanctions are lifted; and we have the prospect of Iran playing a larger role in the development of this region.

These are just a few examples of building off of China's One Belt, One Road, further related development projects; just reflecting the overall orientation towards growth, infrastructure investment, scientific investment, development throughout the Eurasian continent, led by these nations.

I think also indicative of this whole New Paradigm orientation, very interesting and illustrative of what we're talking about; you also have in the last two years, the creation and emergence of another economic development bloc – the Eurasian Economic Union – highlighted here in yellow. Of which Russia is the largest component of this economic agreement, this

new economic zone which includes Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan. So, this is kind of central north Asian bloc of economic development.

So again, if you're thinking like a British geopolitician, you might think this is a competition to China's One Belt, One Road program. Here you have Russia coming in, working with these other nations in the northern regions, trying to expand their economic development; while China is leading the way with their One Belt, One Road program. But in Asia, in the New Paradigm, in the way these leaders are thinking in a real sane, human fashion, they're not thinking about it in those terms. You had President Putin recently explicitly saying that they're looking towards integration and cooperation with the One Belt, One Road program explicitly. He said they're even working on specific projects as part of the Eurasian Economic Union, which will directly integrate into the New Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road program. It's not competition; it's not a geopolitical perspective. It's a perspective of win-win cooperation of development, or progress; and this is what has the trans-Atlantic powers, these geopolitical mindset people all freaked out.

Just to highlight a few other things, you have space. You have a Renaissance of space exploration in Asia, while the US is

decaying under Obama's cancellation of the manned space program

and his cuts and his complete lack of leadership in space; you have rapid progress being made in Asia. Just within the recent period, you have two new space launch centers, advanced space launch centers now open in Russia and China; as indicated here.

[Fig.3]

You have major water projects; massive south water north

projects, which is remarkable. They've made manmade rivers of a

large scale, directing water from the abundant waters of the south to the water-starved regions of the north. And they've made

major steps in managing and developing their water system as a nation as a whole; and they've got plans to further that with some of the more challenging aspects going further west with some

of the western routes. So, they've already accomplished certain

parts of this; and they're taking further steps.

But again, they're looking at positive developments for the

whole region; they've recently said that they're looking towards

helping the development of the Mekong River valley down in Southeast Asia. Where you have the Mekong River running through

Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam – this region here – and there's been recent droughts, major water shortages and difficulties; largely just from lack of development, lack of doing what the US did under Franklin Roosevelt with the TVA [Tennessee Valley Authority]. Lack of developing basic dams, irrigation reservoirs, water management systems to actually manage this river valley as a whole to insure regular, steady water supplies are available to the people. So, China's saying

they want to look into helping to facilitate that process as a new project.

You have India now re-raising the prospects for another massive water transfer program – their river inter-linking project; where they can actually interlink some of the major rivers and again manage their water system as a national territory as a whole in a much more efficient and much more productive program.

And I'd just like if you look at these projects together, and this is just a sample of some of the stuff that's either in process, or is becoming likely, or is being coming discussed and could be a future orientation. If you look at this together, you're looking at the greatest and development and management of the water cycle in this entire East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia region, to be the greatest management of water that mankind has ever undertaken in the history of our species on this planet.

So, these are the kinds of things you see happening, in a win-win cooperative paradigm. And I want to end with just one last project; something very close to Mr. LaRouche specifically, because he's played a major role in supporting this. Which is the Kra Canal proposal; and this is a canal for water transport that's been proposed to cut through the Kra Isthmus in Thailand.

To facilitate greater trade between, as you can see here, the South China Sea and obviously stretching into the Pacific and China and Japan and Korea and into the Indian Ocean. From

which,

India is obviously a major player there; but then also, those routes obviously go up through the New Suez Canal – constructed

by Egypt in a remarkable amount of time – and up into Europe.

These major anchor points of world trade – in the Pacific with China, Japan, Korea on the one side; and then in the Indian Ocean

and over into Europe on the other side. This entire trade process

suffers a massive bottleneck currently, as all this trade has to

currently go through the Malaccan Strait; which is this narrow passage between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Right now, something on the order of one-fourth of all global trade goes through these narrow straits; not one-fourth of

the trade in this region, or one-fourth of the Asian trade.

One-fourth of all trade globally goes through this region.

I've

seen different estimates, I'm not sure; that might be one-fourth

of total ships or one-fourth of tonnage, or one-fourth of value,

I'm not sure exactly. I've seen other estimates say that it's 40%

of global trade; I think it probably depends upon exactly how you

count. But this is a major chunk of all trade occurring on the whole entire planet; going through this one congested, some parts

very shallow and narrow, region down around Singapore in the Malaccan Straits. And this has been known now for many years to

be major bottleneck constraining cheap, efficient, rapid trade between these sections of the world. So, in the '80s, Mr.

LaRouche became very involved in this proposal to make a new

canal through this relatively narrow passage; this narrow isthmus in Thailand. And enable a dramatic increase in the volume; reduction of the cost; increase in the speed of trade through these regions. Despite having been fought for for many years, now in this new paradigm, this is now being put on the table again.

You just had an official advisory board of the Thailand government endorsing this program. China has made it clear it would like to do this program, and maybe even finance the whole thing if it goes forward. You have official experts in the United States recognizing the importance of this program as kind of a keystone; relieving this bottleneck, and another major component of facilitating this vast expanse of economic growth, trade, and development in this whole region.

So, this is a very exciting, singular project, but it's emblematic and I think an example of the whole perspective we're talking about. And again, I think the theme is win-win. You have China, you have Russia, you have India; they've had conflicts, they've had wars, they've had tensions. But you have leaders now in these nations – typified by Xi Jinping, typified by Putin, Modi's role in India. They're now saying, we as mankind, as nations, as participants in humanity, need to move beyond this geopolitical approach to our existence on this planet. We have to move to a policy where we recognize growth, development, progress; all these things we're talking about here are

necessary

for everybody. Not just for us. We can no longer tolerate the suppression of this kind of development for others; we have to go

to a global system centered around this kind of development.

And

again, that's not just being talked out, as you saw here, as you

see what's going on with these developments.

Again, this is just a sketch; you could spend weeks going

through what's happening in the world. And by the time you got done, you'd have a whole other set of things to catch up on;

because a lot would have happened since the time you started.

But

this is now the center of what's happening in the world; and this

defines how we need to think about what's happening. This is what

has these London-Wall Street imperial faction people freaked out.

Because how have the British existed? Well, it existed on geopolitics; they've been the geo-politicians. They've been existing based upon looting; if there's nations they can't loot

directly, I'm sure there's perpetual conflict between different

regions. And especially under Obama, the United States has come

under this geopolitical imperial orientation.

And to just come back to what you said Diane, the opposition

from this imperial faction couldn't be clearer. They're taking step after step towards what would be thermonuclear annihilation

in response to this emerging New Paradigm. This NATO summit coming up; the exercises being started now by NATO. Putin

couldn't be clearer or saner in his response; saying, we've been talking about this for years. You guys are making clear overt military threats to us with your expansion of NATO, with the development of more advanced weapons systems closer and closer to our borders. What do you expect us to do? We have to respond for our own safety, and for the safety of the world, quite frankly.

So, I just think the situation couldn't be more stark; but I think especially here in the United States, we have to uplift the level of discussion to this global perspective. What's happening in Asia now, what's happening between Putin and Russia and China, increased collaboration with India; that is now increasingly becoming the defining factor for the world situation.

ROGERS: I think that what we're seeing going on in the world right now, and what you just laid out, really puts the perspective on the table of the decades-long fight of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche now coming to fruition. I thought that it was important that you brought up Mr. LaRouche's fight around these development projects; around the Kra Canal in the '80s. And the fact of the matter is, at that very time, he was also fighting for the development of space exploration; around the "Woman on Mars" Mars mission, and the importance of mankind in space.

Now, I think what we're seeing right now can really be characterized from the standpoint of what the German-American space pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke described as the emergence of mankind into a poly-global world. And I think when you think

of

this conception of a poly-global world, where mankind is not confined to the limited resources of one globe, but moves out into the expansion of space; that's what we're seeing happen right now. What Russia and China represent is a move away from

—

we're not just talking about one globe; we're talking about one

globe that has been dominated by a British Empire, a policy of murder. A population reduction, and defying this conception of the creative nature of human beings and the human mind. When you

think about Russia and China are doing to pull together over 50%

of the world, this is quite remarkable; and it can only be looked

at from the standpoint of a new species of mankind. It's a real

force of good versus evil; and the evil is completely being destroyed and losing. Because the drive right now for thermonuclear war being pushed and perpetuated continuously by the stooge Obama in the White House; who's been pushing the murderous policy to protect the British Empire, protect the Saudis. And to continue to push a policy that's going to lead to

not just a continuation of a confinement to one world; but a one

world where people are on the verge of being exterminated and blowing themselves up, unless we change our attitudes now. And

I

think the matter is, is what Diane and you both presented; which

is that we have a real clear choice and opportunity before us.

I

think it's very important as to the very important fight that our

international organization is leading right now, that we have

to
put an end to Obama, to this drive for thermonuclear war, and
to
NATO and what it represents in terms of its escalations and
provocations of war towards Russia and China.

But I think to continue to look on the optimistic,
positive
side, which most of the world is moving toward, we have to
give
the United States and American people a sense of what we must
be
participating in, in terms of our mission to join in this
drive
toward peaceful cooperation and progress. I think it's very
important to note that today is the 51st anniversary of the
first
American to walk in space – Ed White; which was June 3, 1965.

As I was stating, you take the conception laid by the
German
space pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke; what he conceptualized was not
something that was confined to one people or one nation. But
that
was going to be the intention that was going to unify all
people
in a common interest that our destiny and mission as mankind
was
to break with the confines of Earth that put limitations on
man,
and that bestialized human beings and pit human beings against
each other; to find our common interest in the development of
space. And you're seeing more and more people starting to
recognize this intention and this need for cooperation. It was
just reported today that at an international air show in
Germany,
the head of the European Space Agency, Johann-Dietrich Wörner,
actually made the point of manned missions being indispensable
for space and planetary research. He said because human

astronauts can access and act independently – unlike robots. He also talked about the need for building permanent lunar bases; and he called this a Moon Village. And he said that this Moon Village can be constructed with a lot of material already existing on the Moon; and that the Moon Village would be a stepping stone to reaching other planets such as Mars and so forth.

Now, I wanted to say in that context, that I attended an event last night, and the speaker was speaking on the Curiosity mission; which most people remember landed on Mars in 2012. What I brought up at that time was that the excitement around the fact that – as Mr. LaRouche conceptualized it – that the mind of man and the extended sensorium of man had now been put on Mars; but that there are limitations to that. And the speaker recognized those limitations and he said something to the effect of what Mr. Wörner said in Germany; which is, we have an obligation as mankind to actually go out into the reaches of space. To colonize the Moon; to colonize Mars. And to build these colonies because of the limitations that are put on mankind. And he said that we have to look at it from the standpoint that this is our destiny.

This is exactly what Krafft Ehricke recognized as he presented a principal work called {Lunar Industrialization and Settlement; Birth of Poly-Global Civilization}. In the work, he summarizes "the major aspects of lunar industrialization and

settlement, and identifies that scientific and evolutionary facts leading to a definitive justification of why man must industrialize space. Changing our present closed world into a present world. He also establishes the philosophy of the extra-terrestrial imperative as a defense of justification for a long-term based on mankind's ability to transcend the limits of one small planet." And that is what Russia and China are representing; the transformation and transcendence of this one small planet being controlled by an imperial policy which is ready to be ended and to be destroyed, {if} we do the right thing and we take the right actions.

If you look at this from the standpoint of the continued aspect of what you presented, Ben, as the objective of what China put forward as a win-win strategy of cooperation. They're continuing to do that, as the Chinese space leaders have just put forth an additional perspective to that win-win strategy of cooperation, international collaboration on the future Moon missions. The first Chinese astronaut presented that a study is being conducted to justify the importance of lunar exploration; and Russia and the European Space Agency are already discussing collaboration on lunar missions. The intention is that there would be astronauts sent to the Moon by China by 2036; and he presented this speaking at a conference on manned space exploration in Russia. I think that that is quite extraordinary, because when you look at the fact that Obama has continued to push a murderous policy against our space program, and to

continue to drive and perpetuate an extermination war for mankind. The question is, why are the American people still stuck

in a completely insane world of lies and fraud; thinking that an

election actually has some real bearing on the future of mankind,

when it doesn't?

What is going to determine the future is that the United

States has to join with this perspective of a poly-global world,

a world not confined by limitations; as Krafft Ehrlicke laid out.

I think what we're going to witness – and Megan has presented this on many occasions – within the next two years with China's

mission to the far side of the Moon, puts a real perspective on

the development of space. And building the permanent colonies;

but more importantly, it puts a perspective on that which is

going to determine what the future of mankind is going to be.

It's not going to be this election; it's not going to be this

bankrupt British Empire and Wall Street system. It's going to

be

the emergence of a new human species that – as Mr. LaRouche

has

defined – is actually focusing on what type of future do we

want

to create and must we create for our children and

grandchildren.

And that's the way that Russia and China and 50% of the world

is

joining them; they're not taking up these projects just

because

they want to build infrastructure and new projects. No lower

intention of our perspective as a species can be taken up,

except

for the one which actually transforms the conception of who we are as a human species. That's what this political election is missing; that's what we've been missing in society as we've sat

back with our eyes closed, blindfolded. Doing nothing about the

injustices, the murderous policy, the war and so forth that has

been dominating our society for far too long. Now that you're seeing that this drive for evil is about to end now, we should be

a part of participating in that perspective for mankind; which is

the alternative that's being presented right now.

SARE: Well, I think that's great. And to return to what was

brought up at the very beginning, one of the flanks on this matter is the question of the Saudi role and Obama's protection

of them in the 9/11 attacks. If you think about all of the wars

that the United States has been engaged in since September 11, 2001, if that could be addressed in a sharp fashion; and if Obama

were to be brought down, jailed, impeached, indicted. That obviously would have a dramatic impact on what the future of the

United States looked like, and the potential for our nation to be

a welcome partner in this phenomenal change of direction for the world.

DENISTON: Yeah, that's definitely the critical flank we

have. And I know, Diane, that you've expressed the importance of this obviously in New York in particular; obviously the major epicenter of these attacks. But the other aspect of this is, Obama has to go; the idea that we're going to wait for the election or something. This is bigger than that; this is about freeing the United States from this 9/11 dynamic as a whole. You

look at this British-Saudi operation; it wasn't just something in and of itself. It was the event that was used by these British assets, who were created well before the event and had been operating well before the event, for these types of activities.

Something that LaRouche has been going after since the '80s in terms of these covert, irregular warfare-type operations the British have created; including these Saudi fundamentalist factions.

I was just looking back at Putin's statements recently; how he was referencing the threat Russia is being faced with in regards to this NATO advancement. And he again referenced the US pulling out of the ABM Treaty in 2002. What was the ostensible reason for us doing that? 9/11. Now are we worried about ballistic missiles coming from the mujahideen in Afghanistan? Is that why we had to pull out of the ABM Treaty; because we worried about Osama bin Laden out of some case we can't even find, operating ballistic missiles? It's been the cover to really pursue this whole insane perpetual war policy; this police state policy in the United States. The things you hear – "It was Bush, not Obama. So, how are you blaming Obama?" Obama is actively covering up for the worst atrocity committed against Americans

on

American soil in American history; and he's protecting that.
And

he's protecting the continuation of that as a process to
ensure

that the United States continues to act in this post-9/11
mode.

So I think breaking this issue, like you're saying,
there's
nothing else that needs to happen but that at this point.

BEETS: And on that, I think people are beginning to
wake up

to the war danger, which is becoming impossible to ignore
especially in places like Europe. You had on Thursday night, a
significant television segment on German TV which was titled
"The

Backers of 9/11; The Secret of the 28 Pages". Which centered
on

an interview with former Senator Bob Graham; going through
exactly how the Bush and Obama governments have covered up
what

was clearly known to be Saudi government involvement in
funding

9/11. And poses the question that not only do the past 15
years

have to be re-examined and understood from a new perspective;
but

also raising the question of what this means for Germany. And
I

think that's very important from the standpoint of what you
just

raised, Diane. What are the flanks; what are the things we can
pull? And we have this petition featured on the LaRouche PAC
site

right now, which is beginning rapidly gain signatures
internationally; which is called "The Warsaw Summit Prepares

for

War; It's Time to Leave NATO Now". And I would encourage everybody to get on the site, sign it, and circulate it. I do think this discussion has been very important, because it really

does pose the question to the American people: Are we going to continue in this perpetual state of childhood, adolescence? Closing our eyes and sleepwalking into what would be the biggest

disaster for mankind in all of history – complete extinction warfare – will we permit that? Or will we choose a more beautiful and better future? Which I think you laid out beautifully, Kesha. And it reminded me, I just finished the memoirs of the astronaut Michael Collins last night; the third,

sometimes forgotten member of the Apollo 11 crew. And he says at

the end of the book, I wish every member of government could get

out into space and look down onto our planet; because borders completely disappear. And you begin to realize that the so-called

"conflicts" between people on Earth amount to nothing and that we

have a common destiny. So, I think what you laid out there, Kesha, really is what people need to be thinking about.

We need to forget our commitment to this dangerous insanity

and silliness; and decide that we're committed to building a future.

So, unless there's anything else, we could leave it there

for this week.

DENISTON: We have a lot more coming. I know there's going to

be a rather exciting conference in the San Francisco Bay area,

coming up in the middle of next week; June 8th. So, I think we'll look forward to getting reports on that, and more focal points of focus on getting the United States shifted to the direction we need.

ROGERS: If you're in the area, you should attend this.

DENISTON: Absolutely. It's to be seen as another follow-on after the excellent conference we had in Manhattan just recently.

There's a lot going on; we're going to be doing a lot more. And

again, this petition; we can post a link to it in the description

below. People should be circulating it, signing it; getting as many signatures as possible. This is certainly a critical flank

right now in the build-up to the upcoming NATO summit.

BEETS: Good. Thank you Diane and Kesha; thanks Ben. And I'd like to thank all of you watching; so stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

Hvad er videnskab?

2. juni 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Mennesket skriver historie lige for øjnene af os i dag, fra dag til dag og endda fra time til time i takt med, at alle de forskellige, gensidige forbindelser mellem Rusland, Kina og Indien bliver stadigt tættere og stadigt mere talrige, og som trækker 70

eller flere nationer tættere sammen, hvilket faktisk omfatter godt og vel halvdelen af menneskeheden – som **Helga Zepp-LaRouche** sagde i sit interview med TASS den 31. maj.

Det er som en ring af sammenkædede magneter, der trækker hinanden ind i en stadigt tættere kæde. Tænk på den **genoplivede interesse for Kra-kanalen**, der forbinder Det sydkinesiske Hav med Det indiske Ocean (via Den thailandske Golf og området omkring Andamanerne i Den bengalske Bugt).

I sin nuværende inkarnation er dette et projekt fra Lyndon LaRouche og Japan. Det vil forbinde Indien med Sydøstasien og Kina; det vil revolutionere disse farvande; Lyndon LaRouche har sagt, at det vil blive en af de største revolutioner i moderne historie.

Den 31. maj sagde den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang til asiatiske redaktører, at

"Hvis Kina og Indien arbejder sammen og smeder synenergi, vil det kaste nytte af sig ikke alene for det kinesiske og indiske folk, men også til Asien og videre endnu."

Med henvisning til Indiens nylige annoncering af en aftale om en handelskorridor med Iran og Afghanistan, via Irans Chabaharhavn, sagde Li, at Kina "hilser den velkommen".

Indien og Kina samarbejder for første gang omkring Tibet, hvor Kina tidligere har været særligt ømfindtlige mht. Indien i betragtning af Dalai Lamas tilstedeværelse i Indien, samt det derværende betragtelige, tibetanske samfund.

Ligeledes den 31. maj talte den forhenværende kinesiske ambassadør til Rusland, Li Fenglin, ved en todages konference i Moskva om de kinesisk-russiske relationer. Han sagde her, at den bilaterale relation stod på sit højeste i 400 år, men at Kina ønsker, at Rusland skal have større tiltro til den.

"Det er min fornemmelse, at Putin og Xi har en begrebsmæssig

forståelse af, hvordan vi bør samarbejde, men at der er forståelsesproblemer på mellemliderniveau",

sagde ambassadør Li, der talte perfekt og idiomatisk russisk.

"Det gør ingen ting, at vi har forskellige fremgangsmåder. Det er helt normalt for sådanne store og forskellige lande at have forskellige fremgangsmåder. Det væsentlige er, at disse ikke fører til modsigelser."

Alt dette minder os om, hvorfor (den amerikanske) LaRouchePAC-leder Kesha Rogers fra Houston, Texas, så viseligt valgte afdøde tysk-amerikanske rum pionér, Krafft Ehrlicke, som den personlighed, der skulle være omdrejningspunkt for hendes kamp for at genoplive USA's rumprogram.

Krafft Ehrlickes fremgangsmåde er, i lighed med Lyndon LaRouches, ikke den mindste smule 'praktisk' (dvs. begrænset af, hvad der 'tilsyneladende' kun er muligt), men alligevel viser sig at være ekstremt virksom, som det er blevet demonstreret, så det er hævet over enhver tvivl. **Krafft Ehrlicke** var en af de ledere inden for udforskning af rummet, som også tidligere Konstantin Tsiolkovskij og Hermann Oberth var det, hvis mod og intellekt bragte mennesket til nye verdener, som endda overgik det, som Christoffer Columbus gjorde.

Krafft Ehrlicke var en forsker; men hans forskning udgør ægte videnskab, og ikke den afskyelige, matematiske erstatning for videnskab, der i dag undervises på vore skoler, og som repræsenteres af Obamas degenererede forsvarsminister, Ashton Carter. Ashton Carters falske version af videnskab gav os F-35-flyet, til sandsynligvis \$200 mio. dollar stykket, og som ikke virker, og aldrig kommer til at virke.

Krafft Ehrlicke forudså derimod, blandt mange andre dristige, videnskabelige præstationer, med præcision Apollo 13-missionen i 1970 i en artikel, skrevet i 1948. Typisk for ham stod der i hans artikel fra 1948, at han havde skrevet den i 2400 med et

tilbageblik over de seneste 350 år, til den første, bemandede Marsmission i 2050, med navnet "Ekspedition Ares". Terence Norton, lederen af denne mission, havde været nødsaget til at svare på den indvending, at de i 2050 til rådighed stående teknologiers begrænsninger – her hovedsageligt det forhold, at der kun var kemisk propulsion til rådighed for rumrejser – forøgede sandsynligheden af en "afvigelse fra den normale plan", og hermed også missionens fiasko, og endda missionsmandskabets død. Hvad var så hans svar? Var det at annullere missionen? I sin rapport til "Rumfartsstyrelsen" skrev han:

"Når man betragter problemet fra et hvilket som helst standpunkt, rejser spørgsmålet sig: På hvilken måde kunne man imødegå udfordringen med afvigelse fra den normale plan, ved hjælp af de til rådighed stående ressourcer? Tilbyder en sådan ikke særlig sandsynlig situation ikke chancer for at vinde for sig, de storslåede resultater af menneskelig dristighed; eller, betyder en manglende evne til at kunne overkomme denne situation den visse død, et sted ude i rummet, for alle ombordværende?"

"En undersøgelse af de følgende sider vil vise, at den tekniske gruppe har øget sikkerhedsfaktoren til et tal, der er langt større end det tal, der ansås for at være maksimum, da projektet blev startet op. Resten kan overlades til gruppens karakter og åndrigheid. Det må åbenhjertigt indrømmes, at mulige farer, som ikke kan forudses, findes, men gruppen er fast overbevist om, at mod, ressourcefuldhed og opnåede præstationer hos de mennesker, der er blevet udvalgt til at foretage rejsen, med succes vil imødegå rumrejsens udfordringer."

En anden faktor var virkelighedstro, grundig og omfattende træning, træning og atter træning – meget af den i selve rummet. Bemærk, at meget af den tekniske gentagelse, der var indbygget i "Ekspedition Ares", var identisk med den, der var at finde i Apollomissionerne: nemlig, en ophobning af

forskellige moduler, der kunne overleve uafhængigt af hinanden, hvor hver af dem var skræddersyet til et specifikt formål, men samtidig til generelle formål.

Og, ligesom med Apollo 13, forekom der et uheld med "Ekspedition Ares" og en "afvigelse fra den normale plan". Ligesom Apollo 13 måtte missionen opgives, men ligesom med Apollo 13 blev hele besætningen reddet og kom tilbage til Jorden.

Kesha Rogers ved sandelig, hvad hun taler om.

Kinas udenrigsminister er tilfreds med "foreløbige høstudbytter" fra "Ét bælte, én vej-initiativet"

23. maj, 2016 – Mens han var i Kasakhstan d. 21. maj for at gennemføre samtaler med regeringseksponenter, gav den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi journalister fra Kina og Kasakhstan et overblik over, hvad der er opnået fra Silkevejens økonomiske Bælte- og Den maritime Silkevejs-initiativer, siden

præsident Xi Jinping først foreslog Det økonomiske Bælte i 2013.

Xinhua gav en detaljeret rapport om hans bemærkninger: Udenrigsminister Wang identificerede mange vigtige "foreløbige høstudbytter" fra "Ét bælte, én vej"-initiativet, som han karakteriserede som "værende i overensstemmelse med folks fælles håb om udvikling og samarbejde i forskellige lande i Asien og Europa... en yderst vigtig offentlig service tilvejebragt af Kina til det asiatiske og europæiske kontinent." De næste skridt vil fortsat følge princippet om "gensidig diskussion, gensidig konstruktion, gensidige privilegier," sagde han.

Det første "høstudbytte", som Wang pegede på var, at "en rammestruktur for internationalt samarbejde" er ved at blive sat sammen, hvori mere end 70 lande og organisationer har udtrykt villighed til at slutte sig til projektet, og samarbejdsaftaler mellem regeringer er blevet underskrevet med 34 lande og internationale organisationer. Finansielle støttemekanismer, såsom AIIB og Silkevejsfonden, begynder at arbejde." Projekter til forbedring af transportopkobling er undervejs, inklusive en jernbane mellem Ungarn og Serbien, et højhastigheds-jernbaneprojekt i Indonesien, jernbaner til at forbinde Kina med Laos og Kina med Thailand.

I Wangs optik er den "internationale industrielle kapacitets samarbejds-modus", der er sat i gang ved aftalerne underskrevet af mere end 20 lande, vigtigere end de specifikke aftaler på grund af den "vigtige demonstrationseffekt", som det vil resultere i.

Økonomiske korridorer begynder at manifestere sig. Den "kinesisk-pakistanske økonomiske korridor startede tidligt og udviklede sig hurtigt; Kina, Mongoliet og Rusland "arbejder hastigt på at udarbejde planer og skitser" for en korridor; og den økonomiske korridor mellem Kina-Bangladesh-Indien-Myanmar udvikler sig støt.

Tog mellem Kina og Europa spiller en større og vigtigere rolle i at forbedre den økonomiske udvikling og handel langs med forbindelserne, sagde Wang. "Indtil nu har mere end 1500 tog succesfuldt rejst mellem Kina og Europa. Alene sidste år blev 815 tog sendt af sted mellem Kina og Europa," med togafgang fra 10 byer i Kina til syv lande.

Wang rapporterede, at, som et resultat af alt dette, har der været en "heftig vækst i regional handel og investering" – dobbelt så meget som den gennemsnitlige globale vækst, siden "Ét bælte, én vej"-projektet blev påbegyndt, alt imens "der er opnået tættere menneskelig kommunikation" fra de mange kulturelle festivaler og projekter, der ledsager projektet.

Steinmeier fra OSCE- konferencen: Samarbejde med Silkevejsinitiativet og Den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union som grundlag for en varig fredspolitik

Den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier holdt åbningstalen ved OSCE's økonomiske konference "Connectivity for Commerce and Investment", der fandt sted i Berlin den 18.5.2016. Her understregede han betydningen af et økonomisk samarbejde som grundlag for en varig sikkerhedspolitik og henviste især til den kinesiske silkevejspolitik og den

eurasiske økonomiske union. Steinmeier sagde blandt andet:
"...For to år siden kom den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping på besøg i Tyskland. Og han rejste dengang ikke blot til Berlin for politiske samtaler, men tog også til Duisburg. Det er måske ikke alle her i salen, der kender

Duisburg. Det bebrejder jeg Dem ikke. Men et besøg lønner sig! For der ligger én af de største indlandshavne i hele verden. Og: Byen er endestationen for godstogsforbindelsen mellem Chongqing i Kina og Tyskland – en forbindelse på over 10.300 kilometer! Præsident Xi tog dengang til Duisburg for at byde et tog på denne forbindelseslinje velkommen.

Hans besøg og denne jernbaneforbindelse – fra Chongqing over Khorgos og Moskva til Duisburg – den gør det tydeligt for mig i flere henseender, hvorfor vor konference er så vigtig lige nu!

– Denne forbløffende togstrækning – der gennemløber flere klimazoner – viser, hvilke geografiske udfordringer, der er forbundne med at udforme vort fælles rum, et rum, der strækker sig fra vore transatlantiske partnere over Europa og lige til Asien.

– Samtidigt tydeliggør denne strækning den store økonomiske dynamik, der allerede udfolder sig i dette rum, eller som stadig kan udfolde sine muligheder.

– Og ved den kinesiske præsidents besøg i Duisburg viser det sig, hvor vigtigt det er, at politik beskæftiger sig med de økonomiske spørgsmål – og omvendt.

– Og en anden ting bliver symbolsk synlig for mig ved denne skinnestreng, ved denne virkelig "belastelige" forbindelse, nemlig betydningen af visionen om et fælles sikkerhedsfællesskab – fra Vancouver til Vladivostok. Og det, mine damer og herrer, er en vision, som vi bør engagere os i!
..."

Yemen: Læsning af EIRs Rapport om Verdenslandbroen bliver nationale begivenheder.

D. 11, maj 2016 – De ugentlige sessioner med studier af den arabiske oversættelse af EIR specialrapporten Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen har udviklet sig til at blive nationale begivenheder, der overværes af ministre, universiteter, digtere, intellektuelle, forretningsfolk, civilsamfunds-organisationer, og de mest prominente nationale og internationale massemedier i Yemens hovedstad, Sanaa . Alt dette finder sted alt imens det anglo-amerikanske-saudi bombardement af byen og invasionen af landets sydlige del aldrig er ophørt. Disse begivenheder er organiseret af Rådgivningskontoret for Koordinering med BRIKS, som ledes af Fouad Al-Ghaffari. Et tusind kopier af rapporten blev trykt i sidste uge til distribution blandt institutioner og individuelle statsborgere.

D. 10. maj afholdtes den 8. læsesession af rapportens 3. del, "Kina: Silkevejen til Udvikling of Fred," og sessionen blev overværet og adresseret af den fungerende minister for kommunikation, Hr. Muslih Muhsin Al-Azir. Mødet blev også overværet af formanden for Yemens Center for Strategiske Studier og Forskning, Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Muqalih, som også er en af de bedst kendte af Yemens digtere og romanforfattere, samt en anden prominent poet, Al-Gharbi Amran. Kopier af den

frisktrykte rapport blev uddelt som gaver til nogle af de prominente gæster. Et stort banner viste rapportens omslagsside samt kortet af Verdenslandbroen fra bagomslaget, og et portræt af præsident Xi Jinping, prydede mødets baggrundsbanner.

Mødet blev også via video adresseret af Hussein Askary, medforfatter af EIR rapporten og oversætter af den arabiske version. Askary forklarede den kinesiske rolle i den Nye Silkevej, hvilken, – som forkvinde for Schiller Instituttet og 'den nye Silkevejsdame' Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har beskrevet det, – er det største projekt for fred og udvikling i historien. Askary redegjorde for historien om den fælles indsats siden 1996 af Kina og Schiller Instituttet, for at promovere og opbygge dette projekt. Han redegjorde også for grundpillerne af den Konfucius-baserede kinesiske filosofi bag den Nye Silkevej: Kærlighed, harmoni og gensidige fordele, idet han påpegede, at disse er diametrale modsætninger til det nuværende destruktive og inhumane anglo-amerikanske system.

Fungerende minister Al-Azir roste de historiske bånd mellem Yemen og Kina, der strækker sig fra den præ-islamiske periode (før det 6. århundrede A.D.), samt den kinesiske støtte til det yemenitiske folk siden den republikanske revolution d. 26. september, 1962, samt for Kinas støtte til alle aspekter af udvikling. Hver yemenitisk statsborger føler hver især virkningen af Kinas bidrag til hans eller hendes liv i dag, især til Sanaa-Hudaida motorvejen. Al-Azir understregede også vigtigheden af, at udbygge de gode relationer med Folkerepublikken Kina, og roste den rolle, som Rådgivningskontoret for Koordinering med BRIKS har spillet, for at forbedre Yemens relationer med venlige nationer, såsom Kina.

Den 9. Maj holdt Rådgivningskontoret et arrangement i fællesskab med Sanaa Universitetet og dets tilknyttede Center for Strategisk Forskning, for at underskrive en samarbejdsaftale om den Nye Silkevejsrapport, og anden forskning relateret dertil.

Foregående læsesessioner har behandlet LaRouche's ideer om

fysisk økonomi inkluderet i Del 2, "Metrikker for Fremskridt." Efterfølgende diskussionen om vigtigheden af kernekraft, udtalte viceminister for elektricitet og energi, Dr. Hareth Al-Amri, at den Yemenitiske regering burde genoplive det kernekraftprogram, som blev opgivet i 1990'erne.

Mediedækningen af disse begivenheder har været konstant. Interessen for den Nye Silkevej og Yemens forbindelse med både Silkevejens økonomiske Bælte og det 21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej (Et bælte, En vej) er blevet vækket i brede dele af landet, både gennem forståelse af vigtigheden af disse ideer, og visioner for rekonstruktion af Yemen efter den igangværende ødelæggende krig. I denne krig har saudiske krigsfly, med amerikanske og britiske våbensystemer, fokuseret på at ødelægge den basale infrastruktur og eksisterende industrier, for at tvinge befolkningen til at knæle for det anglo-amerikanske imperiums magt. Men det er ikke sket.

Disse aktiviteter er også blevet en kilde til håb for folk i Yemen, der betaler en høj pris på grund af denne sataniske geopolitiske krig. I øjeblikket er der forhandlinger undervejs i Kuwait mellem de Sanaa-baserede nationale kræfter, og den saudisk-støttede eksilregering, under protektion af FN. Den russisk-kinesiske indsats for at afslutte krigen i Syrien og genopbygge landet, mærkes også i Kuwait. De forskellige parter bliver fra alle sider presset til at standse kampene og genoprette den politiske proces, der skred godt fremad, før saudierne saboterede den i marts-april 2015.

Uanset udfaldet af disse forhandlinger, og uanset hvilken regering der endeligt etableres, vil den være nødt til at tage ideerne indeholdt i EIR specialrapporten med i betragtning. Og de visioner, som yemenitterne skaber fra deres læsning af disse ideer, vil nødvendigvis danne basis for genopbygning af landet, og bringe fred og udvikling til nuværende og fremtidige generationer. Kina og Rusland må bidrage til disse visioner med deres støtte og indflydelse, fordi Yemens skæbne vil få stor indvirkning på den vej, som det Nye Silkevejs Freds projekt vil tage.

Vi må lære af den klassiske Silkevejs kultur, siger Xi til politbureau.

D.30. april – I en tale d. 29. april til det kinesiske kommunistpartis politbureaus studiegruppe for den antikke Silkevejs historie sagde præsident Xi Jinping, at han håbede at Bælte og Vej – initiativet ville være til fordel for alle lande, såvel som for Kina. Præsident Xi har påbegyndt disse studiegrupper med henblik på at invitere eksperter indenfor hos politbureauet, for mere grundigt at studere spørgsmål af vigtighed for nationen, om hvilke der må tages beslutninger.

Eksperten ved fredagsmødet var professor Li Guqiang fra det kinesiske Akademi for Sociale Videnskaber (CASS).

Præsident Xi henvendte sig også til gruppen om emnet: "Konstruktionen af Bæltet og Vejen er, under de nye økonomiske omstændigheder, vores flerstrengede udspil, for at skabe en vigtig, gensidig fordelagtig, win-win platform. Vi må tilgå det fra et højere synsvinkel, vedtage en bredere vision for at assimilere og tage ved lære på basis af historisk erfaring. Vi må bruge kreative idéer og innovativ tænkning til at skabe en sund basis for vort arbejde, og for at lade folk i alle landene langs med 'vejen' opleve de konkrete fordele ved Vejen og Bæltet. Denne gang studerer politbureauet dette emne, vigtigst er det at begribe den antikke Silkevejs – og den maritime Silkevejs – historiske kultur, for at opsummere den historiske erfaring, med henblik på at skubbe konstruktionen af Bæltet og Vejen fremad under nye givne rammer, og at drage lære af denne historiske erfaring.

"Da Bæltet og Vejen blev fremlagt, vakte det stor interesse i mange kredse, og vandt genklang verden over, og der kom

respons fra alle sider. Grunden til den stærke respons var primært, at forslaget svarede til tidens krav. I hvert land opvæktes ønsket om udvikling, hvilket har dybe historiske rødder og basis i menneskelighed. Set fra vore rammer er dette forslag i overensstemmelse med kravene til vort lands økonomiske udvikling, men også befordrende for at drive udviklingen i vore nabolande. Bæltet og Vejen fremkalder en fornemmelse for vore nabolandes historie. Den klassiske Silkevej var ikke bare en handelskorridor, men nok så meget en venskabskorridor. Med de venlige kontakter mellem det kinesiske folk og vore nabofolk bevæger vi os skridt for skridt mod vilkårene for fred og samarbejde, en opblomstring af tolerance, af at lære af hinanden, mod en gensidig gavnlig win-win ånd, der karakteriserede den klassiske Silkevej.

“Vi er begyndt på Bæltet og Vejen; men at bygge Bæltet og Vejen er ikke vores opgave alene. Det kan ikke ses som blot midlet til at opnå vores egen udvikling, men vi må bruge vores udvikling som et historisk vendepunkt, der tillader flere lande at komme med på vores eksprestog, og at hjælpe dem med at realisere målene for deres egen udvikling. Det må være til fordel for vores land, men også for andre lande. Vi må vedtage princippet om retfærdighed før fordel, opnå retfærdighed først, og fordel sidenhen, ikke være utålmodige efter succes og umiddelbar profit, ikke udføre kortsigtede handlinger. Vi må planlægge projekterne som et hele, tage vore egne interesser og også interesserne af landene langs vejen i betragtning, hvilke muligvis kan være forskellige, søge efter flere afgørende sammenfald i fælles fordele og lade vores entusiasme affødes i landene langs Bæltet og Vejen.”

Xi tilskyndede også kinesiske firmaer til at sætte pris på ikke kun økonomiske afkast på deres investeringsprojekter i fremmede lande, men også deres omdømme som lovlydige og ansvarlige enheder.

NYHEDSORIENTERING APRIL 2016: Seminar – Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Sydvestasien og Afrika

Den 18. april 2016 afholdt Schiller Instituttet og Executive Intelligence Review et seminar på Frederiksberg med deltagelse af repræsentanter fra ambassader, institutioner, erhvervsliv og interesserede samfundsborgere. Seminaret blev indledt med musik ... Derefter fremlagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og international præsident for Schiller Instituttet, et billede af den uhyggelige strategiske, finansielle og politiske krise verden befinder sig i, men præsenterede samtidigt det nye paradigme, der kan give menneskeheden en gylden fælles fremtid. Hussein Askary, Schiller Instituttets koordinator for Sydvestasien, præsenterede derefter en

vision for de fantastiske muligheder, der er for at udvikle Sydvestasien og Afrika i forlængelse af Schiller Instituttets Verdenslandbro og Kinas program for Den Nye Silkevej. Sidste taler inden diskussionen var Hr. Abbas Rasouli fra Irans ambassade i Danmark, der i en tale om Silkevejen og Iran-faktoren fortalte om landets planer om at forbinde Europa og Asien. Videoer og lydfiler med musik, alle taler og dias findes på www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=12525.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Succesfuldt seminar i København: Udvid den Nye Silkevej til Mellemøsten og Afrika.

København d. 19. april, 2016 – I går holdt Schiller Instituttet og EIR et seminar med et fremmøde på omkring 60 mennesker. Hovedtalerne var Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og international præsident for Schiller Instituttet, og

Hussein Askary, arabisk redaktør af EIR, og mellemøstlig koordinator for Schiller Instituttet. Der var desuden en introduktion med klassisk musik, og en tale af Hr. Abbas Rasouli, førstesekretær ved den Islamiske Republik Irans ambassade i Danmark.

Video- og audiofiler på engelsk er nu slået op på: www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=12525

Fremmødet inkluderede diplomater fra mindst syv ambassader, heraf to ambassadører. (fra Sydvestasien, Nordafrika, Asien, Østeuropa og en CIS nation.) Andre VIP'er inkluderede en bankmand, en infrastruktur-ingeniør, ledere af et dansk-arabisk og et dansk-kinesisk selskab, en syrisk aktivist, såvel som mange medlemmer af Schiller Instituttet samt unge og gamle kontakter fra Danmark og mange andre lande.

Litteraturbordet prægedes af stakke af den printede version af rapporten om Landbroen på alle tre sprog – engelsk, kinesisk og arabisk, såvel som dansksproget materiale.

Eftermiddagens begivenhed blev åbnet smukt med to sange, "Fischerweise" af Schubert, og "Ritorna Vincitor!" fra Aida af Verdi, fremført af Leena Malkki, svensk sopran, og Dominik Wijzan, polsk pianist. Valget af musikstykket fra Aida var specielt passende til lejligheden, og var ekstremt bevægende. Aida, en etiopisk prinsesse, der holdtes som slave i Egypten, er splittet mellem hendes kærlighed til den egyptiske general, og hendes kærlighed til hendes far, Etiopiens konge, og hendes fædreland. Sangene blev introduceret med et sammendrag af følgende historie: "Som en del af fejringerne omkring åbningen af Suezkanalen d. 17. november 1869 byggede statholderen i Egypten et nyt operahus i Cairo. Indvielsesforestillingen var Verdis 'Rigoletto.' I maj 1870 indvilgede Verdi endeligt i at skrive en opera specifikt for Cairo over et egyptisk tema. Aidas premiere i Cairo d. 24. december 1871 blev forudsigeligt en kæmpesucces." (fra en internet-blog af Mavi Boncuk)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche leverede derefter en magtfuld strategisk briefing, af hvilken en udskrift blev bragt i EIR's briefing torsdag d. 19. april, 2016. Efterfølgende var der to spørgsmål om hvad der ville ske, hvis nogen af de centraleuropæiske

lande, eller ligefrem Danmark, ville forlade NATO, for mere helhjertet at tilslutte sig det nye paradigme; og om vesten er oprigtig i dets kamp mod Islamisk Stat.

Bagefter talte Hussein Askary om Schiller Instituttets, EIR's og, også, hans personlige mission – at udvide Verdenslandbroen til Sydvestasien og Afrika. Han betonedede, at idéen ikke blot er at transportere varer, men at bygge udviklingskorridorer. Han citerede LaRouche's ide (indgriben i Abu Dhabi med henblik på at bruge olie til fremstilling) om at udnytte Sydvestasiens strategiske position til at forbinde tre kontinenter. Han beskrev, med fokus på Syrien, den mere detaljerede plan fra Schiller Instituttet om økonomiske udvikling af Sydvestasien, der forekommer i den nyligt oversatte arabiske udgave af EIR's specialrapport. Dernæst fokuserede Hussein på den egyptiske model med at gå til folket, for finansiering af megaprojekter, og behovet for at udvide den økonomiske aktivitet ind i ørkenen.

For det andet, startende med Egypten som en bro mellem Sydvestasien og Afrika, bibragte Hussein lidenskabeligt tilhørerne en vision om fremtidig afrikansk økonomisk udvikling ved at fremtage ambitiøse perspektivplaner, der har ligget klar i skufferne. Dette i kombination med nogle af de projekter, som kineserne aktuelt er ved at bringe til live. Han sluttede med en polemik imod "vedvarende" økonomisk udvikling, og opfordrede til et lynprogram for at sætte afrikanere i stand til at indtage deres retsmæssige plads i fremtiden. Hans tale vil også blive afskrevet. Del 1 af Husseins tale findes i denne briefing.

Efterfølgende beskrev Hr. Abbas Rasouli Irans tilsagn om deltagelse i den Nye Silkevej og udlagde, at de nord-syd og øst-vest forbindende jernbaneprojekter, der er færdiggjort og de der er planlagt, vil sætte Iran i stand til at forbinde Østasien og Centralasien med Sydvestasien, Afrika og Europa og endvidere forbindelser mod nord.

Spørgsmåls-perioden inkluderede spørgsmål om implementeringen af det afrikanske program, fulgt af et spørgsmål om Marokkos rolle. Svarene fra Hussein samt fra Helga på en henstilling om

at beskrive den islamiske renæssances vigtighed for verden, og give et bud på hvordan en verdensomspændende renæssance kan skabes i dag, tjente som en smuk afslutning af seminaret. Alle, som vi talte med i pausen og efter mødet, var meget begejstrede for seminaret, og vi har megen opfølgning at gøre. Over en periode på to uger op til seminaret, har vi lavet et stort opsøgende arbejde, og nået ud til nye folk. Vi ringede til næsten alle ambassaderne beliggende i København, mange danske institutioner, og nåede ud til mange folk i Schiller Instituttets netværk, inklusiv unge kontakter. Ydermere inter文nerede vi ved forskellige andre seminarer: Demokrati i Tunesien (se briefing d. 8. april); et specielt seminar om Kinas et bælte, én vej; og et seminar om handelsforbindelser mellem Kina og Danmark, hvor vi uddelte invitationer i pauserne. Vi foretog også en tur rundt i relevante universitetsafdelinger, og holdt adskillige private møder på højt niveau. Nu vil vi sørge for, at optagelserne, afskrifterne og oversættelserne kommer ud, for at forøge seminarets effekt maksimalt.

**Den Nye Silkevej og Irans
rolle:**

**Afskrift af Hr. Abbas
Rasoulis tale til
Schiller Instituttets of**

EIR's seminar på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016

Kommer senere på dansk.

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

THE SILK ROAD AND THE IRAN FACTOR

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

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

Beyond Central Asia the economic belt along the Silk Road can also provide the vehicle for China's expansion of its trade relations with both the Middle East and Europe. And here is when the Iran link comes into the equation.

In February 2016 a freight train from Yiwu in China's eastern Zhejiang province arrived in Tehran. The China-Iran "Silk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Yiwu-Tehran railway is just one of the many projects that enhance regional connectivity, bringing together China, Central Asia, the Persian Gulf and West Asia.

India, has also been eyeing overland access via Iran to

Central Asian and European markets too. In this connection the North-South Transport Corridor (NSTC), a multi-modal trade transport network that includes sea and rail transport from India

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

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

2000 to establish transportation networks among the member states

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

receiving much attention. With the completion of this route Iran

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

trade giving India overland access to Europe as well.

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

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

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

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

railway connection. All parties appreciate the urgency of moving

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

The North-South corridor, when completed, is expected to significantly reduce the time of cargo transport from India to Central Asia and Russia. At present, it takes about 40 days to ship goods from Mumbai in India to Moscow. The new route will

be

able to cut this time to 14 days.

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

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

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

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

and Europe.

Some of the economic advantages of Iran are:

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

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

of the most important factors in the choice of the mode and route

of transporting goods.

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

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

Kommer senere på dansk.

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

We Need a New Paradigm for Humanity

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

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

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

quite adequate.

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

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

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

to mention the billion galaxies out there in our universe.

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

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

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

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

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

has brought tremendous progress. But just think that this growth

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

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

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

Russia, and China are developing new generations of smaller

and

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

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

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

Mutual Assured Destruction.

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

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

weapons would never be used.

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

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

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

nuclear war.

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

of the difference between thermonuclear weapons and conventional

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

logic of such a war that all weapons will be used, and that

will

be the end of mankind. We are closer to that possibility than most people dare to even consider, because if they would, they would not remain so passive as they are now.

This is why I want to make emphatically the point—and this is the purpose of conducting meetings like this seminar and many

other conferences we are engaged in—that we have reached a point

in human history where geopolitics must be superseded with a completely new paradigm. And that is why I started with the view

from space. We need a new paradigm, basically saying goodbye to

the very idea of geopolitics, which has caused two world wars in

the 20th century. That new paradigm must be completely different

than that which is governing the world today.

We have, right now, rising tensions in the South China Sea.

Policymakers and the neighboring countries are extremely worried

about what will happen in the period between now and the trial in

The Hague. You have the largest maneuver around North and South

Korea right now, where people in the region are extremely worried

that the slightest provocation could lead to an exchange of nuclear weapons.

You have the NATO expansion up to the Russian border.

Countries like Poland and Lithuania are asking to have these modernized nuclear weapons located on their territory, even that

makes them prime targets.

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

missiles,

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

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

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

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

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

been no conflicts.

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

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

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

between NATO and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

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

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

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

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

And

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

trans-Atlantic region is in decline.

Just now, we are heading towards a new financial crisis, and all signs are, that we are going into the same kind of crash like

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

like what happened in 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

Chinese economy right now is rebounding. They just announced that

in the next five years China is going to import \$10 trillion worth of imports. They will invest \$600 billion worth of investments abroad. Every day 10,000 new firms are being created

in China.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

absolutely want to participate in China helping to build a fast

train system in these countries. Those projects which the EU

has not bid, China is now building. Part of it is, for example, the Elbe-Oder-Danube Canal, which will connect the waterways of these countries. When President Xi recently was in the Czech Republic, President Zeman announced that the "Golden City" of Prague will be the gateway between the Silk Road and Europe. Also, Austria and Switzerland are now fully on board and see the benefits of their country's joining with the New Silk Road. When President Xi Jinping at the APEC meeting in October 2014 offered to President Obama to cooperate in all of these projects in a "win-win" perspective, he not only proposed economic cooperation, but he put on the agenda a completely new model of international relations exactly designed to overcome geopolitics. The new model is supposed to be based on the respect for sovereignty, non-interference into the internal affairs of the other country, respect for the different social system the other country chooses to adopt. It would really be, in a certain sense, a fulfillment of the principles which are laid out in the UN Charter anyway.

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

For example, in the TPP, like in the TTIP for Europe, it is said very, very clearly, the U.S. sets the rules of trade for Asia and not China. Recently, the American Defense Secretary Ash Carter,

and also NATO commander General Breedlove, declared the enemies #1 of the United States are, first, Russia, second, China, third, Iran, fourth North Korea, and only fifth terrorism. Now that is in spite of the fact that many other statesmen, such as United States Secretary of State John Kerry and Foreign Minister Steinmeier, and many others, have recently also stated, that all crucial problems of the world cannot be solved without the cooperation of Russia, and China. For example, the P5+1 agreement with Iran, would never have come into being without a constructive role of {both} Russia and China . Without Putin's very intelligent intervention in the military situation in Syria, this situation could not have come to the potential of a political solution. Also, apart from the military pressure, there is massive pressure on the new institutions such as the AIIB and the New Development Bank, to {not} be outside of the casino economy but to follow the "international standards."

Now, in these times of the Panama Papers, of the various LIBOR scandals, of the money laundering of many of these banks, it is a sort of laughable thing, what should be these "international standards" of the Western financial system. Now, let's be realistic. At the IMF/ World Bank meeting which just concluded in Washington over the weekend, behind the scenes there was complete panic, but nobody dared to speak about it openly, behind the scenes people were talking, what former IMF boss Strauss-Kahn has said repeatedly, publicly, that we

are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

Ben Bernanke echoed it and said, "yes, now we need helicopter money," meaning electronic printing of {endless} amounts of worthless money, virtual money, they de facto announced that the

trans-Atlantic financial system is absolutely in the last phase.

Because after helicopter money comes only evaporation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gone, because without the Schengen agreement, the possibility to

have the euro last is extremely dubious.

Now, with the recent response by the EU to basically have a deal with Turkey, I mean, this is beyond the bankruptcy of the whole EU policy if you can top it. At a point when the Russian

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

their lives, go to Libya trying to get into small boats to Italy.

And just yesterday the news came that another 400 people drowned

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

haunt the people who are refusing to change their ways.

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

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

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

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

is a coverup of criminal activity.

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

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

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

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

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

any case, may not happen, but it will not be the end of the story

because the genie is now out of the bottle.

OK: How do we respond to these many, many crises? Well, there is a solution to all of these problems. The trans-Atlantic

should just do exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933, in

reaction to the world financial crisis at the time.

Implement

the full banking separation – Glass-Steagall – and the whole offshore nightmare which is being revealed in the Panama Papers,

and remember, that this firm Mossack Fonseca is only the fourth

largest of such firms, and 11 million documents still need to be

read through, and processed. But we have to go back to the kind

of international credit system, as it existed in the Bretton Woods system, before Nixon ended the fixed exchange rate in 1971,

opening the gate for floating exchange rates and especially the

creation of offshore money markets for the unlimited creation of

money and other illegal operations as it now is coming out.

Then we need a writeoff of the absolutely unpayable state debt, which has accumulated and ballooned after the bailouts of

2008 and afterwards. And we have to basically get rid of the toxic paper of the whole derivatives markets, because they are the burden which is eating up the chance for the investment in the real economy.

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

is {emphatic} that they do not want a Cold War connotation to the

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

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

population, and especially rural women in the age between 20 and 40, the suicide rate is quadrupling and even beyond. This is a sign of a collapsing society.

Now, China has built as of last year, 20,000 km of fast train systems. Excellent, top-level technology fast-train systems; it wants to have 50,000 km by I think the year 2025. How many miles of fast train as the U.S. built? I don't any. But if the United States would join the New Silk Road and participate in the economic reconstruction, as Franklin D. Roosevelt did it with the Tennessee Valley Authority plan, with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in the '30s, the United States could very, very quickly be a prosperous country, and could again be regarded by the whole world as "a beacon of liberty and a temple of freedom," which was the idea of America when it was founded.

So, the whole fate of the whole world will depend if we all succeed to get the United States to go back to its proud tradition of a republic, and stop thinking like an empire, because that cannot be maintained in any case; because all empires in the whole history of mankind always disintegrated when they became overstretched and collapsed. There is not one exception to this idea.

Now, therefore, let's go back to the idea from the beginning: Let's approach all problems in the present from the idea, where is the future of mankind? Where should mankind be?

Do we exist, or will we destroy ourselves. And that requires a change in paradigm, which must be as fundamental and thorough, like the paradigm shift from the European Middle Ages to the

modern times. And what caused that shift was such great figures as Nikolaus of Cusa, but also Brunelleschi, Jeanne d'Arc, and many others; but what they introduced was a rejection of the old paradigm—scholasticism, Aristotelianism, all the wrong ideas which led to the destruction of the 14th century, and they replaced with a completely {new} image of man, man as an {imago viva Dei}, which was a synonym for the unlimited creative potential and perfectability of the human being. It led to a new image of man which created a blossoming of science, of modern science, of the modern sovereign nation-state; it made possible the emergence of Classical arts.

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

And I have an idea of the future, which will be full of joy. Because we will discover new principles in science and in classical art, and we will create a new Renaissance. As the Italian Renaissance superseded the Dark Age of the 14th century, what we have to do today, is we have to revive the best traditions of all great nations and cultures of the world; and make them known to the other one. Have a dialogue of the most advanced periods of Chinese, of European, Indian, African,

other

cultures, and revive—and that is being done in China, already—the great Confucian tradition, which is in absolute correspondence with the best neo-Platonic humanist ideas of Europe. We must revive the great Vedic tradition in India, the

Gupta period; the Indian Renaissance of the late 19th to the 20th

century. We must revive the Abbasid Dynasty of the Arab world;

the Italian Renaissance; the Andalusian Spanish Renaissance, the

Ecole Polytechnique in France, the great German Classical period.

The great Italian method of singing in Verdi tuning and the bel

canto method. And if all of these riches of all the different countries become the common good of all children of this planet,

and everyone can learn universal history, other cultures as if it

would be their own, I can already see how humanity can make a jump, and how we can create the most beautiful Renaissance of human history so far.

I think everybody who is thinking about these questions, has a deep understanding, that we are at the most important crossroad

in human history. And it is not yet clear which way we will go,

but it is clear to me, that we will {only} come out of this crisis if we mobilize the subjective emotional quality, which in

the Chinese is called {ren}; and the European equivalent, you would call {agapë}, love. And we will only solve this problem if

we are able to mobilize a tender, maybe even {passionate} love,

for the human species. [applause]

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





Kommer senere på dansk.

Hussein Askary Speech in Copenhagen to the Schiller Institute-
EIR

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

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

TOM GILLESBERG: The next speaker is somebody very unique
and unusual, Hussein Askary originally comes from Iraq and
had
to get out under very nasty circumstances, as many others.
But
that became a blessing at least for our organization, because
Hussein, through Norway, ended up to become part of the
international LaRouche organization in 1994, and has since

then

been contributing quite fantastically to our international work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Helga just said, is that there is a new paradigm in the world, which can lead to a completely different, and new world order. And it's that paradigm, within which myself, the Schiller Institute, and the people we are talking to, we want to direct

their attention to that new paradigm.

I'm thankful to Leena Malkki for her beautiful singing, and, especially, the {Aida} aria. It was actually performed at the opening of the Suez Canal, the second Suez Canal, last year. The idea of great projects, the idea of great challenges, like Helga was explaining, this idea of being in space, looking at the world from space, and, also, the idea of major projects, like the Suez Canal, like the Three Gorges Dam in China, the New Silk Road, the effect they have on people, is that they challenge their imagination, and challenge their creativity, because they represent major difficulties, major technical problems, intellectual problems, that have to be solved, before you achieve these major projects. And that transforms the idea of people. It also gives people an idea of a creative constructive identity, and the position of man in the world, on this Earth, and also in the universe. That is why we try to work on these concepts of the New Silk Road, the extension of the New Silk Road, to {inspire} people to think outside of the box, outside of the box of geopolitics, which Helga was trying to explain. We have to get out of geopolitics. We have to act {human} again. But that has practical implications. There are practical problems, and other issues, and even scientific issues we have to resolve. So, for those who are not familiar, this is the extension of the New Silk Road. The New Silk Road has existed as the new strategic policy of China since 1996, but we want to expand this into a global collaboration, a blueprint, as Tom said, a

concept

for peace and cooperation among nations. We have to connect the

Economic Belt of the Silk Road (the one with the yellow), which

is already being built. As Helga said, the first train arrived from China to Tehran last month. There are projects going on in

Siberia. So there are trains going from Asia to Europe. There is

no problem with that. We need to extend it into the Southwest Asia region, the so-called Middle East (I can explain later why I

say Southwest Asia, and not the Middle East), and into Africa, and of course, into the Americas.

So, you can see that the red lines are where we have the biggest deficits, the biggest deficits in infrastructure, both transportation infrastructure, but also in other needs, deficits

in water, and deficits in electricity.

What is different in the Arabic part, which I rewrote certain parts of it, like the Southwest Asia part, we also added

the Arabian Peninsula, also, to the idea of the connection to the

New Silk Road. This is no longer simply a Silk Road; this is the

World Land-Bridge, which can unite all the continents of the world.

In 1996, I had the great fortune to work with Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the team of {EIR} to make the first major study

of the New Silk Road, and it was that one which was adopted by the Chinese government as the strategic policy of China. It was

also a thick report like this.

This work is being done, mostly in East Asia, Central Asia,

Iran, Turkey, Russia, all these nations are involved, but what is lacking is the connection to the rest. So it has been 20 years since that idea emerged, but there was no response from the countries in the Arab world, for example, or in Africa. Now, the idea with all these lines is not only about trade. We want to warn people, that we are not talking about moving goods from China to Europe. That's not our concept. That's a byproduct. What we mean by the New Silk Road, the World Land-Bridge, that we need to create development corridors: a development corridor where you bring power, water, and technology to areas that are landlocked, that are far from industrial zones, and, explore the resources, human and natural resources of that region, to develop new centers of economic activity. Like landlocked nations, like in Central Asia, or the Great Lakes region in Africa. That's the concept. It's not about trade, although trade is an important aspect of this.

In 2002, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, the American economist and political leader, the husband of Mrs. LaRouche, was in Abu Dhabi, in a conference about oil, and the role of oil in world politics, and the future of oil. And there were many ministers of oil actually from the Arab countries – the gentleman to the right is the energy minister of the United Arab Emirates – and Mr. LaRouche shocked everybody, and said that the Arab countries, or the Gulf countries, have to gradually stop exporting raw oil, and actually use raw oil and gas as an industrial product, for petrochemicals, plastics, where every barrel of oil will give many times its value, rather than burning it as energy. He said

that you should use your position in the world, as a crossroads of continents. You have to utilize that position as a crossroads for world trade, but also, the connection between Africa, Asia and Europe.

So I added these to the Arabic version, because I think that this is a very unique area in the world, not only that its strategic location is very unique, no other part of the world has that; you also have two-thirds of the world's energy resources, so-called, oil and gas in that region, but also, most importantly, you have about 450 million people. Most of them are young people. And actually, many of them have a good education.

You also have nations with a very ancient history and culture, and a very historical identity, like Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and so on, and they also have an idea of themselves as becoming key players in the world, but we hope that they will become key players in the world in the economic, scientific and cultural sense.

The problem is that all these advantages have been turned into disadvantages. So this region has become a center for global politics, for global geopolitics, and that is why we see the conditions we have in the whole Middle East region becoming like this.

Our idea is, now we have this new situation with the Russian intervention, the prospect, the possibility of having a peaceful political solution in Syria, the prospect of uniting many powers

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

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

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

Palestinian children's delegation coming with Yasser Arafat; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

demonstrations, the burning of the Saudi Embassy in Tehran, and

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

general outline for the reconstruction of Syria, by utilizing Syria's position also as a bridge for the Silk Road, both from Asia, and from Europe, into Africa. We also propose the construction of a Syrian National Reconstruction Bank, which is

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

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

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

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

is being printed, but it is not being used.

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

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

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

governments should contribute to that by exporting technology to

Syria, for example, which Syria cannot afford to build, or afford to buy, in the current situation.

Also, a part of our plan for Southwest Asia is to fight against desertification, by managing and creating new water resources, stopping the expansion of the desert. This is the Iraqi Green Belt project to stop the effect of sand and dust storms, which actually is a big problem for many cities in Iraq,

sometimes even reaching into Iran, by building a Green Belt, planting trees in a large scale, a belt by using both ground water and water from the rivers. This is a kind of national program which can unite the people of Iraq for an idea of their

future together. Not Sunni, Shi'a, Kurdish, Turkish, and so on,

and so forth. These are the kinds of projects, real physical projects, which will challenge people to work together in a country like Iraq.

Now, I took this Egyptian model, because in Egypt, you have a very terrible situation, which is the accumulation of 30 years

of destructive economic and financial policies, mostly caused by

former President Mubarak's and Anwar Sadat's collaboration with

the IMF and the World Bank. There should be a shift in the way Egyptians consider their economy. Because Egypt always waits for

the IMF or the World Bank, the EU or the United States to give some money so that they can start something new. And usually money does not go to large scale. Europe, the United States, the

UN, the IMF and the World Bank will {never} finance large infrastructure projects. That's the policy. Small, small, small

is beautiful. That's what they say.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

you to give the money."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

should

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the most important Arab country – and also in Africa.

Now Egypt has one big problem – it's the demographic problem. People say that Egypt is overpopulated. That's not true.

Egypt is not overpopulated. Cairo is overcrowded! Ninety million people live on only 5% of the land of Egypt; 95% of the land of Egypt is empty. It's not used, but it's not overpopulated. The United States and Europe have been financing the Egyptian government with hundreds of millions of dollars for family planning, so that women will have fewer children. But no projects were built to expand Egypt's economic potential to accommodate to the new generations, so that they can have new agricultural and urban centers out in the desert!

After I was in Egypt last year, I wrote a report for a major economic conference in Egypt to attract investment; but these are the ideas which came out of both the conference, and my observations about Egypt's role in the New Silk Road. In Egypt, people were very negative to the idea of the New Silk Road, because they said that the transshipment on the Silk Road will take away trade from the Suez Canal – that shipments will go from Asia to Europe by land, and we will lose. So there are a lot of people in Egypt who are actually against the idea. But I was telling people, "Look. It's not about trade. If you have economic development, you will need more Suez Canals to accommodate the trade. But if the world economy is not growing, there is no development, there will be no trade. And people will compete on attracting trade into other areas."

So the idea is to develop Egypt's economy, but also contribute to more development and more trade among nations. And

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

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

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

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

suddenly into becoming the center between two major economies.

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

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

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

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

But

the idea of this project is very important.

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

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

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

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

I added these green zones, because these are actually becoming

new agricultural areas that the Egyptian government wants to invest in, by creating new farmlands – they are talking about 4

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

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

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

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

have massive problems of economic development, also because they

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now these are ideas which the African nations, the African

Union, have had for many years. There are many very nice plans, but the attitude of the rest of the world to Africa, because Africa, by itself, does not have the technology, at least, to build these projects, and there has been no willingness in Europe, or the United States, to finance, or contribute to building the projects proposed in any of these major reports, to integrate the infrastructure of Africa and enhance economic development. Because without infrastructure, you cannot have economic development. But some of these lines are now coming on the agenda, thanks to the intervention of the BRICS nations, and also of China. For example, the Cairo-Cape Town highway idea, President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, presented this actually twice at the BRICS summit in 2013 and 2014, and he said, "This is a crucial, a key element in the development of Africa. We need to work with the BRICS nations and China, Russia and India to build these projects." There are 400 road and rail projects involved in this. But this is a big challenge, both in terms of financing, and in terms of technology. There is also the possibility of connecting the river systems of Africa for river transport, like in Europe, the Main-Rhine-Danube Rivers are an important transport artery, and development artery. In the same way, you can connect the Nile to the Great Lakes, to the Zambezi River through a number of canals, and so-called trans-modal transport systems, where you can ship from rivers to rail, and back to rivers, to lakes, and so on,

in
an easy way.

Filling the gap which the United States and Europe have left for many, many years, now the Chinese—. Well, in Europe, we have a very problematic and twisted relationship to poverty, to poor countries, to underdeveloped countries. Europeans look at Africa as a burden. It's a problem. How do we solve this problem?

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

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

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

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

access to electricity, out of 1 billion.

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

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

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

the blood of the Africans, and you get pennies, you get nothing,

by sucking their blood. But if you develop Africa, as independent nations, as modern nations, as we did with the United States, then you will gain much, much more; if you treat them as humans, if you develop their infrastructure, schools and hospitals. And this is exactly what the Chinese are thinking about. Out of the problem, they see an opportunity. Prime Minister Li Keqiang was in East Africa, and also Nigeria in May 2014, and immediately said, "We want to help Africa to connect all the capitals with railways," which is a big deficit problem. And they started from East Africa. And now there are projects being built from Lamu, a new port, into the land-locked South Sudan, into Uganda, into Rwanda and Burundi. And China is both financing major parts of this, but also contributing to building it, to solve the problems of the land-locked countries and the need for development.

China recently completed, it's not running yet, but part of the railway is running, from Djibouti to Addis Ababa. There is an old railway, which is not functional, built by the French colonialists, but now there is a new, electrified railway, which goes from Djibouti to Addis Ababa.

Two interesting things about this railway are, firstly, that Ethiopia is always associated with famine and food problems. Some of these problems still exist. These are on the way to being solved, but to bring food from the ports to inside the country usually took two months, because of the lack of infrastructure. So starving people could not have food in time. Even if the food existed in the port, coming from around the world to Djibouti,

it

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

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

run these systems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

these systems; the locals will have to run these systems

themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

bring water to the Lake Chad region.

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

And as I said not everybody has that; the average

international

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

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

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

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

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

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

They're

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

And

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

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

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

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

many times as much as an Ethiopian individual.

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

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

from the Obama administration, they're not adequate! It's just a

complete bluff. It does not help, if you just look at the numbers.

And this is also another irony of the Obama administration policy. These are the sources of energy for the American people,

the American economy, and these are what the Obama administration

{doesn't} want you to do. So it's "do as we say, not as we do."

So the United States produced 37% of its energy from coal, that's

forbidden for Africa; 30% produced by natural gas, that's a very

suspicious policy, because there's the carbon problem; 19%

nuclear – absolutely no nuclear for Africa; 7% hydropower – the

United States is very suspicious of hydropower projects, and so

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

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

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

solar battery. They will not bite!

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

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

is that people will start to want to use new devices. They

have

to have other appliances at home, you need to have a stove, so women don't have to many hours and cut trees and come home and cook with the wood, and suffocate with the smoke. Farmers will

have to have tractors. They will need to have workshops which use electricity; people will want to have TV sets, computers. They want to build industrial projects. They will need refrigeration which is a big problem in Africa, because most of

the food produced in the Sub-Saharan goes wasted because there's no refrigeration.

So just to give yourself an illusion that you will provide every African lightbulb, just forget about it! Because the needs

of those people are so immense, and they will not give up on their right to have a living standard which is similar to ours.

Why shouldn't they have it? And this is what – here, in the ideology in Europe and the United States I know, they should not

have this kind of technology, they should not have this kind of

development in Africa, because that's not "sustainable." Which is

not true. It is sustainable, if you provide the tools and the technology to do that. Actually in Africa, there are more resources than in Japan or in the United States and Europe, to sustain industrial development!

So the problem is in the policy. The problem is how they look at Africa, and how they look at the problem of poverty and

so on. And that has also to change, exactly as we changed with

geopolitics, we have to change our attitude to the problems of Africa, and have really the right methods to solving them, and

treating African nations as equal to us, and African families as

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

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

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

different, we're all one human race!

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

So

I think I'll stop here. [applause]

Dias til talen:



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

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

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

Introduktion: Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Institutet i Danmark

Musik:

Fischerweise af Schubert

Ritorna Vincitor! fra Aida af Verdi

Leena Malkki, soprano fra Sverige

Dominik Wijzan, pianist fra Poland

Teksterne på originalsprogene med engelsk oversættelse

Video: Introduktion og musik

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

Video: Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Audio: Introduktion, musik og Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

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

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

Video: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli.

Audio: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli

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

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

Mere om Den Nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen på dansk:

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

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

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

BYG VERDENSLANDBROEN FOR VERDENSFRED

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

Nyhedsorientering maj 2015 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Tale ved

seminar i København: Den Nye Silkevej Kan Forhindre Krig

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

Genopbygningsplan for Syrien: Projekt Fønix: Diskussionspunkter om Syriens genopbygning

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

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

Prices for the 400-page report:

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

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

Invitation:

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

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

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

making.

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

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

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

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

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

We hope that you will be able to attend this important

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

Links:

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

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

Report about the Frankfurt seminar

Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech

Hussein Askary's speech

Homepages:

Danish: www.schillerinstitut.dk

English: www.newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com

www.schillerinstitute.org

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

Arabic: www.arabic.larouchepub.com/

Other languages: [Click here](#)

**Schiller Instituttets
konference i New York, 7.
april 2016:**

At bygge en Verdenslandbro – og realisere en ægte menneskelig menneskehed

Schiller Instituttets konference i torsdags i New York City, "At bygge en Verdenslandbro – og realisere en ægte menneskelig menneskehed", markerede en succes for Lyndon LaRouches idé. Selvom flere og mere fyldige rapporter vil følge, så kan så meget allerede nu siges med sikkerhed; nærværende rapport reflekterer kun en del af begivenhedsforløbet.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche åbnede konferencen med en omfattende og inspirerende tale med titlen, "Hinsides geopolitik og polaritet: En fremtid for den menneskelige art", i hvilken hun blotlagde den umiddelbare trussel om en udslettelseskrig og viste, at alene idéen om Verdenslandbroen, som hun sammen med sin mand udviklede i perioden under Warszawapagtens sammenbrud, kan tilvejebringe en varig garanti for fred. Hun gik videre med at skitsere en dialog mellem civilisationerne, hvor alle civilisationer i verden vil blive repræsenteret ved deres historiske, kulturelle højdepunkter, så som Weimar-klassikken for Tysklands vedkommende og et USA, som det først blev udtænkt til at være af Benjamin Franklin og Alexander Hamilton.

Helga efterfulgtes som taler af den tidligere amerikanske justitsminister Ramsey Clark (1966-67), der sammenvævede sin egen mangeårige erfaring til en redegørelse om den nyere verdenshistorie, og som understregede et alternativ til den krigspolitik, som de fleste amerikanske regeringer efter Kennedy-tiden har ført.

Den næste taler var en aldeles enestående person fra Kina, nemlig landets ledende professor i journalistik og tilligemed leder af meget andet, Li Xiguang. Professor Li har anført en pilgrimsfærd, der har varet i årtier, for Silkevejen – tværs over Centralasien og ned langs hver af de tre nord-syd ruter,

og tilbage igen. Ikke færre end 500 af sine studerende har han siden 1990 ført med sig på denne pilgrimsrejse, og han har skrevet et tobindsværk om den Nye Silkevej. Skønt hans mål med Silkevejen ikke er af religiøs karakter – hans mål er de samme som LaRouche-bevægelsens – så modellerer professor Li sig selv efter de store kulturelle, kinesiske helte, buddhistmunkene Xuanzang (602-664) og dennes forgænger Faxian (337-422). Begge foretog vidstrakte og anstrengende rejser langs Silkevejen og bragte den første, reelle viden om meget af verdenscivilisationen, der især omfattede sanskrit-sproget og kulturen, samt originale, buddhistiske skrifter, med tilbage til Kina.

Xuanzang tilbragte intet mindre end 16 år på denne rejse og vendte tilbage med 600 indiske tekster. Efter ønske fra Tangdynastiets kejser, færdiggjorde han i 646 sit 12-bindsværk, "Krøniken om det store Tangdynastis vestlige områder" der er blevet en af hovedkilderne til studiet af Centralasien og Indien i middelalderen, og som danner grundlag for romanen fra det 17. århundrede, "Rejsen til Vesten", en af de fire store, klassiske, kinesiske romaner.

Der vil senere komme rapporter fra eftermiddagens session, der satte fokus på rumprogrammet, og som blev indledt af Kesha Rogers med en levende præsentation. Sessionens højdepunkt var en spørgsmål-svar-session over Skype med Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche førte de fleste af spørgsmålene tilbage til kardinalspørgsmålet, nemlig, at forandringer i det fysiske system, og i menneskeheds fremtid, skabes af selve det tænkende menneskelige intellekt; det er der intet dyr, der er i stand til. Menneskeheden organiseres gennem sine egne handlinger af denne art; det er disse, der leder til enten succes eller fiasko. Dette er kendetegnende for den sande videnskabsmands intellekt, som Einstein eksemplificerer. Men denne redegørelse er blot en karakteristisk; de faktiske svar bør studeres i detaljer.

Flere end 200 mennesker var mødt frem, kernemedlemmer ikke medregnet. Omkring et dusin fremmede lande fra Europa, Asien og Afrika var repræsenteret, enten ved diplomater, kulturelle

forbindelser eller på anden vis. Mange musikere deltog, og mindst fem mennesker fra Brooklyn kirken, hvor vi opførte Messias i påsken. Dette er muligvis den største konference, vi nogensinde har holdt.

Som konklusion skal det siges, at denne konference markerer en sejr for en af Lyndon LaRouches ideer: nemlig Manhattan-projektet, som han præsenterede tilbage i oktober 2014. Og dog blev han dengang, i lighed med Einsteins berømte udtalelse om Kepler i 1930 på 300 års dagen for dennes død, "ikke støttet af nogen og kun forstået af ganske få". Lyndon LaRouche, der skabte det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ og senere sammen med sin kone skabte den Eurasiske Landbro, har endnu engang skabt en ny og fuldstændig anderledes original idé. En idé, som atter har vist sig at være gyldig.

[Klik her for videoerne og afskrifterne på engelsk.](#)

Minister ønsker at Tunesien tilslutter sig den Nye Silkevej

København d. 6. april, 2016 – Ved et seminar i København i tirsdags, med titlen 'Udfordringer for Tunesiens demokrati', der blev holdt ved det Danske Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS), gav Mahmoud Ben Romdhane, minister for sociale affærer i den siddende tunesiske regering og tidligere menneskerettighedsaktivist udtryk for en politik, der hænger sammen med den Nye Silkevej/Verdenslandbro. Til trods for det faktum, at Schiller Instituttet ikke blev opfordret til at stille spørgsmål, sagde ministeren i respons til et spørgsmål fra en kinesisk fotograf om forskelle mellem de tunesiske og

den kinesiske økonomier (frit oversat):

Verden er under forandring. I løbet af de næste 20 år vil verdens centrum bevæge sig fra det Atlantiske Ocean til Stillehavet. Kina og Indien, begge nøglenationer, er allerede de største lande. På grund af vores gode relationer med Europa kan vi blive en platform for forbindelser mellem Indien, Kina, Asien, Europa, Afrika og den arabiske verden. Vi skulle begynde at undervise i kinesisk i vore skoler, og jeg er frustreret over, at vi ikke allerede er startet. Vi har haft møder med kinesiske firmaer, og vi diskuterer mange projekter, overvejende om infrastruktur. Kineserne udtrykker deres ønsker, og vi er åbne over for deres forslag. Vi ser frem til muligheden for investeringer og jobskabelse.

Et andet højdepunkt under seminaret var da Houcine Abassi, formand for Tunesiens indflydelsesrige fagforening, UGTT, en af de fire organisationer, der har modtaget Nobelprisen, angreb "stormagterne", der står bag terrorismen. Som svar på et spørgsmål om hvorfor økonomien ikke er blevet bedre siden revolutionen for fem år siden sagde han (frit oversat):

Arbejdsløsheden er 15 %, hvilket skaber vrede blandt ungdommen. Det skyldes en fejltagelse af den tidligere regering. Om Gud vil, vil vi finde løsninger. Men vi kræver hjælp fra verden udenom os. Hvad er grunden til, at terroren har ramt vores land? Vi lykkedes med at udvikle en forfatning. Verdens stormagter skabte terroristerne. De mente at de kunne gøre situationen værre. Vi ændrede spillet. De lande, der skabte terroristerne, er nu selv under angreb fra terrorister. Hvad vil det internationale samfund forpligte sig til at gøre? De sydlige middelhavslande vender sig til Europa. Se på de flygtninge, der kommer fra Syrien. Hvis det samme sker i Tunesien, vil der komme millioner af flygtninge til Europa. Europa må arbejde sammen med Tunesien om at forsvare Europa. Det ser vi intet af på nuværende tidspunkt.

Minister Mahmoud Ben Romdhane sagde videre, at revolutionen var en kamp for jobs, værdighed og frihed, men folket har kun fået frihed. Han pegede også på problemet med at leve som nabo til det største våbenlager – i Libyen, hvilket får tuneserne

til at øge deres forsvarsbudget, og truslen om terrorisme har påvirket deres økonomi. Dette skal ses i en geopolitisk sammenhæng, sagde Abassi, og påpegede stormagternes rolle. Det er i hele verdens strategiske interesse at forhindre Tunesien i at blive et nyt Libyen.

Seminaret blev også adresseret af en leder fra en industri-sammenslutning, der også har modtaget en Nobelpris; han sagde, at der aldrig kom direkte europæiske investeringer til Tunesien. Tunesien behøver Europa, og nu, efter terrorangrebene i Frankrig og Belgien, er det klart, at vi alle er i samme båd.

Ved den efterfølgende reception blev de to første talere præsenteret for den nyligt trykte arabiske udgave af rapporten om Verdenslandbroen, og de øvrige deltagere blev inviteret til det kommende Schiller Institut-/EIR-seminar om udvidelsen af den Nye Silkevej til Mellemøsten og Afrika.

Ny dynamik til at dumpe det døde britiske system viser sig

I dag stod den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping og den tjekkiske præsident Milo Zeman side ved side i Prag, og roste den Tjekkiske Republik som værende den nye port for 'Bæltet og Vejen' til CEEc (central- og østeuropæiske lande), og dermed til hele Europa. De overværede underskrivningen af økonomiske samarbejdsaftaler og talte om kulturelle udvekslinger og en ny lys fremtid.

Hvad der højt og tydeligt, omend usagt, kom frem, er den stærke kontrast mellem denne vind-vind situation, og så det

selvdestruktive spor, som Europa og den Transatlantiske verden ellers er opsat på med det igangværende finansielle nedbrud, nedskæringspolitikken, lidelserne, militariseringen og et potentielt kernevåbensholocaust. Og i dag annoncerede EU's Jean-Claude Juncker en pseudo "Silkevejs-plan" for EU, blottet for indhold, og med sølle ressourcer.

Igen, i modsætning til denne døds- og ødelæggelsespolitik, havde den russiske præsident Putin en lang telefonsamtale med Irans præsident Rouhani, om opfølgende aktioner mod ISIS i regionen, nu da den syriske hær, med russisk luftstøtte, har drevet ISIS ud af Palmyra, og generobret den antikke by. Den syriske hær er begyndt at bevæge sig støt mod øst, imod terroristerne. Russiske eksperter har meldt sig frivilligt til at hjælpe med at genoprette de antikke historiske vidnesbyrd i Palmyra. Billederne af de befriede antikke byer, Palmyra og Aleppo, mobiliserer millioner af mennesker verden over, mennesker, som længes efter at besejre terrorismen totalt, og genoprette håbet.

Realiteten i at dette kan gøres – og at vi befinder os i et verdensomspændende faseskifte – blev i dag understreget af Hussein Askary, arabisk redaktør for EIR. Han iværksatte en oversættelse til arabisk af den nyligt udgivne arabiske version af EIR's specialrapport Den nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen. Askary, der talte ved en telekonference med kolleger fra hele Europa, pegede på eksemplet i denne uge i Yemen, hvor en læsegruppe under krigslignende betingelser er gået i gang med ugentlig læsning af Landbro-rapporten. Dette indikerer et skifte, sagde han. I Yemen mødes folk, der bombarderes af den 'gamle orden' for at læse materialer om den 'nye orden'!

Askary tilføjede: se hvad vi har opnået. Vi giver ikke folk 'gode' nyheder, vi skræmmer ikke folk med 'dårlige' nyheder; vi giver dem ikke gode nyheder for at de skal føle sig bedre tilpas. Vi skaber en ny geometri i verden, med Rusland, Kina og andre. Vi er nødt til at få folk væk fra denne ide, med at

den britiske orden har så og så mange penge, så og så megen mediemagt. De tager fejl. Der er en ny dynamik i verden, og vi vil tilvejebringe ideerne for denne dynamik. Vi må formidle til vore støtter, at vi forandrer verden. De burde slukke deres TV, og holde op med at lytte til de kommentatorer, der tog fejl af økonomien, tog fejl med hensyn til Syrien, tog fejl af det hele. Vi må formidle til folk, at vi opererer i en ny geometri.

Askary refererede til den instruktion, som chefen for den finske modstandsbevægelse imod Nazi-besættelsen gav til hans kæmpere; læs Platons dialoger mens I hviler jer, for det vil bestyrke jer i kampen mod fjenden.

Klokken er ved at falde i slag:

Konfrontation med atomvåben, eller win-win-samarbejde om Den nye Silkevej?

Af Helga Zepp LaRouche

Det seneste eksempel på denne, Den nye Silkevejs større tiltrækningskraft i forhold til den geopolitiske konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, har vi netop set i form af den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings besøg i den Tjekkiske Republik. Præsidenterne Xi og Zeman undertegnede en omfangsrig liste af aftaler inden for områderne højteknologi, infrastruktur og realøkonomi og fejrede den »Gyldne Stad« Prags rolle som »porten« ind til samarbejdet mellem Kina og Europa.

Netop dette samarbejde er ligeledes nøglen til løsning af flygtningekrisen, der blot har bragt frem for dagens lys, hvilket skrøbeligt fundament, EU er bygget på.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Foto: Prags astronomiske ur er et af de ældste og mest omfattende ure, der nogensinde er bygget. Det blev først installeret i 1410, og senere genopbygget af Mester Hanus i 1490. Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings besøg i den Tjekkiske Republik, med underskrivelse af mange aftaler om samarbejde, fejrede den »Gyldne Stad« Prags rolle som »porten« ind til samarbejdet mellem Kina og Europa.

EIR Seminar i Frankfurt om den Nye Silkevej for Mellemøsten og Afrika

FRANKFURT, d. 23 marts, 2016 – Seminaret, "Løsning af den økonomiske krise og flygtningekrisen med den Nye Silkevej!" organiseret af EIR i samarbejde med Generalkonsulatet for Etiopien i Frankfurt, blev overværet af et publikum på 75, bestående af repræsentanter for adskillige diplomatiske kontorer, af abonnenter og EIR-kontakter i regionen, og af omkring 10 syrere (studerende såvel som flygtninge, der afventer optagelse på universiteter). Adskillige kontakter kom så langt væk fra som Berlin og byer i Schweiz. Hen over eftermiddagen bød seminaret på præsentationer af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, formand for Schillerinstituttet; Hussein Askary,

arabisk redaktør for EIR, Stockholm; Mehreteab Mulugeta Haile, generalkonsul for Etiopiens Føderale Demokratiske Republik; Marcello Vichi, forhenværende direktør for udenrigsafdelingen af Bonifica selskabet, forfatter af Transaqua-konceptet; Andrea Mangano, vicepræsident for det italienske selskab af vandingeniører og bidragsyder til Transaqua-skitseforslaget. Til det udvidede panel i anden del af seminaret, sluttede Mohammed Bila, Tchadsø-Bassin Kommissionen, og Ulf Sandmark, Schiller Institutet Stockholm og Svensk-Syrisk Demokrati Komite sig til talerne. Seminaret blev ledet af Claudio Celani fra EIR's europæiske center i Wiesbaden.

I sin hovedtale understregede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at det ikke vil være et akademisk seminar, men snarere en diskussion af det faktum, at i denne, for menneskeheden eksistentielle krise, der kommer til udtryk med flygtningekrisen, krigene, samt det finansielle sammenbrud, er der løsninger indenfor rækkevidde, som må realiseres nu. I kølvandet på terrorangrebene i Bruxelles i går, er det mere end passende at genkalde den tidligere amerikanske senator Bob Grahams udtalelse fra november sidste år, efter terrorangrebene i Paris, om, at var de klassificerede 28 sider fra den fælles kongres-undersøgelse af d.11. september blevet gjort offentlig tilgængelige dengang, kunne og ville sådanne grusomheder være blevet forhindret.

Det er hævet over enhver tvivl, at den russiske militærintervention i Syrien har ændret spillereglerne. Den har afsløret den rolle, som alliancen af Saudi-Arabien, Qatar, USA og Storbritannien har spillet til fordel for IS, og i særdeles Tyrkiet, hvis politikker er blevet hårdt angrebet af to tidligere amerikanske ambassadører i Ankara. EU aftalen med Tyrkiet om flygtninge er en parodi, der passer i det generelle billede af vestlige og amerikanske overtrædelser af menneskerettigheder, der netop er blevet udstillet i en kinesisk dokumentation. I modsætning til i Vesten, hvor der tales om vanvittige "helikopterpenge" til redning af dets egne

spekulative banker, repræsenterer det kinesiske "et bælte, én vej's" -initiativ et realøkonomisk tilbud om en win-win strategi. Det er ikke kun i Kinas, men også i andre landes interesse, at alene reel udvikling vil hjælpe med til at udtørre grundlaget for terrorisme. Enten arbejder Europa sammen med Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Egypten og andre nationer om at lancere en Marshallplan for Syrien og Afrika, eller Europas bankerotte økonomi vil smadre mod muren, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Idet Hussein Askary præsenterede EIR's rapport om Verdenslandbroen i dens første arabiske oversættelse, påpegede han, at samtidig med at dette seminar afholdes i Frankfurt, finder også en anden begivenhed sted i dag i Yemen, hvor den arabiske rapport bliver præsenteret, under tilstand af fortsatte saudiske luftangreb på yemenitiske byer. Ideen om den Nye Silkevej omfatter mere end at bygge nogle få veje og jernbaner: det er et koncept om udviklingskorridorer, der forbedrer livet for 450 millioner mennesker i den sydvestasiatiske region, med Syrien som værende i centrum. Dette involverer megaprojekter for accelereret udvikling, finansieret af nationale udviklingsbanker, der er fri for forpligtelsen til betaling af gæld, som forlangt af de vestlige monetaristiske institutioner. I lighed med Egypten vil Syrien fokusere på industrielle zoner, transportkorridorer og landbrugsudvikling, med Kina til at vise vejen med dets massive infrastrukturelle engagement som for eksempel i Østafrika.

Den etiopiske generalkonsul fulgte op med en præsentation af sit lands økonomiske strategi, karakteriseret ved politikker, der har forbedret den gennemsnitlige indkomst pr. indbygger, forbedret befolkningens læse-/skrivefærdigheder og forbedret den offentlige sundhedstilstand siden 1990'erne. Med en påtænkt årlig vækst i BNP på 11 %, ønsker Etiopien at blive et middelindkomstland i 2025, hvilket skal muliggøres ved at give Etiopiere mulighed for at starte et landbrug eller en

forretning til en pris, som mange i dag betaler til menneskesmuglere for at blive bragt til Europa som flygtninge. Etiopien selv, er det største flygtningeværtsland i Afrika, med 800.000 flygtninge fra Sydsudan, Somalia og Eritrea – et faktum, som ingen i Europa taler om. Etiopien vil blive transformeret fra at være eksportør af primær-produkter til en nation med højværdiproduktion og infrastruktur, og landets samarbejde med Rusland, Kina, Indien og Brasilien om togprojekter er vigtigt i den forbindelse.

Så gav Marcello Vichi en historisk gennemgang af diskussionen om Transaqua-projektet gennem de sidste 35 år, fra de første forslag blev præsenteret af Italiens Bonifica selskab 1982-1985, til afrikanske regeringer såvel som Forenede Nationer, der peger på en overførsel af vand fra den gigantiske Congoflod, som den eneste gangbare mulighed for genopfyldning af Tchadsøen. Forslaget er stort set blevet mødt med manglende interesse eller pessimisme med hensyn til dets chance for at blive realiseret, og det er blevet affejet som angiveligt "storhedsvanvid". Men den nylige flygtningestrøm har fået Europa til at gentænke dets syn på Transaqua-projektet, som altid har været mere en blot vand til Tchad – snarere en bredere ramme for udviklingen af hele Centralafrika. Det er den eneste mulighed, der kan tiltrække den unge generation af afrikansk arbejdskraft, og fjerne tilskyndelsen til at blive flygtning.

Andrea Mangano gav så en oversigt over, hvad Tchadsøen var for 35 år siden, og hvad den er i dag, hvor 90 % af dens vand er gået tabt. Den deler problemet med andre fordampende indlandssøer i verden, der ikke længere forsynes af deres traditionelle bifloder – Aralsøen, Urmia Søen, Tukanasøen, Det Døde Hav. Det eneste der kan forbedre situationen, er vandoverførsel og reduceret forbrug ved overrisling med nye teknologier. Dette gøres med Transaqua-projektet, der vil tappe 5 % af vandet fra de øvre bifloder til Congo floden, der ellers vil flyde ubenyttet ud i Atlanterhavet, med volumener

14 gange vandet i Tysklands største flod, Rhinen. Genfyldning af søen vil blive foretaget med konstruktion af infrastruktur, der vil give hele Centralafrika vandkraft, overrisling for landbrugskultur, og vandvejstransport, og lette regionen for dens nuværende situation som indlandsstat.

Mohammed Bila uddybede Transaqua-spørgsmålet i det udvidede panel, og påpegede den store igangværende migrationsbølge sydpå fra Chad siden den store tørke i 1973, under hvilken Chad søen allerede mistede 40 % af dens vand. Farmere og deres kvæg, der migrerede sydpå, vil ikke returnere til Chad, medmindre søen genfyldes, og medmindre terroristbevægelsen Boko Haram knuses.

Ulf Sandmark rapporterede om hans to besøg til Syrien i 2014 og 2015, hvorunder det blev indlysende klart, at rekonstruktionen af Syrien rent faktisk indebærer udvikling af hele den sydvestasiatiske region, og en integration i denne del af den Nye Silkevej – til hvilket syrerne stillede sig åbne. Og da "Phoenix" genopbygningsplanen, udarbejdet tilbage i Stockholm, blev præsenteret for syrerne under det andet besøg, modtog den bred dækning i landets medier

Under diskussionen mellem tilhørerne og paneldeltagerne optrådte flere aspekter af, hvad der var blevet sagt i præsentationerne, rækkende fra den folkemorderiske tradition af det Britiske Imperium, der har saboteret reel udvikling i Afrika og Mellempøsten, håbløsheden af det monetaristiske system, og den forøgede trussel om termonuklear krig, hvis chancen for at skifte kurs i retning af samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej ikke tages af Europa og USA. Det er et kapløb med tiden, om at gå ind i et nyt paradigme, før det totale kollaps destruerer alting. Også – i modsætning til vestlig sort propaganda – at Kina ikke er engageret i Etiopien på grund af råmaterialer, eftersom Etiopien ikke har nogen, men i stedet er en reel partner for udvikling.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche insisterede gentagne gange under diskussionen på, at deltagerne i dette Frankfurt seminar tager

en forpligtelse til at fyre op under de politiske beslutningstagere med hjem, for fundamentalt at få disse ting ændret, og at der nødvendigvis må skabes en virkelig massebevægelse for udvikling. Vichi kom med en passioneret appel om at være optimistisk, som et "must" for folk, så at ting kan blive ændret. Et nyt og kreativt billede af mennesket, som det blev udviklet i den store italienske renæssance, er også påkrævet i dag, påpegede Celani. Sandmark insisterede også på, at den Nye Silkevej ikke kun er til studium for ingeniører, men er for alle og enhver ved at deltage i flere seminarer og lokalafdelingsmøder. Det første lokalafdelingsmøde om den arabisksprogede rapport i Yemen i dag, blev aktuelt præsideret over af landets ledende poet, tilføjede Askary.

Forlæng Den Nye Silkevej til Mellemøsten og Afrika. Tale af Helga Zepp-LaRouche på EIR-seminar i Frankfurt, 23. marts 2016

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Tak, og velkommen til. Alt imens dette seminar er helliget løsninger til verdens presserende problemer, kræver de dramatiske begivenheder naturligvis at jeg kommenterer dem. Og idet jeg berører disse forskellige eksistentielle trusler mod vor civilisation, ønsker jeg blot at

sige, at løsningerne er indenfor rækkevidde, og afhænger helt og holdent af vore handlinger. Så dette er ikke noget akademisk seminar, men et udkald til virkeligt at gå over til at implementere, hvad vi vil præsentere i løbet af eftermiddagen.

Jeg tænker, at man nu kan sige, at vi har en eksistentiel civilisationskrise. Hvis man ser på alle de forskellige kriseramte områder, og de forskellige temaer – flygtningekrisen, den finansielle krise, krigsfaren, og – i det mindste i den transatlantiske verden – kulturelle kriser, kan man faktisk sige, at vor menneskelige art bliver prøvet: Er vi moralsk egnet til at overleve? Er vi intellektuelt i stand til at forstå, og gribe, de løsninger, der eksisterer? Eller er vi dømt til at fortsætte den nuværende kurs, der styrer mod katastrofe.

Nu er det helt åbenbart vigtigt at korrigere nogle udlægninger af, hvordan visse udviklingsforløb bliver præsenteret for offentligheden. Og lad mig blot kort berøre, hvad der skete i Bruxelles i går, og som klart vedrører enhver – truslen fra terrorisme – hvilken nu præsenteres af de officielle regeringer, som at vi er nødt til at opgive datasikkerhed, at vi må have mere centralisering, at vi må opgiver friheder. Og jeg vil modsætte mig dette med henvisning til, at da angrebet på Charlie Hebdo fandt sted for godt et år siden i Paris, sagde tidligere formand for det amerikanske senats 9/11 kommission Sen. Bob Graham [D-FL], at hvis de famøse klassificerede 28 sider vedrørende Saudi Arabiens rolle i det oprindelige september 11.-angreb var blevet offentliggjort, ville Charlie Hebdo terrorangrebet ikke være sket.

Nu er det klart, at man ikke kan diskutere truslen

om terror, og hvad der skete i Bruxelles, uden at se på Saudi Arabien og Qatars rolle i at understøtte Wahhabi Salafisme; og naturligvis det faktum, at Tyrkiet – helt frem til i dag -, køber olie af ISIS, og støtter ISIS med våben og udstyr. Talskvinde for det russiske udenrigsministerium, Maria Zakharova, sagde netop i går, at dobbeltmoralen hvad angår terrorisme må høre op. At man ikke kan støtte terrorisme i den ene del af verden, og så ikke forvente, at den dukker op på andre dele af planeten. For nu bare at give jer et eksempel, d. 15. marts, for et par dagen siden, bombede koalitionen ledet af Saudi Arabien en markedsplads i Mustaba, i det nordlige Yemen, hvilket forårsagede, at 120 mennesker blev dræbt, heraf 20 børn, og 80 blev såret, og dette blev ikke nævnt med et eneste ord i de vestlige medier. Disse ofre er ligeså meget mennesker, som ofrene i Bruxelles.

I lyset af hvad jeg lige sagde, er også det faktum, at EU lægger alle sine æg i aftalen med Tyrkiet om at løse flygtningekrisen, totalt latterligt. Selv de neokonservative Eric Edelman og Morton Abramowitz, begge tidligere amerikanske ambassadører i Tyrkiet, sagde, at Erdogan-regeringen ikke fungerer, at det er et autoritært regime, der er ved at kollapse økonomisk, og som fører borgerkrig mod deres egen befolkning, nemlig Kurderne.

Så hvis EU derfor siger, at vi er nødt til at løse flygtningekrisen gennem en aftale med denne regering, mens FN højkommisæren allerede har sagt, at den massedeportation af flygtninge, der nu foregår, fra Grækenland til Tyrkiet er ulovlig. Og at det desuden ikke fungerer, idet der på førstedagen efter at denne aftale trådte i kraft, landede 1662 flygtninge i Grækenland, der søgte nye

ruter, nye øer og især [den syriske] befolkning af flygtningene er meget bange for at blive sendt tilbage i armene på ISIS.

Nu har FN's Menneskerettighedskommission samt Læger uden Grænser stoppet deres arbejde med flygtningene i protest, fordi de siger at det er uholdbart, og at det ikke fungerer. FN's Menneskerettighedskommission sagde også, at de såkaldte 'hotspots', der ifølge EU antages at løse flygtningekriser, er blevet gjort til detentionslejre. Familier har ikke tilladelse til at forlade deres indkvartering, der *de facto* er blevet gjort til fængsler.

'United Left' i Spanien forfølger en kriminel retssag imod premierminister Rajoy på grund af hans forsvar af EU-Tyrkiet aftalen, idet man siger, at dette er en undladelse af at hjælpe, dette er deportation af mennesker, der har ret til, i det mindste, et check af, om de har ret til asyl, og dem kan man ikke bare sådan deportere.

Andre medier, som dem i Ungarn, der er under angreb af EU, siger, "hvad skete der med de humanistiske rettigheder og værdier i den Europæiske Union?"

Vores præsident Joachim Gauck for indeværende på tur til Kina, hvorunder han bringer overtrædelser af menneskerettigheder i Kina op. Hvis det ikke var så tragisk for folk, der er ofre for EU's politik, ville det være en farce.

Lad mig om Kina blot sige dette: Som svar på anklager om krænkelser af menneskerettigheder udsendte Kina deres egen rapport om overtrædelse af menneskerettigheder i USA, som går ind i fortsatte krige i Mellemøsten baseret på løgne og dræber med droner, og siger, at det i lyset af alt dette er

latterligt, at USA stadig spiller rollen som dommer i menneskerettighedssager.

Omvendt har Kina løftet 900 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. I mine øjne har de gjort mere for menneskerettigheder end nogen som helst, der anklager dem for krænkelse af menneskerettigheder. Fordi hvis man ser på EU og USA, stiger andelen af fattige mennesker hele tiden; i USA er tallet 50 millioner og stigende; og et element af den nye femårsplan for Kina er at lindre fattigdommen – for Kinas vedkommende i år 2020, og verdensomspændende i år 2025.

Så derfor, har man brug for at anlægge et andet synspunkt, end hvad, der præsenteres af medierne.

Lad os nu se på et andet "spin" og stor løgn: Der er den store historie om, at Kina skulle være ansvarlig for den finansielle turbulens i markederne, at den kinesiske økonomi skulle være ved at kollapse, at den Nye Silkevej er ved at 'floppe'. Se på situationen i Europa: ECB-chefen Mario Draghi satte ikke alene rentesatsen ned til 0, – endda negativ rentesats for banker, der ønsker at parkere penge i ECB; men han taler nu åbent om "helikopter penge." Som I ved, betyder "helikopter penge" at kaste penge ud af helikoptere for at oversvømme markedet med likviditet. Og selv Otmar Issing, der så vidt jeg ved er en trofast monetarist, den tidligere cheføkonom for ECB, sagde "dette er en ødelæggende idé; en centralbank, der giver penge ud gratis, er næppe i stand til nogensinde at genvinde kontrollen over markederne. Dette er total mental uorden."

Heldigvis er redningsbåden for den synkende Titanic – den europæiske og amerikanske økonomi – allerede til stede, i form af tilbuddet fra Kina om den Nye

Silkevej: "Ét bælte, én vej" – politikken. Denne blev fremlagt af Xi Jinping for to år siden i Kasakhstan, og har siden da taget en dramatisk udvikling. Der er nu over 70 nationer, der har udtrykt konkret interesser i at samarbejde med Silkevejen, og over 30 lande har underskrevet meget konkrete aftaler om mange, mange projekter.

Den Nye Silkevej, som Schiller Instituttet har ført kampagne for igennem 25 år som vores svar på Sovjetunionens kollaps, er en komplet anderledes model. Den er baseret på, hvad præsiden Xi Jinping kalder "win-win" politik: at lande samarbejder om fælles projekter på basis af indbyrdes interesse, komplet respekt for andre landes suverænitet. Naturligvis forfølger Kina det i sin egen interesse, men tilvejebringer så hvad der også er i de deltagende landes interesse.

Nu sagde Udenrigsminister Wang Yi fornyligt, at "den Nye Silkevej er Kinas idé, men at den skaber muligheder for hele verden." Og det er afgjort den nye model for relationer mellem alle lande. For indenværende går den kinesiske intra-asiatiske handel frem med høje vækstrater. Imidlertid lider relationerne med Europa og USA, ikke på grund af Kina, men på grund af den økonomiske og finansielle tumult indenfor EU og USA. Men det kinesiske lederskabs respons herpå er, at vende krisen til en mulighed ved at fremme den interne kinesiske økonomi til det næste kvalitative spring gennem innovation og skabelse af nye industrier samt opgradering af det teknologiske niveau af arbejdsstyrken, og ved den nyligt afsluttede Nationale Folkekongres, hvor man præsenterede den 13. femårsplan, brugte premierminister Li Keqiang ordet "innovation" 61 gange i hans tale. Han sagde, at hans sigte er at

vende Kina fra at være en kvantitets-forhandler til at være en kvalitets-forhandler, grundlæggende at gøre Kina til en videns-intensiv økonomi. Og hvis man for eksempel ser på et af kinesernes eksport-flagskibe, dets højhastighedstog, har Kina bygget 125 km. normal jernbane, men omkring 20.000 km. hurtigtog. De ønsker at have 50.000 km hurtigtog i år 2025, og vil forbinde hver større by i Kina med hurtigtogs-systemet.

Jeg kan fortælle jer, at jeg rejste med hurtigtog på forskellige måder i Kina: Disse tog kører med omtrent 310 km/timen, de løber meget jævnt, de ryster ikke, man hører ingenting. Det er en excellent teknologi, og det er et af Kinas eksport-flagskibe.

Så konceptet med bygningen af Ét bælte, én vej, hvilket i Asien også kaldes den "asiatiske konnektivitet" er særdeles meget attraktivt. Det betyder grundlæggende særdeles høj teknologi. Wu Ji, som er direktør for CAS – det Nationale Rum Videnskabs Center, har netop sagt "rumvidenskab er uadskilleligt fra Kina innovationsdrevne udvikling. Hvis Kina ønsker at være en stærk global nation, må det ikke alene forfølge sine egne umiddelbare interesser, det må også bidrage til menneskeheden. Kun på denne måde kan Kina opnå virkelig respekt i verden."

Hvor avanceret det kinesiske rumprogram er, kan man for eksempel se af det faktum, Kinas næste månemission til næste år vil gå til bagsiden af månen, hvilket betyder at landingsfartøjer og månebiler vil lande der, hvilket aldrig har været gjort før. Og bagsiden af månen vil give et nyt vindue til rummet, fordi man der, fri for udstråling og støj fra Jorden, på en meget konkret måde kan

udvikle en langt bedre forståelse af, hvad der foregår i det nære univers.

Kina gør alt rigtigt nu – jeg siger ikke alt, men mange, mange ting gør de rigtigt ved simpelthen at gøre, hvad Tyskland plejede at gøre, da Tyskland gik fremad. Shang Fulin, formanden for den Kinesiske Bankreguleringskommission sagde ved en bestemt lejlighed fornylig, at Kina fra nu af vil beskatte spekulative pengetransaktioner med, hvad man her ville kalde, en "Tobin skat"; man vil fremme små og mellemstore industrier; man vil fremme, at sparebanker yder kredit til disse småindustrier, hvilket er hvad den tyske Mittelstand plejede at være, og hvilket gjorde Tyskland velhavende. Og "grundlæggende er det topprioriteten for den finansielle sektor, at støtte udviklingen af realøkonomien", sagde Li Keqiang videre. Det set i forhold til, og det er nu mine egne ord, Mario Draghi's trykning af penge alene for spekulative formål.

Nu, for bare to uger, eller 10 dage, siden, kom jeg tilbage efter en stor konference i New Delhi. Det var Raisina Dialogen, der nu overgår til at blive en årlig konference organiseret af den indiske regering, og der, kan jeg forsikre for, ønskede mange af talerne fra asiatiske lande, fungerende udenrigsministre, tidligere præsidenter, ledere af førende institutioner, alle ønskede de integration med Ét bælte, én vej – politikken, fordi de har indset, hvad den Nye Silkevej betyder for lande som Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, at det indebærer, at de kan importere den kinesiske model for økonomisk udvikling, og gentage hvad Kina har gjort, med den rivende økonomiske udvikling, de har gennemgået i de seneste 40 år, i særdeleshed i

de sidste 25 år.

Schiller Instituttet foreslog allerede for nogle år siden, nemlig i 2012, at den eneste måde hvorpå man stopper terrorisme, og nu i de seneste år, hvorpå man stopper flygtningekrisen, er ved at bringe udvikling til Sydvestasien, til Afrika. Fordi kun hvis man har et omfattende udviklingsprogram for de lande, der er blevet destrueret af krig eller mangel på udvikling, som det er tilfældet i Afrika, kun hvis metoden med den Nye Silkevej tages i anvendelse for Mellemøsten og for Afrika, kan disse problemer løses. Og dette er nu på bordet.

Jeg tror, at med besøget af præsident Xi Jinping i Teheran for fire eller fem uger siden, hvor han præsenterede den Nye Silkevej. Kort efter hans besøg ankom det første Silkevejstog fra Yiwu, i Kina, til Teheran med 32 containere, tror jeg og Xi Jinping sagde, at den Nye Silkevej er et koncept, der kan udvides til at omfatte hele den Sydvestasiatiske region. Irans præsident Rouhani sagde umiddelbart, at Iran ønsker et samarbejde. Ved denne konference i New Dehli, hvor jeg deltog, sagde den tidligere Afghanske præsident Karzai, at Afghanistan må blive et knudepunkt i den Nye Silkevej, og forbinde Asien med Europa, og andre ledende talere var inde på det samme.

Nu vil jeg gerne sige, og I vil også høre om det fra andre talere, jeg antager, at den eneste måde hvorpå vi vil komme ud af kriserne, er ved at vi udvikler Mellemøsten sammen med Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Ægypten og andre lande i regionen, og at vi får Tyskland, Frankrig, Italien, USA og alle andre lande til at samarbejde i, hvad jeg ville kalde for, en "Marshall-plan – Silkevejs-perspektiv for Mellemøsten og Afrika." Jeg nævner alene "Marshall-

plan”, ikke fordi det er ment som et koldkrigs-instrument, som Marshall-planen egentlig var, men fordi det minder folk i Europa om, at man kan rekonstruere lande, der er blevet ødelagt af krig, med økonomisk udvikling, og at det er den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan standse flygtningekrisen. Fordi kun hvis man giver folk tilskyndelse til at genopbygge deres egne hjemlande, og man giver unge mennesker et perspektiv af håb – om at blive læge, videnskabsmand, lærer, – at man kan udtørre kilderne til terrorisme. Og det er en konkret plan, som nu er på bordet. Og enten får vi europæiske institutioner til at gå med på dette initiativ, eller også knuser vi ind i væggen.

Så dette var, hvad jeg til at begynde med, ønskede at sige.

Nationer må samarbejde om at fremme menneskeheden!

**LaRouchePAC Internationale
Fredags-webcast, 25. marts
2016**

Engelsk udskrift. Vi begynder vores udsendelse i aften med at oplæse en kort erklæring fra LaRouche-bevægelsen i Belgien, Agora Erasmus, om bombesprængningerne i Bruxelles. Erklæringen fordømmer gerningsmændene til disse angreb og sørger over

ofrene for angrebene. Men erklæringen opfordrer os også til, konfronteret med denne fornyede nødvendighed, at arbejde sammen med vore mulige samarbejdspartnere i Rusland og andre lande for at besejre ISIS én gang for alle; men også til at fjerne roden til denne terrors årsager én gang for alle.

NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER TO FURTHER MANKIND! –

International LaRouche PAC Webcast
Friday, March 25, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening; it's March 25, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're watching our weekly broadcast with the

LaRouche PAC Friday evening webcast. I am here tonight in the studio with Jason Ross and Megan Beets from the LaRouche PAC Science Team. We had a chance to have a discussion earlier today

with Mr. LaRouche.

We are going to begin our broadcast tonight by reading a short statement that was issued by the LaRouche movement in Belgium, Agora Erasmus, which is a statement on the Brussels bombings. It's a statement condemning the perpetrators of these

attacks and also mourning the victims of these attacks. But it's

also a statement which is asking us to renew our sense of urgency

in the face of the urgent necessity to work with our possible collaborators in Russia and other countries, to defeat ISIS once

and for all; but also, to root out the causes of this terrorism

finally once and for all. The statement reads as follows: It is

titled, "Brussels Bombings: Let Us Be Firm and Coherent Against

Terrorism and Its Sponsors".

"Today Brussels is in tears. At this tragic juncture, our thoughts and heart goes to the victims, their families and friends. Our affection and support goes to the first aid workers,

the police forces, the security services, the authorities of the

government and to all those simple citizens who kept calm and showed solidarity in this horrible hardship.

"However, we cannot but call on the Belgian government to draw the lessons of these attacks, and to act immediately to uproot immediately both the known networks, as well as the godfathers of this barbarism:

"First of all, the decades-long, evil role of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, in spreading the Wahhabite and Salafist ideologies and

the financing of terrorist organizations, towards which the Belgian, as well as the US, the British, and the French governments, have all turned a blind eye.

"Second of all, the complicity with Daesh of Turkey, a member state of NATO whose headquarters are 8 km from the attacks. While Erdogan and his family buy Daesh's oil and provide

them with weapons and equipments, the EU submits itself to Turkey's wishes by exchanging refugees, and offering it billions of Euros.

"Finally, there is the financing of terrorism, which would be impossible without the banking facilities of the fiscal safe

heavens offered by the City of London and Wall Street; as documented in a US Senate report in the case of British bank HSBC. In Belgium, an investigative parliamentary commission on the financing sources of terrorism, if allowed to do their job,

would quickly arrive at the conclusion that an orderly banking reorganization, through a banking separation law based on the Glass-Steagall Act, would be an excellent weapon in the war on

terrorism.

"In addition to those three concrete measures, we need a shift in our overall political orientation. Instead of seeking endlessly for confrontation and geopolitical domination, Belgium,

as well as other member states of NATO and the EU, have everything to win from detente, entente, and cooperation with Vladimir Putins government in Russia, who happen to be the only

heads of state sticking to principles of really being committed

to defeating Daesh.

"Let us also deepen our cooperation with China, with which Belgium is celebrating 45 years of very good relations, and is working for mutual development with its New Silk Road vision. Only economic development shall create better living conditions

and cultural exchanges between peoples that will allow us, for real, to eliminate the threat that hit Brussels today."

Now, the context of these attacks obviously is something which we here at LaRouche PAC have been continually coming back

to after the January 7th attacks in Paris against Charlie Hebdo,

then the November attacks later in Paris, and then the attacks on

March 22ns in Brussels. As former Senator Bob Graham, who is the

co-chair of the 9/11 investigation into the Joint Inquiry Report,

has continually emphasized, only be declassifying the 28 pages of

that report and bringing the spotlight to who actually funded the

logistical and created the support network apparatus to make 9/11

possible – the Saudi government and others connected to the

Saudi Royal Family – will we be able to shut down these logistical networks and these financing networks. The fact that the George Bush administration and now the Obama administration has continued to fail to release those 28 pages, has allowed the Saudi government to continue to act with impunity financing first al-Qaeda, now ISIS, and any other organization that pops up based on the same ideological orientation. So, that is absolutely clear.

However, there is a broader context as well; and this is what I'm going to ask Jason Ross to discuss a little bit with us here tonight. As the statement out of the Agora Erasmus organization in Belgium stated, what is absolutely necessary is a political paradigm shift; a shift in our political orientation.

We must continue what is now begun, preliminarily, with the association between Secretary Kerry and Foreign Minister Lavrov;

and the agreements that have been drawn up between the United States and Russia to defeat ISIS on the ground in Syria. This is

a good direction, but it must go much, much further. And also, a

collaboration with China; and the working together of the United

States, the EU, and China is something that Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been emphasizing very broadly. Both with a trip

that she recently made to India, where she was one of the featured speakers in a prominent international forum that occurred there; and then at an event that occurred this past

Wednesday, March 23rd in Frankfurt. An EIR seminar where the continuing discussion of the extension of the Silk Road – the development perspective that China has initiated – what is being discussed in Europe now as a new Marshall Plan for the Middle East and North Africa – is the context for economic development and a culture of hope and a culture of commitment to the future. And optimism as opposed to perpetual war, which is required to change the conditions on the ground in Syria, Iraq, in Libya, and in the rest of the Middle East and North Africa. This was the subject of a very prominent forum that occurred the previous week in Cairo, Egypt; where Hussein Askary, a representative of EIR, presented with the representatives of the Egyptian government, the first Arabic-language version of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". This is something that we covered in our broadcast here last week. So, to discuss that very important conference that occurred in Frankfurt, involving Helga LaRouche and many other prominent individuals, I would like to ask Jason to come to the podium now.

JASON ROSS: Thanks, Matt. Well, this was really a tremendous intervention that took place in Germany; and as Matt said, follows on the other recent successes of Helga Zepp-LaRouche in India and Hussein Askary in Egypt. This event, which took place this Wednesday in Frankfurt, had 75 attendees and a very high level discussion of the paradigm that is necessary to build a

future and eliminate the war and economic collapse, which is otherwise the direction that the trans-Atlantic is heading in, potentially to drag the world with it.

Among the speakers were Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who we'll get into some more detail on that in particular; Hussein Askary gave

a report on what he had done in Egypt, as well as announcing that

at the same time that the seminar was taking place in Frankfurt,

a seminar was also taking place in Yemen. Which had been organized there to work through the Arabic version of the World

Land-Bridge report; despite being under Saudi bombardment literally in a very real way, this future orientation was taking

place in that nation. Other speakers included the Ethiopian Consul General, who spoke about development in his nation and about the 800,000 refugees and displaced persons currently living

in Ethiopia; and the government's plans for developing a future

through such projects as the Millennium Dam. Two speakers from Italy – Marcello Vichi and Andrea Mongano – spoke about the Transaqua Project; a decades-old proposal which would be able to

replenish Lake Chad, which is far below half of its previous capacity. And in drying up, it is eliminating a source of livelihood for people in the adjoining nations, and making it much more difficult or impossible to root out terrorism by replacing it with a positive economic policy. Ulf Sandmark was also a speaker. His trips to Syria in the last couple of years led to the formation of a Phoenix proposal, as he called it, for

the redevelopment of Syria. That gives you a sense of what the overall tenor of the meeting was.

In her presentation, Helga Zepp-LaRouche asked whether we

are morally fit to survive. Given the crisis that we're facing and given the response to it, are we morally fit to survive? Referencing the recent events in Belgium, she pointed out that terror can affect anybody; she also pointed out that in that same time period, there was a Saudi Arabian bombing of a marketplace in Yemen leaving 120 people dead, including 20 children, and 80 people wounded. These are people, too. People in Yemen also do not deserve to be killed and blown up. To root this out, an opening up of those 28 pages, the classified section of the 9/11 Report that covered over the role of Saudi Arabia in that crime; these 28 pages have to be released, and the real source of terrorism – namely involving nations that the United States and Britain are working with, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, this has to be cleaned up. You contrast that with what is happening. Cooperating with Turkey; where the dictatorial president has recently shut down one newspaper, and there is talk of another one being closed down. And an extortion operation to get money from the EU to prevent the motion of asylum seekers; to deport those seeking asylum – that is not a solution. What is a solution? She says, where is our humanity; where is humanity going? What's the potential for dealing with this? [Mrs. LaRouche] says, look at China. China is a nation which, over the recent generations, has pulled 900 million people out of poverty; and in their current five-year program, calls for eliminating poverty entirely in China by 2020; and playing a role in eliminating poverty in the world by 2025. Now that is an objective for a nation to have. The One Belt – One Road policy that is official Chinese

government policy at this point, represents a real victory for the New Silk Road – the World Land-Bridge proposal that the Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement have been championing for over 20 years now. This is Chinese policy. China

is moving away from simple labor towards more complex forms of exports; high-speed rail, a replacement of "Made in China" with

the motto of "Created in China". And of course, their efforts in

space. The tremendous efforts of the Chinese space program, which

go beyond replicating feats performed by other nations – some many decades ago – to doing the entirely new; going to the far side of the Moon, as planned in an upcoming mission. Something that has never been done – a landing on the far side of the Moon; representing a unique environment for various types of astronomical researches.

So, how can terrorism be stopped? Clearly, you have to not hide the sources of it; not hide the funding of it. Tell the truth about Saudi Arabia. But that's not enough; the long-term solution, of course, requires development. The only plan for peace is not a negation of war and conflict; it's an affirmation

of what a peace looks like among nations and among peoples.

So, this theme was also the subject of Hussein Askary's presentation; and he recounted for himself and the beginning of

his involvement with the LaRouche movement, taking place in 1994.

When, with the Oslo Accords and the potential for peace between

the Israelis and Palestinians, LaRouche had said at the time, if

there is not an economic development program, this peace will not

succeed; which was true. And there was not an economic

development program, and that peace did not succeed as it could have. Hussein remarked on his recent trip to Cairo; where, as viewers of the website are familiar, he was a primary participant in a conference sponsored by the Egyptian Transport Ministry itself, to launch the Arabic edition of the New Silk Road Special Report. In doing this, not only was this a top-level endorsement from the Transport Minister himself – who headed the meeting; but it represents a potential for cooperation within the region as a whole.

Among the World Land-Bridge concepts is included an up-shifting of the quality of development. For example, Hussein brought up Mr. LaRouche's 2002 trip to the region, when he attended a conference held in Abu Dhabi, among oil ministers and others. And LaRouche said at that time that the future for that region could not be one of a raw materials exporter, an oil exporter; but rather processing and industry would have to take place as an idea of a future orientation for the economy there.

So, there are many old cultures within this region; ancient civilizations with an historical grounding. The potential for cooperation there is tremendous; and it's not about local interests being played against each other. Some people in Egypt, for example, might have thought that building the connectivity of the New Silk Road would lessen the payback on their investment in the new Suez Canal. If land routes are possible, won't that

reduce shipping? But, that's not the way to look at it. As a general sense of connectivity and improvement in conditions of economy, these things aren't mutually exclusive. So, just as Egypt raised \$8 billion from within the nation to complete the construction of the new Suez Canal within the astounding period

of one year, the Transport Minister announced at this meeting that Egypt was prepared to invest \$100 billion – a trillion Egyptian pounds – over the next 14 years into roads, rail, logistics centers, into connectivity in the Southwest Asian region, as well as with Africa. He spoke about the plans for cooperation between Egypt and South Africa and other nations, for

rail and road connectivity crossing the entire continent from the

north to the south. Something which does not currently exist; there is not strong connectivity among these nations of East Africa in this way.

Hussein spoke about the fact that 95% of Egypt's territory is currently empty; and the potential with water resources to totally transform the nation. So that, among these projects – many of which China is eager to cooperate with – there lies a sense for stability. Does terrorism have to be stopped? Do people

willing to kill others have to be prevented by military means at times? Yes. But the only way you're going to have a stable future

and progress and happiness for that, is through a legitimate program for development.

So, what can we do here? Well, we've heard a lot of good news recently. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's trip to India was excellent

news. Hussein Askary's trip to Cairo and the various seminars and

meetings that he held there – about which you can read more on our website. The conference just this week in Frankfurt; these represent positive developments increasing the potential for

this

new paradigm taking over as directing the course of human affairs.

Here in the United States, we have a number of opportunities. Let's take a look at Manhattan, for example. Every

Saturday, there's an opportunity for direct discussion with these

Manhattan dialogues with Lyndon LaRouche himself. Coming up very

soon, on April 7th, there will be a very important conference held in Manhattan, sponsored by the Schiller Institute, about which you can read more and find registration information here on

our website. A conference in the US, dedicated to the principle

of how we can join this orientation; what kinds of concepts have

to guide relations among nations, and about the scientific mission for mankind, and about the culture that's commensurate and assists in bringing about these kinds of developments.

So, there's no amount of good news from around the world, although it's good to have good news; but there's no amount of good news that can replace the obligation of us in the United States to oust Obama to prevent conflict, war, the direction we're going right now. Without ousting Obama and repudiating that

policy orientation, the good news around the rest of the world isn't going to be enough to prevent a commitment towards conflict, to prevent its coming into being.

MEGAN BEETS: Earlier this week, Secretary of State John Kerry travelled to Moscow for a series of meetings, including with President Putin of Russia; and also for extensive dialogue

and discussion with his Russian counterpart, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. These discussions obviously centered around the

ongoing US-Russian cooperation in resolving the conflict in Syria. Going into the meetings and press conferences, both Kerry and Lavrov stressed strongly that the successes in Syria are due to the close collaboration between the United States and Russia; and also expressed the hope that this cooperation can continue and extend beyond Syria to address other urgent challenges and conflicts in the Middle East, such as the ongoing atrocities in Yemen and also beyond.

Now, after the conclusion of what were many, many hours of meetings, Kerry began the joint press conference with Lavrov with a statement which goes to something which is much more important than cooperation among nations to resolve existing conflicts and dangers, as urgent as the solutions of those conflicts may be. And his statement points to the essence of the real meaning and purpose of cooperation among nations. So, he said, "Let me just say that earlier today, I had the privilege of meeting with Scott Kelly, the American astronaut who spent 340 days in space with his counterpart, Mikhail Koryenko. I had a chance to talk to both of them about their time in space together; where they spent that remarkable period of historic time cooperating and working together. Two astronauts, one American one Russian, who were working to study the effects of long-term space flight on the human body. And as I listened to both of them talking about their time, it emphasized to me the fact of close collaboration

being a demonstration of what not just two astronauts can do; but what nations can do when they work together, whether it's on the International Space Station, or international diplomacy." Now in that context, we look to China and the leadership that they have taken in their lunar program, as Jason mentioned a moment ago. We look at the accomplishments of the recent past, such as their 2013 landing on the surface of the Moon with a lander and a rover; which is the first time in nearly 40 years any nation has done that. And we also look forward to the achievements that are planned for the next two years; their 2017 sample return from the Moon, and their 2018 landing on the lunar far side – the first time ever, for any nation. These kinds of things represent real value for mankind; both economically and elsewhere. So, what I'd like to do now is invite Jason to the podium to elaborate on that point.

JASON ROSS: At least in the United States, growth really stopped in the 1960s and '70s. Now, this is point that Lyndon LaRouche had made at the time, that he makes in his economics courses; that he has in his economics textbook. And one that many people may not agree with, saying there's been a tremendous amount of development since then. However, a comparison of the rate of growth from the 1930s until after the assassination of Kennedy – the close of the 1960s – reveals a rate of growth of productivity, of power consumption, of water consumption, of markers of physical economy that have taken a tremendous turn downwards since that time, over the last 45 years. So, why is that? Partly it has been a lack of a commitment or even an antagonism to economic development; a deliberate reduction of economic output. Something that was sped [up] with the collapse

of the Soviet Union – growth; or limited or bounded by certain conditions. And if we don't change those bounding conditions, there is simply a limit to what economic growth will be possible.

Let me give an example. China; we've seen the tremendous success of China in lifting people out of poverty. This is a real

achievement; especially over the last generation or so. This achievement, this incredible success, utilized – in the main – technologies which existed; much of it was not based on new technologies. That doesn't take away its being a tremendous accomplishment; and one that shouldn't be taken for granted.

India, for example, is another large nation similar in size to China, which has not seen the same success in eliminating poverty

and in getting economic development within that nation. So, China

has definite claims to a sense of pride in the success that they've had in that sense.

But let's think about what it is that really drives economy forward. And if we look on the large scale, developments such as

a couple of centuries ago, the liberation of power created by the

steam engine; the ability to use combustion and heat to turn that

into motion, completely transformed mankind's relationship to nature. Totally transformed the economy. It took some time to be

implemented; but the economy that resulted from the implementation of that new technology was, frankly, in many ways

incomparable to what came before. This wasn't just about improving production by having machinery so there'd be less workers required to do the actual physical muscle labor of moving

things, or using animals for a similar purpose. It also

transformed what we were able to do. The transportation afforded

by the steam engine – trains, for example; this is something totally new.

Think about the materials advancements that were made since that time with the incredible developments of chemistry in the late 1800s; the new understanding we had of the world around us.

There were further materials science breakthroughs made in the middle of this past century; and which continue to some degree today. But let's consider the real progress in science and in power that is required to set a new level for what could be accomplished; that moves forward what those limits to economic growth are. We're not currently even near the limits of what we

could do, even with current technology. Poverty can be completely

eliminated on this planet with current technology. But to move the level of what's possible, that requires something fundamentally new.

Something of that level would be represented, for example, in breakthroughs on fusion. Fusion, which as we've discussed many

times over the course of decades in the LaRouche movement, is a

complete transformation in our relationship to the natural world.

If we had accomplished the useful implementation of fusion power,

both for the types of electrical power that we use today as well

as for transforming our relationship to materials by allowing the

refining and processing of ores on a totally different scale than

currently exists. The introduction of fusion as a scientific breakthrough, will represent a really new era in the power of

mankind.

Space; this is another place to look, in terms of what is going to move the frontiers of science itself forward. We have to

develop a greater understanding of the Universe as a whole; of these large, large-scale systems to develop new insights and to

make new scientific discoveries. Not every discovery that we'll

ever make in the future depends upon being in space; but if you

don't have that orientation, you're definitely limited.

And what do we see, for example, with China? With the super-conducting tokamak that they have, the East Tokamak; as we've discussed a couple of times on this show today already – the plan to go to the Moon. The plan to go to the far side of the

Moon; to do something new. This goes beyond playing catch-up; this is playing leap-frog. This is, as a nation, having a commitment to a universal role as the society of organized people, towards achieving things that will have a world-historical importance. Like the development of the steam engine; like other breakthroughs that transformed humanity as a

whole. A nation has to have that mission – barring incredibly dire poverty conditions – a nation has to have that as its mission; otherwise it simply has no legitimacy to exist. It has

no mission; it has no purpose. And then, people are not connected

to a sense of achievement that lies far outside of their own lifetimes.

What we need to do, among nations, is have that social commitment to developing a new future for everybody; and of allowing our citizens, our society, to actively and knowledgeably

play a role in bringing that about. So, this goes far beyond

removing a few bad things, getting bad people out of office.
We
need to have an affirmative idea of what we want to achieve
and
what we want to be as a society, as a nation, among societies
and
nations of the world.

And again, this upcoming April 7th conference will represent
the highest level discussion of these types of issues in the
United States – from economics, science, culture; this will
all
be covered. I highly encourage people to find out more about
it
on our site; the registration information is there. And the
conference will also be available on our website.

OGDEN: Wonderful; thank you, Jason. So, I would encourage
you to please register and encourage other people to register
for
this event. Also, coming up this weekend in New York City, if
you
are in the area, on Easter Sunday at 6pm, there will be
another
concert of portions of Handel's {Messiah}; which will be
offered
by the Schiller Institute at a church in Brooklyn. And many
people may have seen the recording of the December 12th and
December 13th concerts. This, I'm sure, will be even better
than
those. So, if you are in the area, or if you can make it to
New
York this weekend; I would encourage you to come. And you can
get
more information about that concert also, through the Schiller
Institute. So, thank you very much; thanks to both Megan and
Jason for joining me here today. And please stay tuned to
larouchepac.com.

Hold op med at skjule katastrofen – Se den i øjnene, og tag ansvar!

21. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Finanssystemets kollaps kan ikke længere skjules for befolkningerne i Europa og USA. Bankerne er gået i panik – med en udvidelse af den kvantitative lempelses pengetrykning, negative rentesatser, banker, der opkøber deres egne aktier for at bevare skinnet af solvens, og snak om »helikopterpenge«, som om penge var problemet. Det handler ikke om penge, men om realøkonomiens sammenbrud. Selvmordsraten blandt tidligere beskæftigede specialarbejdere handler ikke om penge – det handler om, at de er blevet skubbet til side af en satanisk politik, der kun er interesseret i penge, ikke mennesker.

Og alligevel accepterer de fleste mennesker det, af frygt – frygt for, at FBI og NSA skal »fange dem«, hvis de taler offentligt, hvis de taler om det, der er en åbenlys kendsgerning. USA og Europa er i forfald, i færd med at dø, mens Kina og Rusland vokser og lægger vægt på deres befolkninger, og verdens befolkninger, og de rejser ud i rummet, mens Obama lukker NASA ned; de bygger jernbaner i hele verden, mens Obama lukker dem ned, og de udvider uddannelse, mens Obama legaliserer narkotika.

Den amerikanske kulturs død kan ikke udtrykkes bedre end gennem den kendsgerning, at Obamaregeringen fremlagde en »Ven af retten«-brief (Amicus curiae) i en sag, der blev anlagt af Colorados nabostater for at standse Colorados legalisering af marihuana, som gør det umuligt at begrænse den narkotika, der strømmer over grænsen. Den største heroinepidemi i amerikansk

historie, der nu berører hver eneste kommune i landet, stammer direkte fra legaliseringen af narkohandlen – eftersom netværkerne for pot er de samme som dem, der spreder heroin og kokain. Narkohandler George Soros var henrykt, da Højesteret i dag dømte til fordel for Obamas narkohandel og afviste at lade sagen mod Colorados narkopolitik komme for retten.

Chefen for Indiens centralbank, Raghuram Rajan, advarede i dag om, at verden befinder sig i en »voksende farlig situation« pga. de vestlige bankers tiltag med at trykke penge, mens deres fysiske økonomier er ved at kollapse. »Det internationale samfund har et valg«, fremførte Rajan. »Vi kan lade som om, alt står vel til med det globale, monetære ikke-system og håbe på, at der ikke er noget, der går helt galt. Eller også kan vi begynde at opbygge et system, der passer til det 21. århundredes integrerede verden.«

Wall Street og City of London, der meget vel ved, at deres finansimperium er ved at smuldre, er af den mening, at det eneste svar er krig for at bryde den »trussel« mod deres magt, der kommer fra Kina og BRIKS-nationerne. Befolkningerne i USA og Europa bliver således tvangsfodret med en daglig dosis hysteri om »russisk aggression« og »kinesisk aggression«, i et desperat forsøg på at forhindre befolkningen i at se, at det nye paradigme, baseret på videnskab, udvikling og menneskeligt fremskridt, der er centreret omkring Kina og Rusland, er en kendsgerning. Selv, når amerikanere hader deres præsident og væmmes ved det klovneshow, der kaldes præsidentvalget, så forstår de ikke, hvorfor 80 % af det russiske folk støtter Vladimir Putin, og at over 90 % af kineserne støtter Xi Jinping.

Det er der en grund til. Det er baseret på at give befolkningen en fornemmelse af en fremtid, i en mission, der indbefatter fremskridt for hele menneskeheden – en vision, der engang var kendt som Det amerikanske System. Det må genoplives i Vesten og erstatte det døde pengesystem og den døende kultur. Alle borgere har ikke alene en andel i denne mission;

de har også et ansvar for at virkeliggøre den.

Foto: Den tidligere bilfabrik Packard i Detroit, Michigan. Da fabrikken blev bygget, var den verdens mest moderne bilfabrik.

Info: *Indbyggertallet i byen Detroit er faldet betydeligt fra slutningen af det 20. århundrede og frem til i dag. Mellem 2000 og 2010 faldt indbyggertallet med 25 procent. I 2010 havde byen et indbyggertal på 713.000, et fald på mere end 60 % fra byens top-indbyggertal på 1,8 mio. ved folketællingen i 1950. Faldet skyldes, at Detroit's industri, primært bilindustri og maskinværktøjsindustri – realøkonomien – gradvist er blevet afmonteret, med den heraf følgende enorme arbejdsløshed. I 2013 blev byen erklæret konkurs, med en ubetalelig gæld på 1,8 mio. dollar.*

Lyndon LaRouche har foreslået, at byens fabrikker ombygges – gennem Franklin Roosevelts politik med statslig kredit til investering i den produktive økonomi, i traditionen efter USA's første finansminister, Alexander Hamilton, også kaldet Det amerikanske System – til at deltage i produktion i forbindelse med LaRouche-bevægelsens foreslåede NAWAPA-projekt, samt i forbindelse med opbygning af et højhastigheds-jernbanenet i USA, og mens der endnu findes faglærte arbejdere, der kan være med til at videreføre deres knowhow til den unge, arbejdsløse generation, der aldrig fik chancen for at tilegne sig faglige, produktive færdigheder.

Se også: *LPAC's digitale brochure: [The US joins the New Silk Road](#)*

Se også: *Brochure (dansk): [Hvorfor USA og Europa må gå med i BRIKS](#)*

**RADIO SCHILLER den 21. marts
2016:**

**Den arabiske udgave af Den
Nye Silkevejsrapport
lanceret i
Transportministeriet i Kairo**

Med næstformand Michelle Rasmussen.

Lydfilen er fra mandag den 21. marts, ikke den 25. marts, som
der blev sagt.

**EIR Arabisk afslutter en
succesfuld og travl uge i
Egypten
med den arabiske version af
rapporten om Verdenslandbroen**

*Kairo, 20. marts 2016 – EIR's ekspert i Sydvestasien og
arabiske redaktør, Hussein Askary, har afsluttet et meget
succesfuldt, ugelangt besøg i Egypten for at lancere og
promovere den arabiske oversættelse af EIR's Specialrapport*

»Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« og de ideer, som er indeholdt i rapporten. Rapporten og Askarys præsentationer blev hilst velkommen med entusiasme af topregeringsfolk, økonomer og medierne.

Højdepunktet af denne intervention var den højt profilerede og velbesøgte lancering af rapporten under det egyptiske Transportministeriums regi ved et seminar den 17. marts, der fandt sted i Ministeriets hovedkvarter, og som blev præsideret og introduceret af minister Saad El Geyoushi personligt.

Det andet højdepunkt var en reception, der blev holdt til ære for Askary den 20. marts af formanden for Suezkanalens Myndighed, admiral Mohab Mamish, den mand, der styrede bygningen af Suezkanalen, der blev færdig i et tempo, som kunne tage vejret fra én. Mamish modtog Askary på sit kontor i Ismailia, der ligger direkte ud til Suezkanalen, og lyttede opmærksomt til en detaljeret briefing om betydningen af denne præstation for ikke alene Egyptens økonomi, men også for regionen og den globale økonomi, hvis den anvendes som en udviklingszone og et omdrejningspunkt for de udviklingskorridorer, der strækker sig fra Kina gennem Sydvestasien og til Afrika, og også som en del af den Maritime Silkevej. Askarys møde med Mamish, hvor sidstnævnte som en gave fik et eksemplar af rapporten, kom efter en præsentation for det team, der arbejdede under ingeniør Nagy Ahmed Amin, direktør for Afdeling for Planlægning og Forskningsstudier ved Suezkanalens Myndighed. Senere blev Askary inviteret til en privat, guidet rundfart på den Nye Suezkanal.

Ved seminaret for rapportens udgivelse præsenterede transportministeren dr. Saad El Geyoushi personligt Askary som *EIR's* ekspert for Sydvestasien og repræsentant for Schiller Instituttet, og både i sine indledende bemærkninger og kommentarer til Askarys præsentation gav dr. El Geyoushi udtryk for en total overensstemmelse med ideen om Den nye Silkevej, og for sin regerings planer om at integrere Egyptens transportnet i dynamikken med Den nye Silkevej. Han benyttede

også lejligheden til at meddele, at den egyptiske regering har til hensigt at investere en billion egyptiske pund (100 mia. US\$) i veje og jernbaner, ikke alene for at udvikle Egyptens transportnet, men også for at forbinde Egypten med Asien og, hvad der er meget vigtigt, til Afrika i syd, i et 50.000 km stort netværk.

Den tætpakkede sal i Ministeriet dannede rammen om topekspertes og rådgivere fra ministeriet og andre institutioner, samt flere egyptiske Tv-stationer og aviser. Interessant er det, at den kinesisk-arabiske Tv-kanal CCTV-Arabia var til stede og optog et interview med Askary. To andre Tv-kanaler interviewede ligeledes Askary.

To andre seminarer blev arrangeret: et af det Egyptiske Ingeniørselskab (grundlagt 1920), og som blev afholdt i Kairos Store Bibliotek og så deltagelse af den tidligere egyptiske premierminister dr. Esam Sharaf (der også har været transportminister i flere egyptiske regeringer), og som leverede hovedkommentaren til Askarys præsentation af konceptet om Den nye Silkevej. Sharaf udtrykte sig enig i ikke alene de økonomiske og videnskabelige aspekter af præsentationen og rapporten, som han fik et eksemplar af, men også i de politiske, strategiske og kulturelle aspekter. Han udtalte, at han netop var hjemvendt fra et langt besøg i Kina, og at han var dybt overbevist om, at Den nye Silkevej er fundamentet for en ny og mere human Verdensorden, ulig den nuværende orden, der har degraderet menneskelig eksistens og værdighed. Han understregede også den pointe, der fastslås i rapporten, som siger, at Den nye Silkevej og alle andre lignende projekter ikke blot er handelsruter, men er udviklingskorridorer, der kan transformere alle samfund inden for rækkevidde, tilsammen med de nationer, der beslutter at deltage i dem. Han anbefalede stærkt, at den nuværende egyptiske regering tog dette projekt seriøst og integrerede det i sine udviklingsplaner og visioner. Sharaf udtrykte taknemlighed over for EIR og LaRouche-parret personligt, hvis

ideer og aktiviteter han længe havde bemærket, sagde han.

Ud over disse begivenheder blev Askary inviteret til tre Tv-shows, CBS Extra, Nile Cultural TV og Nahdha TV, for at præsentere rapporten og den nye verdensorden, som den repræsenterer.

Denne uges begivenheder og alle de efterfølgende diskussioner og debatter indikerer klart, at ideen om Den nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen, og disse ideers anvendelse for udviklingen af Egypten, den arabiske verden og Afrika, anses for at være en måde at redde den egyptiske økonomi, der har lidt under de forfærdelige konsekvenser af at være underkastet det transatlantiske system og dets institutioner, såsom Verdensbanken og Den internationale Valutafond (IMF). Egypten lider stadig økonomisk og samfundsmæssigt, og hertil kommer det sikkerhedsmæssige aspekt, der er blevet forværret af NATO's udløsning af de jihadistiske terrorist-horder i regionen. De presserende krav fra befolkningen om reformer og forbedring af livsvilkårene skubber præsident Abdel Fattah el-Sisi og hans premierminister til undertiden at ty til en politik for krisestyring. I skrivende stund står den egyptiske regering over for en ny rokade, med otte ministre, der efter sigende skal udskiftes. Men den klare vision med hensyn til løsninger på krisen, og den modstandskraft og beslutsomhed, som det egyptiske folk og dets ledere viser, repræsenterer et stort håb for denne nation og for regionen.