

Trump vil mødes med Putin på trods af stormen over immigration, der har til hensigt at stoppe ham

25. juni, 2018 – Det bliver stadig mere sandsynligt, at præsident Trump vil holde det »umulige topmøde« for anden gang på en måned, med at mødes med den russiske præsident Putin i Wien 15. juli. Der er allerede tegn, der viser mødets potentiale med afslutning af mange års krig og terror i Syrien og Afghanistan. Trumps beslutsomhed mht. fremme af stormagtssamarbejde med Rusland, Kina (på trods af fejltagelser og handelsspændinger), Indien og Japan fortsætter med at gå fremefter og har det amerikanske folks støtte. »Russiagate« er ved at blive et bandeord.

Der bør ikke herske nogen som helst tvivl om, at det aktuelle hysteri over immigranter, som er blevet udløst af et par liberale folkevalgte og en masse nationale og internationale medier, er det 'sidste udfald fra skyttegravene' for at række ud efter Trumps afsættelse fra embedet – impeachment – eller endda skabe omstændighederne for fysiske angreb imod ham – før han og ledere som Putin og Xi Jinping totalt river den britiske, geopolitiske »verdensorden« ned. Denne verdensorden, med dens enkeltstående supermagt og ingen begrænsninger for krige for regimeskifte, er langsomt ved at vige for fred. Sammen med fred kommer muligheden for, at produktivitet og økonomisk vækst kan blive frigjort i hele verden, såsom igennem Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ for store infrastrukturprojekter – selv, når Trump-administrationen endnu ikke har vist forståelse for dette aspekt.

London, stadig verdens dominerende finanscentrum, kan ikke stå imod dette. Endnu for blot to måneder siden arbejdede UK for den totale isolation af Rusland med sagen om Skripal-forgiftningen – som Theresa Mays regering nu gerne ser gå i glemmebogen. Storbritannien var i færd med at trække Trump ind i et britisk-fransk missilangreb mod Syrien og arbejdede hårdt på at få en permanent amerikansk besættelse og store militærstyrker i det land. Så var der City of Londons finansavis, The Economists spotske overskrift, »Kim Jong Won« (Kim Jong Vandt): mildest talt lovlig smart, usandt, og som alt for tydeligt viser Londons had til den historiske forandring, der nu opnås omkring Trump-Kim-topmødet.

Det er grunden til, at, når Trump-administrationen gør nøjagtig det samme, som Obama-administrationen gjorde med familierne, der immigrerede illegalt, så bliver Trump kaldt for fascist af den Demokratiske fraktion, der forsøger at afsætte ham fra embedet. Fakta er, at Obama aldrig nævnte menneskehandelen, som bragte børn fra Mellemamerika til den amerikanske grænse; præsident Trump *har* imidlertid fordømt det for at indhøste \$500 mio. om året – sandsynligvis et ekstremt konservativt skøn – ved at handle med menneskeliv.

Den førende fortaler for »impeachment«, kongresmedlem Al Green fra Texas, vil nu selv blive smidt ud af embedet af den uafhængige LaRouche-kandidat, Kesha Rogers, i Houstons 9. kongresdistrikt. Det er sådan, man skal tackle denne falske impeachment-kampagne.[1]

Men, den eneste måde til fundamentalt at angribe disse operationer for menneskehandel fra lande, der ligger ned økonomisk, er udvikling, der skaffer produktiv beskæftigelse og produktive gennembrud, både i USA og i disse lande. Det er, hvad Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ gør for Kina og for mange udviklingslande, inklusive i Latinamerika. Hvis Trumps Amerika går med i dette store infrastrukturinitiativ, vil det også have grundlaget for at afgøre uoverensstemmelserne vedrørende handel. USA må udstede statslig kredit til byggeri af

infrastruktur og til produktive gennembrud for at gøre dette. Og, USA må bryde Wall Street-bankerne op, før de i stedet udløser endnu et spekulativt finanskrak.

15. juni udgav Helga Zepp-LaRouche et forslag om, at de store, europæiske lande gik med i Kinas Bælte & Vej-udvikling i Afrika, i stedet for at flå den Europæiske Union fra hinanden over immigration.[2] Hendes forslag peger ligeledes på grundlaget for den nødvendige handling i USA.

Men, præsident Trump må forsvares imod det britiskanførte fremstød for at afsætte ham eller stoppe hans politikker for stormagtssamarbejde. Lad der komme endnu flere »umulige topmøder«.

Foto: For næsten et år siden på dagen mødtes præsidenterne Trump og Putin sidste gang ansigt til ansigt på G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland. 7.-8. juli, 2017. (en.kremlin.ru)

[1] Se Kesha Rogers erklæring, »Den økonomiske løsning på immigrantkrisen«.

[2] Se Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel: »EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel«.

**En forandring til det bedre
kommer,
hvis I kæmper for det.
Helga Zepp-LaRouche i**

Schiller Institut

Webcast, 21. juni, 2018

Hvis man således havde de europæiske ledere, Xi Jinping og et halvt dusin afrikanske ledere, der talte for kontinentet, og de tilsammen ville erklære et forceret program for infrastrukturudviklingen af Afrika, så ville det ikke alene have troværdighed pga. Xi Jinpings tilstedeværelse, men det ville også sende et signal til alle disse regeringer og til alle unge mennesker om, at der vil være store muligheder for at samarbejde om opbygningen af deres eget land, så de ikke ville føle sig tvunget til at rejse tværs over Sahara og dø af tørst, eller at drukne i Middelhavet, eller blive fanget af Frontex' [EU-grænse-]politi for at blive anbragt i noget, selv paven har karakteriseret som »koncentrationslejre«.

Jeg mener, dette kan gøres. Nu er det ikke særlig sandsynligt, at EU vil gøre dette, i betragtning af den kendsgerning, at de er, hvad de er, men det er en absolut rigtig idé, og skulle dette EU-topmøde forpasse denne mulighed, så kan man få et topmøde, hvornår, det skal være, i juli eller august, eller man kan tage FN's Generalforsamling i september og gøre dette spørgsmål til det eneste punkt på dagsordenen.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Singapore-modellen må anvendes på globalt plan. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 22. juni, 2018

... I denne appel opfordrede Helga Zepp-LaRouche til at anvende denne model, Singapore-modellen, til situationen i Europa, hvor hele den såkaldte alliance, den europæiske alliance, den Europæiske Union, nu opløses i splittelse og kaos over det, der lokalt set synes at være en fuldstændig uløselig og umedgørlig flygtningekrise. I stedet anbefaler Helga LaRouche, at EU omgående afholder et topmøde mellem de ledende europæiske lande, afrikanske ledere og den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping for at indlede en proces for samarbejdende, økonomisk udvikling i Afrika for at løse problemerne med fattigdom og krig, som er roden til masseimmigrationen ind i Europa af afrikanere, der søger at flygte fra denne situation. Denne løsning ville omgående møde troværdighed hos afrikanerne takket være den gode vilje, der nu eksisterer over for Kina på det afrikanske kontinent, pga. de økonomiske udviklingsprojekter, som Kina allerede har igangsat dér i form af det forlængede Bælte & Vej Initiativ.

Lad os nu se på USA. Nøjagtig den samme model kan anvendes på spørgsmålet om migration her i Amerika på den nordlige og sydlige halvkugle. I stedet for at forsøge at adressere symptomerne, kan vi, hvis vi i stedet bruger Singapore-modellen til at adressere roden til denne krise, løse den. Den kan ikke løses på sine egne vilkår, men den kan løses, hvis man introducerer en ny dimension i denne geometri. Hele områder af Mellem- og Sydamerika er blevet ødelagt af disse kapløb-mod-bunden-politikker for billig arbejdskraft, frihandel, udplyndring fra Wall Street-gribbefondes side, og udbredt vold og en tilstand, hvor man ikke kan regere, pga.

narkokartellerne og narkobanderne, som disse tilstande afføder, og hvor mange af dem hvidvasker deres narkopenge gennem disse selvsamme Wall Street-banker. Dette er den sump, der må dræneres gennem den omgående genindførsel af Glass-Steagall, som ville lukke disse kriminelle foretagender med pengehvidvask og lyssky penge ned. I stedet må man vedtage Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love for at øge arbejdskraftens produktivitet her i USA og bringe USA ind i dette Nye Paradigme for økonomisk udvikling. Men det ville også udgøre en bro til at bringe hele Bælte & Vej Initiativet ind i de amerikanske lande som helhed. Den Nye Silkevej kunne forlænges gennem et Beringstræde-tunnelprojekt, der forbinder Eurasien med Nordamerika. Hele dette højhastigheds-jernbanenet og andet, kan dernæst forlænges mod syd ind i Mellem- og Sydamerika. Dette bør være emnet for et omgående topmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump og Xi Jinping, sammen med andre statsoverhoveder og ledere af de suveræne nationer i Mellem- og Sydamerika. Dette ville udgøre midlerne til at løse den gærende handelskrig mellem USA og Kina ved at fjerne den såkaldte handelsubalance gennem tredjeparts-udviklingsprojekter, som ville være til fordel for begge nationers økonomier. Igen en win-win-løsning. Denne handelskrig er meget farlig. Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i dag, at dette er noget, der ikke blot er protektionisme; dette skal på ingen måde fortolkes som en god politik. Dette er faktisk meget farligt i det nuværende strategiske og økonomiske miljø.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af hele webcastet:

THE SINGAPORE MODEL MUST BE APPLIED GLOBALLY

LaRouche PAC International Webcast for Friday, June 22, 2018

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon! It's June 22, 2018. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our Friday evening

broadcast from larouchepac.com.

As you can see, the title of our show today is “The Singapore Model Must Be Applied Globally”. As our viewers know,

and as we discussed extensively on Monday, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has issued a statement for wide circulation in which she praises

the breakthrough which occurred in Singapore in the summit between President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong-un, as you can see

depicted in this picture here [Fig. 1]. She said, “You have to realize that this is an enormous breakthrough. You saw yesterday’s adversaries becoming tomorrow’s friends,” as Donald

Trump said many times during his trip to Singapore. This was done

through shared and mutually beneficial win-win agreements. This

is both between the United States and North Korea; but also take

note, this is between the Republic of Korea – South Korea – and

North Korea, otherwise known as the DPRK. What Helga

Zepp-LaRouche did in this statement is that she called for this

model to be applied to other adversarial situations in order to

unlock similar win-win solutions. Crises which, if you looked at

them just in the small, in the regional setting, would seem intractable and insoluble; but as soon as you bring in a new dimension, as was done in the case of the Korean Peninsula, those

crises can be unlocked and new solutions are available on the table. That new dimension is emphatically the One Belt, One Road

initiative; the New Paradigm that China has championed.

Development truly is the new name for peace.

What Helga Zepp-LaRouche did in this statement is that she called to apply this model, the Singapore model, to the situation

in Europe in which the entire so-called alliance, the European alliance, the European Union, is disintegrating into disunity and

chaos over what seems like in the small to be a completely insoluble and intractable refugee crisis. Instead, Helga LaRouche

recommended that the EU immediately host a summit between the leading European countries, African leaders, and Chinese President Xi Jinping, in order to initiate a process of collaborative economic development in Africa in order to resolve

the problems of poverty and warfare which are the root causes of

the mass migration into Europe of Africans seeking to escape this

situation. Now this solution would be instantly credible among the African nations, due to the good will which now exists towards China on the African continent because of the economic development projects which China has already undertaken there in

the form of the extended Belt and Road Initiative.

Now, let's take a look at the United States. That exact same model can be applied to the migration issue here in the Americas

in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Instead of attempting

to address the symptoms, if we instead use the Singapore model to

address the root cause of this crisis, we can resolve it. It cannot be resolved within its own terms, but it can be resolved

if you introduce a new dimension to this geometry. Whole portions

of Central and South America have been destroyed by race-to-the-bottom cheap labor policies, free trade, looting by Wall Street vulture funds; and emphatically widespread violence and ungovernability because of drug cartels and the drug gangs that they spawn, many of whom launder their drug money through these very same Wall Street banks. This is the swamp which must be drained through an immediate reinstatement of Glass-Steagall, which would shut down these criminal enterprises of money laundering and dark money. Instead, adopting Lyndon LaRouche's Four Economic Laws to increase the productivity of labor here in the United States, and bring the United States into this New Paradigm of economic development. But also, it would serve as a bridge to bring the entire Belt and Road Initiative into the Americas as a whole. The New Silk Road could be extended through a Bering Strait tunnel project connecting Eurasia to North America. That entire high-speed rail network and otherwise, can then be extended southward into Central and South America. This should be the subject of an immediate summit between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, along with other heads of state and leaders of the sovereign nations of Central and South America. This would be the means to resolve the brewing trade war between the United States and China, by eliminating the so-called trade imbalance through third-party development projects which would benefit the economies of both nations. Again, a win-win solution. This trade war is very dangerous. Helga Zepp-

LaRouche

emphasized today that this is something which is not mere protectionism; this is not in any way to be construed as a good policy. In fact, this is very dangerous in the current strategic and economic environment.

But if you take a look at this application of the Singapore model, bring China in on it. The United States and China in collaboration can help develop these countries of Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. China has immense credibility in South America right now as well, just like in Africa. Indeed, we're seeing numerous Latin American nations already in the process of officially aligning themselves with China on the Belt and Road Initiative. For example, you can see

in this picture here [Fig. 2], Bolivian President Eva Morales travelled to Beijing this week to meet personally with President

Xi Jinping. They signed several commitments for trade and economic development collaboration, including a commitment for collaboration on the Belt and Road. Morales elevated the status

of the bilateral relationship between China and Bolivia to the level of "strategic association"; which he had also just done during a trip which he had just concluded immediately preceding

his trip to China, during a state trip to Russia. During which,

he and President Putin also had elevated their relations to the

status of a strategic association; which Morales also indicating

his interest in allying Bolivia with the Eurasian Economic Union

as well.

Now in China during this trip, President Morales signed a

document which committed Bolivia to collaborating with China to jointly build the Belt and Road Initiative, saying that this will mean economic development and peace throughout the continent and expressing that it is his hope that by working together with China to build the Belt and Road, this would also contribute to expanding cooperation between China and Ibero-America in general.

Which sentiment President Xi seconded, saying that the Belt and Road offers a new platform by which China's relations with Ibero-America as a whole can be strengthened. So, this is very significant. This is just one example of these nations of Central and South America realigning themselves away from this failing trans-Atlantic system and towards this new emerging Eurasian system with both China and also with Russia.

At the same time President Morales was in China, also there was a delegation from the Dominican Republic who were also discussing economic development projects in the Dominican Republic; specifically ports, highways, sanitation projects, urban development. But also discussing broader development and trade cooperation between China and the Caribbean generally. Were

this collaboration to be generalized across the entire region, and also if the United States were to come onboard as a full participant in this development vision, this – and only this – would address the root cause of the current migration crisis which we are observing. Ending the poverty and ending this cycle of violence which is driving millions of people to flee their homelands. At present, 200 million out of the current 650 million people who live in Ibero-America as a whole and the Caribbean,

200 million live in poverty; which could all be changed through this sort of vision. Remember, China's vision is to eliminate poverty in China in a few short years. Why could this commitment not also be extended to other regions of the world that are in desperate need of that kind of vision? Again, the New Paradigm of the New Silk Road spirit is the key here to unlock this seemingly intractable crisis now plaguing the Western Hemisphere; just as in the case of the Middle East, of Africa as we discussed previously, and as we observed in the up-to-this-point successful solution which has now been committed to in North Korea. Thus, the Singapore model should be applied to the entire world. This breakthrough, what we just observed in North Korea, represents an entirely new era of possibility. And indeed, as President Trump said, the past does not define the future; everything now has changed. But we need to seize this opportunity. As we've discussed, this vision – what we just discussed with the case of Europe, China, and Africa, and also this case of the United States, China, and South America – this vision is by no means impossible. In the wake of his success in North Korea, President Trump now seems committed to continue to kick over the British geopolitical chessboard, and usher in an entirely new paradigm of relations among nations. The premier example of this, of course, is his upcoming summit with Russian President Vladimir Putin; which by all indications seems to be in the process of being planned for some time during the month of

July – possibly coinciding with President Trump’s trip to Europe for the NATO heads of state meeting. This prospect has sent the entire British geopolitical establishment into absolute hysteria.

Take for example, this article [Fig. 3] which just appeared in the *Times of London* under the title, “Trump and Putin Plan Talks during Europe Trip”. You can see here the subtitle is, “Alarm in Whitehall ahead of NATO Summit.” This is what the article has to say:

“Donald Trump and Vladimir Putin are preparing to meet during the US president’s visit to Europe next month in a move that is causing alarm in Whitehall.

“The prospect is adding to fears over Mr. Trump’s commitment to NATO and the effect on his trip to Britain....

“The prospect of a meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Putin appalls British officials. ‘It’s unclear if this meeting is after

or before NATO and the UK visit. Obviously after would be better

for us,’ a Whitehall official said. ‘It adds another dynamic to

an already colorful week.’...

“A senior western diplomatic source said that a Trump-Putin meeting before the NATO summit would cause ‘dismay and alarm’, adding: ‘It would be a highly negative thing to do.’

“NATO is due to discuss an escalation of measures to deter Russian aggression. ‘Everyone is perturbed by what is going on and is fearing for the future of the alliance,’ a Whitehall source said.”

So you can see, absolute hysterics on the part of the British geopolitical establishment. They fear what President Trump could commit to with President Putin, and that indeed, the

end is nigh for this entire NATO, anti-Russia, British geopolitical regime in Europe and the United States. Now what

we're seeing is a mortal threat to British geopolitics. We're seeing in many instances a new era beginning to emerge. None of these cases should be taken in isolation; but in fact, we should see that the entire global strategic geometry is in fact in the process of a rapid change and a complete realignment of nations is in the process. This is really the fear that the geopolitical establishment has had since the very beginning of President Trump's Presidency; that he could be a loose cannon. He won't be an Obama or a Bush, who were just following their orders. Instead, he will assert the sovereignty of the United States and he'll pursue an entirely new alignment among the great powers. That's what we're seeing: Collaboration among the United States, Russia, and China. This has been the key in the breakthrough in Korea, and it remains the key to unlocking the other outstanding problems that are facing the world. In the immediate aftermath of the breakthrough in Singapore, South Korean President Moon Jae-in also made a three-day state visit to Russia, to discuss the outcome of the summit and to discuss the path forward; including how North Korea, South Korea, and Russia will have a future relationship. This trip included a bilateral meeting between himself and Russian President Vladimir Putin. During this trip, Moon addressed the State Duma, making him the very first South Korean head of state to have ever done

so. He urged a trilateral alliance between South Korea, North Korea, and Russia; and he urged Russia to “join a northeast Asian economic community” amid an historic paradigm shift on the Korean Peninsula. So, this article [Fig. 4] that you’re now seeing on the screen, titled “Moon Promotes Trilateral Ties in Russia”, reported extensively on this trip. This is what this article had to say:

“President Moon Jae-in urged Russia to join a Northeast Asian economic community amid ‘a historic paradigm shift on the Korean Peninsula’ in a speech to the Russian legislature, the first by a South Korean leader, in Moscow on Thursday.

” ‘When a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula is established, economic cooperation between North and South Korea will become regularized and expand to trilateral cooperation involving Russia,’ Moon said before the State Duma, the Russian legislature’s lower house.

“On Thursday, Moon kicked off a three-day state visit to Russia, the first by a South Korean president since Kim Dae-jung’s trip in 1999.

“In his speech to the Duma, Moon mentioned his first summit with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un in April and the result of that meeting, the Panmunjom Declaration. He also touched on the subsequent North-U.S. summit, the first ever between the leaders of both countries, earlier this month.

“South Korea and Russia are already researching and discussing trilateral cooperation in rail, gas and electricity, Moon said, adding that cooperation in these areas can create

'a strong foundation for a Northeast Asia joint economic community.'

" 'A stable peace regime between South and North Korea will enable the advancement of a multilateral peace and security cooperation regime in Northeast Asia,' Moon said.

"The president called for expanding technological cooperation with Russia, which is leading in basic science. Combined with Korea's strength in information technology, the two

countries can 'jointly lead the way toward a new era of the fourth industrial revolution.'

"He also emphasized the development of Russia's Far East region. At the Eastern Economic Forum last year, Moon proposed building 'nine bridges' between South Korea and Russia in gas, rail, electricity, shipbuilding, job creation, the Northern Sea

Route, seaports, agriculture and fishing.

"Moon also shared his so-called New Northern Policy aimed at creating an economic region that connects Korea to the Russian Far East, Northeast Asia and eventually Europe.

" 'The Korean people desire peace and co-prosperity not only on the Korean Peninsula but all of Northeast Asia,' Moon said."

That article also notes that Moon will be attending the South Korea versus Mexico World Cup game during his visit to Russia. But here you can see a second article [Fig. 5] which was

published in the {Korea Herald}, which also reports on the trip;

including some extensive quotes from President Moon's speech. So,

let me just share this quote, which I think really makes clear what his vision is:

"There is a grand historic transition underway on the Korean Peninsula. Now the two Koreas step toward the era of peace and cooperation, leaving behind the times of war and

confrontation.

Once a peace regime is established on the Korean Peninsula that is when an era of South-North economic cooperation will take off in earnest. I believe it must be a three-way cooperation that includes Russia. In the case of railways, when those of South and North Korea are connected, and the cross-border railways are linked with Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway, direct shipment of goods from South Korea to Europe will be possible. This will be a great economic gain to North Korea as well as South Korea. And of course, it will be a great help to Russia, too. Also, in the case of Russian gas, Russia's natural gas can be supplied to North Korea through a gas pipeline, and to South Korea and to Japan through a sea underwater pipeline."

So, this is a beautiful vision of what the future of this region can be, and you can see he also included the role of Japan in this. But this kind of connectivity, connecting South Korea through North Korea and then via the Trans-Siberian Railway all the way to Europe; this is the vision which has been what the LaRouche movement has promoted for decades, as the Eurasian Land-Bridge or this New Silk Road. Specifically this vision to be able to travel from the very tip of South Korea all the way to the coast of Europe on the Atlantic. This kind of vision is now a possibility, a very strong possibility because of the peace that was established on the Korean Peninsula through the efforts of President Moon, Chairman Kim, President Trump, and also the

role

that Russia and China both played in that process. So you can see

that this is win-win economic development as the pathway towards

peace.

At the same time that President Moon was in Russia, his counterpart, Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea was in China; really, literally at exactly the same time. This was Kim Jong-un's third trip to China in just the past few months, and he

met directly with President Xi Jinping once again. The {Global Times} has an article [Fig. 6] which is titled "Kim's China Visits Cement Friendly Ties". This article published in the {Global Times} reports extensively on Kim Jong-un's trip to China

this past week. Here's what this article had to say:

"Kim's visit might also foreshadow Pyongyang's shift to economic revival as North Korea has the need to learn from China's experience on establishing special economic zones and reform and opening up. A group from the Workers' Party of Korea

visited China on May 16 to observe the country's economy, agriculture and technology. It shows that North Korea is trying

to learn the experiences of economic development from other countries. With its current system, it is very much possible that

North Korea learns from China and Singapore... There is no doubt

that North Korea will take economic development as its central task in the future...

"The crux of the regional integration in Northeast Asia is the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and its peace regime. With China promoting the Belt and Road Initiative, North Korea could

be an important country connecting Europe in the west and

Japan

in the east. Kim's visit not only shows North Korea's friendly relations with China, but also reflects the urgent need to consolidate the hard-earned achievements on the peninsula after

the Kim-Trump summit... [P]eace and stability on the peninsula will promote North Korea's economy and help regional integration

in Northeast Asia and even in the Asia-Pacific."

So once again, you can see this emphasis on regional integration. {Xinhua}, another Chinese newspaper, in its report

of this meeting between Chairman Kim and President Xi Jinping, listed two of the sites which Chairman Kim visited in the Beijing

area during this trip there. Both of them are critical to North

Korea's development. One was a Beijing rail traffic control center; and the other was a national agricultural technology innovation park under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. So, this is the future of North Korea looks like, emulating what China has been able to accomplish in its great economic miracle, and integrating into this entire region and ultimately into the entire extended Belt and Road Initiative globally. So once again, this is an example of economic development as the path to peace.

Now, Helga LaRouche addressed this extensively during her webcast yesterday, and she emphasized, as we said at the beginning of this broadcast today, that what has occurred at the

Singapore summit has unlocked the possibility of similar strategic miracles that could take place elsewhere globally.

And

that this Singapore model is exactly what should be applied both

in the case of what we're talking about with Europe and Africa,

but also as you'll see her elaborate more extensively here, in the case of China, the United States, and Central and South America. So, let me play that clip from Helga LaRouche's broadcast for you now.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: It is sort of obvious, that if President Trump and President Kim Jong-Un are able to complete transform a very dangerous situation around North Korea within a few months, into the total opposite, from the danger of being the trigger point of World War III, to the absolutely hopeful perspective that North Korea can be integrated into the Belt and Road Initiative, with the support of the United States, China and also Russia; by basically promising security guarantees, lifting eventually the sanctions, denuclearize completely, integrating North Korea with the Belt and Road Initiative making it a prosperous country, these were really groundbreaking developments. And as President Trump had said in his press conference, "the past does not determine the future." That is obviously the proof that you can turn the worst situation around if you have an inspiration, a vision, and the political will to do so... I think that the meeting between Putin and Trump is obviously the next important item on the strategic agenda. And I think the fact that you have now active preparations for it, the meeting could possibly take place in July, and possibly in Vienna, is also the result of the fact that the Russiagate has fallen apart. And as the Inspector General Horowitz said in the

Senate hearing, that this was only on the email scandal around Hillary Clinton, that there was absolute, unprecedented bias on

the part of all of these people [involved in the Clinton investigation] and that Trump was completely justified in firing

FBI Director Comey. So I think this has somehow freed Trump to move forward on this front.

But let me raise another issue, because there are obviously very bad escalations around this trade war. And tariffs which have been imposed – I mean Trump altogether raised the possibility of putting tariffs on \$450 billion in imports from China, and there are now countermeasures going into effect. Tomorrow the EU will put in countermeasures. Already, such countries as Turkey, Canada and Mexico are also putting up tariffs, and there is a big danger of an escalating trade war. All the media, from Russia, China, – the Chinese were very indignant, saying this is completely counterproductive; this is a

lose-lose policy. There are many people who voted for Trump – farmers and industrialists, who are now hit by the effects of these tariffs and are in danger of going bankrupt. This is no good.

And what we have proposed, and what I have proposed with the Singapore approach, would be obviously a solution to this problem. Because if the United States and China would engage in

joint ventures to develop Central America, Latin America, South

America, the trade volume could be increased so significantly, in

a multilateral way, that the trade imbalance could be overcome by

{increasing} the trade. I would like to get this message out, in

particular, to the voters of Trump who are affected by these policies, the farmers, people who have cross-investments in

part

in China, in part in the United States, who are in danger of going bankrupt, and that a lot of jobs are in danger as well.

I

would like to ask them to pick up this proposal, the Singapore solution proposal and get it to Trump. Because I think there are

some ideologues in the Trump camp who are also anti-China and who

are extreme neo-liberal free-traders and they are giving him advice which is really potentially turning his base away from him.

So Trump could continue to have his excellent relations with Xi Jinping, add to that an excellent relation to Putin; and then,

go in the direction what he has proven he can do already in Singapore with North Korea, he could do the same approach – naturally, the predicates are different, but the approach would

be the same: that you turn a bad policy, a lose-lose policy into

the opposite, and you go on a win-win cooperation. And the world

is urgently in need of such a policy change. I think it can be done! The fact, that the Singapore summit took place, is the proof

that you can completely change a policy when it is leading nowhere.

The West right now is really faced with this decision in general, to either change policy, or collapse! And that is what

is at stake. So I would appeal to the Trump supporters to pick up

on this proposal and help us to turn this around.

OGDEN: So, this is a call to action from Helga LaRouche. As she said, history can indeed be changed, but you need the

political will to do so. It's our responsibility to do so, to generate that political will. This is going to be done through an

educated leadership within the United States' citizenry. To conclude, what I'd like to do is to notify you, if you don't already know, that an 8-week class series on Lyndon LaRouche's method and economics will be beginning starting this weekend, tomorrow, Saturday. This class series is an essential ingredient

if you intend to develop the kind of leadership which is necessary to become a leading citizen in this nation right now,

and to understand the dynamics which are happening globally. As

you can see here, this class series, which is on Lyndon LaRouche's economic method, is what you need to know for the future of mankind. The article which was published in this week's

edition of {Executive Intelligence Review}, which sort of previews this class series, has an extensive description by those

who will be leading the class series about the contents of this.

You can see here on the screen the article which was published on

this subject, and the text of the description of this upcoming class series reads as follows:

"Starting June 22, LPAC will offer an eight-part class series on the science of physical economy. Completely untaught in

American universities today – despite the work of 19th century American economists Mathew and Henry Carey, Friedrich List, E. Peshine Smith and many others – physical economy is the only competent basis upon which a prosperous future for the United States, or any other country, could be established. Originally created by German scientist Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), and advanced by Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton among

others, it was Lyndon LaRouche who achieved breakthroughs in physical economy in the 1950s that allowed him to accurately forecast, in nine different instances, crises in the financial system and the economy, all of which could have been averted.

As

a result of his documented success, today LaRouche's ideas are widely studied in China, Russia, and other countries.

"Shouldn't these ideas be studied in the policy circles of the United States?

"During and after his successful campaign for President, Donald Trump called for implementing the American System of economics, but he has done little so far to demonstrate a scientific understanding of what that means in practice. Does he

have such an understanding? It is unclear. And yet a more important question is, do you know what the American System of economics is? Would you like to know all about real economics, not money? Are you ready to fight to gain that knowledge?...

"In an eight-week course in LaRouche's economics, you will be challenged to question all of the accepted, but nonetheless false, axiomatic assumptions which have wreaked economic havoc on

this nation and much of the rest of the world, increasingly since

World War II, and which continue to be an obstacle to the creation of a New Paradigm of Global Peace based on Economic Development. More importantly, you will learn the anti-entropic

scientific principles which underlie mankind's limitless future.

Most importantly, by challenging and having the courage to change

your own axioms, you will be challenged to make the creation of

that New Paradigm the mission of your life."

So, as you can see here, this is the screen, this is the site at LaRouche PAC, the address is discover.LaRouchePAC.com.

You can sign up for this class series; you have to register for it, and be a participant in this class series. Again, this begins just this weekend. We are looking forward to the outcome of this class series and to increasing the number of qualified, intellectual leaders of this country, as we continue to watch the world rapidly change. Thank you very much for joining us here today, and please stay tuned to larouhepac.com.

Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel om et EU-Kina-Afrika-topmøde præsenteret på international akademisk Asienkonference i København

København, 18. juni, 2018 – Den 10. Asian Dynamics Initiative konference blev i dag afholdt i København. Den første hovedtaler var departementschef i Danmarks Udenrigsministerium Ulrik Vestergaard Knudsen, der talte om »Danmarks Asienpolitik«. Hans tale og den efterfølgende diskussion blev streamet live til asiatiske akademikere i hele verden. Schiller Instituttets repræsentant stillede det andet spørgsmål, som indledtes med præsident for Schiller Instituttet Helga Zepp-LaRouches erklæring om, at topmødet mellem USA og Nordkorea havde været muligt pga. den Nye

Silkevejsånd. Europa befinder sig i en krise pga. flygtningene, økonomien og politikken, og vi kræver en ændring af dagsordenen for det forestående EU-topmøde til at blive et EU-Kina-topmøde, for at diskutere den økonomiske udvikling af Afrika. Vil den danske regering støtte dette?

Efter først blot at have sagt »Nej«, og derefter spurgt, hvorfor ikke? sagde departementschef Vestergaard Knudsen [parafrase], og man ikke bare kan ændre dagsordenen for et annonceret topmøde, at der er andre muligheder for EU-Kina-forhandlinger, men, hvis du spørger, om jeg mener, at samarbejde mellem EU og Kina er en god idé, er svaret ja. Et EU-Kina-Afrika-topmøde ville være muligt, men man må sikre, at »resultater« bliver forberedt på forhånd.

Desværre talte den næste hovedtaler, den tyske professor dr. Hermann Kreutzmann, en ekspert i det bjergrige område i grænseegnen mellem Kirgisistan, Tadsjikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan og Kina, imod Bælte & Vej Initiativet og CPEC (Kina-Pakistan økonomiske korridor) og sagde, at nationerne bliver håbløst forgældet og aldrig vil kunne tilbagebetale lånene og afviste det kinesiske argument, at infrastrukturinvesteringer kan tilbagebetales takket være den forøgede økonomiske vækst, der følger af dem. Han sagde også, at, f.eks., folk i de højtbeliggende ørkenområder sagde, de foretrak af bo i jordhytter frem for de moderne boliger, kineserne bygger til dem.

I pauserne gik Schiller Instituttets repræsentant fra bord til bord og uddelte Zepp-LaRouches erklæring til omkring 50 mennesker – næsten alle deltagerne – og debatterede den Nye Silkevejspolitik med mange af dem.

Den **danske version af Zepp-LaRouches appel** kan læses på vores hjemmeside og bliver udsendt til folketingets medlemmer og kommunalpolitikere og til vores e-mail.-liste (Nyhedsbrev) tirsdag, 19. juni.

Et ekko af Helga Zepp-LaRouches EU-topmøde-appel i Kinas Global Times

18. juni, 2018 – Den kinesiske avis *Global Times* udgav i dag en kronik, *Neocolonial Europe Behind Aquarius' Fate* (*Neokolonialet Europa bag Aquarius' skæbne*), om EU-krisen over afrikansk migration. Den italienske forfatter, Orazio Maria Gnerre, kender Lyndon og Helga LaRouches arbejde. Hans slutafsnit indeholder vigtige elementer af Helga Zepp-LaRouches appel fra 16. juni om, at et samarbejde mellem EU og Kina omkring udviklingen af de afrikanske nationaløkonomier bør være emnet på EU-topmødet 28.-29. juni – »Princippet fra Singapore-topmødet«.

Gnerre skrev, »De simple løsninger, som de to sider, regeringen og oppositionen, fremlægger, er imidlertid desværre ikke passende. Blokade af havne vil være nytteløst, hvis afrikanske lande fortsat er underudviklede i økonomiske og overstrukturelle termer og vil fortsætte med at være krigsskuepladser. Det er ikke muligt at eksportere alle Afrikas indvånere, hverken til Italien eller til Europa, i betragtning de blotte demografiske dimensioner.

Løsningen, som de europæiske vælgere og partier ikke synes at kunne få øje på, bør involvere en afslutning af Europas neokolonialet fratagelse af ejendomsret i det afrikanske område og måske komme frem til en fælles, økonomisk relation mellem selve Europa og Afrika efter den gode model, som Kina gennemfører i Centralafrika. En sådan udvikling, der ikke er aggressivt udnyttende eller politisk anmassende, kunne lægge fundamentet til fremtiden for et helt kontinent, der alt for

ofte har været offer for Vestens aggressive kapitalisme.«

Gnerre har fået tilsendt Helga Zepp-LaRouches fulde appelskrift for den Europæiske Unions topmøde af særlig karakter, og det samme har mange personer omkring den nye, italienske regering, for hvem dette er et absolut afgørende spørgsmål.

Foto: Orazio Maria Gnerre (t.h.). Foto fra 2015.

Hvad er det Nye Paradigme? Afslutning og mobilisering med Helga Zepp- LaRouche

***Zepp-LaRouche:** Jeg mener, at den Nye Silkevej er ånden, der er kommet ud af lampen og ikke kan stoppes tilbage igen, hvis man simpelt hen tænker på, hvad den Nye Silkevej har gjort for landene, som deltager, frem til dette punkt, med undtagelse af visse andre, økonomiske aftaler, som Kina og et par andre lande havde, så er for det meste Latinamerika, Afrika og de fleste dele af Asien virkelig blevet nægtet den form for udviklingsperspektiv, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet tilbyder. Det er første gang, at landene i udviklingssektoren har udsigt til at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling i meget hurtigt tempo. Kina langer ikke gamle teknologier ud, gamle industrier, men bringer disse lande med om bord for at deltage i fælles rumprogrammer og andre avancerede, videnskabelige foretagender. Så folk indser, at der er et helt andet perspektiv og en helt anden mulighed for, at ideen om at overvinde fattigdom på planeten meget hurtigt er ved at blive*

en realitet.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Der skrives nu historie i Asien! EU-topmødet må følge Singapores eksempel!

EU-samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevejsinitiativ for udvikling af Afrika bør gøres til det eneste punkt på dagsordenen, og Xi Jinping eller Wang Yi bør inviteres til at deltage, såvel som også nogle afrikanske statsledere, der allerede samarbejder med Kina.

Hvis EU-topmødet, repræsentanten for den kinesiske regering og de afrikanske repræsentanter dernæst i en fælleserklæring udtaler en forpligtelse til at gå i gang med et fælles, forceret program for et panafrikansk infrastruktur- og udviklingsprogram og lover alle unge mennesker i Afrika, at kontinentet vil overvinde fattigdom på kort tid, ville en sådan erklæring, pga. Kinas deltagelse, have den største troværdighed i Afrika og ville ændre dynamikken i alle landene mod et utvetydigt håb for fremtiden og ville således omgående bevirke en ændring i migrantkrisen. Det ville også udfri EU af dens nuværende legitimitetskrise og give de europæiske nationer en mission, der ville placere Europas enhed på et storslået, nyt niveau.

Vil Europas stats- og regeringsledere være i stand til at følge Trumps og Kim Jong-uns eksempel?

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Ny asiatisk alliance former fremtiden: Vil de tåbelige europæere blive ladet tilbage? Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Schiller Institut Internationalt Webcast, 7. juni, 2018

Momentum ligger derfor i Asien, og det er grunden til, at Schiller Instituttet insisterer på, at USA og de europæiske nationer simpelt hen bør alliere sig med de asiatiske lande for at udvikle planeten, overvinde fattigdom, få win-win-samarbejde mellem alle verdens nationer og opbygge et nyt fællesskab, et nyt samfund, for menneskehedens fælles fremtid. Dette ligger så meget inden for rækkevidde, at, hvis blot folk kender til dette Nye Paradigme, der nu vokser meget, meget hurtigt frem, vil de omgående blive optimistiske! Det skyldes udelukkende manglende kendskab til det, der foregår i disse dele af verden, og det er årsagen til pessimisme og til, at mange mennesker ikke kan se nogen måde, hvorpå det kan ændres.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

Jason Ross: »Vi har virkelig en utrolig mulighed netop nu for at ændre de koncepter, der udgør grundlaget for, hvordan vi træffer beslutninger – politiske beslutninger, økonomiske beslutninger, selv kulturelle beslutninger. Der har været et angreb på det aspekt af os, der gør os menneskelige. Hvis vi ikke havde en forbindelse til udødelighed; hvis vore liv ikke var i stand til at efterlade noget, til at gøre noget, der går ud over vores egen død, ville vi faktisk, rent kulturelt, ikke være andet end dyr. Vi ville være ligesom en slags dyr; vi ville udsøge os dejlige ting, og det er da rart at have god mad, jeg kan godt lide god mad, og det er en god ting, det er

dejligt at have det sjovt; men uden denne evne til at leve på en måde, så man, mens man lever sit liv, ved, at det vil have værdi for altid, så er man ikke et helt menneske. Og man kan ikke fylde det tomrum ved at forsøge at have travlt for at skubbe denne følelse af tomhed væk, eller at forsøge at købe ting for at skubbe denne følelse af tomhed væk; man må adressere det ved at gøre noget meningsfuldt. Og jeg mener, det er den største grusomhed ved det nuværende økonomiske system, som vi har i de fleste vestlige nationer; det skader økonomien; det gør folk fattigere; det koncentrerer rigdom hos mennesker, der arbejder i finansverdenen og assisterer den; det fortsætter Det britiske Imperium; og dets mest tragiske aspekt er, at det stjæler fra os, det tager fra mennesker det, der var blevet udviklet hen over århundreder som en kultur; en kultur, der gjorde det muligt for folk at gøre noget, der ville have mening efter deres død. Og det er det, vi må bringe tilbage som en del af at skabe et nyt paradigme. Det betyder, at vi har koncepter, der går længere end til det, Kina har foreslået med Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Det er et godt forslag. Der er mere at gøre. Det vil jeg komme nærmere ind på, og jeg vil, som denne rapport viser, specifikt tale lidt om Afrika som en case study, ved at sammenligne, hvordan det gamle paradigme har relateret til dette kontinent, og hvordan det nye paradigme relaterer til det.»

Video I: Jason Ross' præsentation

Video II: Diskussion

Se også den danske introduktion til rapporten:

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

Part 1:

Part 2:

**Lørdag 2. juni holder
Schiller Instituttet
møde om det Nye Paradigme ved
gæstetaler fra USA Jason
Ross,
i Studenterhuset i København.
Mødet er primært for unge
mennesker**

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

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

Tid: Lørdag 2. juni kl. 15-18.

Sted: Studenterhuset, Købmagergade 52, 1150 København.

Afrikas lysende fremtid på Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Schiller Institut-konference i New York, 7. april 2018. Hovedtale af Jason Ross. (Video)

Tyskland og EU promoverer vedvarende energi for Afrika

26. marts, 2018 – Den nyligt oprettede Africa Energy Guarantee Facility (AEGF) vil levere de første, dedikerede genforsikringer for projekter for »vedvarende energi« i hele Afrika. Fællesinitiativet vil takle hovedinvesteringsudfordringer, der holder afgørende energiinvesteringer tilbage i hele Afrika og som tidligere blev lanceret på Munich Re forsikringshovedkvarterer i München

af dr. Werner Hoyer, præsident for den Europæiske Investeringsbank, dr. Doris Höpke, medlem af bestyrelsen for Munich Re, George O. Otieno, adm. dir. for African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI).

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

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

**BBC spreder misinformation om
Transaqua og Tchadsø-**

konferencen i Abuja

27. marts, 2018 – BBC havde en korrespondent på den Internationale Konference om Tchadsøen i Abuja, der imidlertid skrev en vildledende rapport på BBC's »Fokus på Afrika«-program den 28. feb. (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172vtwbwnyjml>)

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

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

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

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

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

I mellemtiden har erhvervsavisen *Il Sole 24* i Italien

publiceret endnu en positiv artikel om Transaqua, den 22. marts, som »et af de store ingeniørprojekter, som i 2.000 år har gjort italienere berømte i verden«.

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

Foto: Fiskeri ved Tchadsøen.

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

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

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

indsprøjte nye impulser for bånd mellem Kina og Afrika.

På sin side gav Geingob udtryk for Namibias interesse i at samarbejde med Kina om infrastruktur, bæredygtig udvikling, menneskelige resurser, teknologi, fattigdomsreduktion, mellemmenneskelige udvekslinger og store samarbejdsprojekter. Han benyttede også lejligheden til at komme med et udtrykkeligt forsvar for Kinas indsats for udvikling i Afrika. *Xinhua* rapporterede, at den namibiske præsident kaldte Kina for Afrikas bedste ven. Det har aldrig koloniseret Afrika og har altid behandlet små og mellemstore afrikanske lande på lige fod, sagde Geingob, og det afrikanske folk modsætter sig grundløse anklager mod Kina.

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

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

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

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

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

Lin fortsatte sin kritik: »Det, de virkelig ønsker, er at bevare Afrika, som det var, fattig og splittet og altid kontrolleret af andre. Det, der bekymrer dem, er Afrikas realisering af økonomisk uafhængighed, med Kinas støtte. Det, der bekymrer dem, er et stærkt Afrika, som ikke længere kan kommanderes rundt rent politisk.« Lin erklærede skarpt, at »amerikanske venner er bekymrede over Afrikas gældskrise rent

verbalt, men de viser ingen villighed til at udstede lån til at støtte Afrikas udvikling eller til at opmuntre deres investorer til [at investere i] Afrika».

Foto: Den (nu forhenværende) amerikanske udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson giver hånd til formanden for den Afrikanske Unions (AU) kommission Moussa Faki fra Tchad, efter deres møde i AU's hovedkvarter 8. marts, 2018, i Addis Abeba, Etiopien.

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

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

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

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

* Transaqua-projektet, der vil overføre vand fra Congoflodens

bifloder på dens højre side og føre det 2.400 km frem via en kanal til Charifloden, er den foretrukne, gennemførlige mulighed.

LPAC's featurevideo om Transaqua-projektet:

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

Radio France International citerer *EIR's* Claudio Celani

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

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

RFI fortsætter: »Transaqua er ved at rejse sig af asken. Det italienske firma Bonifica, der oprindeligt udarbejdede projektet, er nu associeret med det kinesiske selskab, PowerChina. En fælles forundersøgelse vil blive finansieret af den kinesiske og italienske regering. PowerChinas cheffingeniør er glad for dette samarbejde: 'Jeg mener, vi står ved begyndelsen til et nyt samarbejde. Vi ser frem til at begynde dette samarbejde.'«

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

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

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

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

selv om projektet stadig er i sin vorden og står over for mange forhindringer.«

AFP citerer eksekutive sekretær for Tchadsø-bækkenets Kommission, Sanusi Abdullahi: »Overførsel af vand i det interne bassin er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed. Vi står over for den mulighed, at Tchadsøen forsvinder, og det ville være en katastrofe for hele det afrikanske kontinent.«

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

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

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

Hvorfor geopolitik fører til krig

– Og en sejr i Abuja, Afrika. Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Nyt Paradigme

Webcast, 1. marts, 2018 (pdf, dansk, og video)

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

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

eller endnu værre, der kigger på forfærdeligt materiale på Internettet, hvor der bruges tortur og sådanne ting, og som virkelig bliver ødelagt. Deres hjerner bliver fuldstændig ødelagt!

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

Glæd dig til en optimistisk og konstruktiv løsning på det forfærdelige fattigdoms- og underudviklingsproblem, som denne

verdensdel er så hårdt ramt af, og, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte har nævnt, den eneste humane og retfærdige løsning på det umenneskelige flygtningeproblem, der nu også har ramt Europa.

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

Videoen fra diplomatseminaret om eftermiddagen:

Video from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Lyd fra diplomatseminaret om eftermiddagen:

Audio from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Audio from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Videoen fra aftenseminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer:

Video from the evening meeting for Schiller Institute members:

Lyd fra aftenseminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer:

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

København, 6. feb., 2018 – Hussein Askary, medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets nye Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renaissance«, var gæstetaler på et seminar for diplomater, der blev holdt i København i går. De andre talere var Ghanas ambassadør til Danmark, H.E., fr. Amerley Ollennu Awva-Ashmoa, og formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Tom Gillesberg.

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

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

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

Trump til at bryde med det gamle paradigme. I skrivende stund udviser finansmarkederne stor nervøsitet, og det er absolut nødvendigt, at vore politikker bliver vedtaget. Dernæst introducerede Gillesberg Hussein Askary ved at fortælle om hans baggrund.

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

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

Den Nye Silkevej handler ikke blot om jernbaner, men om transformation gennem videnskabelig opdagelse og kultur i form af udviklingskorridorer, hvor Hussein refererede til sin undersøgelse af, hvordan kinesernes opfindelse af papir havde gjort det muligt for den muslimske, videnskabelige renæssance at blomstre.

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

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

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

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

De to seminarer var resultat af en stor kampagne, der har udbredt invitationen om specialrapporten, Kinas Bælte & Vej

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

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

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

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

rapportens forfattere, Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Afrika er en naturlig partner i Kinas Maritime Silkevej

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

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

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

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

(He Wenpings tale på Schiller Instituttets konference kan høres / læses (engelsk) her: <http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/media/president-xis-perspective-year-2050-perspective-african-development/>)

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

**»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika« LaRouche PAC Internationale
Webcast 19. jan., 2018, med Hussein Askary og Jason Ross,**

forfatterne af Schiller Instituttets nye rapport

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

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

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

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

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

Det bliver emnet for aftenens udsendelse; men før vi kommer til det, vil jeg gerne lægge ud med at sige, at LaRouche Political Action Committee har indledt en national kampagne for at sætte betingelserne for valgene 2018. Som I ser her, er titlen for vores kampagne »Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«, og det er titlen på en erklæring, der nu cirkuleres i hele landet. Erklæringens indhold fremlægger de politiske prioriteter, der vil bestemme udfaldet af valgene

her i USA i år, med hensyn til dette lands overlevelse. Vi er i det indledende stadie for at indsamle underskrifter på denne erklæring, og vi opfordrer seerne, især her i USA, til at underskrive denne kampagne. URL ses her på skærmen, og I kan også få organisationer i valgkredsene, medlemmer af delstatskongresserne, siddende medlemmer af USA's Kongres og i særdeleshed kandidater til offentligt (føderalt) embede, til at underskrive denne kampagne.

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

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

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

mellem den landbaserede Silkevej og udviklingen af en Maritim Silkevej.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

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

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Thank you, Jason and Matt. I'm very happy to be on this show. The writing of this report, actually, which took us several months last year, together with you, Jason, and a great team of collaborators in the Schiller Institute, it was a bit of a paradox, because we were writing this report from the standpoint of the future, and therefore the tone is optimism in the report. But at the same time, when you look at the news from Southwest Asia, which people wrongly call the "Middle East," and Africa, the news that these regions are, you know, hell-holes and people are fleeing from there by tens of thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-called "reality," which is artificially created by geopolitics, you will never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to solve the problem. And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it's the future that determines the present. It's our vision of the future which gives us the inspiration and the means of thinking to change our behavior today. And this is something which we hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns we are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership, whether it's in the United States or Europe, or Southwest

Asia,

or Africa – anywhere.

At the same time, we are not naïve, we are not in the ivory tower, sitting and drawing nice baths, but this is a very scientific study, based on LaRouche's idea of physical economy,

but also they are philosophical and humanist principles throughout this whole report and the project we are designing, which goes both humanist Christian tradition and also the Confucian humanist Chinese tradition. We have provided for the

readers of this report, a complete picture of what are the tools

needed, whether physically, or intellectually, scientifically and

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

report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

and other nations, and many more nations are joining.

Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches' development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building the new Suez Canal to adapt to the Maritime Silk Road, and the other nations, like Ethiopia, Kenya, and others are already in collaboration and new railway systems have been built. So already on the ground, that's taking place. But what is needed is a larger vision which we provide. Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a looting ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II, the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States also, with the “special relationship” with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have, like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it. But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that's what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe

and the United States toward Africa has always been that “Africa is a problem,” while the Chinese see Africa as an “opportunity.”

Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs. Now,

the slide we have, number 2, here, is the “Foreign Direct Investments in Africa,” where we see the United States is the blue line on the top, and China is the red line, which is increasing steadily. The United States, something funny happened

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

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

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

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

But China’s investments continued all the same.

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

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

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

Africa. But then we have the China Exim Bank increasing its

investments, and more interestingly, is that the World Bank, which is the top, and you see where the failure of Western policy

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

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

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

natural resources, and this image, number 4, shows a very clear

picture that it is actually the United States and the Western countries, but with the United States, the investments in Africa

have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments

have been very diversified, in construction, manufacturing, mining, and others, such as agriculture, for example.

We can see also, the next slide, is Britain. Now, China is the largest, and people think, is not the largest investor in Africa, yet. It's the United States and Britain which have been

the biggest investors in Africa. But as we showed the United States is mostly interested in mining, energy, and metals; and here we have Britain, you can see the last 10 years of investments. ["U.K. Foreign Direct Investment Positions in Africa, 2005-2014"] And the last two columns in the breakdown into types of investments: The red one is mining, and the light

blue is in the financial sector, which is also looting Africa's

financial resources.

So that's really the picture. And in the final slide in this group, number 5, we have where the investments of the Import

Export Banks have gone: The United States has 71% of all loans from the Exim Bank, although it has been very, very little, but 70% of it is in the mining sector; while China, the greatest chunk of the Exim Bank investments has been in the transportation sector. And of course, there's mining and energy, communications, water, and other – very, very important sectors for Africa's development.

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

everybody knows is not efficient to have a modern, industrialized economy.

So this has been a real problem in dealing with Africa. And as we have seen, that China has completely different idea about Africa –

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

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

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

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

And of the additional 2.5 billion new people, projected to be born between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa, which means Africa's population will reach about 3 billion people. Now, for Obama and the Malthusians this is a huge problem. But for China, this is a great opportunity! And if we look, in 2015, which is very interesting, a

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

I quote, "Industrialization is an inevitable path to a country's economic success. Within a short span of several decades, China has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system with an enormous productive capacity." And then he continues and says,

"It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world's most promising region in terms of development potential, to bring into play its advantages and achieve great success. The achievement of inclusive and sustainable development within Africa, hinges on industrialization, which holds the key to creating jobs, eradicating poverty, and improving people's living standards." Now, wow! What a contrast! President Xi Jinping said that by using modern technology as scientific development, we have achieved miracles in China and this really applies to Africa, too, as developing nations. And he means it. So the Chinese now have turned the whole idea of "sustainable development" upside down. What people think in Europe and the United States about sustainable development means, pumps for water, the small solar panels – no! China's talking about [industrialization] and it's

also the latest, the state-of-the-art technology available. Because this is also interesting from an economic-scientific standpoint, because what China experienced that instead of going back to square one, going back to the industrialization process where the United States and Europe started, with the steam engine – no, you start not with that, you start with the best technology available today, and that's high-speed railway for example. The same thing applies to Africa.

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

DR. HE WINPING: But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, "you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road." In the Chinese "40 Minutes," Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit in Beijing had taken place. ... China's One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia. Ethiopia has now been named as the "next China" on the African

continent. It's not my invention, these words—many scholars have been published talking about which country in Africa is going to be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now reached an GDP growth rate, last year, as high as 8%...

So very quickly, let's move to Africa. In Africa, we have commitment, that is the FOCAC, the full name is the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. This forum was established in 2000, and every three years there is a FOCAC meeting. The FOCAC meeting in 2015 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. In that meeting,

President Xi Jinping joined the meeting, put forward ten cooperation plans, and pledged the money—as high as \$60 billion—to cover all ten areas: industrialization, agriculture, infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more. The Belt and Road is very good for Africa's job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization

of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there's no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it's very hard to make industry take off. We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was

regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it's Africa's rising time... Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are

going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that's an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru

Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization.

This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this

shows a man holding a paper saying “Comfortable, convenient, very

soft, safe, and very beautiful.” And here, very beautiful at 100

years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

ASKARY: Yes, that's the spirit, that's the spirit of things that are happening in Africa, which is fantastic. But it's also

a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people and

their leadership in what they have achieved in their own country.

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

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

for you, it's good for us.

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

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

me, too. And you see that the New Paradigm, it changes people's souls. And this is very, very important that we are becoming more human than before, with these great achievements. So in any case, what we do in this report is, we took for example, if you look at slide 12, this is a map which the African Union put together in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1982. But nothing has been done. This is for highways. Now, we don't prefer to have trucks travelling 10,000km from north to south; we prefer more high-speed railway, standard gauge railways, and so on. But this is the kind of vision which existed, but it was never implemented. Our vision of connecting the whole African continent, and also with the so-called Middle East, that this could be done now. We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang, went on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese want to do something here economically, when they want to help, they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said,

they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation. It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot African wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built, also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth. So, China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no conditionalities involved. In addition of course, some of the mega-projects which we are demanding be built and encouraging being built in Africa with China's help, for example we have in slide 15 the Transaqua Project, which is an Italian-designed project to both refill Lake Chad, which is drying up and threatening 30 million people's lives with drought. To bring just 5% of the water of the tributaries of the Congo River to Lake Chad through an artificial canal. But at the same time, connect East and West Africa with railway and roads to open these countries, which are Rwanda, Burundi, and Eastern Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad, and so on. These nations need outlets to world markets and also

to import useful machines and so on. So, we have been propagating, as the Schiller Institute, for many years and trying to get the European Union and the United States to support this project; but they rejected it. Now China is proposing to start looking at this project, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Lake Chad Commission to have a feasibility study of this project; which is a huge project, but it will transform large parts of Africa, not because of the water itself, but because of the old infrastructure involved in the central part of Africa. The next slide [slide 15] outlines the impact area of this whole project. It will create massive agro-industrial centers in that part of Africa which is suffering the most. The biggest migration from Africa is from these regions into Europe. But instead of having all those young people drowning in the Mediterranean, trying to flee to Europe looking for a decent life, they can stay in their countries now and build their countries by giving them the tools to do that. Of course, there are also other projects, but what's interesting about the Belt and Road is that it's also inspiring, not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake plans which have been dormant for many years. But now the time has come; for example, the new Suez Canal project. There is also connecting to Europe from Morocco, which is the next slide [slide 16]; building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar,

connecting

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

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

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

another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not

given up on Europe. We want Europe to its and technological potential to contribute to this project and help itself by contributing to Africa's development. We have the Sicily to Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also

to Europe; this is a mega-project, and so on and so forth. We have also the Grand Inga Dam which China is now interested in building on the Congo River, which will produce a huge amount of

hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice

as big as the Chinese Three Gorges Dam, and a Chinese company has

made an offer to the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo; and there's also a counterbid by a Spanish company.

People should read the report; they should look at all the content and try to understand it with a completely new eye.

The

eye of the New Paradigm, which I think is very important. In conclusion, what I wanted to say initially, is that as we have in

the last slide [slide 19] is this region which people call the Middle East; we call it Southwest Asia. It has been a horrific

scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics.

Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted

regime

change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible

war in Yemen which should end immediately. It's the worst humanitarian catastrophe in the world right now, taking place in

Yemen. You look at this region and say "How could this region get out of this Hell?" This is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche said: This year we should kill geopolitics. We should end geopolitics.

The idea that nations have to undermine other nations; that nations are in competition with each other; that you have to weaken your adversaries; you have to undermine them, you have to

kill them, you have to ruin their economy, destroy their infrastructure, so you can become a winner. That ideology is not

really human. This has to end now and be replaced by the "win-win" idea, which is the more human kind of idea. The potential for enormous development exists in this region. It's

the crossroads of the continents. Both the Belt and the Road pass through there. Forty percent of world trade passes through

there. You have natural resources, you have human resources, you

have rivers; you have every element necessary to have a massive

development process in this region, which will be the basis for

establishing peace among the nations of this region and also the

big powers. If the United States joins Russia and China in developing this region, this would be the biggest test for mankind. Of course, Africa is very important, but we have things

happening in Africa. But, we still have a horrible situation

in

Southwest Asia, which can lead into new and maybe bigger wars than before. Therefore, I think what Helga is saying that if we

use the Belt and Road idea, the idea of “win-win”, to crush geopolitics, this would be victory not only for the countries of

this region; this will be a victory for all humankind.

ROSS: Absolutely! It’s a victory for a concept of mankind.

One example that comes to mind is Yemen. Yemen is under constant

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

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

we’re going to make happen.”

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

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

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

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

a
big project which of course, they're not going to touch
because
it would have a major development impact.
What I'd like to actually show is another voice from Africa.
Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of
the
China of Africa, and other African diplomats will say this as
well; that Addis Ababa is sort of the unofficial capital of
Africa. I don't know if everyone in Africa agrees with that.
But I'd like to hear from Dr. Alexander Demissie, who also
spoke
at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear
from
him from a direct African perspective, what the impact of
Chinese
investment has been and what the future can be in Africa.

DR. ALEXANDER DEMISSIE: So today, what I'm trying to
discuss with you, or to present to you, is what is actually
this

Belt and Road Initiative and how is that connected to Africa?
What kind of long-term impacts when we talk about the Belt and
Road Initiative and Africa?

So, this is a map [Fig. 1] I always present when I do
presentations, and I ask people, "What do you see here?" It's
a
very simple question. But what do you see here? Yes, you
should
see something. So, it's a rhetorical question; I'm not
expecting

you to answer me. But it takes usually several minutes until
people realize what they see here. You see the absence of the
American continent; that's what you see here. The absence of
the

American continent. By saying this, you see that the Belt and
Road Initiative, the Chinese version of the Belt and Road
Initiative, is absolutely Eurasian-oriented; meaning that

starting in China, it is primarily Eurasian-oriented. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative – probably even your idea back in the '70s – is the Land-Bridge that we have been discussing yesterday and today. Within this picture or map, you will see also Africa. Africa is prominent, Africa is not entirely in the center, but on the left side; and it should be part of the Belt and Road idea. It's primarily an infrastructural undertaking, so the Belt and Road Initiative we don't have yet political institutionalization. We have infrastructural ideas, we have corridors; but we don't have yet political institutions. If we talk about the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Silk Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits perfectly into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going back here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the Africa continent. We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works. This

is a huge – at least from the African perspective – this is a huge plus for many African countries. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative, which is actually coming only in 2013; we see that it is helping what has been taking place on the continent between China and African countries since the year 2000. We see this that China has clearly declared that they would like to see Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways, regional aviation networks, or industrialization. Also we see that China has been given a lot of clarity to the African Union's infrastructure development for Africa. This program has approximately 51 different programs, and this is translated into 400 different physical projects. I speak about ports, and streets, and telecommunication lines, whatever you require for a nation to function, or for a continent to function. What we see in Africa now is that since at least two years, there is a growing corridorization in the China-Africa relationship. As corridorization, I mean that not single countries are any more important, but entire regions are becoming more important for China. This is a huge departure from a single, bilateral country-based approach towards corridor development. If you look at Africa corridors, the map on the right [Fig. 2], we see right now as we speak today, there are around 33 different corridors that have either been developed, or are under development, or are thought out and need to be developed. Corridors do nothing else than combine two different areas, and by doing so also creating a development initiative, a

development paradigm.

Let's go to East Africa. So now, this is Africa; I'm aware that the plans for these things have been in the drawer for a long time. We know also that a lot of American research institutes played a very good role in creating those plans in the '50s and '60s, especially in Ethiopia. The Grand Renaissance Dam that is being built in Ethiopia, goes back to American scientists that have been creating those ideas in the '60s. It's being built already now. So, a lot of ideas in East Africa have been already on the table for decades, but no one was able or willing to pay for it. But now a lot of money is coming out of China, so these infrastructure – and how this can change the life of the people is easily described. The transportation of cargo from the Djibouti port to Addis Ababa used to take three days. Now, with the train, it's already 10 hours. So now we can imagine what kind of economic activity will happen to this one corridor development, or one infrastructure within this community. [end video]

ROSS: I just wanted to read another short excerpt from Alexander Demissie. Towards the end of his presentation, he said, "The problem as I see it, is that the traditional partners are still in the old paradigm of thinking. They still think with traditional assumptions. Africa is seen as an aid-dependent continent; not a continent full of opportunities. It is still seen with the wrong mindset. This is one of the biggest problems, and it has to change."

So, I think our report does a very thorough job of addressing the whole gamut of issues here. What the historical errors have been, or not errors, but cruelties or injustices that have occurred towards Africa, towards Southwest Asia with the use of geopolitics, with the use of looting rather than development.

As well as what some of the ideas are today that hold back the potential for development. The ways that environmentalism is used; the ways that there shouldn't be any net growth of the human species are used. This is the basis, for example, for the World Bank refusing any loans to coal or to large hydro plants.

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

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

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

How

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

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

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

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

with these two large rail projects in Africa in particular in Kenya and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railroad.

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

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

that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road; but I think a different United States should be involved. I'm very sure that if President Franklin Roosevelt, President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King must be very happy now for what

is now already starting to happen in Africa. They might feel sorry for the lost time, but I'm sure they are happy. Americans

should look back at that best of American tradition and work with

ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche PAC and LaRouche's associates, because the United States will not become great again

with the team that President Trump has. America will be great again with the ideas that the LaRouche PAC, the ideas of Franklin

Roosevelt, the Hamiltonian idea of a national credit system, rather than depending on Wall Street. These things will make America great again, but it also will help the United States to

have a completely different policy in the world; which will make

the people around the world see the United States with completely

different eyes. Right now, the United States is not so liked around the world; not because of Trump, but because of

previous

administrations' war policies, their hypocrisy. As you showed in

Obama's case, their policies would lead to genocide. So, the United States is not really a popular country around the world,

but this can shift. In order for that shift to happen, there should be a shift inside the United States in the mind and the soul of the American people. I'm sure the kind of work you are

doing in LaRouche PAC would help greatly.

OGDEN: And that's exactly what we are doing with this campaign to win the future statement. As I said in the beginning

of the show, we're initiating a national mobilization to bring together all of the constituent layers – regardless of party, political orientation – around a vision of economic development

for the United States and for the world. If you just imagine the

kind of way that the world could be transformed in the next 15 or

20 years with what China has begun doing in Africa; something that people thought was impossible. They just disregarded Africa

and said well, this is just where you're going to have impoverishment and backwardness. Now, this could seriously become a hub of development for the planet. But take that and extend it across the Bering Strait into the Americas; have a rail

link between Eurasia and North America. Then imagine an entire

development corridor down through the central part of North America, through the heartland, the farm country in the Midwest;

down through Mexico, across the Darien Gap into Central and

South

America. Then also, extend the Maritime Silk Road to the Caribbean. That vision of what could happen in the Western Hemisphere is the extension of the sort of optimism that you now

see China bringing to Africa.

So, as I said, I think it's the great moral test. Emmanuel Macron was absolutely right; he said it's a moral challenge what

the nations of the world do to collaborate to bring development

to the African continent. I think we can be very happy that it's

because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement,

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

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

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

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

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

should be considering when we talk about what is US foreign

policy, and those disgraceful graphics about the plummeting of US investment into Africa over the course of the last eight years during the Obama administration. That needs to be reversed; and it needs to be reversed by bringing the United States and China into a "win-win" collaboration for the development of these areas.

We are going to proceed with this campaign to win the future. And we're asking you to endorse this, to join our mobilization, and to make sure that this becomes the policy parameter for the 2018 election. None of the melodrama, not the soap operas, not all of the secondary and tertiary issues. These are the questions which will determine the future of the United States and the survival of our country and what our role is in respect to this New Paradigm that we've just been discussing on the show today.

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

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

ASKARY: I think it's a great opportunity for people now to get this report, take to themselves the scientific, even philosophical and other ideas that are in the report which are necessary. As you said, it's for everyone; it's not only for

Africans. I think the main target of the report should be Europeans and Americans, because we need these kinds of ideas more than at any time before. We have problems here in Europe with the infrastructure, with unemployment. You have massive problems in the United States. You need to have these ideas for your own sake, too; but there is enormous potential that exists in Europe and the United States that could be revived. But that has to be done in the right way; and the right way was outlined by Mr. LaRouche, but we put it in very clear terms in this report. I hope people will get the report and learn something and push the policymakers in the United States to also do the same.

OGDEN: Wonderful. Thank you very much, Hussein, for joining us. And thank you to Jason for joining me here. I think we have a lot more to come. So, a very exciting report here today. Help us circulate this video; send it out to everybody that you know; share it on social media. Let's get these ideas to permeate the United States. Thank you very much and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

**Invitation til seminar med
Hussein Askary,**

medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets nye Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

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

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

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

Dato: mandag, 5. februar, 2018

Tid. Kl. 19:00

Sted: Valby Kulturhus, lokale 3, 3. sal

Valgårdsvej 4-8

2500 Valby

(ved Valby Station)

Fri entré.

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

✘ International gæstetaler: Hussein Askary, medforfatter af rapporten; koordinator for Vestasien for Schiller

Instituttet og *EIR*'s redaktør for arabiske anliggender.

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

Information:

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

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

Om seminaret:

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

Rapporten forklarer projekter, der er foreslået, og dem, der

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

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

Her følger et uddrag af introduktionen:

»Gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BVI) tilbyder Kina resten af verden sin knowhow, erfaring og teknologi, støttet af et finansielt arsenal på \$3 bio. Dette er en stor mulighed for Vestasien og Afrika til at virkeliggøre drømmene fra æraen efter Anden Verdenskrig, drømme, der desværre er blevet saboteret i årtier. Det dramatiske infrastrukturunderskud både nationalt og interregionalt i Vestasien og Afrika kan, ironisk nok, i dette nye lys anses for en stor mulighed. Selvom mange andre industrinationer i Europa, Asien og de amerikanske lande har teknologiske og arbejdskraftkapaciteter ligesom dem i Kina, så mangler de visionen og den politiske vilje til at anvende disse kapaciteter, og til at finansiere deres anvendelse. Eftersom Vestasien og Afrika i kombination er et så strategisk vigtigt område for både Øst og Vest, er det således et perfekt sted til at bringe kapaciteterne i verdens nationer ind i et konkret projekt for fredeligt samarbejde og udvikling.«

Schiller Instituttet og *Executive Intelligence Review*, samt dets stiftere og internationale ledere, Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har ført kampagne for, at Europa og USA aktivt skal tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet, siden dets begyndelse i 2013. Schiller Instituttet har leveret de fundamentale, konceptuelle principper, som blev udviklet efter Berlinmurens fald og Sovjetunionens kollaps, der gav verden en

gylden mulighed for fred gennem udvikling. På trods af afvisning fra den vestlige politiske og finansielle elites side, så fortsatte vi med at føre en international kampagne for dets vedtagelse.

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

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

I denne sammenhæng vil seminaret også udforske den internationale, strategiske betydning af den franske præsident Macrons udtalelse, den 8. januar, om, at Frankrig fuldt og helt vil gå sammen med Kina for at bygge den Nye Silkevej, samt handle for at få hele Europa med om bord. Dette sender nu chokbølger igennem hele verden, idet det repræsenterer en politisk vending. Macron sagde bl.a. i sin tale:

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

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

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

Schiller Instituttet understreger, at tilslutningen til den Nye Silkevej må gå hånd i hånd med en vedtagelse af Lyndon LaRouches Fire Økonomiske Love, for at undgå et nyt finanskrak, værre end i 2008, gennem en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og en forøgelse af den nationale produktivitet gennem udstedelse af statslige kreditter til moderne infrastruktur og videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt.

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

Rapporten kan købes før eller på seminaret.

En dansk introduktion til rapporten vil ligeledes være tilgængelig.

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

Se den korte version nedenfor.

**Information til bestilling: The Schiller Institute's Special Report
Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia (Middle East) and**

Africa:

A Vision of an Economic Renaissance

Af Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

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

Pris:

Afhentning: 375 DKK; almindelig post: 400 DKK; quick mail: 420 DKK. Elektronisk pdf: 200 DKK

Telefon 53 57 00 51; 35 43 00 33, si@schillerinstitut.dk

Betaling til Schiller Instituttet i Danmark:

Homebanking: 551-5648408

Giro: 564-8408

Eller købes kontant på, før eller efter seminaret.

Indholdsfortegnelse, kort version:

Preface

Introduction

Chapter 2: The Silk Road Reaches Africa

Chapter 3: The Economic Science behind the World Land Bridge

Chapter 4: Financing Regional and National Infrastructure

Chapter 5: Demography and Development

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

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

Chapter 7: Africa – Transport Network Integration

A. The Nile Basin and East Africa

B. Southern Africa

C. West and Central Africa

Chapter 8: Africa – Water Resources Development

Chapter 9: To Power Africa, Go Nuclear!

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

Chapter 11: Africa in Space

Chapter 12: Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter 13: Selection of Proposed Mega Projects in Africa

Homepages:

Dansk: www.schillerinstitut.dk

English: www.newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com

www.schillerinstitute.org

www.larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

Andre sprog: [Click here](#)

Schiller Instituttet i Danmark:

Sankt Knuds Vej 11. kld., t.v., 1903 Frederiksberg C.

www.schillerinstitut.dk

si@schillerinstitut.dk

Trump versus Durbin: Hvem er den virkelige hykler, der nærer institutionel racisme? Hvorfor sker det netop nu?

LaRouche PAC offentliggjorde følgende erklæring den 12. januar:

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 12. jan., 2018 – Om få dage, eller højst om få uger, vil det amerikanske folk have bevis fra Husets Efterretningskomite og andre på, at de har været vidne til et kup siden sommeren 2016 imod kandidat og dernæst præsident Donald Trump, som er blevet udført af Clinton-kampagnen, korrupte embedsfolk i Justitsministeriet og i FBI og Obamas efterretningschefer, der har ageret på vegne af britisk efterretning. Det er årsagen til, at vi nu har det desperate kapløb for på falsk grundlag at fremstille præsidenten som en irrationel galning og inkarneret racist. Dette er en nødplan, med »Russiagate«, der nu truer med at føre til anklageskrifter, ikke mod Trump, men derimod mod de medsammensvorne, der søgte at vende valget og ødelægge hans præsidentskab.

Se nøje på den aktuelle furor. Præsidenten indrømmer, at han har brugt barske ord, men ikke dem, der nævnes af demokraterne. Han har fokuseret på narkoen og de dermed relaterede kriminelle bander og terrorister, der strømmer ind over USA's grænser, et produkt af Barack Obamas politikker for manglende fasthed i lovens håndhævelse og for legalisering af narkotiske midler. Lyndon LaRouche har brugt en hel del tid på at skrive om både immigration og narkotika. Han påpegede for år tilbage, og der absolut ikke findes nogen løsninger på immigration i fraværet af fuldskala, økonomisk udvikling, både internt i USA og i udviklingslandene. Der er ingen løsning på hærgende narkotikamisbrug uden økonomisk udvikling og en krig mod narko, der inkluderer udslettelse af de banker, der finansierer narkohandelen og Hollywoods promovring af en dekadent narkokultur.

Dick Durbin, manden, der nu anfører angrebet på Trump for at være racist, er en total tilhænger af NAFTA og anden frihandelspolitik, skabt af Wall Street, og af andre økonomiske planer i Malthus-traditionen. Disse planer har drevet amerikanske jobs inden for industriel vareproduktion ind i Mexico og andre steder, pga. billig arbejdskraft. Disse

planer og demokraternes politik for legalisering af narkotiske midler har forvandlet Mexico, El Salvador og andre latinamerikanske lande til kriminelle helveder, hvor narkobander kontrollerer hele byer, og hvor ingen kan føle sig trygge for vold. En enorm andel af deres uddannede og specialiserede personer, der er nødvendige for en økonomisk genrejsning, er flygtet. At beskrive de faktiske, nuværende betingelser i disse lande i grafisk sprog, er mildt.

Den nuværende helvedessituation er resultatet af overlagte, amerikanske politikker for befolkningskontrol i udviklingslande, og som i 1970'erne blev formaliseret gennem forslagene fra Henry Kissinger i National Security Study Memorandum 200, og gennem den af Zbigniew Brzezinski støttede Paddock Plan. Disse planer for systemisk folkemord blev gennemført og var i sandhed tværpolitiske. De byggede begge på det morderiske argument, at økonomisk udvikling øger befolkningstilvæksten og herved skaber en hindring for den udviklede sektors piraters postindustrielle, systemiske udnyttelse af naturlige resurser.

Den falske debat om åbne-versus-lukkede grænser blev formaliseret i 1980'erne med begge de kontrollerede »sider« i denne debat, der var tilhængere af passionerede synspunkter med meget lidt faktisk grundlag. Lyndon LaRouche intervenserede gentagne gange og forklarede løsningen og brugte især immigration fra Mexico som politisk eksempel. Se f.eks. artiklerne »Growth Approach Is Key to Immigration Law«; »LaRouche: Use PHLINO Project To Solve Immigration Crisis«.

Løsningen er kapitalintensive infrastrukturprojekter på begge sider af grænsen. Løsningen er fysisk-økonomisk udvikling snarere end planer, der udplyndrer alle involverede, til Wall Streets fordel.

LaRouche PAC har ført kampagne for Haitis økonomiske udvikling med en understregning af storstilet infrastruktur. Den

tavshed, der som respons kom fra demokraterne, fortalte os alt, vi behøvede at vide om hyklerne, der pompøst belærer om racespørgsmål. I stedet for at få udvikling, blev Haiti plyndret af Obama og Hillary Clinton, holdt nede i middelalderlig tilstand og afhængig af hjælpepakker med mad og medicin fra lejlighedsvist bekymrede liberale.

Til vores store fryd har Kina nu iværksat en plan for fuld økonomisk udvikling af Afrika og Vestasien. Frankrig har netop meddelt, at det ønsker at gå sammen med Kina om dette storslåede projekt. Alle nationaløkonomier, der deltager i denne indsats, vil nyde stor profit, ikke kun i fysisk-økonomiske termer, men med hensyn til den kreative gnist og optimisme, der skabes i det afrikanske kontinents i overvejende grad ungdommelige befolkninger. I stedet for at fungere under de begrænsninger, der gennemtvinges af IMF og kolonistyrer, vil Afrika blomstre med højhastigheds-jernbaneprojekter, nye og skønne byer og dæmninger og vandstyringsprojekter i stor skala. Folk vil ønske at blive dér, fordi fremtiden bliver bygget dér.

Er tiden ikke inde til, at Washingtons ophidsede demokrater afslutter deres hykleriske, falske og kriminelle poseren på racespørgsmålet? De fleste sansende menneskelige væsener forstår, hvad det er, og hvorfor, det finder sted nu. Er tiden ikke inde til, at de mennesker, der rent faktisk bekymrer sig om disse spørgsmål, fuldt og helt vedtager LaRouches **»Fire Love for Økonomisk Udvikling?«** og kæmper med næb og klør for at få USA ind i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ som en fuld deltager?

Foto: Dick Durbin (venstre) (Richard Joseph Durbin, demokratisk senator for staten Illinois siden 1997; siden 2005 assisterende demokratisk leder, den næsthøjeste position i det demokratiske partilederskab); præsident Donald Trump.

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

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

Kære borgere i verden,

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

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

paradigme.

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

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

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

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

Samarbejdet mellem alle nationer i den Nye Silkevej er ligeledes den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan forhindre, at finanssystemet krakker i 2018; hvilket, hvis det skete, ville blive meget værre end i 2008. Dette ville kræve, at vi gør en ende på kasinoøkonomien i Vesten, vedtager en Glass/Steagall-

bankopdeling, etablerer et kreditsystem og dernæst samarbejder med banker som AIIB, den Nye Silkevejsfond og andre banker, for at genopbygge realøkonomien.

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

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

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

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

Godt Nytår.