

Ny Rapport: OPERATION FELIX: Yemens mirakuløse genopbygning og tilslutning til den Nye Silkevej

Af Hussein Askary, Schiller Instituttets koordinator for Sydvestasien.

Genopbygningen af Yemen, efter den aktuelt igangværende, destruktive, anglo-saudiske aggressionskrig er afsluttet, vil kræve et mirakel. Men det er præcis, hvad denne rapport foreslår. Miraklernes tid er over os. Mange mirakler er opnået, og mange andre er i gang. En ny æra i menneskehedens historie er gryet under BRIKS-nationernes lederskab (Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika), samt under den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings lancering i 2013 af Bælte & Vej Initiativ (BVI). Disse to udviklinger har åbnet historiens porte for en ny og retfærdig verdensorden.

Kinas mirakuløse industrialiseringsproces hen over de seneste to årtier, der har løftet 700 million af landets borgere ud af fattigdom, er en stærk indikator for denne nye proces. Den kendsgerning, at Kina har tilbudt sine teknologiske kapaciteter, sin knowhow og sine finansielle resurser til partnere i udviklingslandene, så de kan gentage dette mirakel, udgør en stærk motivering for det yemenitiske folk og lederskab for at vælge de højeste ambitionsniveauer.

Det er i denne sammenhæng, at Yemen kunne rejse sig og opnå sit eget mirakel. Ligesom det lykkedes yemenitterne at præstere det mirakel, at de har modstået de mest ondsksfulde og magtfulde militærstyrker, således kan de – med en

tilsvarende succes – præstere miraklet med at genopbygge deres land. Dette genopbygningsmirakel bliver naturligvis vanskeligere end det militære, men det bliver mere glædeligt og vil bringe alle Yemens borgere sammen – mænd og kvinder fra alle mulige dele af landet og fra alle forskellige baggrunde, som en forenet kraft til fordel for en hel nation.

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

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

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

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

Videoen fra diplomatseminaret om eftermiddagen:

Video from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Lyd fra diplomatseminaret om eftermiddagen:

Audio from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Audio from the diplomatic seminar in the afternoon:

Videoen fra aftenseminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer:

Video from the evening meeting for Schiller Institute members:

Lyd fra aftenseminar for Schiller Instituttets medlemmer:

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

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

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

Sydvestasien og Østasien.

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

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

Hussein Askary: Hussein, der lagde ud med at fremvise og forklare LaRouches Trippelkurve, gennemgik de væsentligste punkter i specialrapporten og understregede, at Vestasien og Afrika kan og må foretage spring frem til de mest avancerede, og ikke nøjes med de mest primitive, teknologier. Han brugte tidl. præsident Obama som eksempel på det gamle paradigme, som

havde forhindret Afrikas økonomiske udvikling, ved at citere fra Obamas tale, da han var i Sydafrika. Obama sagde her, at, hvis alle unge afrikanere fik et stort hus og en høj levestandard, »ville planeten koge over«. Hussein viste dernæst et billede af Obamas hus til 8 million dollars. Det er helt fint, at han har så fint et hus; men det er kriminelt at forhindre andre i at gøre ligeså.

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

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

Se engang på omstændighederne i Afrika i dag, med langt flere, internt fordrevne end det antal flygtninge, det lykkes at nå frem til Europa. Ghanas præsident opfordrede ungdommen til at blive og opbygge deres lande. I takt med, at vi øger levestandarden, vil dette fordre en ny økonomisk platform med

højere energigennemstrømningstæthed – kernekraft. Hussein afsluttede sit foredrag ved at vise et natfoto af Afrika i året 2015, og så Chance McGees vision af, hvordan det ville se ud i 2050, under LaRouche-overskriften, »Det er fremtiden, der bestemmer nutiden«.

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

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

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

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

På begge seminarerne blev LaRouchePAC's video-

undervisningsserier i henholdsvis [LaRouches Økonomi](#) (på dansk [her](#)) og den [kommende undervisningsserie om Det Nye Paradigme](#) annonceret for alle deltagere.

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

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

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

[Bemærk: Der er mange billeder, der hver er separat nummererede af de forskellige talere; det er selvfølgelig

bedst at se videoen, -red.]

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

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

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

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

avancerede teknologiske niveau; og for det fjerde, sæt et forceret program i gang, der går i retning af udvikling af fusionskraft og udvidelsen af bemanded rumfart.

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

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

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

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

udvikling. Dette er måske en bodsgang for Frankrigs kolonialistiske imperiefortid, men det, præsident Macron havde at sige, var meget signifikant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Og hermed, lad os høre fra Hussein.

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

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Thank you, Jason and Matt. I'm very happy to be on this show. The writing of this report, actually, which took us several months last year, together with you, Jason, and a great team of collaborators in the Schiller Institute, it was a bit of a paradox, because we were writing this report from the standpoint of the future, and therefore the tone is optimism in the report. But at the same time, when you look at the news from Southwest Asia, which people wrongly call the "Middle East,"

and Africa, the news that these regions are, you know, hell-holes and people are fleeing from there by tens of thousands, there's famines, there's wars, and all kinds of things. But, if you keep digging your feet into that so-called "reality," which is artificially created by geopolitics, you will never come out and you will never be able to think clearly to solve the problem.

And therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche always says, it's the future that determines the present. It's our vision of the future which gives us the inspiration and the means of thinking to change our behavior today. And this is something which we hope that with this report, too, and all the other campaigns we are having, to change the minds of people, and of leadership, whether it's in the United States or Europe, or Southwest Asia, or Africa – anywhere.

At the same time, we are not naïve, we are not in the ivory tower, sitting and drawing nice baths, but this is a very scientific study, based on LaRouche's idea of physical economy, but also they are philosophical and humanist principles throughout this whole report and the project we are designing, which goes both humanist Christian tradition and also the Confucian humanist Chinese tradition. We have provided for the readers of this report, a complete picture of what are the tools needed, whether physically, or intellectually, scientifically and morally, to be able to reach this future we are outlining in the report.

And we are not simply just reporting on "great things" that

have already happened, that China is doing, but we are drawing a map towards the future: A future which Lyndon LaRouche already, more than 30 years ago, when the African Union published the Lagos Plan of Action for the development of Africa, he criticized the reaction to that policy by saying that you cannot adhere to the existing financial and economic and moral policies of the existing order, and at the same time achieve the development goals of Africa. You have to have a complete shift. And that shift is what Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute now says is the New Paradigm, the New Paradigm which has been launched by China and its partners in the BRICS, Russia and other nations, and many more nations are joining. Now, if we look at the first slide, the Silk Road, this is what Matt said in terms of our development of the idea – the LaRouches' development of the idea of the World Land-Bridge, to bring all the continents together. Now, the New Silk Road is already reaching West Asia and Africa. Egypt has been building the new Suez Canal to adapt to the Maritime Silk Road, and the other nations, like Ethiopia, Kenya, and others are already in collaboration and new railway systems have been built. So already on the ground, that's taking place. But what is needed is a larger vision which we provide. Now, also we have to reverse many of the old policies which have been followed, which have kept Africa impoverished, such as, for more than 200 years, Africa has been considered by the European colonialists and their partners across the Atlantic, as a

looting

ground – whether it is slavery, whether it is raw materials, plantations, and so on. And unfortunately, after World War II,

the vision of Franklin Roosevelt was not implemented, because he

died before the end of the war, and a wholly new type of creatures took over in the United States. And the United States

also, with the “special relationship” with the British Empire became a partner in the looting of Africa. And companies we have,

like Anglo American, which is a corporation called Anglo American, very active in mining in Africa – I mean, the name tells you all about it.

But we just take a look at what has been happening in Africa in at least the last 10-15 years, the attitude, – that’s what is fascinating with the New Paradigm – the attitude of Europe and the United States toward Africa has always been that “Africa

is a problem,” while the Chinese see Africa as an “opportunity.”

Therefore, the focus by Europe and the United States, while they

were looting the continent, were just pushing aid programs.

Now,

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

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

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

Chinese investments increased.

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

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

But China's investments continued all the same.

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

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

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

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

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

China in Africa, but it's a completely misdirected investment.

It's on tiny, tiny, small programs, there is no financing of large-scale infrastructure as China does; there are no transformative projects, and no new technology.

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

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

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

have been mostly in the mining sector and the Chinese investments

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

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

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

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

So that's really the picture. And in the final slide in this group, number 5, we have where the investments of the Import Export Banks have gone: The United States has 71% of all loans

from the Exim Bank, although it has been very, very little, but

70% of it is in the mining sector; while China, the greatest chunk of the Exim Bank investments has been in the transportation

sector. And of course, there's mining and energy, communications, water, and other – very, very important sectors

for Africa's development.

Now, what we have, in addition to this looting of Africa, we have the hypocrisy which is very rampant in the West, like in Europe and the United States, that "we have to help Africa."

Now,

when they talk about "helping Africa" is simply very small relief

projects to keep things as they are. And they usually talk about

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

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

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA: It’s going to be your generation that suffers the most. Ultimately, if you think about all the youth that everybody’s mentioned here in Africa, if everybody’s raising living standards to the point where everybody’s got a car, and everybody’s got air conditioning and everybody’s got

a
big house, well, the planet will boil over. [end video]

ROSS: That was President Obama in South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years

to accomplish and put in place a complete industrial system with

an enormous productive capacity." And then he continues and says,

"It is entirely possible for Africa, as the world's most

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

ROSS: You know, Hussein, you and I were both at a conference in November in Germany, in Bad Soden, and one of the speakers there was a Chinese professor He Wenping, who gave some talks about Chinese approach towards Africa. And since you're

bringing up what China's policy is, why don't run a short clip of what she had to say, to hear it from a Chinese person directly?

DR. HE WINPING: But now, I think One Belt, One Road is entering 2.0 version—that is, now facing all the countries in the world. As President Xi Jinping mentioned to the Latin American countries, “you are all welcome to join the Belt and Road.” In the Chinese “40 Minutes,” Xi said, all the African continent is now on the map of the One Belt, One Road, the whole

African continent, especially after the May Belt and Road Summit

in Beijing had taken place. ...

China's One Belt, One Road initiative is relevant to countries, their own development strategy. For example, Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has now been named as the “next China” on the African continent. It's not my invention, these words—many scholars have

been published talking about which country in Africa is going to

be the China in Africa, which means, developing faster! Faster and leading other countries forward. Most of them refer to Ethiopia.

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

So very quickly, let's move to Africa. In Africa, we have commitment, that is the FOCAC, the full name is the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. This forum was established in 2000, and

every three years there is a FOCAC meeting. The FOCAC meeting in

2015 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. In that meeting,

President Xi Jinping joined the meeting, put forward ten

cooperation plans, and pledged the money—as high as \$60 billion—to cover all ten areas: industrialization, agriculture, infrastructure, finance, environmental protection, and more. The Belt and Road is very good for Africa’s job creation. A lot of money has been earmarked to use for the industrialization of Africa. Let me just highlight in my last two minutes, the two areas, like two engines—like in an airplane, if you want to take off, you need two engines: One is industrialization, another is infrastructure. Without good infrastructure, there’s no basis for industrialization—short of electricity, short of power, short of roads, and then it’s very hard to make industry take off. We have done a lot. Africa now is rising. Before, Africa was regarded as a hopeless continent, more than 15 years ago. But now, with kite flying over, now it’s Africa’s rising time... Just to show you another infrastructure map: the Mombasa to Nairobi railway that was just finished at the end of May. We are going to build the second phase, from Nairobi all the way to Malaba in Uganda, and then that’s an East African Community network. When this railway was finished—this is President Uhuru Kenyatta, saying this laid the foundation for industrialization. This shows people celebrating this railway connection, and this shows a man holding a paper saying “Comfortable, convenient, very soft, safe, and very beautiful.” And here, very beautiful at 100 years old, a grandmother. [applause] [end video]

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

a certain projection of the happiness of the Chinese people and

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

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

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

for you, it's good for us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also believe that the Chinese intention is the same: To

integrate all of the African nations, the populations and the natural resources of these nations, and utilize them for the development of Africa itself. Now, in 2014, which is my next slide [slide 13], the Prime Minister of China, Li Keqiang, went on a tour in Africa. This picture is his meeting with the leaders of the East African Community, which Professor He Wenping just mentioned in her speech in the video you showed. He told the African leaders that China's intention is to help connect all the African capitals with high-speed railway. One interesting thing which the Africans themselves say, is that when the Chinese want to do something here economically, when they want to help, they are not like the Europeans. The President of Uganda said, they don't come here with lessons in democracy; they come here to build things, they are not lecturing us. This is very interesting because China is not imposing anything on any nation. It's inviting others and offering its capabilities. This was in May 2014, and in just three years, we have the first standard gauge railway which is in the next slide [slide 14]; Uhuru Kenyatta, very proud, inaugurating the railway from Mombasa to Kenya. There was a British line which was called the Lunatic train, which was very slow, but it was designed to loot African wealth. And also the Djibouti to Addis Ababa railway was built, also in three years in record time, and so on and so forth. So, China is winning African hearts and minds by doing these investments, but doing them in record time and with no

conditionalities involved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

biggest migration from Africa is from these regions into Europe.

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

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

not just helping countries, but inspiring countries to undertake

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

another connection between Africa and Europe; we have still not

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

Tunis tunnel and bridge connection to connect North Africa also

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

hydropower – 40,000MW of power – which is twice as big as the

biggest dam in the world which the Chinese built in China; the Three Gorges Dam. The Inga Dam, or series of dams, will be twice

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

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

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

The

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

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

scene for the worst results of geopolitics and power politics.

Regime change in Libya; regime change in Iraq; attempted regime

change in Syria supporting terrorist groups. We have a horrible

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

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

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

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

really human. This has to end now and be replaced by the "win-win" idea, which is the more human kind of idea. The

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

ROSS: Absolutely! It's a victory for a concept of mankind. One example that comes to mind is Yemen. Yemen is under constant Saudi bombardment; they've been victims of a war by the Saudis for some time now. Yemen has a very powerful movement within it for integration with the BRICS; a real sense of "Hey! Even though our conditions right now are what they are, this is our future; and we've got to have that future in mind. That's what

we're going to make happen."

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

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

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

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

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

it would have a major development impact.

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

Professor He Wenping had mentioned that Ethiopia is sort of the

China of Africa, and other African diplomats will say this as well; that Addis Ababa is sort of the unofficial capital of Africa. I don't know if everyone in Africa agrees with that.

But I'd like to hear from Dr. Alexander Demissie, who also spoke

at the Schiller Institute conference in November, and hear from

him from a direct African perspective, what the impact of Chinese

investment has been and what the future can be in Africa.

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

this

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

So, this is a map [Fig. 1] I always present when I do presentations, and I ask people, "What do you see here?" It's a

very simple question. But what do you see here? Yes, you should

see something. So, it's a rhetorical question; I'm not expecting

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

American continent. By saying this, you see that the Belt and Road Initiative, the Chinese version of the Belt and Road Initiative, is absolutely Eurasian-oriented; meaning that starting in China, it is primarily Eurasian-oriented. The idea

of the Belt and Road Initiative – probably even your idea back in the '70s – is the Land-Bridge that we have been discussing yesterday and today. Within this picture or map, you will see also Africa. Africa is prominent, Africa is not entirely in the

center, but on the left side; and it should be part of the Belt

and Road idea. It's primarily an infrastructural undertaking, so

the Belt and Road Initiative we don't have yet political institutionalization. We have infrastructural ideas, we have corridors; but we don't have yet political institutions. If we

talk about the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank or the Silk Road Bank, these are just connected to infrastructure; they are

not political ideas. And interestingly, this idea fits

perfectly
into the current African needs. What are the current African needs? The current Africa need is infrastructure development. Africa wants infrastructure and the aspiration – I'm going back here to the Agenda 2063, that has also coincidentally been coming up 2013 together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Africa wants a good infrastructure connection, a good internal interconnectivity. So, the idea coming from China is perfectly fitting into the idea actually happening or discussed within the Africa continent.

We see now an actor coming in. China is an actor coming in and literally taking or doing part of those needed works. This is a huge – at least from the African perspective – this is a huge plus for many African countries. The idea of the Belt and Road Initiative, which is actually coming only in 2013; we see that it is helping what has been taking place on the continent between China and African countries since the year 2000. We see this that China has clearly declared that they would like to see Chinese-African cooperation moving into development of highways, regional aviation networks, or industrialization. Also we see that China has been given a lot of clarity to the African Union's infrastructure development for Africa. This program has approximately 51 different programs, and this is translated into 400 different physical projects. I speak about ports, and streets, and telecommunication lines, whatever you require for

a
nation to function, or for a continent to function.
What we see in Africa now is that since at least two years,
there is a growing corridorization in the China-Africa
relationship. As corridorization, I mean that not single
countries are any more important, but entire regions are
becoming
more important for China. This is a huge departure from a
single, bilateral country-based approach towards corridor
development. If you look at Africa corridors, the map on the
right [Fig. 2], we see right now as we speak today, there are
around 33 different corridors that have either been developed,
or
are under development, or are thought out and need to be
developed. Corridors do nothing else than combine two
different
areas, and by doing so also creating a development initiative,
a
development paradigm.
Let's go to East Africa. So now, this is Africa; I'm aware
that the plans for these things have been in the drawer for a
long time. We know also that a lot of American research
institutes played a very good role in creating those plans in
the
'50s and '60s, especially in Ethiopia. The Grand Renaissance
Dam
that is being built in Ethiopia, goes back to American
scientists
that have been creating those ideas in the '60s. It's being
built already now. So, a lot of ideas in East Africa have
been
already on the table for decades, but no one was able or
willing
to pay for it. But now a lot of money is coming out of China,
so
these infrastructure – and how this can change the life of the
people is easily described. The transportation of cargo from

the

Djibouti port to Addis Ababa used to take three days. Now, with the train, it's already 10 hours. So now we can imagine what kind of economic activity will happen to this one corridor development, or one infrastructure within this community. [end video]

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

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

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

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

The other issues are in regards to economics. That there is this prevailing and totally wrong view about economics that looks for financial returns as being the metric; as opposed to going beyond GDP and saying how are we changing life expectancies? How are we changing productive potential? What's the long-term value of helping a nation to develop in a partnership? This is the sort of thing. So, the report goes through all of this; it goes through what the specific projects are that are needed. It goes through something that's very important for policymakers – how to finance it. How the hopes of trying to get investment, of trying to get loans from private banks for these big projects; it's simply not going to fly. The use of national banking, as China has done both domestically as well as with its ExIm Bank with these two large rail projects in Africa in particular in Kenya and the Addis Ababa to Djibouti railroad. So, I think we've heard from China, we've heard from Southwest Asia, we've heard from Africa. Let me ask you, Hussein, if you have any words that you would like to direct towards our American viewers. What would you tell Americans? What should we be doing?

ASKARY: Exactly! I had also in mind to say that, because we need to hear from Americans. I don't think it's a good idea that the United States is not on the map of the Belt and Road; but I think a different United States should be involved. I'm very sure that if President Franklin Roosevelt, President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King must be very happy now for what is now already starting to happen in Africa. They might feel sorry for the lost time, but I'm sure they are happy. Americans

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

OGDEN: And that's exactly what we are doing with this campaign to win the future statement. As I said in the beginning of the show, we're initiating a national mobilization to bring together all of the constituent layers – regardless of party, political orientation – around a vision of economic development

for the United States and for the world. If you just imagine the kind of way that the world could be transformed in the next 15 or 20 years with what China has begun doing in Africa; something that people thought was impossible. They just disregarded Africa and said well, this is just where you're going to have impoverishment and backwardness. Now, this could seriously become a hub of development for the planet. But take that and extend it across the Bering Strait into the Americas; have a rail link between Eurasia and North America. Then imagine an entire development corridor down through the central part of North America, through the heartland, the farm country in the Midwest; down through Mexico, across the Darien Gap into Central and South America. Then also, extend the Maritime Silk Road to the Caribbean. That vision of what could happen in the Western Hemisphere is the extension of the sort of optimism that you now see China bringing to Africa.

So, as I said, I think it's the great moral test. Emmanuel Macron was absolutely right; he said it's a moral challenge what the nations of the world do to collaborate to bring development to the African continent. I think we can be very happy that it's because of the leadership over decades of the LaRouche movement, of you Hussein. What you've been doing; what you did to collaborate with Jason to put together this extraordinary Special Report. I know that this is being listened to in the highest

levels of power across the African continent and in Southwest Asia; we have evidence of that. The invitation that you received, Hussein, from the Egyptian Transportation Ministry, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are going to proceed with this campaign to win the future. And we're asking you to endorse this, to join our mobilization, and to make sure that this becomes the policy parameter for the 2018 election. None of the melodrama, not the

soap operas, not all of the secondary and tertiary issues. These

are the questions which will determine the future of the United

States and the survival of our country and what our role is in

respect to this New Paradigm that we've just been discussing on the show today.

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

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

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

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

think

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

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

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

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

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

»Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika«

Dato: mandag, 5. februar, 2018

Tid. Kl. 19:00

Sted: Valby Kulturhus, lokale 3, 3. sal

Valgårdsvej 4-8

2500 Valby

(ved Valby Station)

Fri entré.

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

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

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

Information:

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

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

Om seminaret:

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

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

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

Her følger et uddrag af introduktionen:

»Gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BVI) tilbyder Kina resten af verden sin knowhow, erfaring og teknologi, støttet af et finansielt arsenal på \$3 bio. Dette er en stor mulighed for Vestasien og Afrika til at virkeliggøre drømmene fra æraen efter Anden Verdenskrig, drømme, der desværre er blevet saboteret i årtier. Det dramatiske infrastrukturunderskud både nationalt og interregionalt i Vestasien og Afrika kan, ironisk nok, i dette nye lys anses for en stor mulighed. Selvom mange andre industrinationer i Europa, Asien og de amerikanske lande

har teknologiske og arbejdskraftkapaciteter ligesom dem i Kina, så mangler de visionen og den politiske vilje til at anvende disse kapaciteter, og til at finansiere deres anvendelse. Eftersom Vestasien og Afrika i kombination er et så strategisk vigtigt område for både Øst og Vest, er det således et perfekt sted til at bringe kapaciteterne i verdens nationer ind i et konkret projekt for fredeligt samarbejde og udvikling.«

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vi håber, alle vil være i stand til at deltage i dette

tankevækkende seminar, hvor der også bliver tid til diskussion.

Rapporten kan købes før eller på seminaret.

En dansk introduktion til rapporten vil ligeledes være tilgængelig.

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

Se den korte version nedenfor.

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

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Af Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.

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

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

Kære borgere i verden,

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

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

paradigme.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Godt Nytår.

Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika.

Tale af Hussein Askary på Schiller Instituttets konference i Tyskland, 25. nov., 2017

Der er intet urealistisk ved det, jeg her fremlægger om Sydvestasien og Afrika. Grunden til, at jeg er forhåbningsfuld, er, at det nye paradigme inden for internationale relationer har fået fodfæste, og den gamle imperieorden blegner. Den anden, mere subjektive grund til at være optimistisk er, at vi vil fortsætte med at kæmpe for at få dette til at ske.

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

Extending the New Silk Road to Southwest Asia and Africa: A vision of an Economic Renaissance

Schiller Institute Special Report: Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia (Middle East) and Africa: A Vision of an Economic Renaissance,

This **246-page** special report was released in **November 2017**. It was authored by Hussein Askary and Jason Ross and a Schiller Institute team.

Here is the introduction to the report, followed by the Table of Contents.

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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 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]

Helga Zepp-LaRouche leverer budskab til diplomatseminar i Sana'a, Yemen

8. nov., 2017 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets internationale formand, leverede den 7. nov. via video et budskab til et seminar i Sana'a, Yemens krigsfarlige hovedstad. Seminaret, der havde titlen »Fra Sana'a til Beijing: Det første diplomatseminar«, havde som taler, og var sponsoreret af, Yemens udenrigsminister Hisham Sharaf, med Institut for Diplomati i Sana'a som vært. Seminarets tema var Kinas dokument for politik over for den arabiske verden, og hvordan Yemen ville tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Fouad al-Ghaffari, formand for Yemens Rådgivningskontor for Koordinering med BRIKS, talte også på seminaret og introducerede fr. LaRouche som den »Nye Silkevejslady«. Banneret for begivenheden viste *EIR's* kort over Verdenslandbroen.

Udenrigsminister Sharaf gennemgik de venligtsindede og produktive, historiske relationer med Kina, inklusive mange infrastrukturprojekter, som Kina har bidraget med til det moderne Yemen i årtierne forud for udbruddet af den saudiske krig mod Yemen i 2015. Han udtrykte Yemens totale beredvillighed til at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet og beskytte den Maritime Silkevej ved Bab el-Mandeb-strædet og Det Røde Hav. Han tilskyndede Kina til at spille en konstruktiv rolle i den politiske løsning af krigen i Yemen. Han tilskyndede også Kina til ikke at tage skridt, der kunne føre til en yderligere splittelse af landet mellem nord og syd.

Sharaf henviste her til beskyldninger om, at en kontrakt for nylig skulle være blevet indgået mellem den kinesiske telecom-gigant Huawei og eksilregeringen om at bygge et

mobilt telefonsystem i områder i det sydlige Yemen, der kontrolleres af de Forenede Arabiske Emirater (U.A.E.) og saudiskstøttede, bevæbnede grupper. Den kinesiske regering anerkender ikke regeringen i Sana'a, som udenrigsminister Sharaf er medlem af, og anerkender i stedet den afsatte præsident Abed-Rabbo Mansour Hadis regering, der er i eksil i Saudi-Arabien, og som har meget lidt eller ingen kontrol over anliggender i Yemen. Kina hævder, at det følger FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolutioner.

Det Kinesiske Udenrigsministerium udgav Dokumentet for Kinas Politik over for den Arabiske Verden i januar 2016, et par dage forud for præsident Xi Jinpings besøg til hovednationerne i Sydvestasien: Egypten, Saudi-Arabien og Iran. Under sit besøg udtrykte præsident Xi de samme punkter, som blev omtalt i dokumentet, og som er vigtigheden i at afgøre konflikterne i området gennem en ånd af samarbejde og dialog, og at Kina er parat til at udvide den Nye Silkevejspolitik til området og være med til at genopbygge økonomierne, der er ødelagt af de senere års krige og konflikter, og at Kina tilbyder samarbejde omkring infrastruktur, kernekraft og landbrug til alle områdets nationer.

Yemens officielle nyhedsagentur Saba og andre aviser dækkede begivenheden.

Fr. Zepp-LaRouches videobudskab kan ses på Schiller Instituttets YouTube-kanal:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gnlHue8U1Ao>

LPAC-Interview med Fouad al-

**Ghaffari,
Yemen. BRIKS-ungdom i Yemen
siger til
deres amerikanske partnere:
'Følg Lyndon LaRouches vise
ord
og gå med i hans bevægelse'.
LaRouchePAC Internationale
Webcast,
6. okt., 2017**

Vært Matthew Ogden: I dag, mens vi taler, begås der en folkemordskrig mod Yemens folk. Denne krig, der nu har raset i godt to år, begås af det saudiske kongedømme, med den stiltiende og direkte støtte fra både USA's regering og Det forenede Kongerige (UK). Denne støtte omfatter våbensalg for milliarder af dollars, som omfatter kampfly, ammunition og andre tunge våben, samt direkte støtte på slagmarken i form af overvågning og brændstofpåfyldning (i luften). Ifølge den seneste rapport fra FN er over 10.000 mennesker døde i denne krig; flest civile. Andre tusinder er såret. En stor del af dødsfaldene skyldes sygdom, inklusive kolera; og der er mindst 19 millioner mennesker, der har desperat behov for humanitær hjælp. 7 million mennesker har desperat behov for mad. De har imidlertid ikke haft mulighed for at få adgang til de nødvendige forsyninger, fordi saudierne har blokeret alle nødhjælpsforsendelser.

Mange amerikanere er fuldstændig ubevidst om denne menneskelige tragedie, der forårsages af en totalt uretfærdig og ulovlig aggressionskrig imod Yemens befolkning. En krig, der frem til i dag støttes af USA's regering. For at gøre det amerikanske folk bekendt med dette folkemord, og for at stoppe blodbadet, der foregår, endnu mens vi taler, udstedte LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) en nøderklæring for et par uger siden [17. sept.], med titlen, **»Det Nye Silkevejsparadigmes fjende: Saudisk folkemord i Yemen«** [dansk, 12. sept.; en senere EIR-opdatering, 17. sept. kan læses her, engelsk].

Indledningen lyder som følger:

»Nye afsløringer om Saudi-Arabiens rolle i 11. september-angrebene mod USA udgør påbuddet: Det igangværende saudiske folkemord mod Yemen må stoppe; de saudiskrelaterede netværk, der udfører sådanne forbrydelser imod menneskeheden, må overvindes. At handle på dette lægger vejen helt åben for hele verden, inklusive Mellemosten, til at deltage i den Nye Silkevejs – Bælte & Vej Initiativets – fremstød for udvikling, som er den nødvendige proces for »fred gennem udvikling«, som behøves for at gøre en ende på evindeligt krigsførelse i området.

Det, der blandt andet kræves, er skabelsen af en kommission til undersøgelse af Saudi-Arabiens handlinger imod Yemen. ...

** Stands al udefra kommende indblanding i Yemen for at gøre det muligt at vende tilbage til den forhandlingsproces, der eksisterede, før bombeangrebene begyndte, og gå frem mod en løsning af nationale uoverensstemmelser.*

** Levering af omgående mad, vand, sanitet, medicin, energi, sundhedsydelser og anden social nødhjælp, fuldt og helt.*

** Levering af al anden humanitær og økonomisk hjælp, der er presserende nødvendig, især til transport, husly og logistik.*

** Indledning af beredskab til internationalt samarbejde for at genopbygge Yemen og byde dets deltagelse i udviklingsfremstødet for den 'Maritime Silkevej' for Eurasien-Afrika, velkommen.«*

Erklæringen fortsætter – Endnu mens dette folkemord fortsætter,

»fortsætter UK og USA med at forsyne den saudiske 'koalition', der begår dette kriminelle overgreb, med våben«.

Siden denne erklæring blev udstedt, er der kommet et meget vigtigt initiativ fra USA's Kongres. En tværpolitisk gruppe af kongresmedlemmer har introduceret en samtidig resolution med titlen, »H.Con.Res.81«, som påbyder præsidenten, i overensstemmelse med sektion 5c af *War Powers Resolution* (fra 1973, der kontrollerer præsidentens beføjelser til at forpligte USA til en væbnet konflikt uden Kongressens samtykke, -red.), for at fjerne USA's bevåbnede styrker fra de uautoriserede fjendtligheder i republikken Yemen. Dette lovforslag har nu 22 medsponsorer, inkl. kongresmedlemmerne Walter Jones, Thomas Massey, John Conyers, Barbara Lee, Tulsi Gabbard, Keith Ellison og flere andre. Dette er en meget vigtig intervention, der møder tiltrækning i Washington. En af de ting, I kan gøre, er omgående at tage kontakt til jeres kongresmedlem; ring omgående til dem og kræve, at de bliver medsponsorer af H.Con.Res.81.

Jeg har i dag en meget særlig gæst; hr. Fouad al-Ghaffari, der er med os fra Sana'a i Yemen, Yemens hovedstad. Hr. Al-Ghaffari er en tidligere diplomat og tidligere chef for kontoret for ministeren for menneskerettigheder i Yemen, og er nu grundlægger af og formand for Yemens Rådgivningsråd for Koordinering med BRIKS.

Det er en ære at have dig med os i dag, hr. al-Ghaffari. Velkommen til larouchepac.com. For det første vil jeg gerne spørge dig, om du kan beskrive for vore seere her, der ser

dette interview, hvordan forholdene er på stedet i Sana'a, og i resten af Yemen?

Vi ved fra rapporter, at over 10.000 mennesker er blevet dræbt, og at landet konfronteres med en alvorlig humanitær krise. Hvad har virkningen af denne krig været på Yemens befolkning?

Her følger engelsk udskrift af resten af interviewet:

AL-GHAFFARI: First of all, I would like to bring you, Matthew and the LaRouche PAC team, my warmest greetings from Sana'a. These days we have been celebrating the third anniversary of the September 21st revolution, and the 55th anniversary of the September 26th revolution.

Last week, on September 21st, Mr. Saleh Al-Sammad, the President of the Supreme Political Council, made a speech in the center of Sana'a in a celebration attended and followed by millions of Yemeni citizens. In his speech he praised the position taken by the BRICS nations on Yemen in their recent Xiamen Summit in China. He also sent a message to the UN General

Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Peace.

[Shows video excerpt of Sept. 21 Sana'a speech by President Saleh, with English subtitles]

Going back to your question, the war of aggression against Yemen was preceded by different kind of wars launched against Yemen by Wall Street and the international financial institutions

such as the World Bank and the IMF. Then it was followed by the

move by British Prime Minister David Cameron and President Barack

Obama, who bypassed their Parliament and Congress, to throw their

internal failures and their hatred upon Yemen. While the operation to destroy Yemen was disguised in complex ways before,

the latter genocidal war is attempting to completely uproot Yemen's people and destroy their land. The Revolution of September 21, 2014 was launched to prevent that from succeeding.

As for the effects of this war of aggression, which is spearheaded by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, on the

living conditions here, they are really horrible and dark, and they surpass any human reasoning as the war has turned to the law

of the jungle. The situation is so bad, that it is becoming difficult to smile, or even remember how to smile. Sana'a, relatively speaking is better off than other cities, but it lacks

all the ingredients of life and of progress that have been prescribed by Lyndon LaRouche to the nations of the world. But that puts us on an equal-footing with other capitals that lack these same ingredients. But although Sana'a is breathing with big

difficulty, it is looking forward to a reconstruction project that would become a unique model, if the world starts to realize

the uniqueness of Yemen's geographic position.

OGDEN: As you know, the LaRouche movement has issued an emergency statement which has been circulated internationally; which is titled "Enemy of the Silk Road Paradigm: Saudi Genocide

in Yemen". This statement, as I said, has been circulated by the

LaRouche movement, including being distributed in front of the UN

General Assembly meeting and distributed to the missions there.

Now, you met with the Foreign Minister Hisham Sharaf – who represents the popularly-approved government in Sana'a of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh – and you delivered a copy of this statement. What can you tell us about the content of your conversation with him, and his response to the initiative that the LaRouche Movement has taken?

AL-GHAFFARI: As you know, genocide is the mother of all crimes, and we are facing an enemy which is randomly bombarding our cities and blockading our ports, airports, and territories.

On top of that, the enemy is falsely telling the world that it has the solution to our problem. Here, I would like to thank the LaRouche Movement for issuing that statement. It is a reflection of your well-recognized intellectual and moral principles that are always thinking outside the box. This feature is really human.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister Hisham Sharaf is a follower of your reports. He had sent a letter to Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche in March this year on the occasion of the Women's Day, and invited her to visit Yemen.

On the day the LaRouche Movement's statement was released, His Excellency was meeting with the envoy of the UN Human Rights

Commission. And just before the arrival of the with the new chargé d'affaires of Russia, His Excellency asked me to come to

his office to inform me of his appreciation of the calls in the statement, the first on stopping the Saudi-led aggression, and the second on moving towards the reconstruction process along

the

lines of the New Silk Road. At that meeting I also presented to

him the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Policy Paper on the Arab World, because that document, I believe, includes the correct policy to be followed by the governments of the region.

In the next days, the Minister was following the campaign of your movement on the streets of the many nations. Therefore, he

immediately sent a letter of appreciation to Mrs. LaRouche and the entire international LaRouche Movement, assuring them that Yemen is planning to become an active component in the vision and

the steps of building the New Silk Road to establish world peace.

He also said that Yemen will be a key global partner to accomplish the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

OGDEN: This meeting that you just told us about was covered in the press; they covered the meeting that you held with Minister Sharaf, and the press coverage featured the role of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. The article in the {Sana'a News} was

titled "Foreign Minister Receives the Statement of the LaRouche

Movement Concerning Yemen and Calling for Stopping the Aggression." How well known are Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in Yemen?

AL-GHAFFARI: Both my first meeting with the Minister and the letter His Excellency sent to Mrs. LaRouche were widely covered in the Yemeni media.

For your question about the LaRouches, this makes me smile, because Mr. Lyndon LaRouche has been known in Yemen for many years by both the elites and the laymen. As for Mrs. LaRouche, I

guess I was the first to circulate her name among the elites, but most importantly among the middle class which means the intellectuals.

As we say in Yemen, "he who does not appreciate other humans does not appreciate the Creator." I therefore would like to say

that [Arabic {EIR} editor] Mr. Hussein Askary has made the biggest effort and carried the greatest burden to make the ideas

and visions of Mr. LaRouche accessible to the people in Yemen. The issue was not "do you know LaRouche?" or "have you heard about him?" The issue is what he is saying in reality, not what

Google says about him. The translation of the {EIR} report "The

New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge" into Arabic, which

was done by Mr. Askary, will be the talk of people in Yemen for generations to come.

OGDEN: We certainly hope so.

In your view, what is the geopolitical purpose of this war of aggression being waged against your people, there in Yemen by

the Saudis? Were this criminal war to be ended, how could things

change there, on the ground in Yemen? What could changes in terms

of the conditions of life? And most of all, what is the role Yemen could play in the overall New Silk Road?

AL-GHAFFARI: Geopolitically, the enemy wants to create a breeding ground for terrorism to threaten the world with, and to

pay the financial debts of the evil empire. They also want to

pull Yemen away from the New Silk Road, and thus to destroy the

New Silk Road itself and the aspirations for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, which were approved by the nations of the world.

What Yemen can present to the world is a unique opportunity to establish a true national credit bank, because the governing

alliance here has the power and authority to make this decision.

This could become, without any doubt, Yemen's ticket to join the

train of the BRICS nations.

Another reason for this war is that Yemen could become a strong regional guardian of the New Silk Road in all its three routes: land, sea and space. The brains and arms of Yemen's brave

soldiers, combined with modern technology can assure that.

But, in order to turn this situation around, Yemen must fully join the New Silk Road, and build its own foundations and

structures on its principles and visions. This will give us credibility in the eyes of our international friends, who will see that we are as serious as the other nations that have been admitted to this project. There is no luxury in this issue.

Yemen's need for the elements of the New Silk Road project is as

greater as Yemen's need for air to breathe, if we really realized

the dignity and happiness this Silk Road carries within it.

OGDEN: Yes, absolutely. And we really admire the courageous actions you have taken there.

Finally, I would just like to say, that the American people have no idea currently what crimes are being perpetrated there in

Yemen, and the American people have to know that our

government

and implicitly, we, ourselves, are complicit in this genocide, due to our support for the Saudis, through arms sales and our political alliance with that regime.

As you know, there have been efforts on the parts of numerous members of Congress to bring a halt to these arms sales,

and also as we mentioned earlier in the show, the House Concurrent Resolution 81 that has been introduced, to withdraw the U.S. involvement in this war. And there's even been efforts

to bring attention to the Saudi royal family's role in financing

the 9/11 attacks. There are currently lawsuits that are being litigated by members of the families of the 9/11 victims.

Let me ask you: What would you say to the American people, now that you've had a chance to show them what the conditions are

on the ground there in Yemen, and what the effects are that our

policy is having on the people of Yemen? What should American citizens do to an end to this atrocity?

AL-GHAFFARI: We, the BRICS Youth in Yemen, would like to thank those Congressmen who are our partners in humanity and development.

Yemen today is paying the bill of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. We announce our solidarity with the families of the victims of the 9/11 attacks. We feel that we and the American people are in the same side, because their conditions are not pleasing, as their politicians are more interested in enslaving

people around the world rather than solving the crises in Texas,

Florida, and the New York subways. All these policies, that are

crimes indeed, are due to the fact that the main culprit in

the

9/11 attacks, the Saudis, have escaped the deserved punishment until now.

Our advice to the American people is: Follow the wise words of Lyndon LaRouche and join his movement!

LarouchePAC: Well, thank you so much for that advice, and thank you so much for joining me here, today. It was such a pleasure, and a privilege for me to have had a chance to speak with you, and it was truly an honor.

I would like to thank all of our viewers, who had the opportunity to watch this extraordinary interview just now. Thank you for tuning in. And again, you can take action to stop

this atrocity right now, by calling your member of Congress, and

demanding that they cosponsor this resolution, House Concurrent

Resolution 81, – H.Con.Res.81. And you can also help us distribute this emergency statement which was issued by LaRouche

PAC. The link to that statement in the description to this webcast immediately below

[<https://larouchepac.com/20170916/enemy-new-silk-road-paradigm-saudi-genocide-Yemen>]

So thank you, once again, to Fouad Al-Ghaffari for joining us here today, and thank you for tuning in. Please stay tuned to

larouchepac.com.

AL-GHAFFARI: Thanks to you, Matthew, and regards to Jason and all. We'll see you very soon.

Kampagne for kaos og forvirring – led efter det britiske spor

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 2. okt., 2017 – Historien om Imperium er historien om »del og hersk«. På et tidspunkt, hvor menneskets historie står over for en transformation sådan, som vi i dag oplever, med det store potentiale for et nyt paradigme for hele menneskeheden, baseret på den Nye Silkevejspolitik for global udvikling, skal man se på større destabiliseringer med en skarp lugtesans, der lugter det beskidte spor af Imperium.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag mindede verden om: Nationalstaten er Imperiets fjende.

Det britiske Imperium har altid promoveret ideen om »Regionernes Europa«, der var baseret på etniske og religiøse forskelle, som var belejligt for destabiliseringer af nationalstater, der ikke var samarbejdsvillige. Hvem står bag krisen i Catalonien, der truer, ikke alene Spanien, men hele Europa? Hvem var det, der opdelte Cameroun i engelsk- og fransktalende sektorer efter Første Verdenskrig, og nu har aktiveret kravet om uafhængighed for den engelske sektor, som har ført til 17 dødsfald i dag og potentielt kaos i morgen? Bemærk, at Kina nu er Camerouns førende handelspartner, som det er tilfældet med nationer i det meste af Afrika, og nu er i færd med at bygge et undersøisk kabel fra Cameroun til Brasilien, som vil betjene alle nationerne i Afrika og Sydamerika.

Hvorfor har Israel så åbenlyst støttet den kurdiske folkeafstemning, der destabiliserer ikke alene Irak, men også Iran, Syrien og Tyrkiet, hvis regeringer har været et mål for London og Wall Street?

Det fuldstændig tossede, horrible mordorgie i Las Vegas må ikke afskrives uden at følge sporet, snarere end at acceptere historien om den »enlige morder«, der så ofte har været brugt til at skjule sandheden.

Det måske mest klassiske eksempel på britisk del-og-hersk er iscenesættelsen af den israelsk-palæstinensiske konflikt, der er blevet brugt til at opsplitte hele verden i det seneste århundrede. I dag er det et prøveeksempel for de to paradigmer, som menneskeheden står overfor. I dag mødes de to palæstinensiske bevægelser, Fatah og Hamas, i Gaza for at drøfte forsoningen af palæstinensisk styrelse. De fleste presserapporter og »ekspertanalyser« afskriver denne bestræbelse som værende dømt til nederlag, af samme grund, som lignende bestræbelser tidligere er mislykkedes.

Men, i dag er der en forskel – Bælte & Vej Initiativet. En palæstinensisk forretningsmand, Munib al-Masri, annoncerede søndag en plan for at skabe et selskab, der er helliget til udviklingsprojekter i Gazastriben til støtte for Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Al-Masri er viceformand for det Internationale Handelskammer for Silkevejen. Formanden for denne institution, Lu Jianzhong, der er præsident for CCC International Holding Ltd. i Kina, har været involveret i byggeri af infrastruktur i hele Afrika og besøgte i sidste uge Vestbredden, hvor han mødtes med præsident Abbas og økonomiminister Odeh.

Det er netop den Nye Silkevej, der kan forandre historiens imperiegeometri, og som kan skabe fred gennem udvikling. Genopbygningen af Syrien, f.eks., er allerede begyndt gennem det internationale samarbejde mellem Rusland, Kina og andre, der er involveret i Bælte & Vej-processen.

Der er al mulig grund til at mene, at denne historiske Nye Silkevejsproces kan lykkes med virkelig at forene verden i det nye paradigme. Præsident Trump har sagt, at han ønsker at gøre Amerika stort igen gennem samarbejde med andre store nationalstater, der hver især sætter deres eget folk først,

men samarbejder i harmoni med alle andre nationalstater. Dette var grundlaget for den Westfalske Fred i 1648, som afsluttede de religiøse krige i Europa og skabte den moderne nationalstat. Dette er den konfucianske harmoni, der har inspireret Kinas mirakuløse vækst ud af fattigdom i løbet af de seneste årtier, efter Kulturrevolutionens mareridt.

Det kupforsøg mod præsident Trump, der udføres af det forbryderiske slæng omkring Robert Mueller, kan og må knuses ved hjælp af [EIR-dossieret](#), der er udfærdiget til formålet.[1] Det er netop samarbejdet mellem USA, Rusland og Kina i den Nye Silkevej, der adresserer alle nationers og alle folkeslags fælles interesser, og som har været EIR's og Schiller Instituttets mission siden deres grundlæggelse. Nu er vores tid kommet.

Foto: Folkeafstemning i Catalonien; folk, der protesterer på Las Ramblas for uafhængighed fra Spanien. 2. okt., 2017. (Sasha Popovic / Flickr / CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

[1] Se også: [LPAC Internationale Webcast, 29. sept.](#)

Genopbygning af Syrien klar til start.

EIR's Stockholmskorrespondent Ulf

Sandmark rapporterer om

genåbningen af Damaskus Internationale Handelsmesse

EIR deltog i et møde på premierministerens kontor, hvor repræsentanter for mange af den gamle Silkevejs nationer fornyede deres forpligtende engagement til at samarbejde med Syrien – et virkelig historisk øjeblik. Den syriske premierminister Imad Khamis modtog med et stort smil sin personlige kopi af EIR's specialrapport. Efterfølgende mødtes Sandmark med ministeren for turisme, ingeniør Beshar Yazji, og med generaldirektør for Syrian Investment Agency, dr. Inas al-Omawi, samt med andre højtplacerede regeringsfolk. En særlig donation fra en meget fremtrædende, svensk EIR-abonnet, bestående af 15 kopier af Verdenslandbro-rapporten på arabisk til universiteterne i Damaskus og Aleppo, blev overgivet til præsident for Damaskus Universitet, prof. dr. M. Hassan al-Kurdi. I alt blev 40 kopier bragt til Syrien.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Foto: Alle ødelagte boligblokke, der sås i krigszoner i Damaskus, som tidligere var besat af væbnede oprørere, var ved at blive repareret.

Dr. Patrick Ho fremsætter MERCY genopbygningsplan for

Mellemøsten og Nordafrika

11. juli, 2017 – Dr. Patrick Ho, viceformand og generalsekretær for Kinas Energifond Komite (CEFC), har fremsat en betagende mulighed for at vende krigens, fattigdommens, sultens og sygdommens æra, der i århundreder har forbandet Mellemøsten og Nordafrika (MENA). Forslaget, der bærer navnet MERCI (Middle East Reconstruction Initiative), blev præsenteret på to internationale konferencer i sidste uge. Den 6. juli præsenterede han forslaget for Landbrugskonferencen for Bæredygtig Udvikling i FN. Denne begivenhed blev sponsoreret af CEFC, en FN-NGO, som han er leder for, sammen med Shenzhen Dasheng Landbrugsgruppe-konglomeratet, og FN-ministeriet for Økonomiske og Sociale Anliggender (DESA).

Dagen efter talte han på Schiller Instituttets konference, Mad for Fred og Tænkning – Kinesisk-amerikansk Landbrugssamarbejde, som hans Kinas Energifond Komite, og Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur, medsponsorerede.

Ho erklærede: »Mena-området, et afgørende omdrejningspunkt, der forbinder Bælte & Vej Initiativets østlige og vestlige økonomiske kredse, er en vigtig forbindelse i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ (BVI). Mange lande i dette område i særdeleshed er, eller plejede at være, før den kolonialistiske konkurrence om olie og andre resurser, betydelige landbrugslande, såsom Israel, Irak og Egypten.«

Han forklarede, at Syrien plejede at producere 4 mio. tons hvede årligt: 1,5 mio. tons til eksport og 2,5 mio. tons til eget forbrug. Efter års terrorisme og andre militære angreb, producerer de nu kun 450.000 tons, og landets befolkning flygter ud af landet i millioner. Nogle lande, sagde han, anser den militære overvindelse af terrorisme for at være en løsning, men han påpeger, at, i takt med, at krigen mod terror er vokset fra den første periode, 2001 til 2004, og til den

senere periode, 2012 til 2015, er antallet af mennesker, der er blevet dræbt globalt i terrorangreb, steget seks gange. Det bedste håb, fremførte han, involverer »at ændre de underliggende socioøkonomiske vilkår«.

»Formålet med MERCI«, sagde han, »er at identificere måder, hvorpå genopbygningen af Mellemøsten kan integreres i rammerne for BVI, at drøfte den rolle, som det internationale samfund, multilaterale udviklingsbanker og den private sektor spiller i genopbygningsindsatsen, og gøre opmærksom på behovet for at nå til politiske og økonomiske løsninger til områdets udfordringer. Landbrugssektoren er det mest relevante udgangspunkt for at fremme dette initiativ.«

Foto: Dr. Patrick Ho.