

Briternes løgnagtige manipulation afsløret. Vil Trump rive USA ud af briternes klør igen? Politisk Orientering 19. april, 2018

»Vi lever i en fantastisk tid, hvor der sker tektoniske forandringer i verden. Og én ting er, denne fantastiske udvikling, vi har set, hvor vi har, en 'stormagt' er en underdrivelse; vi har et Kina, som er på vej til at blive den største, økonomiske faktor i verden, som har en femtedel af jordens befolkning, som bevæger sig i ekspresfart i en retning, hvor de vil udvikle sig, hvor de vil være og på alle områder vil sørge for at komme ikke bare resten af verden i kap, det er de i gang med; men de vil også sørge for at komme videre og blive den ledende, intellektuelle, videnskabelige magt i verden, koblet til, at de allerede er blevet den ledende produktionskapacitet i verden. Og det fantastiske er selvfølgelig, at Kina i den proces har taget Schiller Instituttets program til sig; at det, som vi som organisation har kæmpet for, allerede inden Schiller Instituttets grundlæggelse i 1982 i form af LaRouche-bevægelsen, men også som Schiller Instituttet fra 1982, nemlig, en ny, retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden, hvor alle nationer, alle folkeslag, alle mennesker får ret til udvikling og får mulighed for udvikling. Jamen, det er nøjagtig det program, som Xi Jinping satte i gang i form af Bælte & Vej Initiativet fra Kinas side; det er, hvad det drejer sig om, det er så at sige ikke, som man render rundt og snakker om i de vestlige forskellige seminarer og kredse, at det her er geopolitik fra Kinas side; at de bare vil forsøge at dominere og overtage USA's rolle.

Nej, det Kina har gang i, det er eksplicit det, som vi hele tiden har ment, vores del af verden skulle have gang i; det er at erstatte den gamle geopolitik med en ny form for politik, hvor det ikke går ud på at få indflydelse for sig selv, på bekostning af de andre; men hvor det drejer sig om at samarbejde nationerne imellem, til alles fælles fordel ... «

Mellem del I og II mangler der omkring 1 minuts optagelse.

Xi Jinpings hovedtale for Boao Forum: Vi må søge medinddragelse og harmoni

10. april, 2018 – Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping holdt sin hovedtale for Boao Forum for Asien her til eftermiddag, hvori han advarede imod »arrogance«, men tilbød en olivengren mht. spørgsmålet om importtold.

Xi opfordrede andre lande til at afholde sig fra at »søge dominans« og til at »afvise magtpolitik«.

Alt imens han ikke nævnte uoverensstemmelsen med USA over importtold, sagde han, at de, der ignorerer »tidens tendenser« mod åbenhed, ville blive »ladt tilbage og henvist til historiens skraldespand«.

Han understregede: »Den Kolde Krig og nulsums-mentaliteten ser malplaceret ud i dagens verden. Arrogance, eller en fokusering kun på egne interesser, kommer ingen vegne. Kun fredelig udvikling og samarbejde kan virkelig bringe win-win-resultater, eller 'alle vinder'-resultater«. Han sagde: »Vi har brug for en koordinering af politikker. Nationer bør ikke forsøge at underbyde hinanden, men bør forblive forpligtet til gensidige fordele og til at støtte det multilaterale handelssystem. Vi har brug for at søge medinddragelse og harmoni«.

Alt imens han gentog sit principielle standpunkt og sin bekymring over lande, der træffer »ensidige forholdsregler« uden at tage hensyn til de passende internationale institutioner, så tilbød han også en olivengren mht. spørgsmålet om skænderiet mellem USA og Kina over handel. Han gentog de forpligtelser, som premierminister Li Keqiang indgik på Folkets Nationalkongres om, at Kina ville åbne mere op, ikke ville kræve teknologioverførsel fra firmaer, der ønskede at investere i Kina, ville fremme procedurerne for udenlandske firmaer, der investerede i Kina, og ville styrke beskyttelse af intellektuelle ejendomsrettigheder (IPR). Han sagde også, at Kina ville overveje at reducere importtold på biler og slække på restriktionerne for udenlandsk ejerskab i automobilsektoren »så snart som muligt«, en direkte respons på Trumps tweet mandag, hvor han klagede over importtolden på biler. Præsident Xi gentog, at Kina var gået ind i en »ny fase for åbenhed« og var forpligtet over for at gøre Kinas finansielle sektor og varefremstillingssektor mere åbne for udenlandske investeringer, og han erklærede dernæst yderligere, at Kina i år ville »sænke betydeligt« importtolden på biler.

Kina ville aldrig søge at »true nogen andre« eller afsætte det internationale system, sagde han. Xi sagde, at han for fem år siden lancerede Bælte & Vej Initiativet, hvor over »80 lande har underskrevet aftaler med Kina; »det er måske nok Kinas

idé, men dets ideer vil være til gavn for hele verden. Kina har ingen geopolitiske beregninger, søger ingen ekskluderende blokke og påtvinger ingen andre forretningsaftaler«, sagde han.

Foto: Kinas præsident Xi Jinping holder hovedtalen på Boao Forum Asien, 10. april, 2018.

»Hvordan man udmanøvrerer gale Theresa Mays march mod Tredje Verdenskrig« Helga Zepp-LaRouche i internationalt webcast; 29. marts, 2018

Xi Jinping har, i alle sine skrifter, i alle sine taler, understreget, at dette »fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid« er baseret på total respekt for det andets lands suverænitet, total respekt for den andens samfundssystem, og der kommer ingen bestræbelse på at påtvinge noget andet land den kinesiske model. Det er ganske enkelt, at Kina har tilbudt især udviklingslandene at hjælpe dem til at overvinde deres underudvikling. Det er et win-win-samarbejde, hvilket er grunden til, at 140 lande i mellemtiden samarbejder med dette, for det er naturligvis i Kinas interesse – for det er en stor befolkning, et stort land, en meget rig kultur, 5.000 års meget rig kulturtradition, så det er et af verdens store

lande, og måske endda det vigtigste, i betragtning af dets befolknings størrelse.

Men de påtvinger ikke nogen det, de anser for at være »kinesiske karaktertræk« – helt forskelligt fra de neokonservative og de neoliberale, der havde regimeskifte, 'farvede revolutioner', eksport af 'demokrati' og det, de kalder »menneskerettigheder«. Folk bør virkelig ikke være fordomsfulde, men bør se på det med friske øjne, selv læse Xi Jinpings taler. ...

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Videnskaben om at gøre en ende på fattigdom og geopolitik

Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 25. marts, 2018 – I det aktuelle, globale miljø, med undertiden hektiske diskussioner om geopolitiske forholdsregler og modforholdsregler, om handelssanktioner og gengældelse, om udskiftninger af personer og personel i ledende regeringer i verden – side om side med det klare potentiale for dramatiske ændringer, som præsident Trumps nylige, improviserede opringning til præsident Putin var et bevis på – er det nyttigt at træde et skridt tilbage og

vende tilbage til nogle grundlæggende spørgsmål, som begynder med et halvt århundredes fundamentale opdagelser af Lyndon LaRouche, især inden for videnskaben om fysisk økonomi.

Denne eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan gøre en ende på det nuværende, geopolitiske mareridt, som er Det britiske Imperiums system, og etablere det politiske fundament for en varig fred, skrev Lyndon LaRouche tilbage i marts 1984 («LaRouche-doktrinen: Udkast til aftalememorandum mellem USA og U.S.S.R.»), er ved at sikre: »a) Alle nationalstaters ubetingede suverænitet, og b) Samarbejde mellem suveræne nationalstater med henblik på promovning af ubegrænsede muligheder for at blive delagtig i fordelene ved teknologisk fremskridt, til gensidig fordel for hver enkelt nationalstat, og alle nationalstater.«

Et afgørende spejlbillede af et sådant fremskridt er udryddelse af fattigdom og inkludering af voksende befolkningslag i teknologisk progressive former for produktion. Her har Kina i løbet af de seneste 35 år været ledende i verden og har reduceret sin fattige befolkning fra 875 million i 1981 til i dag 30 million. Tilbage i 1981 husede Kina 46 % af verdens fattige inden for landets grænser; i dag er denne procentsats mangefold reduceret, til 5 %.

Denne udvikling accelererede med begyndelse i 2008, da politikken med at bygge et netværk af højhastigheds-jernbanekorridorer blev sat i gang i Kina og bragte industrialisering og teknologisk fremskridt til alle hjørner af landet. Et resultat har været, at fattigdom i Kina blev reduceret med ikke mindre end 85 % mellem 2008 og 2017 – under et årti.

Med præsident Xi Jinpings lancering i 2013 af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, er denne samme drivkraft for udvikling begyndt at stråle ud over hele planeten – spredningen af den Nye Silkevejsånd, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte refererer til.

Lad os overveje Kinas præstationer i lyset af de indledende bemærkninger i Lyndon LaRouches artikel, »Om LaRouches opdagelse«, fra 21. november, 1993 (genudgivet i *EIR*, 11. aug., 2017):

»Det afgørende indhold af mit originale bidrag til Leibniz' videnskab om fysisk økonomi, er skabelsen af en metode til at behandle det kausale forhold mellem, på den ene side, enkeltpersoners bidrag til aksiomatisk revolutionerende fremskridt inden for videnskabelige og analoge former for viden og, på den anden side, de heraf følgende forøgelse af den potentielle befolkningstæthed i de tilsvarende samfund.«

En lignende fremgangsmåde – om end uden den dybtgående, videnskabelige og filosofiske stringens, LaRouche har skabt – er i realiteten grundlaget for Kinas præstationer. Som præsident Xi Jinping præsenterede sine marchordrer for økonomien i en tale 9. juni, 2009:

»Udløs i størst mulig grad videnskabens og teknologiens enorme potentiale som den primære kraft for produktion ... og udvikling, støttet af videnskab og teknologi, og som er rettet mod fremtiden, og fremskynd tempoet for opbygning af et innovativt land.«

Man kunne således udmærket karakterisere Kinas fremgangsmåde i dag som anvendelsen af det Amerikanske Økonomiske System med kinesiske karaktertræk, en fremgangsmåde, der har ført til en succes uden sidestykke i udviklingen af Kinas relative befolkningstæthed, og på det seneste, med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, hele verdens.

Tiden er inde til, at USA atter vedtager denne politik som sin egen og herved omsider gør en ende på fattigdom over hele planeten, og samtidig driver en pæl i hjertet på britisk geopolitik.

Foto: Kinesiske børn hilser præsident Trump med flag under hans besøg i Kina, november, 2017.

Kina fornyer tilbud til Europa om samarbejde om Bælte & Vej, 'et globalt offentligt gode'

17. marts, 2018 – I en artikel, der torsdag blev udgivet på websiden Euractiv, skrev den kinesiske ambassadør til den Europæiske Union, Zhang Ming, at »Regeringer i 11 EU-medlemsstater har underskrevet dokumenter om samarbejde med Bælte & Vej Initiativet sammen med den kinesiske regering«, og at »EU's udenrigshandel vil stige med 6 % pga. Initiativet, iflg. den økonomiske tænketank Bruegel, der har hjemsted i Bruxelles. Ekspresgodstogene mellem Kina og Europa har travlt med at krydse det eurasiske kontinent. I 2017 var der totalt set 3.673 ture, en stigning på 116 % (!) i forhold til 2016, og som overstiger det samlede antal ture i de forgangne seks år. Togforbindelserne når 36 europæiske byer i 13 lande og gør europæiske varers adgang til det kinesiske marked meget lettere«.

»Desuden er et stort antal projekter godt i gang, såsom infrastruktur, logistik, havne, e-handel og finans. For eksempel købte et kinesiske foretagende i Serbien et stålvalseværk, der havde vanskeligheder, og vendte det på under et år. I Grækenland genvandt havnen i Piræus sin position som en af de største havne i Europa. I Det forenede Kongerige er Kina gået i partnerskab med Frankrig om at bygge et kernekraftværk, et stjerneeksempel på samarbejde mellem tre parter under Initiativet«, skrev ambassadøren.

Men iflg. Zhang vil Bælte & Vej Initiativets potentiale

imidlertid først nå sin fuldstændige udfoldelse, når alle spillere indser dets betydning og tager del i det på en upartisk måde. Til dette formål gentog han tre basale faktorer:

- Dette er ikke en ensidig strategi, eller Kinas »Marshallplan«, som nogle har kaldt det, men det »har til hensigt at fremme økonomisk samarbejde gennem infrastruktur-konnektivitet og frembringe fælles udvikling ved at bruge alle deltagernes sammenlignelige styrker til maksimal fordel. Som et globalt, offentligt gode, følger Initiativet den gyldne regel om udstrakt rådslagning, fælles bidrag og fælles fordele«.
- Dette er ikke en ensrettet vej, som kun giver Kina mulighed for at eksportere dets teknologier og manpower. Det er snarere baseret på udstrakt rådslagning og kommunikation. »Alle projekter under Bælte & Vej må gennemgå velinformede forundersøgelser, som udføres af de interesserede parter, og må følge markedsprincipper og internationale regler. Alle projekter må være resultatorienteret, af høj standard og bæredygtige. Vores mål er ikke blot at styrke infrastrukturens fysiske konnektivitet, men også at forbedre den institutionelle konnektivitet mht. regler og standarder.«
- Bælte & Vej Initiativet »er så stort et foretagende, at det må involvere mange deltagere, inkl. dem fra Europa. Alt imens hver enkelt deltager kommer fra forskellige baggrunde og har forskellige behov, så respekterer vi denne diversitet og anser fleksibilitet i vores samarbejde for vigtigt, i stedet for at insistere på ensartethed«, sagde Zhang.

Selv om det blev formuleret høfligt, så er budskabet til EU og dets besættelse af ensartethed klart. »Vi er fortsat forpligtet over for at gå i partnerskab med vore europæiske venner i en ånd af åbenhed. Lad os rådslå med hinanden,

bidrage og dele sammen for at gøre Bælte & Vej Initiativet til en succes«, konkluderede han.

Foto: Ambassadør Zhang Ming, chef for den kinesiske mission til EU.

Den Nye Silkevej inspirerer de amerikanere, der har held til at finde ud af noget om det

22. feb., 2018 – Aktivisten Andrew Dobbs fra Austin, Texas, har bidraget med en inspirerende, entusiastisk og grundigt researchet og velinformeret undersøgelse af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ til online publikationen *War is Boring* i dag.

»For mindst 60 lande, der spænder over det meste af verden, er initiativet en enorm mulighed for vækst og udvikling af deres økonomier under en ny, global orden – en orden, der ikke har de samme bånd tilknyttet, som det amerikanskledede system, der i dag er ved magten.

Hvis initiativet skrider frem iht. planen – og hvis der er en ting, som Folkerepublikken Kina har vist evner for, så er det gennemførelse af veludviklede planer – vil det få verdenshistoriske konsekvenser for amerikansk magt.

Alle bomber og støvler på jorden, som vi har lanceret i det seneste århundrede, til trods, så er Kina tæt ved at besejre verden uden at affyre et eneste skud, og det ville du intet ane om, hvis du blot følger med i amerikansk presse.

I de kinesiske medier var Bælte & Vej Initiativet på den anden side det mest omtalte emne i nyhederne sidste år. Dette reflekterer planens historiske betydning. Hvis den bliver fuldført, vil den sandsynligvis repræsentere det største projekt i fredstid nogensinde og skønnes at ville koste mellem \$4 billion og \$8 billion.

Projektet ville genoplive oldtidens Silkevej og forbinde Kina, Centralasien, Mellemosten, Afrika og Europa med veje, jernbaner, pipelines, kommunikationsnetværk, elektriske net og anden infrastruktur over land, samt en maritim vej, der ville forbinde havne fra det Sydkinesiske Hav, det Indiske Hav, det Arabiske Hav, den Persiske Golf og Middelhavet.

Alt i alt ville det forbinde det meste af verdens befolkning i et eneste, økonomisk netværk, og det ville integrere lidt under halvdelen af verdens BNP. Når det er færdigt, kunne den blotte proces med at bygge det meget vel betyde, at det ville bringe det meste af verdens økonomiske output sammen.«

Tro det eller ej, men Dobbs har en masse andet at sige, der både er sandt og desværre også næsten ukendt i USA, inklusive hans egen undersøgelse af Bælte & Vej som en videreførelse af de seneste 40 års kinesiske politik. Værd at læse. <https://warisboring.com/50317-2/>

Foto: Vægmaleri fra det centrale Kina. Foto David Axe.

Schiller Instituttets
spørgsmål på konferencen:

Magt og politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika

arrangeret af Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier og Udenrigsministeriet

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

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

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2, 2018 (EIRNS) – Members of the Schiller Institute Denmark went to an event hosted by the Danish Institute for International Studies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on "New Trends in Power and Politics in the Middle East and North Africa" on Jan. 31. The conference speakers included the Danish foreign minister (who didn't take questions) and international and Danish think tank analysts. About 200 people attended the event, and it was live-streamed. The main theme of the conference was that now there is an unstable political vacuum in the area due to the end of the neo-liberal world order. The Schiller Institute intervention was to bring the potential of new paradigm into the discussion. Two of the Schiller Institute members asked questions calling for the USA and Europe to join the New Silk Road, as Lyndon LaRouche has been calling for, and together with China build up Africa and West Asia with a win-win spirit

as opposed to geopolitics, as French president Macron lately called for. Our upcoming seminar on Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa was also mentioned. (A woman from the German Marshall Fund in the U.S. Said that the Chinese investments were a great potential, but we have to see if we can go along with what the political price tag may be, another woman from the Carnegie Institute in Washington said that the U.S. should not join the Silk Road, which was just to benefit Chinese interests, but pick and choose what to participate in.) One question was about why there was not more support in the U.S. for Trump's policy to cooperate with Russia and China, (a man from the Atlantic Council said that the problem is that Russia is on a different page on Syria), and the last question was about our campaign to end geopolitics, and which group of investors attached most conditions to their investments, the Transatlantists or the Chinese. Mehran Kamrava answered, that the Chinese investments in the MENA region were purely economically oriented.

NYHEDSORIENTERING JANUAR 2018:

Macron tilslutter Frankrig den Nye Silkevej

Nu må Danmark på banen af formand Tom Gillesberg:

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina 8.-10. januar, hvor han annoncerede, at Frankrig vil samarbejde tæt med Kina om Xi Jinpings Bælte og Vej-Initiativ, er et glædeligt og dramatisk skifte i international politik. For første gang markerede en vestlig stormagt, tilmed et af de fem

permanente medlemmer af FN's sikkerhedsråd, at man vil forlade det fejlslagne, gamle, vestlige paradigme, hvor man har insisteret på en unipolær verdensorden med USA som verdens politibetjent, der sikrer, at private finansielle interesser med centrum i London og New York kan diktere, hvad der foregår i verdensøkonomien. Hvem, der kan få udvikling og hvem, der skal leve på tredje klasse. Kina har de seneste årtier formået at løfte 700 mio. kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom og ønsker med Bælte & Vej-Initiativet at gøre det samme muligt for resten af verdens nationer. Det anerkendte Macron og erklærede, at Frankrig vil deltage i denne proces, særligt i Afrika, hvor Kina er i gang med at udvirke infrastrukturelle mirakler, og hvor Frankrig har en lang kolonihistorie og (mener Macron) en forståelse for, hvad der rører sig blandt afrikanerne. Han fremhævede, at man ikke må gentage kolonialismens fejltagelser, som han mente, at Frankrig har sin del af ansvaret for, men have en inkluderende investeringspolitik, hvor alle kan være med. ...

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

Kinas initiativ: Fra undergang gennem selvdestruktion til velstand og fremgang.

Tale af Natalia Vitrenko, leder af Ukraines Progressive Socialistparti, på Schiller Instituttets konference, 25-26. nov., 2017

Den eksisterende verdensorden er forældet. Så længe, den fortsætter, vil menneskeheden være truet af spredningen af konflikterne i Mellemøsten, Ukraine og Nordkorea til en atomar Tredje Verdenskrig, og af det verdensomspændende, spekulative finanssystems krak, som vil blive lige så destruktivt. Det er mislykkedes de internationale, globaliserede institutioner, skabt af de førende, kapitalistiske lande under USA's auspicer – Den internationale Valutafond, Verdenshandelsorganisationen, NATO, Verdensbanken og den Europæiske Bank for Genopbygning og Udvikling (EBRD) – at løse ét eneste af de mest presserende problemer, menneskeheden konfronteres med: hungersnød, milliarder af menneskers manglende adgang til lægehjælp og uddannelse, narkoafhængighed, handel med mennesker og deres organer og grasserende terrorisme på alle planetens kontinenter. Det er grunden til, at 15.000 videnskabsfolk fra 184 lande udgav deres anden Advarsler til Menneskeheden den 13. nov., 2017 (den første var i 1992), hvor de identificerer globale trusler og foreslår måder til deres løsning.

På denne baggrund kan fornuftige mennesker ikke undgå at forstå behovet for et radikalt skifte i paradigmet for internationale relationer og modellen for globalisering. I det historiske forløb er det nu sket, at Kina har foreslået det nye paradigme. Denne fem tusind år gamle civilisation, der på

kreativ vis har vedtaget den nyeste model for en socialistisk økonomi.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Chef for Kinas statslige elselskab tilstræber afslutning af el-mangel globalt

13. dec., 2017 – Chefen for Kinas største, statslige elselskab har sat som mål, at alle mennesker skal have adgang til elektricitet. En artikel i *Xinhua* 12. dec. rapporterede Shu Yinbaos tale for det årlige B20 Kinesisk Erhvervsråds møde, den 12. dec.

Shu sagde, at \$1,5 billion må investeres i el-nettet i landene i Bælte & Vej – næsten 70 er blevet identificeret i Eurasien, Mellemøsten, Afrika og Sydamerika – hen over de næste fem år. Herved \$300 mia. om året i investeringer er mere end den totale investering i ny, økonomisk infrastruktur og statsligt byggeri i de fleste, større lande, med Kina som undtagelse.

Den begrundelse, Shu kom med for denne nødvendighed, er, »at 1 mia. mennesker ikke har elektricitet i Afrika og Sydasiens; central- og østeuropæiske el-faciliteter må opgraderes«. Hans tale var hovedsageligt et krav om at fjerne manglen på elektricitet som en del af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, ligesom Kina næsten har fjernet fattigdommen i landdistrikterne og indgået et forpligtende engagement til at hjælpe Afrika med at

gøre det samme.

Shu sagde, det statslige elselskab ville satse på energiprojekter i Bælte & Vej-lande. Iflg. *Xinhua* har det allerede arbejdet på kontrakter til \$40 mia. for kinesisk energiudstyr og har allerede bygget 10 el-ledninger over grænserne for at forbedre el-nettets forbundethed og investeret i el-net i lande som Filippinerne, Brasilien og Italien.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche deltager i Zhuhai 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevejsforum

3. dec., 2017 – Straks efter den meget succesfulde, internationale Schiller Institut-konference i Bad Soden, Tyskland, var forkvinde og stifter af Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, én af hovedtalerne på en konference den 29. nov. i Zhuhai, Guangdong, Forum for det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej, om international kommunikation og kinesiske (Guangdong) selskaber, der går globale. Forummet er arrangeret af Guangdong's provinsregering, og på forummet talte nationale og regionale regeringsrepræsentanter, ledere af erhvervssamfundet og diverse organisationsfolk fra Kina, Asien, USA, Europa og Afrika. Konferencen var tydeligvis inspireret af »Den Nye Silkevejsånd« og en atmosfære af optimistisk afgang, der i den grad mangler i Vesten.

Zepp-LaRouches tale, med titlen, »Bælte & Vej Initiativet og en dialog mellem kulturer, baseret på deres højere udtryk«, blev vel modtaget.

En del af forummets program var besøget til Zhuhai City Planlægningscenter, en udstilling af det overordnede design bag industrizonerne i Zhuhai og den omgivende region, »byplanlægning, når den er bedst«, som en af deltagerne bemærkede. Udstillingen reflekterer præcis de principper, som Lyndon LaRouche har skitseret mht. principper for modulopbygning og foreningen af maksimal effektivitet og menneskelige betingelser og skøn arkitektur.

Turens højdepunkt var besøget til Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao-broen, der forbinder Hong Kong på østbredden af Perleflodens delta med Zhuhai og Macao på vestbredden. Denne HKZM-bro er den længste hovedvej over vand i Kina, og med sine 55 km inkluderer den hovedbroprojektet med 29,6 km, tre faciliteter ved grænseovergange i Hong Kong, Zhuhai og Macao, samt tre udfaldsveje til disse tre regioner. Broen er næsten færdig efter kun otte års byggetid, og fremkaldte 120 patenter på banebrydende, teknisk kunnen. »Vi står på en afgørende del af Verdenslandbroen«, kommenterede Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

En anden gren af turen inkluderede Guangzhou, Guangdong's hovedstad, om hvilken delegationen fra Schiller Institutet var enige i, at den demonstrerer, at den mest moderne arkitektur kan være smuk, og dette er et meget slående tilfælde, hvor byens nye del er smukkere end den gamle og reflekterer en orientering mod befolkningens velbefindende.

Vi er vidne til indvielsen af

en helt ny æra på planeten. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 1. dec., 2017

Vært Matthew Ogden: Godaften; det er 1. dec., og dette er vores strategiske fredags-webcast fra larouchepac.com.

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

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

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

(Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af webcastet)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: So, let me start with an idea of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. He said that we are actually living in the best of all possible worlds. This is a very fundamental ontological conception. It's the idea that we are living in a developing universe; that what makes the universe the best of all possible ones is its tremendous potential for development. It is in such a way created, that every great evil challenges an even greater good to come into being. I think when we are talking about the New Silk Road and the tremendous changes which have occurred in the world, especially in the last four years, it is actually exactly that principle working. Because it was the absolute manifest lack of development of the old world order which caused the impulse of China and the spirit of the New Silk Road having caught on that now many nations of the world are absolutely determined to have a development giving a better life to all of their people. Now, I think that the New Silk Road is a typical example of an idea whose time had come; and once an idea is in that way becoming a material reality, it becomes a physical force in the universe. Now the Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Cui Tiankai, recently made the point, that there were 16 times in world history, when a rising country would surpass the dominant country up to

that point. In twelve cases it led to a war, and in four cases the rising country just peacefully took over. He said that China wants neither, but we want to have a completely different system of a "win-win" relationship of equality and respect for each other. Obviously, the most important question strategically, if you think about it, is that we can avoid the so-called Thucydides trap. That was the rivalry between Athens and Sparta in the 5th Century BC, which led to the Peloponnesian War and the demise of ancient Greece. If this were to occur today between the United States and China in the age of thermonuclear weapons, I think nobody in their right mind could wish that; and therefore, we should all be extremely happy that Trump and Xi Jinping have developed this very important relationship. I stuck my neck out in the United States in February of this year by saying, if President Trump manages to get a good relationship between the United States and China, and between the United States and Russia, he will go down in history as one of the greatest Presidents of the United States. Naturally, everybody was completely freaked out because that is not the picture people are supposed to have about Trump. But I think if you look at what is happening, you will see that Trump is on a very good way to accomplish exactly that. So, he came back from this Asia trip with \$253 billion worth of deals with China. I watched the press conference of the Governor of West Virginia, Jim Justice, where he said that

now,
because of China, there is hope in West Virginia. West Virginia
is a totally depressed state; they have unemployment and a drug
epidemic. But he said now we can have value-added production,
we
will have a bright future. So, the spirit of the New Silk
Road
has even caught on in West Virginia. Obviously the United
States
has an enormous demand for infrastructure, especially now
after
the destruction of all these hurricanes; which just to restore
what has been destroyed requires \$200 billion, not even
talking
about disaster prevention. So, this is all on a good way that
China will invest in the infrastructure in the United States,
and
vice versa; US firms will cooperate in projects of the Belt
and
Road Initiative.

So, just think about it, because almost everything I'm
saying goes against everything you hear in the Western media.
But think: From whom comes the motion for peace and
development?

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

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

OGDEN: So, as you heard from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, that was
just a short excerpt from her speech, but she said we have to
change the glasses through which we look at the world. That's
what she did really with the entirety of her keynote address;
which was an hour long. It is available on the

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

Helga Zepp-LaRouche said that in a very real way, Xi Jinping has reflected a profound understanding of this kind of harmonious relationship between man and the created world, and also between the nations of this planet, and has given it a substance; actualized this idea through the form of the New Silk Road. She also reviewed the history of her husband's – Lyndon LaRouche's – role in creating the basis of the ideas that are now taking their form in this New Paradigm of development coming out of China and the Belt and Road Initiative. She traced it all the way back to a paper that Lyndon LaRouche had written in the 1970s about the development of Africa, and the fact that his ideas – which were at the core of that vision – are now what are actually taking place in Africa and other nations that are being touched by the Belt and Road Initiative. Again, this is an extraordinary keynote address, and we would encourage you to watch the speech in its entirety. But after Helga LaRouche's keynote, the conference – which was a two-day conference – unfolded; and it was a series of extraordinary panel after extraordinary panel. The first panel was titled "The Earth's Next Fifty Years"; obviously taking that from the title of a wonderful book that was published by Lyndon LaRouche over a decade ago. But this panel began with a keynote by Professor He Wenping, who's the Director of African Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. The speech was "President Xi's Perspective for the Year 2050 and the Perspective of African Development". That was followed by the former Transport Minister of Egypt, who gave a speech called

“Integration of Egypt’s Transportation Plans 2030 with the New Silk Road Project”. Then, there was a statement from George Lombardi, who is the former social media consultant to President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

just been published by the Schiller Institute, that was jointly

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

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

actually involved with China in building this Transaqua project.

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

to Cooperate with China in the Industrialization of Africa". Then that panel concluded with a speech by the Executive Manager

of Pyramids International called "Egypt's 2030 Mega Projects: Investment Opportunities for Intermodal and Multimodal Connectivity".

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opportunity for Development in the Western Balkans". Then that

panel concluded with a speech from Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reactors in China".

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

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

alone – represented countries from Western Eurasia, from Central

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

from Scandinavia, from really literally all over the world.

This

was an extraordinary conference.

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

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

So,

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

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

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

after

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

China to cooperate with China in the Belt and Road Initiative on

a ‘win-win’ basis.

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

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

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

As you can see here, newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com, that is the location of the proceedings of this conference which

will

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

I just read to you, is available on that website –newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com – and it's collecting signatures. It's something that you can add your name to and you

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

scandals

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

of a total paradigm shift in the history of mankind.

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

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

extraordinarily successful trip to Asia; where he had his state

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

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

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

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

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

This is taking place most significantly in the more impoverished countries of Eastern and Central Europe. We have the just-concluded 16+1 talks, which occurred in Budapest, Hungary. This is the meeting of the so-called CEEC, or the Central and Eastern European Countries – those are the 16; and then the +1 is China. So, this is the 16+1, the Central and Eastern European Countries plus China. What was discussed at this conference was the further coordination between these

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

Union,
published an article that was published immediately prior to
the
16+1 meeting on November 27th, in which he emphasized the
central
role of the Belt and Road Initiative in China's policy towards
Europe. He said, "As China and Europe work together to
synergize
the Belt and Road Initiative, the 16 CEEC countries will play
a
more prominent role as a hub which connects Asia and Europe.
Faster development in CEEC countries contributes to a more
balanced development across Europe and European integration."
So, in other words, the faster development of these
impoverished
countries in Central and Eastern Europe will be a "win-win"
for
everybody involved. He used these words, that these countries
will serve a "prominent role as a hub which connects Asia and
Europe."
Then as Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban stated a few
weeks ago – and he was the host of this meeting in Budapest,
Hungary obviously – but this was a statement that he made back
in October. This is absolutely to the point of what we're
discussing on this webcast today; this idea that the Belt and
Road Initiative is now the irresistible and dominant dynamic
on
this planet. This is a quote from Prime Minister Orban: "The
world's center of gravity is shifting from West to East.
While
there is still some denial of this in the Western world, that
denial does not seem to be reasonable. We see the world
economy's center of gravity shifting from the Atlantic region
to
the Pacific region. This is not my opinion, this is a fact."
Now incidentally, that quote, that statement by Prime
Minister Orban, is exactly the point that Lyndon LaRouche made

in
this book; this very prescient book that he published over a
decade ago called {Earth's Next Fifty Years; The Coming
Eurasian
World}. In that book, Mr. LaRouche said the dominant dynamic
of
the world is going to be the rising countries of Asia; these
are
where the most concentrations of population are, this is the
fastest rates of growth. And this is where the world's center
of
gravity is shifting economically; the coming Eurasian world,
or
the Pacific-centered world. So, this is a direct echo of
exactly
what Lyndon LaRouche said way back when before any of this
economic miracle took place. But Mr. LaRouche was very
prescient
on that fact.

Now, while a number of leading European press outlets have
been doing exactly what Viktor Orban said – denying this fact;
trying to deny this inevitable fact that the center of gravity
has shifted from West to East. You had, for example, the
{Financial Times} ran an extensive article headlined “Brussels
Rattled As China Reaches Out to Eastern Europe”; obviously
just
hysterical that these Eastern European countries are now
oriented
towards the Belt and Road Initiative. Despite that fact,
there
are some leading circles in Europe who are, indeed,
recognizing
that Europe's future lies in joining this New Paradigm.
Obviously, that could be seen from this extensive speaker's
list
at the Schiller Institute conference in Frankfurt; but there
was

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

this
is something that he's been in extensive conversation with,
with
numerous leading figures inside France as part of his
Presidential campaign. He even met with the former President
of
France, Francois Hollande, while he was President at the
Elysée
Palace and discussed exactly this idea.
So, as you can see, the movers and shakers behind this, the
ideas which are driving history, are really the leaders and
the
collaborators of the LaRouche Movement worldwide.
Let me shift focus now. We're continuing to catalog the
extraordinary rate of developments that have occurred just
over
the last five days since this extraordinary conference in
Frankfurt. Let's shift focus now to Latin America. We had
the
11th China-Latin America-Caribbean Business Summit, which
happened in Uruguay; actually it's still happening. It
started
yesterday, and it's going through this Sunday, so it's a four-
day
conference. This was to discuss the idea of how Western
Hemisphere countries, especially countries in South and
Central
America, can participate in China's One Belt, One Road
Initiative. Whereas this is the 11th annual conference
between
the Central and South American countries and China, this was
by
far the largest of these conferences to have taken place.
There
were over 2500 people in attendance, which included high-level
businessmen, government officials, and policymakers from all
over

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

Kushner

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

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

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

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

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

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

If

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

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

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

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

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

indeed, this New Silk Road is the dominant irresistible dynamic

on this planet, here's a statement from the {Global Times}

which is absolutely to the point. It says "Generally speaking, Japan's economy has been always greatly dependent on overseas markets. So, for the sustainable development of its economy, Japan needs access to the business opportunities offered by the vast infrastructure projects along the Belt and Road route." So, this is the sentiment that's being expressed by everybody. We go from the hosts of this first annual conference on the Belt and Road Initiative in Paris. Look at what Viktor Orban said at the 16+1 conference in Budapest, Hungary. Look at what Michelle Bachelet said in Chile at the Confucius Institute. Look at the statements that were made at this Central and South American-China Business Forum. Look at what's now being said in Japan. Look at the statements that were made at the Schiller Institute conference in Frankfurt. And look at what was done by President Trump during his trip to China, and the summit that he had with President Xi Jinping. Everything is being shaped by this initiative, by the New Silk Road; by this initiative which is coming out of China for "win-win" mutually beneficial cooperation on great project development for the entire planet. This is the dominant of the future. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, you need to put on the new set of glasses to be able to see reality as it really is; not through the skewed mirrors and the propaganda which is coming out of the

Western media. I think that perhaps the best statement, and the most candid statement of all – of all of these statements about the reality of this future dynamic – and why the United States and Europe and South America and Asia need to jump on board with the New Silk Road, need to join with this new dynamic and catch this spirit of the New Silk Road; probably the best and most candid of those statements came out of Governor Jim Justice from West Virginia during his press conference that he gave there at the state capital, announcing this extraordinary \$87 billion deal between China and the state of West Virginia. Here's what Governor Jim Justice had to say:

GOVERNOR JIM JUSTICE

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

OGDEN: "It's a comin'." I would say to all the doubters, "this could become a reality, 'Don't get on the wrong side of it.' Because it's a comin'," he said. "It's a comin'." So, that was actually from the conclusion of a really wonderful and important video that was just put on the LaRouche PAC website this week, all about West Virginia. West Virginia, which as Helga LaRouche said, is known across the country right now as the

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

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

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

Den Nye Silkevej er nu det centrale fokus for menneskeligt fremskridt

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 27. nov., 2017 – Det er ikke muligt at se på udviklingen af menneskelige samfund i dag, nogetsteds i verden, uden at anerkende den centrale rolle, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ spiller. Det Britiske Imperiums dinosaurer kæmper desperat for at bevare deres plyndringsrettigheder i udviklingslandene i Asien, Afrika og Latinamerika, og endda i deres egne lande, men det bliver i stigende grad klart, at Bælte & Vej har givet nationer modet til at rejse sig og erklære, at de ikke længere behøver acceptere kravene om nedskæringspolitikker og »tilpasset teknologi« fra imperieherrerne i London og på Wall Street. Som Konfutse sagde, »Da jeg var tredive, rejste jeg mig op«. Den såkaldte »tredje verden« er klar til at afskaffe denne nedgørende titel og blive en del af et samfund af moderne industrinationer, som Kina har gjort, med den Nye Silkevej som drivkraften.

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

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

Den ungarske premierminister Viktor Orban talte også til åbningssessionen og bemærkede, at »hvis Europa lukker sig inde, mister det muligheden for vækst ... europæiske resurser alene er ikke tilstrækkelige. Af denne grund byder vi den kendsgerning velkommen, at Kina, som en del af den nye, økonomiske verdensorden, ser dette område som ét område, i hvis fremskridt og udvikling det ønsker at være til stede«.

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

Typisk for denne EU-reaktion til det nye paradigme var en

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

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

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

Men, de britiske imperiekræfter er endnu mere rædselsslagne over, at de er ved at miste deres primære »håndhæver« – USA. Donald Trump har nægtet at følge Bush/Obama-krigspartiets kurs, der i løbet af de seneste 16 år har tjent Imperiet med evindelig krigsførelse og militær inddæmning af Rusland og Kina, som er i færd med at drive verden til randen af atomkrig. Imperiet er forfærdet over Trumps historiske besøg til Kina i denne måned, hvor han og Xi Jinping dedikerede deres to nationer til at løse verdens problemer sammen gennem samarbejde og diplomati og økonomisk udvikling. De er ligeledes forfærdede over Trumps lange diskussioner med Vladimir Putin, både i personlige samtaler i Vietnam og via telefon efter Trumps tilbagevenden til Washington, for at

samarbejde om at afslutte terrorisme i Syrien, og hinsides Syrien. Sammenlagt truer præsidentens samarbejde med Rusland og Kina med at gøre en ende på Imperiet, én gang for alle. Forsøget på, gennem »Russiagate fake-news«, at fjerne Trump fra embedet, er hastigt i færd med at kollapse, i meget vid udstrækning takket være *EIR's* arbejde og her, især afsløringen af Robert Muellers mange forbrydelser og forræderiske plan.

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

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

Valgmøde den 10. november 2017, del I, med Tom Gillesberg, Helga Zepp-LaRouche og meget smuk sang

Helga Zepp LaRouche Addresses Copenhagen Campaign Event of
'Friends of the Schiller Institute,' Nov. 10, 2017

– The Legacy of Friedrich Schiller and the Schiller Institute

–
– In the Confucian Concept of Xi's New Silk Road Today –

Schiller Institute Chairwoman and founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche was introduced by Schiller Institute in Denmark Chairman Tom Gillesberg, who is running for mayor of Copenhagen on the Friends of the Schiller Institute slate.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I'm very happy to be here by Hangout video, because there are a lot very important things happening which the Western media are absolutely hiding from the population. As a matter of fact, since you referred to the founding of the Schiller Institute in 1984, I was just reflecting that the purpose why I created the Schiller Institute in the first place, was because I saw the world very much in need of a different idea of relations among nations. And that was the main reason why this institute was created, because I realized, in 1983, the relationship between Germany and the United States, Europe and the United States, the so-called "advanced sector" and the developing countries, all of these foreign relations were terrible. For slightly different reasons in each case, but I basically said, "this is not the way nations should organized themselves, and that is not how they should relate to each other." So I came up with the idea to create an institute devoted to the development of a just new world economic order, whereby every person on the planet would eventually have a decent life, that was explicitly the idea; and that this new world economic order would only function if it would be combined with the idea of a

dialogue of cultures on the highest level, where one country would not refer to the worst tradition of the other, but to the best, and vice versa. And that all of this would be accompanied by a lot of Classical culture, a lot of emphasis on science, on science and technology as the motor for such a development. Now, I don't want to go through the long history of the Schiller Institute, which has done an enormous amount of work on five continents since its existence, but I'm very happy to say that if you look at the world today, especially in the last several days, a lot of what the Schiller Institute was meant to be, is coming into being. People really have to realize that the summit which just took place between President Xi Jinping and President Trump, was an absolutely historic breakthrough. Now, if you listen to the Western media, you would think the opposite; you would think, if you read the *New York Times* you would say, "Trump sold out to the Chinese, because Xi Jinping is much more powerful than Trump." If you listen to second channel of German TV, their comment yesterday was that, yes, this was all a big show, but Trump is so irrational and changing so quickly that in two weeks he will not even remember what happened. Or, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* this morning, I had to laugh when I was reading this. On the front page, they said if Deng Xiaoping were still alive, he would have wept tears of joy when he saw that Xi Jinping and Trump were meeting, seeing eye-to-eye, treating each

other as equals.

So the Western media are just completely beside themselves, they're cynical, they're absolutely geopolitically blinded in such a way that they can't even look at what is going on.

Now, let me tell you what really happened: First of all, on Wednesday [Nov. 8], the Chinese government did something which has never happened, giving an honor to Trump which they have never given to any other foreign head of state. They closed down

for an entire day the Forbidden City; this is the largest complex

of palaces in the world. Since the 17th century, it was the seat

of the emperors, and it is just one large complex of palaces, one

after the other: it has opera houses, it has living quarters, it's just an unbelievable environment.

They closed this down, and they performed for President Trump and his wife Melania, excerpts from three Beijing operas,

and they showed ancient handicrafts in restoration; and really steeped the Presidential couple in Chinese culture. Which everybody who knows it, knows it's extremely beautiful and extremely impressive. And they called this a "State Visit-Plus."

A commentator from the think tank CASS [Chinese Academy of Social

Sciences] said this has never happened in the history of China,

either; they have never given a head of state such a high-level

visit, so it was a highest honor ever given to a foreign President.

Now, the Western press is not reflecting why this is the case, but President Xi said that this is the beginning of a

new start of relations between the United States and China,

and

it will do very important, good things not only for the two people, but for the entire world. And Trump, on his side, said,

what could be more important than the two largest economic countries finding a good cooperation; and he also said that he looks ahead to many years of friendship and collaboration between

the two countries, accomplishing incredible things.

Obviously, not unimportant was the fact that there were trade deal deals signed for, altogether \$253 billion, ranging from energy, agricultural products, airplanes were being bought,

infrastructure. And in a certain sense, this is important, and

designed to grow – it's not the end of it. Trump made several speeches where he said – there was an incredible trade gap up to

now, but he doesn't blame the Chinese for it, he blames the former U.S. administrations for allowing this to happen.

So obviously, there are many positive things in this trade relation, as such, but I think more importantly the spirit which

comes from the New Silk Road, which is the policy which has been

put on the agenda by Xi Jinping since 2013, and which in the four

years since, has grown to be the largest economic infrastructure

project ever in history: Already something like 70 countries are

collaborating. They are building infrastructure corridors, six

major corridors, almost 40 cargo trains and connecting between China and Europe, now, every week. The development is spreading

with absolute excitement into Latin America, into Africa, into

even European countries.

The biggest change, in my view, has happened in Africa, because China has invested in a rail line from Djibouti to Addis

Ababa; now from Kenya; another line is being built to Rwanda. Many hydropower dams, projects for hydropower, irrigation, industrial parks. And all of this has led to a completely different attitude of the Africans, who, for the first time, see

the perspective of overcoming their underdevelopment.

The philosophy behind all of this is the idea that only if you have harmonious development of all nations on this planet, can you have a peaceful development in China. And this is based

on the Confucian idea that only with the maximum development of

the individual, who should become a wide person, is spread throughout the entire family and all the families develop harmoniously, can you have peace in the nation, and obviously in

the world, among the nations.

This is not understood by the West at all. They are absolutely convinced – and I think some of these political forces are so geopolitically entrenched that they really believe

this, that they cannot mention that a country can actually be devoted to the common good of its people. And that China is doing that is without any debate, because, as Tom just mentioned,

I was in China in 1971, during the Cultural Revolution, and I saw

the country in distress. And I went back in '96, and I saw the

absolutely incredible change for the better in these 25 years. And what has happened in the last 30 years is just the biggest economic miracle of any country on the planet. China has

lifted 700 million people out of poverty, and what happened at the just-concluded 19th Party Congress of the CPC, was that Xi Jinping announced that by the year 2020, China will have eradicated *all* poverty. There are only 42 million people left who are poor, in rural areas, and they now are using modern technology to overcome that, by providing the means for e-commerce to the farmers in the rural areas of poor regions, so they can market their products via the internet, and that way they are starting to develop more income and more wealth, so that they will no longer be poor by the year 2020. I have no reason to believe that they will not succeed in doing that, because, when you see the vector of development of the last 30 to 40 years, they are going to accomplish that.

By the year 2035, China wants to be a modern socialist country, and Xi Jinping has developed a plan up to the year 2050, for China to be a strong, modern, harmonious, democratic, happy people.

Now, in this speech, at this party convention, Xi Jinping mentioned I think it was 15 times or so, that the purpose of the political work of the Communist Party is that people should have a better and happier life. And what China is doing is obviously a model which is much more devoted to the common good, than you find it in the West, where, if you compare it to the poverty level in the European Union, for example, where you have 120 million people who are poor; or you compare it to the economic situation in the United States, where for the first time in an industrial nation, you have a lowering of the life-expectancy!

Now, if there's any parameter for the productivity and the well-being of an economy, it is the life expectancy of its people. And if you are an industrial country with the collapse of the life span, then you know that there is something absolutely wrong. And this is the result of what happened with the neo-liberal system, especially since the United States with the neo-cons decided to become the leader of a unipolar world, which went along with the neo-liberal system, where the rich became so rich that it is unreasonable, and the poor become poorer. And you have right now, I think something like 95 million people in the United States who are no longer counted as being in the labor force, because they have given up looking for work, or they are sick, or they are in prison, or they are somehow misplaced in some other form. So, I think that what is happening right now is that Xi Jinping has put on the agenda a model of economic cooperation which needs to be studied. I think it's a *big* mistake that the Europeans are just dismissing it. Like, for example, the French Economic and Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire just went to Berlin yesterday, and there he addressed a German-French economic forum, where he said, now Europe must stop being naïve, we must be united to stand up against China, against Russia, against the United States. And then the German Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel yesterday on a TV show basically said the same thing – he said, now, Europe must stand united against the aggressive powers of Russia and China, where human rights mean nothing. I mean, this is such an arrogance! You know, talking about

“democracy,” why don’t you just look for a second at what happened with Hillary Clinton’s campaign? Now the big scandal in the United States is that the Democratic Party leadership, one year before the party convention was to supposedly decide on the candidate for the 2016 Presidential election, has decided it would be Hillary. And then they channeled illegal money, violating FEC rules up and down, right and left, intriguing against Bernie Sanders. And then, concocting “intelligence” against Trump with the help of British intelligence, played back into the United States. I mean, this is a joke! There is no democracy, not in this present system. And I think that to accuse Russia and China of being “aggressive” is just absolutely wrong! The whole question of what was the Ukraine crisis: [Former German Chancellor] Helmut Schmidt said it very clearly: The reason why the Ukraine crisis happened, and where it started was in the Maastricht conference in 1992, because that was when the EU decided to have the Eastward expansion without limit. And that is the same thing as what the NATO expansion to the East was, breaking all promises made to Gorbachev at the time, that NATO would never expand to the borders of the Soviet Union, or Russia for that matter. So we are in a real crisis. And rather than being so arrogant and saying there are no human rights in China and Russia, and these countries are “aggressive” – which they are not – we should rather reflect on what should the future be? China happens to be the only country which has presented a strategic model of international relations based on a win-win cooperation of respect for the sovereignty of the other country, of non-interference, of accepting the other social model of

the other system; and this is a strategy for peace. This is the idea of overcoming geopolitics. And we should not forget that it was geopolitics which was not only the cause for many wars in history, but especially two world wars in the 20th century. And the idea to have an inclusive, win-win cooperation among all countries on the planet, what should be against that? Why can Europe not, why can't Denmark, and Germany, and France, and Italy, just say: When the relationship between the United States and China is already now on such a new historical basis, where the strategic partnership between China and Russia is also very, very strong, and Putin and Xi Jinping have both said that the relationship between these two countries are on the best level ever. And now China and the United States are saying the same thing about their two countries. Now, what could be better, than to have the United States, China and Russia working together for a new paradigm of relations among nations? Why can the European nations not just say, "Well, that is very good, because if the biggest nuclear powers can cooperate in a peaceful way, then the danger of a thermonuclear war is obviously diminished and could be eliminated in a short period of time; and we cooperate." I mean, we have so many tasks which are urgent: The reconstruction of Southwest Asia, of the Middle East, of countries which have been completely destroyed by wars which are the outgrowth of regime change, of the unipolar world, on wars based on lies, which have cost {millions} of people their

lives

in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen. These countries have been absolutely destroyed and they need to be reconstructed.

There is already a discussion that the only way you can do that, is by extending the New Silk Road into the Middle East. And I have said for a very long time, that the only way how you

can have peace in the Middle East, is if all the major neighbors

– Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, hopefully the United States, and hopefully European nations, are all working together,

and then you can eliminate the present tensions and frictions and

ongoing fights, which have almost been eliminated in Syria and Iraq.

And look at Africa: Don't you think it's time that we join hands with China in the development of Africa? Do you really think that the underdevelopment of Africa is a natural condition?

No! It is the result of hundreds of years of colonialism, of decades of IMF conditionalities, which insisted, that countries

should pay their debt and not pay for infrastructure and not pay

for social expenditures. And the reason why Africa has been in

such a terrible condition is because it was the policy of the West {not} to develop the African continent.

And now China has come, and said, "no," we have the idea to eliminate poverty in every corner of the planet, and they have started the industrialization of Africa, and Xi Jinping has offered to Europe, to the United States, to join hands and have

joint projects in all of these countries.

Don't you think it's time that we become adult as a human species? I think it should be clear to everybody that in the

age

of thermonuclear weapons, war cannot be a way of resolving conflicts. And I think also, the idea that the human species should be able to come up with an idea of self-governance of one

human species; that it's not a natural condition that you always

will have one nation against another nation, or a group of nations against another group of nations.

In reflecting about what happened in the recent period, especially with the 19th Party Congress of the CPC, where Xi Jinping developed a perspective between now and 2050, it is very

clear that if you look at the long arc of human civilization, sometime the idea that we would be the one humanity, the "community for a shared future for mankind" – which is the formulation Xi Jinping always uses – had to come! And that it comes from China should not be a reason not to be up on the idea.

It has to do with the 5,000 year history of China, the 2,500 years of Confucian tradition that this idea was made by China, but it is a universal idea, it's not something limited to one culture or one nation.

So I think we are at a very exciting moment of history. I feel very much vindicated that the work, not only of the Schiller

Institute, but the organization associated with the name of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, is now being implemented. This goes back all to the early '70s, where my husband developed the proposal for an International Development Bank, the IDB. This was

picked up by the Non-Aligned Movement in '76, in their final resolution in Colombo, Sri Lanka; and it was the idea that a new

credit institution should be created, replacing the IMF, which would provide – at that time, the idea was 400 billion deutschemarks, or \$200 billion approximately, per year, for

technology transfer to the developing countries. And that's what China is now doing. That's what they're doing with the AIIB, with the New Development Bank, with the different Chinese banks, focusing on the real economy. Then, if you look at all the development plans we have been working on: The first development plan for Africa, we published in 1976. We had a plan for the development of Latin America, working with [then Mexican President] López Portillo. We had a 40-year development plan for India, on which we worked together with Indira Gandhi. We had a 50-year development plan for the Pacific Ocean Basin in the early '80s. Then, in '89, we had the Productive Triangle for the development of East and West Europe. And in '91, when the Soviet Union disintegrated, we proposed a peace plan for the 21st century, starting with Eurasian Land-Bridge, which we already called the New Silk Road, at that time. So I feel very much that our lives' work has absolutely come into reality. And what we have to do now, is we have to get European nations to understand that the crisis not that China is making these proposals, and the crisis is not that Trump is rejecting the neoliberal model, at least as it was represented by Bush and Obama and Hillary. The real crisis is that people in Europe are still absolutely somehow in chains to their own ideological thinking that they, first of all, are very Euro-centric; they think Europe is the navel of the world; while in reality, the power center is shifting to Asia, since they have better principles than we have right now. And just to illustrate the point, the Bundeswehr, the German army, put out this study already in February of this year,

where

they have basically six scenarios by the year 2040. It has all

options, where the worst option is Europe will completely collapse, many European countries will leave the EU and join with

the Russia bloc; and Europe will just lose all importance. If you look at these six scenarios, what you see there is an absolutely wrong method of thinking: It's the projection of the

status quo, of geopolitical thinking, and naturally in a changing

world, there is no way how such thinking can survive, therefore,

if they keep thinking that way, this is probably what happens in

Europe.

Now, look at what China is doing, instead. They just created the largest, highest-level regulatory body, which is even

more important and has higher ranking than all the ministries, for the case of a new financial crisis. And it has absolutely nothing to do with the Chinese debt, because the Chinese debt has, as a counterforce, real assets – investments in infrastructure, in industries and so forth, so if there would be

a blowout, these assets will be there. While the monetarist system of the trans-Atlantic sector, people have learned absolutely nothing after the crisis of 2008. That is the real danger, and obviously China is looking at that, and Xi Jinping has said this in many speeches since the G20 summit last year in

Hangzhou, that the causes of the 2008 crisis have not been eliminated, and therefore the danger of a new crisis is absolutely there.

So what we have to do, is we have to absolutely reflect, what is wrong with the European thinking. The problem is not

that other countries are rising and we are stagnating. The problem is that Europe has turned away from its highest traditions.

We have now a pretty decadent culture. If you look at the youth culture, pop music, many of these so-called pop singers are outright Satanic: They are ugly, they promote an image of man which is a beast, it's full of violence, it's pornographic, and it's just "everything goes." There is no more limit, there is no morality, everything is allowed: You don't have two sexes, you have in Germany now officially three sexes, you have 49 genders, it's just becoming absolutely Sodom and Gomorrah, or very much parallel to the end-phase of the Roman Empire, where you had similar phenomena.

So, I think that the problem is not China rising. The problem is that Europe has moved away. We have a beautiful tradition. We have a Classical period, the Renaissance of Italy, we have the Andalusian Renaissance, the École Polytechnique in France. We have a German Classical period which has produced some of the most outstanding thinkers, composers, poets, you know, the rich tradition linking the Classical period of Germany with that of Denmark. I mean, Danish people saved the life of Friedrich Schiller.

So there are enough points where we can say, "Let's just go back to our best traditions, and then we will find out that the Classical periods of Europe, and the Confucian tradition of China, and the Classical periods of other nations, are indeed creating the basis for a new Renaissance."

I think we are at an incredible moment of history, and we should just remind ourselves of the words of Friedrich

Schiller,
who said, "A great moment should not find a little people."
So
let's try to elevate our people, to think big, think
beautiful,
become beautiful souls, create the basis that all children
have a
chance to become geniuses. And if that is in our willpower to
do, and this is why the election campaign of Trump and the
other
members of the Schiller Institute are so absolutely important,
and that is why we should all be happy that the Schiller
organization exists in Denmark and creates an option for all
Danish people to join this incredible historical moment and
make
a better world for all of us. [applause]

Trump i Kina: 'Et gigantisk skridt i den rigtige retning'

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA; 9. nov., 2017 – I sin **ugentlige webcast, hvis tema er »Den Nye Silkevejsånd«**, i dag, talte Schiller Instituttets internationale formand, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, om den enorme, strategiske betydning, som præsident Donald Trumps statsbesøg til Kina, og hans møde med præsident Xi Jinping, har, og hun beskrev den amerikanske præsidents besøg som »et gigantisk skridt i den rigtige retning«, selv om, som hun bemærkede, »et samarbejde som sådan fra USA's side om Bælte & Vej Initiativet endnu ikke har været nævnt direkte ... Jeg ved, det er præsident Xis tankegang, og også det, der*

kommer som resultat af Kinas Kommunistiske Partis 19. Nationalkongres, hvor Xi Jinping har fastlagt målet om, frem til år 2050, at bygge 'et fællesskab for menneskehedens fælles fremtid'«.

Zepp-LaRouche påpegede, at, »jeg mener, at kineserne virkelig formår at fremkalde bevidsthed om Kinas 5.000 år lange historie, og Trump blev virkelig behandlet godt«. Den amerikanske præsidents besøg og det dybere venskab og den personlige relation, han etablerede med Xi, har »bevæget menneskehedens historie fremad«, sagde hun, noget, som de kyniske og absurde, amerikanske og vestlige medier ikke evner at forstå. Vestlige journalister »burde simpelt hen skamme sig«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, »for de er så kyniske, at intet nogensinde vil røre deres hjerte og sind«.

Kendsgerningen er den, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, at, på andendagen for præsident Trumps historiske besøg til Kina, »mener jeg, at det præcis er, hvad jeg forventede, ville ske: At begge sider er fuldstændig klar over, at menneskehedens fremtid afhænger af relationen mellem USA og Kina, som de to vigtigste atommagter og økonomiske magter i verden. Og jeg mener, det gik virkelig godt. Præsident Xi Jinpings udtalelser, hvor han karakteriserer mødet som en ny, strategisk begyndelse, en gensidig fordelagtig relation af historisk betydning, og som kan løse, ikke alene de to folks, men også hele verdens, problemer, mener jeg virkelig rammer hovedet på sømmet. Og præsident Trump var meget entusiastisk: Han roste Kina og dets store præsident, som han, iflg. sin Tweet, har meget varme følelser for – dette er virkelig godt. For, hvis de to præsidenter forstår hinanden og kan få det til at fungere, så er jeg helt enig i, at der ikke er det problem i verden, der ikke kan takles«.

Af yderligere betydning er det nu meget sandsynlige møde mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin på sidelinjen af APEC-topmødet i Vietnam, og som, bemærkede Zepp-LaRouche, også kunne repræsentere et betydeligt gennembrud. I en artikel, der

blev udgivet i går, og som vi **andetsteds rapporterer** mere detaljeret om, fremlagde Putin også det forslag, som Rusland vil præsentere for APEC-topmødet, om udviklingen af det Russiske Fjernøsten, og med spændende muligheder for udvidet samarbejde mellem asiatiske nationer i sammenhæng med Bælte & Vej Initiativet og det, Putin kalder det »Større Eurasiske Partnerskab«. Dette er ligeledes noget, USA bør vise større opmærksomhed.

Trump og Xi aftalte ligeledes ikke blot at forbedre og styrke deres personlige relation, men også øge samarbejdet på alle niveauer for at styre de fire permanente dialoger, der blev etableret, da de to mødtes i Mar-a-Lago i Florida i april måned i år. Zepp-LaRouche understregede, »jeg mener således, at et absolut fundament er blevet lagt for en fortsat udvikling af denne relation til fordel for, ikke alene Kina og USA, men reelt set for hele verden«. De to præsidenter blev enige om behovet for at løse det nordkoreanske problem, omkring hvilket de ønsker at samarbejde, og Trump udtrykte sin overbevisning om, at, med hjælp fra Kina og Rusland, kan problemet løses på en positiv måde.

Med præsident Putins meddelelse, der kommer oven i mødet mellem Trump og Xi, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, at »det, der tydeligvis nu vokser frem, er et mere og mere integreret, nyt økonomisk system ... det strategisk vigtige centrum flytter tydeligvis over mod Asien i øjeblikket«. Hun udtrykte sin optimisme mht., at, hvis relationen mellem Trump og Xi fortsat udvides, og hvis den amerikansk-kinesisk-russiske trekant kan konsolideres, »så vil Indien måske skifte mening, og måske vil selv europæerne gå med om bord, og så kan vi indlede en totalt ny ramme for relationer mellem lande«. Det er på høje tid, sagde hun, »at vi giver menneskeheden en orden, der er den menneskelige art værdig«.

Ruslands præsident Putin foreslår at integrere APEC gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet

9. nov., 2017 – Den russiske præsident Putin skrev en artikel i går, der blev udlagt på Kremls webside og udgivet i mange nyhedsagenturer og medier, og som fremlagde Ruslands rolle på det 25. APEC Økonomiske Lederes Møde i Da Nang, Vietnam, med titlen, »Det 25. APEC Økonomiske Lederes Møde i Da Nang: Sammen mod fremgang og harmonisk udvikling«.

Alt imens han indledte med udtalelser om Ruslands planer om at samarbejde med APEC-nationerne og støtte en frihandelsaftale, så udtrykte han forbehold mht. dette og forklarede: »Selvfølgelig bør det storstilede projekt for at skabe APEC-frihandelsområdet udføres med behørig hensyntagen til de erfaringer, der er vundet gennem implementeringen af nøgleformaterne for integration i det asiatiske stillehavsområde og Eurasien, inklusive den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, hvor Rusland samarbejder med Armenien, Belarus, Kasakhstan og Kirgisistan ...

I forbindelse med dette, vil jeg gerne nævne vores idé om at skabe det Større Eurasiske Partnerskab. Vi har foreslået, at det dannes på basis af den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union og Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. For at gentage det, så er dette et fleksibelt, moderne projekt, der er åbent for andre deltagere.

En omfattende udvikling af infrastruktur, inkl. transport, telekommunikation og energi, vil tjene som grundlaget for en effektiv integration. I dag moderniserer Rusland aktivt sine

havne og lufthavne i det Russiske Fjernøsten og udvikler transkontinentale jernbaneruter og bygger nye gas- og olieledninger. Vi er forpligtende engageret til implementeringen af bilaterale og multilaterale infrastrukturprojekter, der vil forbinde vore økonomier og markeder. Blandt andre projekter refererer jeg her til Energi-Superringen, der forener Rusland, Kina, Japan og Republikken Korea, samt Sakhalin-Hokkaido-transportforbindelsen ...

For Rusland er udviklingen af vores fjernøstlige område en national prioritet for det 21. århundrede. Vi taler om at skabe territorier med avanceret, økonomisk vækst i denne region, og som forfølger udvikling af naturlige resurser i stor skala og støtter avancerede, højteknologiske industrier, såvel som også investerer i menneskelig erfaring, uddannelse og sundhedssektor og skabelse af konkurrencedygtige forskningscentre.

Vi håber, at vore udenlandske partnere, primært fra APEC-økonomier, vil spille en aktiv rolle i gennemførelsen af disse programmer og projekter. Så meget desto mere, fordi udenlandske deltagere på det årlige Østlige Økonomiske Forum, der blev afholdt i Vladivostok, allerede har fået muligheden for at vinde tillid til udsigterne og gennemførligheden af vore planer ...«

Om kulturelt samarbejde skrev Putin: »Vi tillægger en styrkelse af vore kulturelle bånd og en udvidelse af vore kontakter inden for videnskab og uddannelse særlig betydning. Vi vil fremadrettet fokusere på at skabe et fælles uddannelsesrum for det asiatiske stillehavsområde, og ét af dettes centre kunne blive det Fjernøstlige Føderale universitet.«

Kreativitet sluppet løs: Xis tid

Forestil jer engang den kombinerede virkning af den Europæiske Renæssance, den Industrielle Revolution, Marshallplanen og Apollo-programmet. Gang dette med en faktor på tusind, og I vil begynde at få en idé om størrelsesordenen af den globale forandring, som Kinas præsident, Xi Jinping, har initieret. De politiske, økonomiske, videnskabelige og kulturelle transformationer, der er under udvikling, overgår allerede alt, hvad mennesket hidtil har oplevet.

China: Time of Xi, en dokumentar, der udkom 14.-16. oktober i tre afsnit, giver blot en antydning af de forbløffende udviklinger, der nu finder sted i Kina. ...

Der er en lang historie med amerikanske, og amerikanskallierede, grupper, der står bag forholdsregler, som er taget for at promovere udviklingen af stærke, uafhængige nationer på de amerikanske kontinenter, i Asien og Afrika, og som kunne blive allierede imod det prædatoriske, politiske og økonomiske, britiske imperiesystems hærgen.

Imperialisme er nu ved at blive overtaget af det, John Quincy Adams[1] kaldte et fællesskab af suveræne republikker. Xi refererer til »fællesskabet for en fælles skæbne«.

BRI er på mange måder uden fortilfælde. Kina er aldrig tidligere trådt frem på verdensscenen og har taget en ledende rolle i globale anliggender. Men Kina er nu stærkt nok rent fysisk, og har tilstrækkelig tillid til sine demonstrerede, økonomiske metoder, til, at det tilbyder at dele sine beviste, succesfulde metoder med hele verden.

Vil Trump gå med i Den Nye Silkevej, når han er i Kina?

RADIO SCHILLER 6. nov., 2017

Med formand Tom Gillesberg, Schiller Instituttets KV 2017 spidskandidat i København.

Bælte & Vej markeret på Verdensbank- og IMF-møde

14. okt., 2017 – Betydningen af Bælte & Vej Initiativet blev understreget af præsident for Verdensbanken Jim Yong Kim på et panel, der markerede BRI på Verdensbankens/IMF's årlige møde den 12. okt. »Jeg mener, at de to ting, verden har meget brug for lige nu, er stærkt lederskab og en vedtagelse af multilaterale fremgangsmåder til løsning af vanskelige problemer, og BRI er begge disse ting«, sagde Kim under en diskussion, som er en del af de igangværende møder i Verdensbankens Gruppe og Den internationale Valutafond (IMF). Under de årlige møder udtrykte flere ledere en stærk støtte og optimisme for Bælte & Vej Initiativet, lanceret af præsident Xi Jinping i 2013, og som Verdensbanken i en meddelelse torsdag beskrev som historiens største infrastrukturprojekt.

»Præsident Xi tog lederskabet og brugte sin evne til at sammenkalde til at bringe landene og multilaterale udviklingsbanker (MDB'er) sammen, og det er storslået; og jeg tror, flere og flere lande med tiden vil tilslutte sig«, sagde Kim.

»Det, vi byggede efter 1945, var det multilaterale system«, sagde Kim. »Verdensordenen fra 1945 har forhindret så mange forfærdelige ting i at ske, og når man får chancen for at vedtage det og lede verden mod endnu mere integration, bør man gribe den. Det er, hvad Kina har gjort, og det er grunden til, at vi støtter dette initiativ. Vi mødes hver sjette måned; hver sjette måned rapporterer vi tilbage til hele verden om de fremskridt, vi gør.« At favne integration og multilaterale fremgangsmåder vil »få en enorm virkning på afslutning af fattigdom og styrkelse af fælles velstand«, sagde Kim. »Tricket for os bliver at arbejde med hvert eneste land som en del af Bælte & Vej Initiativet for at sikre, at de kan få de største fremskridt«, sagde han. Kim sagde også, at Verdensbanken arbejder godt sammen med Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB). De er ikke konkurrenter, understregede Kim, fordi »selv med alle bankerne tilsammen er der stadig slet ikke tilstrækkelig finansiering til infrastrukturudvikling« i verden.

AIIB-præsident Jin Liqun sagde, at det klare budskab fra den kinesiske regering er, at, når først Bælte & Vej kommer i gang, er det op til alle at arbejde sammen. »I Kina har vi et mundheld, 'Når alle lægger ved på bålet, bliver flammerne meget højere'. Men jeg vil gerne sige, at, når MDB'er arbejder sammen, så jeg gerne, at Verdensbanken tager føringen«, sagde Jin, og dernæst, henvendt til Kim, sagde han: »Hvis I mangler penge, giver vi alle vort besyv med«. Kinas vice-finansminister Shi Yaobin, en anden panel deltager, sagde også, at, alt imens initiativet oprindeligt kom fra Kina, så vil Bælte & Vej være til fordel for hele verden. Internationalt samarbejde er både afgørende for dets succes og en langsigtet

fordel for gennemførelsen, sagde han.

Indonesiens finansminister Sri Mulyani Indrawati sagde, forbundethed og samarbejde i dag er ved at blive værdifuldt, med mange lande, der bliver mere »indadvendte«. Hun var optimistisk for, at initiativet ville bringe inkluderende økonomisk vækst til Indonesien.

Kasakhstans vicepremierminister Erbolat Dossaev beskrev Bælte & Vej som en stor mulighed for sin indlandsstat, som bragte ny infrastruktur og social udvikling og var med til at diversificere økonomien og lette fattigdom.

Foto: Jim Yong Kim, præsident for Verdensbanken.

Ét Bælte én Vej Investeringsfond dannet i New York

3. oktober, 2017 – Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BRI) under Kinas ledelse har ført til dannelsen af en BRI-investeringsfond i New York. Investeringsfirmaet Kraneshares, der har hjemsted i New York, indviede sin Ét Bælte, én Vej Fond den 8. september.

Kraneshares direktør Jonathan Krane sagde, »Vi mener, at OBOR-initiativet er i færd med at skabe et nyt paradigme i global investering. OBOR-initiativet vil få billioner af dollars i investering i løbet af det kommende årti og burde øge både Kinas og deltagerlandenes økonomier og handel«.

Som Krane indikerede, så er BRI i en hidtil uset skala; det involverer investeringer i byggeri af infrastruktur og industri i en større målestok end Marshallplanens

investeringer efter krigen.

Beijing-ambassadør: Kina vil hjælpe Bolivia med at tage 'et gigantisk skridt for industrialisering'

3. okt., 2017 – I et interview den 2. okt. i avisen *El Deber* om kinesisk-bolivianske relationer, understregede Kinas ambassadør til La Paz, Liang Yu, at Kina har planer om »energisk« at hjælpe Bolivia, på en hvilken som helst måde, de måtte ønske det, med at udvikle landet til at blive en fremgangsrig industrination i centrum for et fremgangsrigt og udviklende Sydamerika.

Relationer mellem vore lande »vil indlede en ny periode med udbredt og hurtig udvikling ... En udvidelse af samarbejde inden for sådanne områder som produktiv kapacitet, minering og energi, infrastruktur, udvikling af hovedveje, lufthavne, jernbaner, vandkraftværker og samarbejde og udvekslinger inden for sådanne områder som rumfart, telekommunikation, videnskab og teknologi, samt miljøbeskyttelse, vil blive drivkraften i industrialiseringen af Bolivia; merværdien af bolivianske produkter (gennem anvendelse af teknologi i produktionen) vil øges, og landets kapacitet for autonom udvikling vil gå frem«, sagde ambassadør Liang til den bolivianske avis.

Blandt de allerede igangværende projekter, som ambassadør Liang nævnte, var Kinas finansiering og byggeri af 1.300 km og dusinvis af hovedveje, der »krydser landet fra nord til syd og fra øst til vest og således lægger den strategiske grund for

transportinfrastruktur i Bolivia«. Kina har ligeledes underskrevet en kontrakt om at bygge et stålværk nær Bolivias enorme jernmalforekomster i Mutun, og som, når det er færdigt, vil rangere Bolivias årlige stålproduktion blandt de bedste i Latinamerika, og som, fortsatte ambassadøren, »vil blive et gigantisk skridt hen imod industrialiseringen af Bolivia«.

Ikke det mindst vigtige af Kinas bidrag til Bolivias udvikling er de henved 30 stipendiater til fremragende bolivianske studerende for at studere i Kina, hvoraf mange er »dedikeret til sådanne højteknologiske karrierer som nuklear teknologi«.

El Deber spurgte ambassadøren om Kinas syn på Bolivias bestræbelser på at få bygget en jernbane, der forbinder Sydamerikas to kyster, og om denne bi-oceaniske jernbane er inkluderet i Bælte & Vej-projektet. Ambassadør Liang udtalte Kinas støtte til dette strategiske projekt, men påpegede diplomatisk behovet for, at landene i området når frem til en aftale om, hvor den skal bygges.

Kina forpligter sig til storstilede infrastrukturprojekter i Filippinerne

3. okt., 2017 – En delegation af regeringsministre fra Filippinerne var i Kina i sidste uge, hvor deres kinesiske modparter indgik en forpligtelse til at finansiere flere storstilede infrastrukturprojekter og aftalte at optrappe planlægningen af første og anden fase af projekter i hele

landet. Deres målsætning er at blive færdig med forhandlingerne inden starten af det 31. ASEAN-topmøde, der i år holdes i Filippinerne fra 10.-14. nov., og som vil se deltagelse af den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang.

Byggeriet af to store broer i Manila er planlagt til at gå i gang i november. Kinas handelsminister Zhing Shang bad den filippinske finansminister Carlos Dominguez, der ledede delegationen, om at prioritere 8 af de 12 projekter på præsident Rodrigo Duterte's liste over første fase. Disse projekter omfatter, ud over de to broer i Manila, et stort vandmanagement- og dæmningsprojekt, de skal forsyne Manila med vand; en plan om kunstvanding ud fra Chicofloden i den nordlige del af Filippinernes største ø, Luzons, og som har været på tegnebordet i over 40 år; en hævet motortrafikvej i Davao City på Mindanao; en industripark; to narko-rehabiliteringscentre; broer, der forbinder flere øer i øgruppen Visayas, der ligger mellem Luzon og Mindanao; et landbrugsteknisk center; og genopbygning af Marawi, byen på Mindanao, der blev besat af ISIS-relaterede terrorister i maj måned, og hvor der stadig foregår kampe. Mange af disse projekter har ligget på tegnebordet i årtier, med løfter fra Verdensbanken og andre, som aldrig materialiserede sig.

Dominguez sagde til kineserne: »Vi anerkender og påskønner det fortsatte engagement mellem vore regeringer om at sætte tempoet i vejret for forberedelserne til de udgiftstunge infrastrukturprojekter. Begge regeringer gennemfører bestræbelser for at strømline og fremme godkendelsesprocessen for disse flagskibsprojekter.«

Zhong tilskyndede Filippinerne til at trække på andre kilder til finansiering, inklusive Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og Kinas Silkevejsfond, såvel som også Asiatisk Udviklingsfond. AIIB har for nylig aftalt at medfinansiere et projekt til oversvømmelseskontrol i Manila, sammen med Verdensbanken og regeringen.

Foto: Filippinernes præsident Rodrigo Duterte og Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. (Arkivfoto). Kina har bedt Filippinerne prioritere 8 af 12 store projekter på deres liste over første fase af et storstilet infrastrukturprogram, af hvilke mange har ligget på tegnebordet i årtier, og som nu får investeringslån fra AIIB og ADB, o.a.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche til Xinhua: 'Bælte & Vej Initiativ' er en opskrift for fred

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 24. sept. 2017: Kinas officielle nyhedstjeneste Xinhuas tysksprogede tjeneste udgav det følgende interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 17. september.

Berlin, 17. sept. – Kinas »Bælte & Vej Initiativ« kan fremme verdensfred og mindske geopolitisk rivalisering langs sin rute, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifteren af den tyske tænketank, Schiller Institutet, søndag.

»Mange af nutidens verdenskriser har deres rod i manglen på økonomisk udvikling. Økonomisk udvikling er i dag et synonym for fred, og det kinesiske 'Bælte & Vej Initiativ' tilbyder dem udvikling«, sagde fr. LaRouche under et interview med Xinhua.

Hun bemærkede, at den kinesiske regerings initiativ overordnet set gør menneskehedens interesse som helhed til en prioritet, der kommer før nationale og regionale interesser. Hun sagde, at, hvis ledende globale kræfter som Rusland og Tyskland

aktivt kan gå med i disse bestræbelser, vil det løse mange af de eksisterende problemer.

»Det er en opskrift for fred, udvikling og overvindelse af fattigdom«, sagde hun.

Ifølge statistikkerne beløber Kinas direkte investeringer i lande langs »Bælte & Vej Initiativet« til mere end \$60 mia. hen over de seneste fire år, mens kinesiske foretagender har etableret 56 zoner for økonomisk samarbejde og handelssamarbejde i flere end 20 lande, som har genereret næsten \$1,1 mia. i skatteindtægter og skabt 180.000 arbejdspladser.

Schiller Instituttet, en international »bank« for politiske og økonomiske ideer, der har hovedkvarter i Tyskland, har udgivet en rapport, der beskriver den Nye Silkevej som en landbro og forudser, at der ikke er nogen grænser for dette kinesiske initiativ og at det kunne opkoble alle fem kontinenter til hinanden og gøre det muligt for dem at samarbejde inden for et »win-win«-perspektiv, sagde fr. LaRouche.

I en diskussion om det forestående parlamentsvalg i Tyskland den 24. september sagde fr. LaRouche, at de konkurrerende partier, som Tysklands Kristelig-Demokratiske Union (CDU) under ledelse af kansler Angela Merkel, og Socialdemokraterne (SPD) under ledelse af tidligere medlem af Europaparlamentet Martin Schulz, ikke havde gjort deres standpunkt klart om udsigten til samarbejde med Kina. Fr. LaRouche, der leder et mindre parti ved navn Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet (Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität; BüSo), opfordrede det nye, tyske politiske establishment til yderligere at engagere sig i »Bælte & Vej Initiativet«.

Selv om valgresultatet »er temmelig givet, og Merkel sandsynligvis vil blive genvalgt som kansler«, foreslog fr. LaRouche, at en ny regering fokuserer mere på, hvad Kina har tilbudt, og vil tilbyde.

»De østeuropæiske lande, Balkan-landene, Italien, Spanien, Schweiz og Østrig handler allerede med mere entusiasme end den nuværende tyske regering ... folk vil indse, at samarbejde med Kina er i deres fundamentale interesse, især inden for industrien«, sagde hun.

Foto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche under den tyske valgkampagne.

FN: Kinas udenrigsminister kræver dialog om Koreahalvøen; promoverer Bælt & Vejs succes for verdensfred

22. sept., 2017 – Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi adresserede den generelle debat i FN's 72. Generalforsamling i går, hvor han gentog sit lands krav om en dialog for at løse krisen over Koreahalvøen. Han understregede atter Kinas forpligtende engagement til at bevare en atomvåbenfri halvø, men opfordrede også parterne til ikke at gøre noget, der kunne øge spændingerne. »Alle parter må spille en konstruktiv rolle«, understregede han.

Wang understregede den centrale rolle, som FN har spillet i at bevare freden i løbet af de seneste syv årtier og understregede behovet for, at FN bevarer fokus på løsningen af atomvåbenkrisen på halvøen. Han sagde også, at verden nærmer sig årsdagen for den første aftale, man opnåede for at indskrænke den Demokratiske Folkerepublik Koreas (Nordkoreas) atomvåbenprogram, som et resultat af sekspartsforhandlingerne,

som havde »formuleret en køreplan« for atomafrustning. Det fandt sted for 12 år siden, men, »Denne erklæring er ikke forældet«, sagde Wang Yi.

Han sagde også, at FN må spille en fremtrædende rolle i udviklingssektorens fortsatte økonomiske udvikling og understregede, at den økonomiske genrejsning efter 2008-krisen »stadig var op ad bakke«. Han sagde, at FN må være en hovedfaktor i forfølgelse af en udviklingspolitik, der drager fordel af »nye videnskabelige revolutioner« i horisonten, og i hvilken bestræbelse »FN fortsat må sætte tempoet«, og han understregede betydningen af FN's charter. »Globalisering er ikke et spørgsmål om Øst vs. Vest«, sagde han. »Vi bør ikke følge jungleloven. Lande bør blomstre sammen.«

Han sagde, at der har været en »betydningsfuld rejse for Kina« i løbet af de seneste fem år. »Kina vil aldrig søge herredømme, og vil altid stemme for fred.« Han rejste også spørgsmålet om den forestående Kinas Kommunistiske Partis Kongres, »som vil åbne et nyt kapitel i den kinesiske drøm«, og han promoverede den succes, som Bælte & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde i maj måned havde været, og som »leverede flere end 270 projekter«. Til næste år, sagde han, vil Kina følge op på dette ved at være vært for Kinas Internationale Udstilling.

Foto: Kinas udenrigsminister Wang Yi taler for FN's 72. Generalforsamling.

BRIKS - topmøde peger på

Løsningen

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 3. september, 2017 – En verden, der trues af den aktuelle fare for atomkrig, som det for nyligt blev understreget af Nordkoreas sjette atomvåbentest i denne weekend, og med økonomisk ødelæggelse, frembragt af, at man har forsømt at investere i nødvendige fremskridt inden for infrastruktur og videnskab, som i Texas og på hele den Mexicanske Golfkyst, ville gøre klogt i at koncentrere sig om BRIKS-topmødet, der er begyndt i Xiamen, Kina, og som finder sted 3.-5. sept.

Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, der er vært for topmødet, erklærede, at »fred og udvikling«, og ikke »konflikt og konfrontation«, er den politik, planeten har brug for. Han påpegede de »voksende finansielle risici«, der konfronterer verden under det nuværende system, og opfordrede i stedet til, at »vi forfølger en innovationsdrevet udvikling«. For at opnå dette, holdt han Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ frem som eksempel og angreb sladder om, at det blot skulle være endnu en geopolitisk plan for dominans:

»Lad mig udtrykke dette klart: Bælte & Vej Initiativet er ikke et instrument, der skal fremme nogen som helst geopolitisk dagsorden, men er derimod en platform for praktisk samarbejde. Det er ikke en plan for ulandshjælp, men derimod et initiativ for indbyrdes forbunden udvikling, der kræver ekstensiv rådslagning, fælles bidrag og fælles fordele. Jeg er overbevist om, at Bælte & Vej Initiativet vil udgøre en ny platform for, at alle lande kan opnå win-win-samarbejde.«

Og, for denne verdens Thomas Tvivlere, har vi Kinas fænomenale og igangværende præstation med at løfte over 700 millioner af sin egen befolkning ud af fattigdom, og landets indsats for at gøre det samme i planetens mest udfordrende og forarmede områder – Afrika, Haiti osv.

Rusland under Vladimir Putin er helt enig i forpligtelsen til denne Xi Jinpings win-win-politik – samt til den underliggende idé om menneskets kreativitet, der driver den fremad. I en dialog den 1. sept. med flere end 1 million unge russere i klasseværelser i 24 regioner i hele landet, fastlog Putin pointen med veltalenhed og enkelhed:

»Dit mål er ikke bare at lave noget nyt. Det er selvindlysende. Det vil faktisk blive noget nyt, baseret på, hvad der tidligere er skabt. Dit mål er at tage et skridt fremad ... I, som nu begynder på et nyt liv, må lægge jer dette på sinde, være opmærksom på det og ikke kun gøre det bedre end forudgående generationer, men gøre det bedre på et nyt niveau ... For at vi kan bevare vores suverænitet og gøre livet for vort folk og de fremtidige generationer, jeres børn og børnebørn, bedre end i dag, er det bydende nødvendigt at gøre kvalitativt nye fremskridt.«

Der er således en grund til, at Lyndon LaRouche bliver ved med at påpege den globale lederskabsrolle, som i dag præsteres af Rusland og Kina, og behovet for, at USA bliver helt integreret i Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Præcis, som der også er en grund til, at Det britiske Imperium er fast besluttet på at gøre netop disse to nationer til mål for udslettelse, og ligeledes på at gøre Trump-administrationen i Washington til mål for ødelæggelse, for at Trump ikke skal leve op til sin forpligtelse om at forbedre båndene til, og samarbejde med, Kina og Rusland. For den idé, som Putin forelagde for disse millioner af unge russere, er selve den hjørnesteen, på hvilken selve USA blev grundlagt.

Foto: BRIKS-ledermøde i det udvidede regi. (en.kremlin.ru)