

# [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.*

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## [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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Introduction:

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## **Kinas nye salttolerante ris eller Saltris snart klar til kommerciel handel; Kan øge fødevarer til 200 mio. mennesker**

21. okt., 2017 – En rissort, der allerede med held er blevet hybridiseret af kinesiske agronomer til at kunne vokse i saltholdige omgivelser, er nu blevet yderligere forbedret til at give større afkast, op til 4,5 tons pr. hektar. Dette kan omsættes til at bespise 200 mio. flere mennesker, iflg. Kinas ekspert i hybridisering, Yuan Longping, der er kendt som »Hybridrisens Fader« for sit banebrydende arbejde siden 1970'erne. De seneste opdateringer rapporteres i Sputnik i dag.

Den nye sort af saltris kan vokse, hvor vandets saltindhold er op til 6 %; til sammenligning er havvand 4 %. Frøet giver samme sort som forældrene og er allerede til salg, men er meget dyrt. Der er planer i gang om at udvikle det til kommercielt salg til en fornuftig pris.

Yuan har ofte understreget, at over 60 % af kineserne er afhængige af ris som deres basis kornfødevarer, og over halvdelen af verden. I oktober 2016 blev et forskningscenter for saltris etableret i Qingdao, Shandong Provins, med Yuan Longping som leder.

Kina udfører betydningsfuldt arbejde for at forbedre rishøsten i Afrika. For

eksempel har Kina planer om at bygge et landbrugsteknologicenter i Burundi, hvor man skaber store vindinger inden for risens ydeevne.

I 2004 – som af FN blev erklæret internationalt »År for Ris« – fik Yuan Longping Verdensfødevarerprisen (oprindeligt etableret af dr. Norman Borlaug), som samtidig også blev givet til den fremtrædende, afrikanske forsker i ris, dr. Monty Jones; Jones er den tidligere senioravler af ris ved Vestafrikas Center for Udvikling af Ris.

*Foto: Den verdensberømte 'Fader af hybridris', Yuan Longping.*

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## [Dr. Patrick Ho fremsætter MERCI 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 milliontal. 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 Mellemosten 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.*

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## [USA-RUSLAND-KINA SAMARBEJDE](#) [OM ET NYT PARADIGME.](#) [Nyhedsorientering juli 2017](#)

*Som mange deltagere i og iagttagere af verdensbegivenhederne for længst har opdaget, så er størstedelen af de gængse nyheder »fake news«, der primært har til formål at aflede opmærksomheden fra de store problemer, som verden står overfor, og frem for alt de løsninger, der findes til dem: Det nye paradigme, som LaRouche-bevægelsen og Schiller Instituttet har kæmpet for i næsten et halvt århundrede, og som Kina med russisk og international opbakning har præsenteret som Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Med Trumps succesrige møde med Putin ved G20-topmødet i Hamborg er muligheden for en aktiv amerikansk deltagelse i dette russisk-kinesiske samarbejde for fred ved at blive en reel mulighed. Den manglende dækning af disse revolutionerende begivenheder kan dette nyhedsbrev forhåbentlig være med til at råde bod på – inklusiv nyheden om den danske støtte til Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som Karen Ellemann udtrykte på statsministerens vegne (se bagsiden) ved den historiske konference i Beijing den 14.- 15. maj, og*

som de danske medier har forbigået i tavshed.

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**»Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«**  
**Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale til Schiller Instituttets m. fl. Konference, Mad for Fred, New York, 7. juli, 2017. (PDF)**

*Det er bestemt sandt, at tiden for den unipolære verden er forbi, men multipolaritet er stadig ikke løsningen, for det indbefatter stadig geopolitik, der var årsag til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og denne geopolitik er stadig i operation, i Nordkorea, i Syrien og i Ukraine.*

*Vi må derfor finde et højere niveau. Vi må få verden frem til at blive det, præsident Xi Jinping altid kalder »et samfund for menneskehedens fælles fremtid«. Et stort skridt i denne retning kunne være mødet mellem præsident Trump og præsident Putin, der mødes i dag for første gang som præsidenter. Dette er selvfølgelig et meget vigtigt skridt, for mellem præsident Trump og præsident Xi Jinping er der allerede etableret en meget positiv relation, så det er meget, meget afgørende, hvad der kommer ud af Trump-Putin-mødet. For de spørgsmål, vi må løse, er presserende og dramatiske.*

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*Videoklippen med Helgas tale kan ses her, start 15:45 min.:*

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## International konference i New York: Mad for Fred, 7. juli, 2017

*(Denne introduktionstekst forekommer på invitationen til konferencen):*

Efter sin tale som deltager i Topmødet for Globale Tænketaanke under Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing, 14.-15. maj, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter og formand for Schiller Instituttet, i et interview til *Shanghai Daily*:

»Jeg mener, at Bælte & Vej Initiativet betyder et revolutionerende skridt hen imod en ny epoke i civilisationen. Ideen om at have win-win-samarbejde mellem nationer er første gang, et konkret koncept for at overvinde geopolitik er blevet fremsat.

Eftersom geopolitik var årsagen til de to verdenskrige, mener jeg, det er et fuldstændig nyt paradigme for tankegang, hvor en idé, der fremsættes af ét land, samtidig vil have den nationale interesse i overensstemmelse med hele menneskehedens interesse. Dette er aldrig tidligere sket.

Dette har indgydt et enormt håb blandt udviklingslandene om, at de har en mulighed for at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling. Og jeg mener, dette er et initiativ, der vil vokse, indtil alle kontinenterne er forbundne gennem infrastruktur og udvikling.«

I samarbejde med Kinas Energifondskomite og Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur, afholder Schiller Instituttet en konference i New York City fredag, den 7. juli, 2017. Vi vil bringe sammen, landbrugsledere, forskere og ingeniører inden for landbrug og politiske og diplomatiske, officielle personer fra hele USA, ledere fra Kina og fra andre nationer. Opgaven bliver at formulere en politik for fødevarereproduktion og handel – i kølvandet på gennembruddet med Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing i maj, 2017 – for omgående og radikalt at UDVIDE den globale fødevarereproduktion og brødføde verden, katalyseret gennem den mest avancerede, 21. århundredes nuklear- og satellitteknologi.

Den amerikanske økonom og videnskabsmand, Lyndon LaRouche, der for 29 år siden var den oprindelige ophavsmand til konceptet og politikken med den »økonomiske

udviklingskorridor« – i dag kendt som Verdenslandbroen – erklærede i sin rapport fra 1983, 'Der er ingen grænser for vækst', at nationer nu, med de eksisterende teknologier, har evnen til at producere tilstrækkelig med fødevarer af høj kvalitet til at brødføde 25 mia. mennesker, med en sund kost!

Han påpegede desuden, at Afrikas udvikling er af strategisk betydning – dvs., af strategisk betydning for Asien og for hele verdens befolkning. Hr LaRouche forklarede dernæst de detaljerede politikker for at virkeliggøre Afrikas potentiale for at blive både hele verdens »brødkurv« og et center for videnskab og rumforskning.

I dag, hvor 100 nationer aktivt deltager i Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, er Vejen åben for at gøre netop dette!

*Billede: »Fields of Gold«, af kunstneren Jane Small.*

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## [»Alt kan falde på plads, eller kunne falde fra hinanden« – Topmøde mellem Trump og Putin fredag er historisk vendepunkt](#)

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 6. juli, 2017* – Med det planlagte topmøde fredag, der nærmer sig, mellem præsidenterne Trump og Putin, er der et stort potentiale for et brud, væk fra det britiskorkestrerede fremstød for at sabotere samarbejde mellem Rusland og USA. Men, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag advarede om, så er der imidlertid ingen tid at spille på selvtilfredshed –

*»Alt kan falde på plads, eller kunne falde fra hinanden«.*

Situationen i Nordkorea drives helt ud på randen, og skylden lægges på Kina, alt imens briterne fabrikere fake-news om et kemisk angreb i Syrien, hvor skylden lægges på russerne! Vi har spørgsmålet om krig eller fred liggende lige foran os!

Briterne og de neokonservative i både det Republikanske og Demokratiske parti i USA, med de løgnagtige medier som heppekor, ønsker at bringe USA tilbage til

Obamas kurs mod krig med Rusland og Kina. Niveauet af kampagnehysteri og desperation for at bringe præsidenten til fald blev i dag udstillet under pressekonferencen mellem præsident Trump og den polske præsident Andrzej Duda, der fandt sted efter deres møde i Warszawa, og hvor en reporter forsøgte at lægge en fælde for Trump og sagde: »Svar ja eller nej; blandede Rusland sig i det amerikanske valg?« Trump levede op til situationen og sagde, i parafrase: »Det kunne have været Rusland, og det kunne have været andre lande. Jeg mener, det har fundet sted i mange år.«

Trump nævnte ikke eksplicit briterne, men han er selvfølgelig helt bekendt med det platte dossier, fuld af løgn, som blev udarbejdet af den britiske MI6-agent, Christopher Steele (på lønningslisten over britiske aktiver hos både det Republikanske og Demokratiske parti, og måske også hr. Comeys FBI), og som fremstiller Trump som russernes naive tåbe, der bliver afpresset og kontrolleret af Putin.

Presset af den afsporede journalist, der sagde, at det amerikanske efterretningssamfund direkte placerede det på russerne, svarede Trump, helt korrekt, at efterretningssamfundet og journalistens reporter-kolleger for nylig var blevet afsløret i at bringe falske nyheder til torvs med deres påstand om, at »alle 17 amerikanske efterretningstjenester var enige i«, at det var russerne; og at medierne var blevet tvunget til at indrømme, at de havde taget fejl med hensyn til denne og flere andre falske nyhedshistorier om Rusland. »Husker I Irak?«, spurgte Trump. »Alle var enige om, at Irak besad masseødelæggelsesvåben, 100 % enige, og det var forkert, og vi endte i ét eneste stort rod.«

Udenrigsminister Tillerson, på vej til G20-mødet, der begynder fredag, sagde til pressen, at det vigtigste på topmødet mellem Trump og Putin fredag »er at få en god diskussion mellem præsident Trump og præsident Putin om det, de begge ser som arten af denne relation mellem vore to lande«. Han bemærkede, at, i Syrien, »påbegyndte vi en indsats ... for at genopbygge tillid mellem os selv og Rusland på det militære niveau, men også det diplomatiske niveau. Jeg mener, at denne indsats tjener begge vore interesser, såvel som også det internationale samfunds generelle interesser«.

Trump vil også mødes med Xi Jinping fredag. Han har allerede offentligt erklæret, at han ønsker, at Amerika skal samarbejde med Kina om Bælte & Vej Initiativet; den Nye Silkevej. Samtidig vil en stor gruppe ledende, kinesiske landbrugseksperter tale ved et arrangement i Manhattan fredag, med Schiller Instituttet som medsponsor, sammen med også Helga Zepp-LaRouche og flere ledende, amerikanske landmænd og landbrugsfolk, om det presserene nødvendige i

globalt samarbejde for at imødekomme den voksende hungersnødkrise i verden. FAO rapporterede i denne uge, at antallet af underernærede mennesker i verden atter var voksende og demonstrerede behovet for samarbejde for at udvide den videnskab og teknologi, der er nødvendig for at brødføde hver eneste borger i verden.

Trump har forpligtet sig til at afslutte krige for »regimeskifte«, arbejde sammen med Rusland om bekæmpelse af terrorisme og arbejde sammen med Kina om den Nye Silkevej. Han har også forpligtet sig til at gennemføre Glass-Steagall for at gøre en ende på Wall Streets hasardspilsoperationer og vende tilbage til Hamiltons tradition med det Amerikanske Systems dirigerede kredit til den fysiske økonomi og Det almene Vel. Vil han gøre det? De kommende dages historiske begivenheder vil på afgørende vis besvare dette spørgsmål.

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## [Lyndon LaRouche: »Sand patriotisme: At forsvare universets lov og evnen til fornuft.« LPAC kortvideo](#)

*For at kunne håndtere den form for krise, vi konfronteres med, må vi søge i os selv og i os selv finde en værdi, der er så dyrebar, at, hvis vi brugte vort liv på at forsvare denne værdi, ville vi herved have vundet vort liv, fordi vi ville have vundet formålet med vor dødelige eksistens.*

»Hvis vi vedtog den holdning, som USA havde under Kennedys rumprogram; faktisk Eisenhower/Kennedy-rumprogrammet, fra ca. 1958, det såkaldte 'Sputnik'-program, og frem til 1965, kombineret med en politik for investerings-skattekredit for passende investering, sammen med et program for videnskabs-berigelse i vore skoler og lignende ting, som vi gjorde dengang; intet andet end dette, så kan jeg forsikre jer for, at, med en viden om, hvad der er vigtigt at arbejde på inden for videnskab, inden for teknologi; med en viden om de projekter, der er den bedste måde at udtrykke disse teknologiske forbedringer på, så garanterer jeg jer, at, hvis mennesker på denne planet havde den politiske vilje til at gøre dette, ville vi øge den potentielle befolkningstæthed på denne planet, og forbedre levestandarden med så meget som 40 gange så meget som i dag, hen over de næste tre generationer med faktor 10. Vi kunne ved slutningen af dette århundrede ... i løbet af to generationer, opretholde et potentielt befolkningstal



i størrelsesordenen 100 milliarder mennesker – med større lethed, meget bedre ernæret, langt tryggere, mere frie, meget mindre overfyldt end i dag, fordi vi brugte jorden på en mere intelligent måde.

Der findes to slags 'naturlig lov', eller to aspekter af naturlig lov. Den første er universets love, og den mand, eller lad os sige, hvis et kongresmedlem skulle finde på at ophæve tyngdeloven, for nu at bruge et billede, ville det så ophæve tyngdeloven? Det ville det ikke. Så hver gang personer, fordi de har stor, politisk magt, siger, at de trodser det, der i realiteten er en lov i det fysiske univers, en lov i naturen, naturlig lov, og de, på grund af deres magt, får andre til at støtte denne modstand, hvad sker der så med nationer, der trodser naturen? De bliver knust, ødelagt. Deres bekæmpelse af naturlig lov bliver redskabet for deres ødelæggelse. Hvis man støtter politikere, der bedriver en sådan trods af naturlig lov, hvad bringer man så over én selv, og ens nation? Man bliver en medskyldig, man håndhæver denne ødelæggelse, man fremkalder ødelæggelsen af ens nation, ens familie, alting.

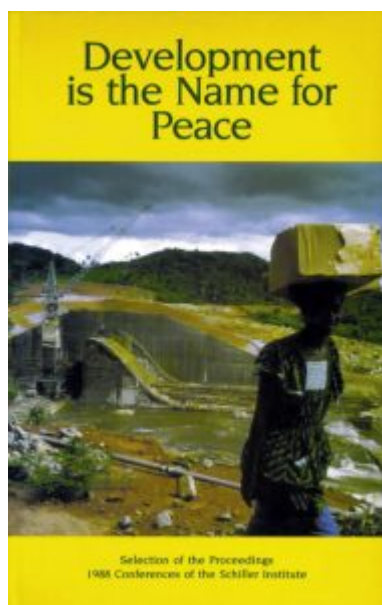
For at kunne håndtere den form for krise, vi konfronteres med, må vi søge i os selv og i os selv finde en værdi, der er så dyrebar, at, hvis vi brugte vort liv på at forsvare denne værdi, ville vi herved have vundet vort liv, fordi vi ville have vundet formålet med vor dødelige eksistens. Det er, hvad en soldat burde have i kampen, mod, ikke patriotisme, men dét; ikke patriotisme som et abstrakt flag; ikke patriotisme som et racistisk begreb; ikke patriotisme i nogen af disse andre, symbolske betydninger; men patriotisme i den betydning, som vi burde have i USA, men som vi stort set er fremmedgjorte overfor. At vide, hvad Ben[jamin] Franklin repræsenterede; et system af repræsentativt selvstyre under naturlig lov, og under loven, der styres af naturlig lov. At forestille sig rædslen ved engang at have kendt et sådant selvstyre; at forestille sig at leve under slaveri, der ikke alene er en materiel undertrykkelse, men ødelæggelse af selve ens børns sjæl. Og på os ligger således, og jeg vil respondere til denne udfordring, det moralske ansvar for hundreder af milliarder af sjæle, der, hvis tingene var passende, burde blive født i fremtiden.

Det ansvar påhviler os, at se tilbage til de martyrer, der gav os regeringsinstitutioner, i hvilke sandhed, og således frihed, fik samfundsmæssig status. Der findes ikke frihed uden sandhed, og der findes ikke sandhed uden frihed. Rettigheden hos en person, der ledes af de rette principper, til at komme frem til en mening, der bygger på fornuft – ikke en tilfældig mening, men baseret på en omhyggelig anvendelse af fornuft; og denne persons rettighed til at stå frem og sige, 'Dette er, hvad jeg mener, med mindre jeg bliver overbevist om det modsatte gennem fornuft'. Det er frihed. Om så hele samfundet er uenig med én, hvad så? Så længe, man ledes af fornuft, og så længe, man underkaster

sig korrektion af ens opfattelse gennem fornuft, det er retten til at fremføre en mening i modstrid med flertallet i samfundet omkring én; det er frihed. Et demokratisk samfund, som 'Projekt Demokrati' i Kongressen definerer det i dag, er den mest forfærdelige vederstyggelighed, man kan forestille sig, og imod hvilket de, der grundlagde USA, advarede. 'Demokrati' er det værste af alle onder, den værste af alle tyranner, fordi der ikke findes en værre tyran end i den irrationelle flok, en lynch-flok; demokrati, som de definerer det, er et demokrati, der består af en lynch-flok – pas på med ikke at have den forkerte hudfarve, eller den forkerte mening – og under hvilket personen ikke har nogen rettighed, undtagen retten til at være enig med det, der fremstår som flertallet af den herskende mening. Og, hvis flokken skifter mening, så river man sit tøj af og tager det tøj på, den tager på, og så fremdeles. Et samfund af modeluner og vanvid, uden noget moralsk formål, nogen moralsk karakter og evne til fornuft. Forsvaret af personen, der ønsker at udøve fornuft, der ønsker at blive styret af naturlig lov og fornuft, er samfundets helligste pligt – forsvaret og omsorgen for sådanne personer. Og et samfund, der ikke opfylder denne mission, er ikke levedygtigt. En regeringsform, der ikke tjener dette formål, er ikke levedygtig, fordi den ikke beskytter den mest dyrebare del af det menneskelige samfund – udviklingen af fornuftsevnen i den enkelte person; det, der gør os til virkelige mennesker; det, der gør vores individuelle liv helligt.

Og det er, hvad der står på spil.«

*Offentliggjort den 5. juli 2017*



*Ovenstående er et klip fra LaRouches hovedtale på en 1988-konference »Mad for Fred«, som en fejring af den forestående Schiller Institut-konference denne fredag (7. juli, 2017), der ligeledes har titlen, »Mad for Fred: Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«. Hr. LaRouche talte for flere end 400 landbrugsledere om potentialet for at anvende det Amerikanske Systems økonomiske metoder for at opretholde 100 milliarder mennesker om tre generationer, og den nødvendige, kulturelle opgradering for at udvikle vore borgeres kreativitet for at opnå dette mål.*

Se hele hovedtalen her: <https://youtu.be/UjYMNMPZ3s>

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## Verden står over for den værste fødevarekrise, advarer FAO

5. juli, 2017 – I en tale i Rom den 3. juli for FN's Fødevare- og Landbrugsorganisations (FAO's) konference, der finder sted hvert andet år, gjorde FAO's generaldirektør José Graziano Da Silva det klart for medlemmerne, at den globale hungersnød vokser, rapporterede Reuters. »Jeg ville ønske, jeg kunne annoncere nogle gode nyheder her i dag med hensyn til den globale kamp mod hungersnød«, sagde Da Silva. »Men det er desværre ikke tilfældet. De data, der foreløbigt er til rådighed, indikerer for i år, at antallet af underernærede mennesker i verden er vokset, og fortsætter med at vokse«, sagde Da Silva. De foreløbige data, som Da Silva refererede til, er baseret på FAO's årlige rapport, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition* (Tilstanden for sikkerhed for fødevarer og ernæring), som forventes udgivet til september.

Da Silva nævnte ikke specifikke tal, men antallet af mennesker, der ikke havde nok at spise, er tilsyneladende vokset siden sidste år. Det var faldet til 795 millioner i 2014-16, en nedgang på 21 % i forhold til 1990-92, ifølge FAO. Da Silva påpegede, at dette års tal var en overraskelse, og han tilskrev årsagen til, at næsten 20 millioner mennesker sulter i Sydsudan, Nigeria, Somalia og Yemen, tørke og voldsomme kampe, der finder sted i nogle af disse lande.

At opnå en hungersnød på nul frem til år 2030 er et af FN's bæredygtige udviklingsmål, der blev vedtaget af medlemmerne i 2015. David Beasley, chef for FN's Globale Fødevareprogram (WFP), sagde imidlertid ved konferencen, at målet havde »nul chance for at lykkes i den atmosfære, vi i dag har i verden«, på grund af konflikter, rapporterede Reuters. Beasley blev nomineret til stillingen som direktør for WFP af den amerikanske præsident Donald Trumps administration.

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## De virkelige økonomiske spørgsmål: Præsident Trump dropper Paris-

## [klimaaftale. \(PDF\)](#)

*Fremragende! Og nu, fusionskraft og den Nye Silkevej.*

*Trump fortjener respekt og støtte for at kæmpe imod denne klimaforandrings-afskrækkelse, for dette er ikke bare et eller andet politisk spørgsmål; denne beslutning konfronterer en koordineret, global kampagne, kørt af de højeste niveauer af det anglo-hollandske oligarki. Vi har nu muligheden for at gøre en ende på dette program i Malthus' tradition og vende tilbage til vækst og udvikling, hvis præsident Trump følger op på det ved at tilslutte sig det nye, globale paradigme for udvikling, som anføres af Kinas politik for udvikling, under den Nye Silkevej.*

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

*Titelfoto: Rismarker i Vietnam.*

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## [Kina advokerer samarbejde med Danmark under Bælt & Vej-initiativ](#)

Nedenstående er uddrag af Xinhuas artikel efter mødet mellem Xi Jinping og Lars Løkke Rasmussen. Kilde: Xinhua, 8. maj. 2017 Online Edition.

Torsdag (4. maj) opfordrede den kinesisk præsident Xi Jinping til at udforske felter for og måder til samarbejde med Danmark under Bælt & Vej-initiativet.

Xi mødtes med den danske statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen, der var i Kina på et firedages officielt besøg, i Folkets Store Hal i Beijing.

Han opfordrede til lancering af en ny type samarbejde med højteknologi og høj merværdi, med fokus på den cykliske økonomi, energibesparelse og miljøbeskyttelse, sikkerhed for fødevareforsyning, landbrugsteknologi, bæredygtig energi og urbanisering.

Xi var fortalere for, at begge lande planlagde samarbejde på et strategisk niveau og ud fra et langtidsperspektiv, respekt for hinandens kerneinteresser og

hovedinteresser, styrkelse af udveksling af personel på alle niveauer og fremme af samarbejde mellem de to regeringer, lovgivende institutioner, politiske partier, steder og folk ...

Kina forventer at se styrket samarbejde inden for multilaterale rammer, såsom FN og det Arktiske Råd, sagde præsidenten og lovede at udvide det arktiske samarbejde med Danmark.

Det er ikke alene i overensstemmelse med hvert af de to landes interesser, men er ligeledes befordrende for samarbejde mellem Kina og Nordeuropa og relationer mellem Kina og EU at udvikle et solidt, støt og vedvarende, omfattende strategisk partnerskab mellem Kina og Danmark, sagde Xi til Rasmussen.

Xi sagde, han håbede, de to lande kan gøre 2017 til »et høstår« for de bilaterale bånd.

Kina støtter europæisk integration og er villig til at smede Kina-EU-partnerskaberne for fred, vækst, reform og civilisation, sagde Xi og tilføjede, at Kina vil styrke kommunikation med Danmark og andre nordiske lande ...

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## [Ny tysk industriundersøgelse: Sanktioner ansporer genopbygning af russisk produktion](#)

25. feb., 2017 – Vestens sanktioner er mislykkedes med at tvinge den russiske økonomi i knæ, vurderer en ny undersøgelse, udgivet af Ost-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Udvalg for tysk-østeuropæiske økonomiske relationer) om tysk industri i Berlin i går. Sanktionerne har snarere virket som en opmuntring til en forøget, russiske indsats for at udvide sin nationale industri- og landbrugsproduktion – hvor sidstnævnte bliver styrket i en grad, hvor Rusland om få år vil blive en »stormagt inden for landbrug«. Ruslands økonomiske vækstrater er beskedne, men konstante i området af 2 % årligt, og tysk eksport er endda øget en smule.

Men traditionelle markedsandele er stadig tabt for tysk industri. Det kan der kompenseres for gennem mere direkte investeringer i Rusland. Daimler-Benz-selskabet har planer om en EU250 mio. stor investering i automobilfremstilling,

med nye jobskabelse til russere, og andre tyske selskaber, inklusive mange i Mittelstand, overvejer at gøre det samme. Øst-udvalget kræver, at den tyske regering gradvist ophæver sanktionerne, som et signal til Rusland om, at Europa ønsker forbedrede økonomiske relationer.

*Foto: Hvedehøst på markerne i Lebyage-Chepiginskoe JSC i Timashevsky Distrikt, Krasnodar kraj.*

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## [Kina lancerer stor opgradering af landbrugsjordens produktivitet](#)

24. jan., 2017 – Kina vil pumpe \$88 mia. ind i sin landbrugssektor hen over de næste tre år, for at forøge produktiviteten af 40 millioner hektar landbrugsjord. Det meddelte centralregeringsmyndigheder i går, med den hensigt at opgradere kvaliteten af landbrugsjord og styrke afkastet for at forøge produktionen af korn. Man håber på en forøgelse på 10 til 20 procent i kornproduktionen fra programmet, der involverer anvendelsen af de mest moderne landbrugsmetoder.

Kina er i øjeblikket afhængig af import af korn og soja, men ingen af handelspartnere behøver blive skadet. Men målrettet handling for at fremme produktivitetsforøgelse er afgørende på globalt plan.

Kinas styrkelse af høsten er især vigtig i betragtning af tabet af dyrkningsjord til diverse nye bebyggelser i løbet af de seneste årtier – også et problem i mange andre dele af verden.

Det ambitiøse mål med 40 millioner ha udgør en væsentlig del af Kinas dyrkbare områder. For at sætte det i perspektiv, så ville dette nye tiltag for forbedring af landbrugsjordens afkast svare til, at USA gik i gang med at forbedre afkastet i mere end 25 procent af hele landets dyrkede korn- og sojaarealer.

Ligeledes i går udstedte det Kinesiske Kommunistparti en erklæring, der krævede mere planlægning for forbedring af Kinas landbrug for at være med til at imødekomme sikkerhed i fødevareforsyningen, samt gå frem mod målet for selvforsyning med korn.

Opgradering af landbrugsproduktiviteten er også en del af Kinas plan for at

afhjælpe fattigdom i landdistrikterne. I de senere år har Kinas regering intervenseret for at støtte landmændenes indtægter ved at implementere mindstepriser for deres produkter. Det princip, man anvender, er i overensstemmelse med »bundpriser« (mindstepriser) og potentielt set paritetspriser – ideen om, at man pålægger ved lov, at landmænd skal have en pris, der er tilstrækkelig til at dække deres omkostninger ved produktionen, plus en profit, der er nødvendig for at gøre fortsatte teknologiske forbedringer og fremtidig landbrugssikkerhed mulige.

I USA blev dette princip med paritetspriser implementeret under præsident Franklin Roosevelt og dernæst udfaset fra og med 1970'erne under afregulering.

I øjeblikket har USA et sagsanlæg mod Kina kørende i Verdenshandelsorganisationen og hævder, at det er forkert at fastsætte prisniveauet for at støtte sine landmænd. Men de amerikanske landmænd befinder sig i en krise som følge af tre år med faldende priser og manglen på intervention for at hjælpe fra regeringens side.

*Foto: Lokalbefolkningen pløjer og sår deres marker ved hjælp af okser i Louping i Kinas Yunnan-provins.*

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## [Kinas landbrugsminister rapporterer om nyt fremstød for at opdyrke jorden i Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt](#)

7. marts 2016 – Kinas landbrugsminister, Han Changfu, talte i dag om Ruslands og Kinas planer om et samarbejde omkring opdyrkning af Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt. Han talte på en pressekonference på sidelinjen af den Nationale Folkekongres' årlige møde i Beijing.

Kinesiske firmaer er allerede aktive inden for landbrug på mere end 600.000 ha i det fjernøstlige område. Nu vil der, sagde Han, blive kinesisk-russisk samarbejde for at udvide dette gennem fælles landbrugsmæssig forskning og

udvikling, samt uddannelse i agronomi og dyrkningsmetoder. Han opfordrede flere kinesiske landbrugsvirksomheder til at blive involveret.

Det russiske, fjernøstlige distrikt, der udgør to tredjedele af USA, har store, frugtbare områder og en befolkning på kun 6,3 million (omkring to tredjedele af den amerikanske stat New Jersey).

*Foto: Sceneri fra Amur regionen, der har grænser mod Kina, ikke langt fra hovedbyen Blagovesjtjensk. Denne region med sit areal på 363.700 km<sup>2</sup> (Danmarks er 43.094 km<sup>2</sup>) og en befolkning på ca. 810.000 er blot en lille del af Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt.*

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## Tørke og sult rammer mange millioner i Afrika:

### Direkte resultat af det britiske økonomiske system med Wall Street

8. februar 2016 – Tørke og fødevaremangel berører nu mange millioner mennesker fra Zimbabwe og i hele Sydsudan og ind i Afrikas Horn. Den udtørrede situation har forbindelse til vejrfænomenet El Niño og er af denne grund ligeledes til stede i andre lokaliteter i Stillehavsområdets Indiske Hav, inklusive i Sydasiens og tværs over til Centralamerika. Men sårbarheden over for lidelse, fordrivelse og død er resultatet af at tillade det afdøde, britisk-baserede »markeds«-system at blive hængende, med dets planer for at forhindre de fysiske midler til at forsvare og fremme menneskeheden.

Der er erklæret katastrofetilstand i sidste måned i Etiopien (befolkning 100 millioner) og Zimbabwe (befolkning 16 millioner). Sydsudan er underkastet en ekstrem situation, og Egypten har indledt et nødhjælpsprogram for at afhjælpe den. For eksempel har Etiopien lige nu og her brug for fødevarehjælp til mere end 10 mio. mennesker.

I dag sagde FN, at der hersker en ekstrem nødtilstand for børn i Somalia (befolkning 10,8 mio.). FN's direktør for fødevarehjælp til Somalia, Peter de Clercq, sagde, »Niveauet af fejlernæring, især blandt børn, er særdeles bekymrende, med næsten 305.000 børn under fem år, der lider under akut



fejlerføring. Vi skønner, at 58.300 børn vil dø, hvis de ikke kommer under behandling.«

Husk, at, i 2011 døde henved 260.000 mennesker i Somalia pga. manglende rettidig hjælp. Næsten 1 mio. somaliere – 1 ud af 12 – kæmper for blot at få noget at spise. FN erklærede, at henved 4,7 mio. mennesker, næsten 40 % af befolkningen, har et overhængende behov for nødhjælp af enhver art – vand, mad og medicin.

I det område, der kendes som Centralamerikas »Tørre Korridor«, (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua og Costa Rica), berører en to år lang tørke 4,2 mio. mennesker, af hvilke 3,5 mio. med nød og næppe kan få mad. I Guatemala er 100 % af landets majs- og rishøst blevet udslettet, og regeringen har erklæret en fødevare-katastrofetilstand. Det er den samme historie i de andre lande. I dag advarede Kontoret for koordinering af humanitære anliggender (OCHA) om, at 2,8 mio. mennesker har behov for akut humanitærhjælp, de fleste af dem i Guatemala og Honduras.

Det, der mangler i hele dette område og i Afrika, er platformen til understøttelse af produktion: elektricitet, offentligt sundhedsvæsen, sikker, moderne landbrug, transport, en pålidelig styring af ferskvandsressourcer og andre karakteristika for et samfund i fremgang. Kinas udenrigspolitik intervenserer for at afbøde denne mangel. Men arven efter koloniperiodens håndhævelse af primitive vilkår eksisterer stadig. En grim indikator for dette er, at de katastroferamte områder i Etiopien i de seneste år specifikt er blevet udråbt som »succeshistorier« inden for landbruget af Bill Gates og Rockefeller Foundations' AGRA, Alliance for en Grøn Revolution i Afrika, som har påtvunget deres svindel med »husmandssteder« inden for landbruget i området.

I december 2015 udstedte FN en appel om en rekordstor finansiering af nødhjælp til 20,1 mia. dollar i 2016 for at hjælpe 87 mio. mennesker i 37 forventede nationale og regionale kriser i år. Deres appel inkluderede ikke engang alle de kendte katastrofeområder, såsom El Salvador, Malawi, Zimbabwe og Papua Ny Guinea, som befinder sig i El Niño-området.

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# Den 'grønne' bevægelses svindelnummer med DDT-"forurening" er skyld i 70 millioner malariadødsfald 1974-2014; nu spredes den myggebårne Zika-virus eksplosivt

22. januar, 2016 – Efter introduktionen af insektgiften DDT i begyndelsen af 1940'erne, blev det globale dødstal på grund af mange insektbårne sygdomme, især malaria, øjeblikkeligt reduceret. Der var spektakulære, livreddende resultater over hele kloden. I 1946 havde Sri Lanka (dengang det britiske Ceylon, med en befolkning på 6,657 mio.) 2,8 mio. tilfælde af malaria, og 12.500 døde det år, før man anvendte DDT. Efter at man påbegyndte storstilet sprøjtning mod myg i østaten, faldt antallet af malariatilfælde i 1963 til 17, med kun et dødsfald! I staten Georgia, USA, blev malaria, der tidligere var meget udbredt, totalt udryddet i 1950, efter at DDT-sprøjtning blev introduceret i 1945.

Landbruget havde også betydelige fordele, idet DDT også var effektivt imod planteinsekter, biller, flåter og andre skadelige insekter.

Miljøbevægelsen – tidligere fortalere for racehygiejne – gik i aktion for omgående at fryse dette. Det lykkedes dem. I 1972 blev DDT ved en regeringsbeslutning forbudt i USA. I 1976 udstedte Verdenssundhedsorganisationen WHO et internationalt forbud, i form af en anbefaling (advarsel) mod DDT. Selvom lande rent teknisk stadig frit kunne vælge at anvende DDT, og USA endda kunne fortsætte med at eksportere DDT, så stoppede fabrikkerne med at fremstille det, og det blev svært at få fat på. Der var andre forhindringer. F.eks. afskar det britiske Udenrigsministerium og US AID (agentur for international udviklingshjælp) hjælp til lande, der anvendte DDT. I 1995 satte FN's miljøprogram en bevægelse i gang for at lave en global traktat mod DDT samt en liste over andre dæmoniserede kemikalier, der kulminerede i Stockholm-konventionen i 2001, som formelt krævede, at 11 kemikalier (kaldet POP's – "vedholdende organiske forurenende stoffer") ikke anvendtes.

Som et resultat er 70 millioner mennesker unødigt døde af malaria i perioden 1973 – 2014, ifølge WHO's statistikker. I dag optræder sygdommen i 97 lande. Dødstallet for malaria på verdensplan ansloges at være 584.000 for 2013, med det

totale antal smittede i størrelsesordenen næsten 200 millioner. 90 % af dødsfaldene forekommer i Afrika.

Føj yderligere hertil dødsfaldene og lidelserne som følge af dengue-feber, chikungunya-feber, Vestnil-feber og andre mygge- og insektbårne sygdomme, som nu spredes internationalt. Den seneste svøbe er Zika-virus i de amerikanske lande.

DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethan) blev første gang kunstigt fremstillet i 1874, men dets insektdræbende egenskaber blev først identificeret i 1939 af den schweiziske kemiker, Paul Hermann Müller. DDT blev hurtigt taget i brug under 2. Verdenskrig, for at kontrollere malaria og tyfus blandt soldaterne og civilbefolkningen; efter krigen blev det hurtigt den førende insektgift i landbruget, såvel som et generelt middel mod lus og andre insekter. I 1948 modtog Müller Nobelprisen i fysiologi og medicin.

Dette blev genstand for bandlysning af den flok, der var fortalere for befolkningsreduktion. Prins Philip refererede specifikt til Sri Lanka, da han fordømte DDT:

"Jeg var i Sri Lanka fornylig, hvor et FN-projekt i slutningen af 1940'erne satsede på at udrydde malaria. Det er en ø, og det var derfor muligt at tilintetgøre myggen, der var bærer af sygdommen. Det, som folk ikke indså, var [sic], at malaria i realiteten kontrollerede befolkningstilvæksten. Konsekvensen var, at befolkningen inden for omkring 20 år fordobledes ..." Det talte han om i 1981.

Miljøbevægelsens intrigante plan gav DDT betegnelsen "forurener" af miljøet og et kræftfremkaldende stof for mennesker, dyr og planter. Bogen "Silent Spring" fra 1962 (da.: Det tavse forår) af Rachel Carson blev samlingspunktet for disse beskyldninger. Skidt med, at Carsons "videnskab" var fup. Forbuddet mod DDT i USA var en af Agenturet for Miljøbeskyttelse (EPA)'s første handlinger, hvis etablering i 1970 i øvrigt i sig selv var en bevidst del af den 'grønne' bevægelses nedbrydning af USA's institutioner.

[I tillæg til det iscenesatte forbud mod DDT har man forfulgt en omfattende begrænsning af andre nyttige kemikalier – forskning og udvikling, så vel som tilgængelighed – siden 1970'erne, gennem underminering af patentloven.]

I 2006 ophævede WHO forbuddet mod DDT efter 30 år. Der er imidlertid ikke arrangeret nogen mobilisering af målrettet anvendelse af DDT, eller udvikling og anvendelse af et erstatningskemikalie der, hvor der findes resistens over for DDT. I stedet har der i årevis været praktiseret en kynisk, anti-

kemikaliekampagne for at få donorlande og organisationer til at forsyne afrikanerne med myggenet til deres senge. Det har formindsket statistikken for dødsfald og sygdom, men malaria er stadig vidt udbredt, og en dræber. Kampagnerne imod DDT og for myggenet er så meget desto mere modbydelige, fordi de udføres i velgørenhedens navn.

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## Ruslands nye nationale sikkerhedsstrategi advarer om risikoen for en ny, økonomisk krise

*Fredag, 1. januar 2016* – Ruslands nye, nationale sikkerhedsstrategi fokuserer ikke alene på militære, strategiske trusler og Ruslands respons hertil, men også på spørgsmål om økonomi og landbrug. Faktisk forudser den en stor, overhængende, økonomisk krise. »Mod en baggrund af strukturelle ubalancer i den globale økonomi og det finansielle system, væksten af statsgæld og usikkerhed på energimarkedet, er risikoen for en gentagen, stor finansiell og økonomisk krise fortsat høj«, erklærer dokumentet (fremhævelse tilføjet). »Den voksende indflydelse af politiske faktorer for de økonomiske processer, så vel som individuelle landes forsøg på at bruge økonomiske metoder og en finans-, handels-, investerings- og teknologipolitik for at opnå deres geopolitiske mål, svækker det internationale, økonomiske systems modstandskraft«, understreger strategien. Dokumentet kræver styrkelse af det finansielle system og sikring af en stabil vekselkurs for rublen, samt sænkning af rentesatser.

Russerne har selvfølgelig ret, når de advarer om en sådan international krise, men kun Lyndon LaRouche ved rent faktisk, hvad det betyder.

Strategien indebærer også, at staten vil føre socioøkonomisk politik. »For at modgå truslerne mod økonomisk sikkerhed, vil regeringsorganisationer og lokale selvstyrende enheder, i samarbejde med civile samfundsinstitutioner, gennemføre statens socioøkonomiske politik, der omfatter: en styrkelse af det finansielle

system, sikring af dets suverænitet, stabilisering af rublens vekselkurs, optimering af regulering og styring af udenlandsk valuta og sænkning af rentesatserne«, erklærer dokumentet.

En af Ruslands nationale prioriteter er at blive selvforsynende med fødevarer. Dokumentet erklærer, at sikkerhed for fødevareforsyning vil blive opnået gennem »den Russiske Føderations selvforsyning med fødevarer«. Desuden indebærer dokumentet en optrapning af udviklingen i landbrugssektoren og en forøgelse af effektiviteten af statslig støtte til landbrugserhverv og forhindring af den ukontrollerede handel med GMO-fødevarer, samt forberedelse af højt kvalificerede specialister i landbrugssektoren.

Negative indflydelser på landets økonomiske sikkerhed inkluderer »økonomiske restriktioner introduceret imod den Russiske Føderation, globale og regionale, økonomiske kriser, væksten af uærlig konkurrence, ulovlig anvendelse af juridiske instrumenter, ustabil forsyning af varme og energi til nationaløkonomiske områder, og i fremtiden også mangel på mineraler, råmaterialer, vand og biologiske ressourcer«, erklærer dokumentet.

Nikolai Patrushev, sekretær for Ruslands Nationale Sikkerhedsråd, bemærkede, at den nye strategi prioriterer landets forsvarssektor som drivkraften bag moderniseringen af den hjemlige industri. Den nye udgave af strategien »bemærker behovet for at diversificere økonomien, fjerne dens afhængighed af råmaterialer, skifte over til et nyt niveau af teknologisk udvikling og rationel erstatning for import«, sagde Patrushev til *Rossiiskaya Gazeta*. »Forsvars- og industrisektoren har fået tildelt rollen som motor for modernisering af produktionen. Der er opsat mål og opgaver for at sikre energisikkerhed og territorial udvikling«, tilføjede han.

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## [Tørkekrisen forværres i Brasiliens nordøstlige og sydøstlige del –](#)

# Myndighederne frygter socialt kaos

12. maj 2015 – Tørken, der berører de syv stater i Brasiliens forarmede nordøstlige og sydøstlige del, inklusive Sao Paulo, Espiritu Santo og Minas Gerias, har nået et dramatisk omfang, i en sådan grad, at militære myndigheder i Sao Paulo arrangerede en særlig konference i slutningen af april for at drøfte, hvordan de og andre officielle myndigheder eventuelt skulle respondere i tilfælde af, at vandmangel fremprovokerer socialt kaos.

Paulo Massato, direktør for det statslige vandselskab Sabesp i Sao Paulo, advarer om, at vandet kunne slippe op i byområdet så tidligt som juli måned, hvis de nødinfrastrukturprojekter, der i øjeblikket er under opførelse, ikke er klar til den tid, rapporterer *El Pais* den 5. maj. Vandstanden i områdets reservoirer er lavere end sidste år.

Situationen i den nordøstlige del, landets fattigste region, er svar, et resultat af en fire år lang tørke, der fortsætter – og, ligesom Californien, resultatet af årtiers forsømmelser mht. at bygge den nødvendige infrastruktur, der kunne forbedre menneskets kontrol af biosfærens vandcyklus. I begyndelsen af april i år blev 56 byer i seks stater erklæret i en tilstand af »forsyningskollaps«, og dette antal forventedes at stige til 105 på kort sigt. Den eneste kilde til vand i disse byer er tankvogne, der kører vand ind. Et foruroliget Nationalt Integrationsministerium (NIM) undersøger opførelse af brønde og reservoirer – forsyningerne til sidstnævnte måtte komme udefra – tydeligvis utilstrækkelige løsninger.

Landbruget i regionen er ødelagt, idet nedbørsmængden i regntiden i de seneste fire år ikke har været tilstrækkelig til at fylde reservoirerne eller genopbygge grundvandet, rapporterer *Globo*. 862 kommuner befinder sig i nødretstilstand; siden 2011 er syv millioner dyr døde, og landbrug med malkekvægbestande, som er i nedgang, har været nødt til at sælge deres dyr pga. af fodermangel. Ifølge agronom Vlaminck Saraiva er mere end 50 % af kornhøsten gået tabt i de seneste år, og det samme gælder 40 % af dyreholdet.

I Sao Paulo sammenkaldte den militære kommando i den sydøstlige del af landet, som omfatter alle militærstyrker i staten, til en konference den 28. april med »problemet med vandforsyningen til forbrug i staten Sao Paulo« som eneste punkt på dagsordenen. Ved dette arrangement, hvor akademikere og folk fra industrien også deltog, sagde direktør Massato fra Sabesp, at hvis infrastrukturarbejder nu under opførelse blev færdige, ville det kun kunne garantere vandforsyningen frem til oktober, hvor den næste regntid starter. »Så må folk opsende bønner for

regnens komme«, sagde han. Han forudsagde et »rædselsscenario«, hvor der ikke ville være adgang til mad og elektricitet, og hvor alene Hospital des Clinicas ville få brug for 300 tankvogne vand om dagen for at opfylde sit behov – et antal vogne, som staten ikke engang er i besiddelse af.

Fordi folk opsamler vand i tønder og andre større beholdere – optimale steder for udklækning af myg – er myggebestanden eksploderet i Sao Paulo og har udløst en epidemi af dengue-feber, der spredes via myg. Denne epidemi lægger et hårdt pres på de i forvejen overbebyrdede sundhedsfaciliteter.

*Foto: Storbyen Sao Paulo oplever den værste tørke i 80 år.*

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## [Helga Zepp-LaRouche i København den 27. april 2015: engelsk afskrift](#)

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE ADDRESSES "CHINA'S 'ONE BELT, ONE ROAD' POLICY' SEMINAR IN COPENHAGEN, April 27, 2015

Here is the transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's address to the Schiller Institute seminar in Copenhagen, which was held Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School. [Click her for the audio and video from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech and the other speeches from the seminar.](#)

TOM GILLESBERG: I have the great honor of introducing Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who has come here from a rather busy schedule both in Germany and the United States, but also the whole world she's intervening to. Just as a short introduction, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche has been since 1977 the wife and very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, the economist, philosopher, statesman who is giving leadership in the U.S., for the U.S. to return to the intentions of its founders, to be a promoter of sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples. And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China. As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the

height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She then became politically active with the LaRouche movement and embarked on a life-long battle for a new just world economic order, for the possibilities of development for all nations and peoples.

She then founded, among many other things, the Schiller Institute, in 1984. She is presently the chairwoman of the German political party, the BÜSo – the Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, or Civil Rights Soliarity Movement. She was vry active after the Fall of the Berlin Wall and one of the authors of the Schiller Institute program for the development of the world after the Iron Curtain had fallen of the program the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, a Locomotive for the World Economy. And when that did not materialize, she was very active in extending that program to the program for the Eurasian Land-Bridge, going from China and Asia to Europe and having a development of the whole region. And as part of that, she then became a visitor many times to China to speak on the need for a New Silk Road and actually earned her nickname in China as the “Silk Road Lady,” for her efforts to have China embark on this policy.

And since then, she has been also the driving force in holding many scores of conferences in Europe and the United States on the need for creating a paradigm shift, to get the Western world out of its long-term economic, strategic, and cultural crisis. And, over the last couple of years, she has been one of the architects of this report, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge.” She has also been leading the campaign to stop the present geopolitical games that threaten to detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join forces in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world, on an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development of all nations.

So I think it’s very appropriate that you are here to directly lay what’s going on, so please, welcome. [applause]

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Thank you, Tom, for these kind words of introduction.

Well I have a certain dilemma, because I want to present to you the potential, which lies in this program, and given the fact



that the Western media have reported very little about it, I have a dilemma, that I need to tell you, that this is {the} most important political initiative on the planet right now. The dilemma comes from the fact that, by introducing this idea, have to tell you immediately why this is the case, and that is the reality, that the world is much more close to a new global war, than most people have an inkling of. And this New Silk Road initiative, which comes from China, but which in the meantime has been joined by many countries, is the only available war-avoidance policy.

Now there was just on the April 18- 19 in Moscow the Fourth Moscow International Security Conference, and the main subject of this conference was the danger of nuclear war. And this is a reaction to the fact that NATO has been expanding eastward, up to the borders of Russia. You have a whole bunch of strategic doctrines which Russia regards as a threat to their security interests, and naturally you have the horrendous situation in Ukraine, which contrary to what the Western media have been reporting on – or not reporting actually – is it's really something which the West must make up. I just participated in the last two days, or Friday and Saturday in a conference in Baden-Baden in Germany, the German-Russian Cultural Days. It's an annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine, the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street; trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe, because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70 years after the Second World War.

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes

very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals, Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S. Strategic Command, and Gen. Vladimir Dvorkin, who is the chief of intelligence of the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces, they penned together an article, In which they said that the world has never been so close to the danger of nuclear war globally, and therefore extinction, as right now. And the reason is obviously that even the normal code of behavior among nations, which existed in the Cold War, that you had a red telephone between Kennedy and Khrushchev, this no longer exists; and you have the two nuclear forces, from NATO and the West and Russia, all the time on launch on warning. And launch on warning means there are only a few minutes time, if one side perceives a launch, either by intention or by accident, they have a few minutes, actually it's estimated three minutes' time, to respond or be eliminated. So that shows you how extremely close we are to the danger of a global extinction of civilization. Because if this would happen, we would not exist as humanity. And I'm saying it with that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

And it just happens to be, that the policies which are proposed by President Xi Jinping, which he calls a "win-win" policy, is exactly that. It's the idea, that with the New Silk Road, you have a policy where every country which participates in it, will have a benefit for it. The New Silk Road, Maritime Silk Road policy by China is {not} a new imperial policy replacing the Anglo-American imperial policy, but it is a completely new model of the nations among nations, where the enormous example of the Chinese economic miracle, which China was able to develop in the last 30 years – you know, where China in {30 years}, developed as much as most industrial nations needed 100 or 200 years to develop – and China is now offering to export that model and have other countries benefit in a similar way from that kind of economic miracle, which China did.

Can you move to the first slide?

So the world has changed since July last year, the summit of

the BRICS countries in Fortaleza in Brazil. And this is a picture which was made at this occasion, showing the leaders of Russia, India, Brazil, China and South Africa. And they basically concluded a new strategic alliance – economic alliance, which Prime Minister Modi characterized in the following way: He said, “This is the first alliance of nations, which are not defined by their current capacity, but by their future potential of development.” And at another occasion, Modi said that the biggest potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30 years of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and developed, they can come to the help of other nations, which has demographic problems, like Germany, for example.

What these countries did, is they concluded an enormous amount of economic treaties, of economic cooperation, including peaceful development of inherently safe nuclear energy, the development of fusion energy, joint space projects, space travel, and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas.

Then, the next day, they met with the leaders of South America, the organizations of CELAC [Community of Latin American and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics, which is really going to be the infrastructure development of the world.

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west, Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea, all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time.

Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in Kazakhstan in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall no longer was there. So we said let's connect Paris with Berlin and Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and has the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world;

and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans. And it would have been a perfect way to intervene.

Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted to reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left.

But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions, and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the best geographical conditions to build such infrastructure.

So at that point the shock therapy started to destroy Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually, in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to all the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions along the Silk Road. And I was there as a speaker, but then came the Asia Crisis in '97, and China, at that conference said, that this will be the long-term strategy for China until 2010. But then the Asia crisis brought chaos and then the Russian GK0 crisis [in '98].

So in the mean time we kept working on this initial proposal which grew. And the latest of this, is this report: It's a 370-page study which is really the idea of connecting the world through infrastructure corridors.

Now, here you see some of these projects, which are already being built, by the BRICS, by some of the other countries – for example China is now building a transcontinental railroad from Brazil to Peru, this is letter A [on the map]. This has already started – you know, Latin America does not have an

infrastructure network! It is still in the colonial condition, where you have little railroads from the iron ore mountain to the coast, but if you want to travel from Peru to Brazil, you have to go via Miami. So this is the idea, to develop a continental railroad system.

Then number 1 there is the canal built in Nicaragua, it will be the second Panama Canal, which obviously is an extremely important project, which will mean that Nicaragua has a very good chance to become an industrial country, with improving living standards of its population. Naturally the Greenies are going crazy and they say there are two fishermen who have to be resettled. But, first of all, these people will be compensated, and secondly without infrastructure, there is {no} industrial development; without infrastructure there is not even agriculture, because without infrastructure you cannot transport and process food.

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number 2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is the head of Russian Railways. And he proposed (I don't think I have that slide), a fast train connection from London all the way through the Bering Strait to New York. A couple of years ago, Mr. LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the fathers of the Bering Strait Project were present. These were all older men over 80, and they said: "Oh, in 20 years, we can go with a maglev train from Acapulco through the Bering Strait to Mumbai, and this will be much faster than you can go by ship today," and they had a very pioneering spirit.

So this is very important because this connection not only would connect the transport lines of North America with those of Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the Arctic Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw materials which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they represent for the next 100 years a very important raw-material potential which will be important not only for Russia, but for Europe, for the United States, for China, for Japan, for Korea. So this will be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to build cities, which have a dome, because people have to live – you cannot live in permafrost conditions like that, you have to have a special way of developing it.

Now, I could go into many other projects – the Seikan tunnel between the Japanese islands does already exist, it

connects the two important islands in Japan. Then the Bohai Tunnel will connect two Chinese cities and shorten the transport. The brown line there, this is the actual Silk Road [Silk Road Economic Belt], which is now being promoted by China; this larger gray line is the [21st-Century] Maritime Silk Road; but as you can see, it stretches all the way to Europe and into Africa. Prime Minister Li Keqiang was several times last year in Africa, and he proposed to connect all African capitals through a fast train system. And I know from many Africans, leaders and leading politicians, they are very happy about that, because Africa right now urgently needs development. And I think, if you look at the horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome this unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind, they would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy of Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know, already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create new financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks. And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in '97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand, in one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect ourselves," so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA], which is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend all of the participating countries against speculative attacks. Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development Fund, are all new banks which follow a completely different principle than Wall Street and the City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. They say, we do not participate in speculation, but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed,

because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators prefer to keep the casino going, and this is actually reaching a point where at the IMF annual spring meeting which just took place in Washington, the IMF itself put out a report saying that we are facing a collapse {bigger} than 2008 with the collapse of Lehman Brothers. And several economists from J.P. Morgan and other banks warned that you could have a simultaneous stock and bond crisis, causing a meltdown of the system; or, if the Federal Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2 trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it would not so much hurt Greece, but it would blow up the European banks.

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but the date until which countries could join as founding members was end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure on the allies, not to join; they didn't want Korea to join; naturally, they didn't want Europe to join, and they put maximum pressure on Asian countries not to join. But then, it just so happened, that the best ally of the United States, Great Britain, was the first European country to join, and that caused a kind of a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with the economic cooperation in these projects, is much, much more attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which eventually will pop. So, this was from the founding meeting in October, already, but in the meantime, it become many more states.

Now, this is also very interesting, because this is a proposal which my husband made in 1975. It was called the International Development Bank, and it was basically the same

idea as the AIIB, today, saying that the IMF and the World Bank do not provide enough credit for Third World development. This was a proposal he made in '75, and it went into the final resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1976 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and it had the same idea as the AIIB.

The World Bank only spends per year \$24 billion for projects. But the actual requirement of the developing countries, is about \$8 trillion in the next years! So there is no way the World Bank can manage that, and this bank, on the other side, the AIIB, and the other banks will grow and will become more productive.

Now, this is very important because what the AIIB and the New Development Bank and this new economic system which is emerging represent, is something completely different than monetarism. Monetarism is the idea that you have to have maximum profit, the real economy doesn't count; as a matter of fact, you all know, that if you have an industrial firm which lays off 10,000, the stock goes up! It doesn't make any sense. In the realm of monetarism, this is explained by the idea that the firm becomes "more productive" because fewer workers work more, and therefore the profit is greater; but from the standpoint of the real economy this makes no sense at all.

And it is exactly that philosophy which has caused the Troika to destroy Greece. What they managed to do is to reduce the Greek economy by one-third, to increase the youth unemployment to 65%, and people are extremely unhappy, not only in Greece, but also in Italy, in Spain, Portugal and so forth. What we propose, both the IDB and these new banks, is really going back to a completely different model. It's based on the idea of this man, whom you all recognize, I'm sure – he is Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. And he created, actually, the United States, by creating the National Bank and the credit system, because, what he did, was after the War of Independence, the different states in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at real production.

And that was really the actual founding of the United States. And this idea of a credit system which is not



monetarism, but it is the idea that credit can only be given for future production in the real economy, not for speculation, that model was what made the United States a great industrial power. Because, despite the fact that some following Presidents then tried to dismantle it, the United States went back to it, again and again. It was the policies of John Quincy Adams; it was the policy of Abraham Lincoln with the greenbacks; it was the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is how Roosevelt brought the United States out of the Depression of the '30s by building the Reconstruction Finance Corp. which financed the New Deal, and that's how America got out of the Depression. And, also, it was the basis for the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the state bank, which help to finance the reconstruction and the economic miracle of Germany in the postwar period – which was modeled on the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

So this is therefore, not something new. It's a tested model, it has always been the basis when there was progress in the real economy, as compared to the financial markets. I'm not talking about the financial markets, I'm talking about real production for the livelihood and the common good of the people. So the first step there, we have called for – Tom mentioned it – that we think it is an absolute matter, actually of war and peace, if we succeed to get the European nations {and} America to join with this “win-win,” all-inclusive, non-geopolitical system. And, as I said, the financial system of Wall Street and the City of London {is} about to blow up, bigger than 2008, and the only way how that can be avoided from leading to a chaotic collapse, is by going back to the Glass-Steagall legislation which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, which was his answer to the collapse of '29-'33 period. And he separated the banks, by making the commercial banks separate from the investment banks, so that the investment bank could not have access to assets of the commercial banks. And this exist from 1933 until 1999 in the United States, and in Europe you had practically the same thing, because you had a very regulated banking sector. But the Wall Street forces did not like it, because naturally it reduced their profit, so they worked very hard to eliminate it, which they were able to do in 1999, and the whole super-expansion of the speculative area only occurred after this law was eliminated. And the good news, is that there is a right now a Presidential candidate in the United States, who has said that his first act if he would move into the

White House, would be to reintroduce this Glass-Steagall law: And that is the former Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley, about whom many papers are writing that he has a very good chance to take the Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary Clinton has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States must go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is really the "to be or not to be" question of the whole world. Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in such efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know, the Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how they can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained in Greece, while all the rest really went to the European banks. And therefore, to demand that Greece should pay back these debts, it's just impossible! And the Greek government has made the point that they want to have a European Debt Conference, like Germany in 1953, without which the German economic miracle would never have taken place. So if this all happens, and that could happen in the short term, Europe could easily participate in that.

Now, I just want to say, the ancient Silk Road was not only an exchange of silk, and porcelain, and paper, printing, gunpowder, and many, many other goods, but much more important than that, it was an exchange of ideas and technologies: Silk making is more important than silk; how to print books is more important than the book. So the ancient Silk Road was an extremely important exchange of goods and culture, and ideas, and understanding among people – and so will be the New Silk Road, just with modern means.

Now, if you go back to the picture, this is why we have said, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge" where we have the camels, sort of symbolizing the old Silk Road, and here you see a maglev train, and here you see a rover on the Moon, to give you an idea that the exchange of technologies and goods in the modern world will be the most advanced technologies to the benefit of all of mankind.

So going back to the problem here, is, obviously, if you look at that map, you see, these are the deserts of the world: A

very broad desert band which goes from the Atlantic coast of Africa, through the Sahara-Sahel zone, the Arab Peninsula, the Middle East, all the way to China. And that desert is growing. It's expanding. And then you have the desert in the West of the United States, which is right now ruined by a big drought in California, in Texas, in all the states west of the Mississippi; and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

In the United States this is very severe. Here you have a global water scarcity map; here you have the water stress indicator. In the United States, just to mention that, Governor Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption will be cut by 25% up to 36%! Now that is the death to Californian agriculture; in the south of California, for example, in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now being completely destroyed. Here you see, this is a former reservoir, which is almost dried up. This is the snowpack: in 2013, it was relatively, a lot of snow, and last year, no snow, so the drought is expanding, and obviously, to cut consumption means you kill people. I mean, you cannot cut water – where should these people go? There are already cities and towns where people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is ridiculous, because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet.

So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one side, the Three Gorges Dam, which is now producing, I think 22 gigawatts of electricity per year, and it has eliminated flooding which killed many thousands of people in the past; and even more important, is the water diversification project from the southern

area of the Yangtze River through a Northern Route into the Yellow River and the desert area of China; and the Middle Route to the region around Beijing.

So this is actually a model which is now being followed by Narendra Modi for India, who just agreed to make gigantic water projects to tame the water coming down from the Himalayas, and also making canals out of 101 Indian rivers.

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains down over the land. And that water, the Sun causes evaporation, this leads to cloud formation, and then the water rains down, and it is human activity, which can make these cycles more efficient. It's not just, that it rains down over land and then flows back into the ocean. You can use it in agriculture, you can use it in industrial production, you can use it in other urban activities, and it is actually the ability of man to make that more efficient.

Here you see a very interesting comparison – you see here the water diversion of the United States. Even though the water diversion of China has started much more recently, it's almost double, which shows you the completely different philosophy.

This is a very important project, which is part of the approach to fight the desert, and this is the Lake Chad Transaqua project, which is the idea, that you could eliminate a lot of the drought in the Sahel zone and around Lake Chad by bringing some of the surplus water from the headwaters region of the Congo on the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in Africa tremendously. And also now to bring real development to these countries, without which you will have more people running away from Boko Haram, which is now at Lake Chad and Nigeria. And without a real development perspective, there is no way how you can contain these projects.

Human beings are the only species, which can improve the conditions of mankind again and again and again, and the last 10,000 years, or 20,000 years since the last Ice Age, just think, what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased the population potential of the Earth from about 5 million at most, to presently around 7 billion. This is due to the fact that

man, unlike animals, can make new discoveries, discovers the universal principles of our physical universe, and think things, which have never been thought before.

Therefore, the attack on the water crisis is not just a question of using the aquifers, because the aquifers can – they replenish, but this goes much too slowly. It's not only re-diverting the rivers, dams, but it's especially influencing the global cyclical process of water. There is a relationship between what happens in our Solar System and the rain. Because the Sun, which shines on the oceans, causes evaporation, but the Sun is not the only solar impact on the weather; it's also the cosmic radiation, which comes from our galaxy, which leads to cloud formation, ionization of moisture, and therefore to rain. That is not just something where we have to wait passively until it happens, but we can study, for example, what is happening in our galaxy, which influences the weather, and then understand better, how we can create more water.

Here, you see our Solar System in a 32 million year cycle, moving along the Milky Way. The Milky Way is basically a flat plateau, in which our Solar System is moving up and down in cycles, and you have a complete change in the weather patterns, which comes from the position of our Solar System in our galaxy. I'm not saying, that we know everything about that yet. We know, that there is a lot of connection between the Solar System, the galaxy and the weather patterns on our Earth, and I can assure you, that if you look at the long-term changes in our weather patterns, then {these} things are a lot more important, than whatever you use in your little car as CO2 production. Because these are forces, which are of a completely different magnitude, and naturally, the climate is changing, but galactic processes are really what is the cause of it.

Anyway, the idea of using cosmic rays and ionization of moisture is already successfully being done by Israel and by some of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this, and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.}

Obviously, today the big challenges are world poverty, are the danger of war, are the danger of water scarcity, which could

become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution in the interest of all.

If you look at this, the Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin of Russia just two days ago, pointed to the fact, that the BRICS countries are all space travelling nations. China is the leader in space travel. When China in December 2013 landed the Yutu rover on the Moon, with was the idea, that in a few missions later, I think it was in 2017, this Yutu – “Jade Rabbit” – that they will bring back helium-3. Helium-3 is an isotope, which is actually a fuel for fusion power. It's much more efficient than deuterium or tritium, because with this heavy deuterium and tritium in the fusion process, you are still using turbines, and you use turbines to create electricity in the old way. But with helium-3 you can directly gain electricity from the physical process of fusion power, and therefore, naturally, the energy efficiency is much, much higher. And once we have fusion power, for example, this will create for the first time energy and raw materials security for the Earth. Energy security, because on the Moon, you have several tons of helium-3, which will be sufficient for many tens of thousands of years of energy security on the Earth; and raw materials security, because with the high heat of the plasma torch, you can take any waste, including nuclear waste, including waste in your household, and turn it back into isotopes, which you then can reconstruct and make new raw materials.

So this is the vanguard of where mankind must go, and China has made that its national pride. And China, contrary to Germany, which is very stupid with respect to energy – you know, this stupid exit from nuclear energy without having an alternative, is completely crazy – but China has basically created a situation, where they are in the right position to solve this problem, and Rogozin, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, has said, that the BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems.

So this is extremely important, because if mankind makes that jump to not have war as a conflict resolution, which in a time of nuclear energy, it should be obvious that we must move to a different regime, that we must define the common aims of mankind, that which is, – if you have seen these pictures with astronauts and cosmonauts and taikonauts, they all report the same: When they are in space and look at our little planet, this blue planet, they realize that there are no borders. They also realize that our planet is extremely small in a very big Solar System, in an even bigger galaxy, and there are {billions} of galaxies. So, there are dangers from space, like cosmic radiation, like asteroids; there are all kinds of dangers, which we don't manage right now. But if we don't want to have the same fate as the dinosaurs, who became eliminated 65 million years ago, because probably a meteorite hit the Earth and created so much cloud cover, that all the vegetation stopped, and then the dinosaurs, and 96% of all other species were eliminated; if we as a creative species, {are} really the creative species, we should put our efforts together and defend against common dangers to our planet, common dangers to our civilization, and unite. And there is no better image for that than space collaboration. This whole question also has a philosophical dimension. Because people think, China is just doing an imperial expansion, they want to have their interests. Well, I have the deepest conviction that what is working in China right now, especially with President Xi Jinping, {is} the 2,500-year-old Confucian tradition in China. And I go even so far to say the Chinese people have Confucius in their genes. Confucius was a philosopher, who reacted to a historical period in China, which was characterized by war, by great unrest, by turmoil. And he developed the Confucian philosophy, which is beautiful. I can only advise you, in case you are not doing it, study Confucius. Because Confucius has this idea that there must be harmony in the world, on the planet. And that, for example, the best way to have harmony is, there is one key notion, which is {li}, which is the idea, that each person, each nation, should take its proper place, and develop in the best possible way, and then you have harmony. Because if everybody develops their creative potential and their best maximum capacity, and takes the development of the other as their own interest, and vice versa, then you have peace. And that should also be based on the other notion of {ren}. {Ren} basically means the same thing as love, or {agapē}, or the

Christian idea of charity.

And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of the 15th century, called Nicolaus of Cusa, who was the founder of modern science, the founder of the modern nation-state, and he was very important: He broke through the barrier from the Middle Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am thinking something, which no human being has ever thought before. He then wrote his {De Docta Ignorantia}, and he developed this notion of the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum}, which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the development of the universe. And that's for example, what the Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way, but the effect of it was – that in order to move away from the Middle Ages, from the Scholasticism, from the Neo-Peripatetics and the Aristotelean ideas, you had to basically break with the axioms of the Middle Ages thinking, and that you had to create something basically completely new, a new method of thinking. And I'm saying, that with the New Silk Road, we have to do exactly that: We have to break away from money, greed, monetarism, all of these things, which really are a decaying culture. If you look at the European, American, Western culture, it {is} a decaying culture. Just look at the youth culture. Look at what our young people watch in terms of pop music, video games, the violence, just the popular entertainment has become really degenerate. And we have to break with that, and we have to combine the New Silk Road economic model – which I did not go into so much today, because I already spoke about it two months ago here in Copenhagen – but we have to break with the whole axiomatic of globalization and basically go for a New Renaissance, a new cultural renaissance of thinking, which will



build on the best traditions of each country: on Confucianism, on Vedic tradition of India, on Avicenna [Ibn Sina], and other thinkers, Al-Farabi, Abu Al-Kindi in the Arab world; in Europe, the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the German Classical music. We just have to take the high points of all civilizations, and study that, and start to love the culture of the other countries, and then we will create out of this a completely New Renaissance, which will bring mankind into a completely new phase of evolution.

Because I do not believe, that the present condition of mankind is, what we are here for! We are not here to kill each other; we are not here to eat caviar, until we have it coming out of our ears. We are here to be creative! We are here to discover the laws of the universe, to write beautiful poems, to write beautiful music, to celebrate the creativity of civilization. And I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the next phase of the evolution of man, is really what will get us out of this crisis. So that is, what the New Silk Road is all about.  
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## **SI-seminar i København den 27. april 2015: Kinas politik for "Et Bælte, En Vej"**

## **SI Copenhagen seminar, April 27, 2015: China's One Belt, One Road Policy**

*Titelbillede: Dr. Liu Chunrong og Helga Zepp-LaRouche*

Schiller Instituttets seminar fandt sted på Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

The Schiller Institute seminar was held at the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School.



Hr. Li Xiaoguang, kinesisk meddirektør for Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, holdt en velkomsttale.

Mr. Li Xiaoguang, the Chinese co-director of the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, welcomed the participants to the Institute.



H.E. Ambassador Liu Biwei (right)

HE hr. Liu Biwei, Den kinesiske Folkerepubliks ambassadør til Kongeriget Danmark holdt åbningstalen.

His Excellency Mr. Liu Biwei, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Denmark delivered opening greetings to the seminar.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter og formand for det Internationale Schiller Institut, holdt en tale om 'Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen, med introduktion v/Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and president of the international Schiller Institute spoke about The New Silk Road becomes The World Land-bridge. Introduced by Tom Gillesberg, chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark:

[Video af Zepp-LaRouches tale, med diabilletter; en dansk oversættelse følger lige under videoen.](#)

(Video of Zepp-LaRouches speech, with the slides included. An english transcript can be found further down the page)

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

Audio:

Hr. Liu Chunrong, PhD., associeret professor, School of International Public Affairs, Fudan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet, præsenterede Kinas "En Bælte, En Vej" politik.

Dr. Liu Chunrong, PhD, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, and Executive Vice

Director Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen, presented China's One Belt, One Road policy.

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

Stor succes for Københavner-seminar om Kinas politik for »Et Bælte, En Vej«

*København, 27. april 2015* – Omkring 80 mennesker deltog i dag i et seminar, som blev holdt på Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

Velkomsttale: Hr. Li Xiaoguang, kinesisk meddirektør for Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute.

HE hr. Liu Biwei, Den kinesiske Folkerepubliks ambassadør til Kongeriget Danmark – åbningstale.

Fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger af og international præsident for Schiller Instituttet og en betydningsfuld medforfatter af »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«; mangeårig leder i LaRouche-bevægelsen og gift med den amerikanske statsmand, økonom og filosof Lyndon LaRouche; forkvinde for det tyske politiske parti Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität (Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet), BüSo. Introduktion v/Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark.

Hr. Liu Chunrong, PhD., associeret professor, School of International Public Affairs, Fudan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet.

De ca. 80 deltagere inkluderede fem ambassadører samt diplomater fra seks andre ambassader, mange medlemmer og kontakter af Schiller Instituttet, og andre interesserede som har specielle tilknytning til Kina.

Denne konference er den tredje i rækken af 'Manhattan-projekt'-konferencer i København siden januar, som Schiller Instituttet har arrangeret. En mere udførlig rapport vil følge, inkl. links til video- og audiooptagelser.

English:

Very Successful Copenhagen Seminar on "China's 'One Belt, One Road' Policy"

The Schiller Institute in Denmark held a very successful seminar about China's "One Belt, One Road" policy, at the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, attended by approximately 80 people. Video and audio recordings can be found at: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=6387>

Li Xiaoguang, the Chinese co-director of the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, welcomed the speakers and attendees.

The seminar participants had the honor to have opening remarks by His Excellency Mr. Liu Biwei, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Denmark.

The next speaker was Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and president of The Schiller Institute, and a major author of the EIR Report "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge." She was introduced by Tom Gillesberg, chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche presented the world land-bridge policy and the new BRICS paradigm, as the alternative to the danger of economic and financial collapse, and nuclear war. One area of special emphasis was the growing crisis of fresh water scarcity, counterposing the lack of action in the U.S., with the great infrastructure project approach in China.

The Chinese point of view of the "One Belt, One Road" policy was presented by Dr. Liu Chunrong, PhD, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, and Executive Vice Director Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen.

Among the audience were: five ambassadors, plus diplomats from another six other embassies; people who have a special connection to China representing a Danish think tank, academia and businesses; plus many Schiller Institute members and contacts.

This seminar was the third in a series of Manhattan project-style Schiller Institute conferences held in Copenhagen since January.

English transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech, and Tom Gillesberg's introduction:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE ADDRESSES "CHINA'S 'ONE BELT, ONE ROAD' POLICY' SEMINAR IN COPENHAGEN, April 27, 2015

Here is the transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's address to the Schiller Institute seminar in Copenhagen, which was held Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School. [Click her for the audio and video from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech and the other speeches from the seminar.](#)

TOM GILLESBERG: I have the great honor of introducing Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who has come here from a rather busy schedule both in Germany and the United States, but also the whole world she's intervening to. Just as a short introduction, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche has been since 1977 the wife and very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, the economist, philosopher, statesman who is giving leadership in the U.S., for the U.S. to return to the intentions of its founders, to be a promoter of sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples.

And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China. As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She then became politically active with the LaRouche movement and embarked on a life-long battle for a new just world economic order, for the possibilities of development for all nations and peoples.

She then founded, among many other things, the Schiller Institute, in 1984. She is presently the chairwoman of the

German political party, the BÜSo – the Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, or Civil Rights Soliarity Movement. She was vry active after the Fall of the Berlin Wall and one of the authors of the Schiller Institute program for the development of the world after the Iron Curtain had fallen of the program the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, a Locomotive for the World Economy. And when that did not materialize, she was very active in extending that program to the program for the Eurasian Land-Bridge, going from China and Asia to Europe and having a development of the whole region. And as part of that, she then became a visitor many times to China to speak on the need for a New Silk Road and actually earned her nickname in China as the “Silk Road Lady,” for her efforts to have China embark on this policy.

And since then, she has been also the driving force in holding many scores of conferences in Europe and the United States on the need for creating a paradigm shift, to get the Western world out of its long-term economic, strategic, and cultural crisis. And, over the last couple of years, she has been one of the architects of this report, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge.” She has also been leading the campaign to stop the present geopolitical games that threaten to detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join forces in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world, on an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development of all nations.

So I think it’s very appropriate that you are here to directly lay what’s going on, so please, welcome. [applause]

HELGA ZEPP-LAROCHE: Thank you, Tom, for these kind words of introduction.

Well I have a certain dilemma, because I want to present to you the potential, which lies in this program, and given the fact that the Western media have reported very little about it, I have a dilemma, that I need to tell you, that this is {the} most important political initiative on the planet right now. The dilemma comes from the fact that, by introducing this idea, have to tell you immediately why this is the case, and that is the reality, that the world is much more close to a new global war, than most people have an inkling of. And this New Silk Road initiative, which comes from China, but which in the meantime has

been joined by many countries, is the only available war-avoidance policy.

Now there was just on the April 18- 19 in Moscow the Fourth Moscow International Security Conference, and the main subject of this conference was the danger of nuclear war. And this is a reaction to the fact that NATO has been expanding eastward, up to the borders of Russia. You have a whole bunch of strategic doctrines which Russia regards as a threat to their security interests, and naturally you have the horrendous situation in Ukraine, which contrary to what the Western media have been reporting on – or not reporting actually – is it's really something which the West must make up. I just participated in the last two days, or Friday and Saturday in a conference in Baden-Baden in Germany, the German-Russian Cultural Days. It's an annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine, the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street; trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe, because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70 years after the Second World War.

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals, Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S. Strategic Command, and Gen. Vladimir Dvorkin, who is the chief of intelligence of the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces, they penned



together an article, In which they said that the world has never been so close to the danger of nuclear war globally, and therefore extinction, as right now. And the reason is obviously that even the normal code of behavior among nations, which existed in the Cold War, that you had a red telephone between Kennedy and Khrushchev, this no longer exists; and you have the two nuclear forces, from NATO and the West and Russia, all the time on launch on warning. And launch on warning means there are only a few minutes time, if one side perceives a launch, either by intention or by accident, they have a few minutes, actually it's estimated three minutes' time, to respond or be eliminated. So that shows you how extremely close we are to the danger of a global extinction of civilization. Because if this would happen, we would not exist as humanity. And I'm saying it with that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

And it just happens to be, that the policies which are proposed by President Xi Jinping, which he calls a "win-win" policy, is exactly that. It's the idea, that with the New Silk Road, you have a policy where every country which participates in it, will have a benefit for it. The New Silk Road, Maritime Silk Road policy by China is {not} a new imperial policy replacing the Anglo-American imperial policy, but it is a completely new model of the nations among nations, where the enormous example of the Chinese economic miracle, which China was able to develop in the last 30 years – you know, where China in {30 years}, developed as much as most industrial nations needed 100 or 200 years to develop – and China is now offering to export that model and have other countries benefit in a similar way from that kind of economic miracle, which China did.

Can you move to the first slide?

So the world has changed since July last year, the summit of the BRICS countries in Fortaleza in Brazil. And this is a picture which was made at this occasion, showing the leaders of Russia, India, Brazil, China and South Africa. And they basically concluded a new strategic alliance – economic alliance, which Prime Minister Modi characterized in the following way: He said, "This is the first alliance of nations, which are not defined by their current capacity, but by their future potential of development." And at another occasion, Modi said that the biggest

potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30 years of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and developed, they can come to the help of other nations, which has demographic problems, like Germany, for example.

What these countries did, is they concluded an enormous amount of economic treaties, of economic cooperation, including peaceful development of inherently safe nuclear energy, the development of fusion energy, joint space projects, space travel, and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas.

Then, the next day, they met with the leaders of South America, the organizations of CELAC [Community of Latin American and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics, which is really going to be the infrastructure development of the world.

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west, Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea, all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time.

Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in Kazakhstan in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall no longer was there. So we said let's connect Paris with Berlin and Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and has the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world; and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans. And it would have been a perfect way to intervene.

Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted to reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial

potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left.

But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions, and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the best geographical conditions to build such infrastructure.

So at that point the shock therapy started to destroy Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually, in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to all the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions along the Silk Road. And I was there as a speaker, but then came the Asia Crisis in '97, and China, at that conference said, that this will be the long-term strategy for China until 2010. But then the Asia crisis brought chaos and then the Russian GK0 crisis [in '98].

So in the mean time we kept working on this initial proposal which grew. And the latest of this, is this report: It's a 370-page study which is really the idea of connecting the world through infrastructure corridors.

Now, here you see some of these projects, which are already being built, by the BRICS, by some of the other countries – for example China is now building a transcontinental railroad from Brazil to Peru, this is letter A [on the map]. This has already started – you know, Latin America does not have an infrastructure network! It is still in the colonial condition, where you have little railroads from the iron ore mountain to the coast, but if you want to travel from Peru to Brazil, you have to go via Miami. So this is the idea, to develop a continental railroad system.

Then number 1 there is the canal built in Nicaragua, it will be the second Panama Canal, which obviously is an extremely important project, which will mean that Nicaragua has a very good

chance to become an industrial country, with improving living standards of its population. Naturally the Greenies are going crazy and they say there are two fishermen who have to be resettled. But, first of all, these people will be compensated, and secondly without infrastructure, there is {no} industrial development; without infrastructure there is not even agriculture, because without infrastructure you cannot transport and process food.

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number 2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is the head of Russian Railways. And he proposed (I don't think I have that slide), a fast train connection from London all the way through the Bering Strait to New York. A couple of years ago, Mr. LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the fathers of the Bering Strait Project were present. These were all older men over 80, and they said: "Oh, in 20 years, we can go with a maglev train from Acapulco through the Bering Strait to Mumbai, and this will be much faster than you can go by ship today," and they had a very pioneering spirit.

So this is very important because this connection not only would connect the transport lines of North America with those of Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the Arctic Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw materials which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they represent for the next 100 years a very important raw-material potential which will be important not only for Russia, but for Europe, for the United States, for China, for Japan, for Korea. So this will be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to build cities, which have a dome, because people have to live – you cannot live in permafrost conditions like that, you have to have a special way of developing it.

Now, I could go into many other projects – the Seikan tunnel between the Japanese islands does already exist, it connects the two important islands in Japan. Then the Bohai Tunnel will connect two Chinese cities and shorten the transport. The brown line there, this is the actual Silk Road [Silk Road Economic Belt], which is now being promoted by China; this larger gray line is the [21st-Century] Maritime Silk Road; but as you can see, it stretches all the way to Europe and into Africa. Prime Minister Li Keqiang was several times last year in Africa, and he proposed to connect all African capitals through a fast

train system. And I know from many Africans, leaders and leading politicians, they are very happy about that, because Africa right now urgently needs development. And I think, if you look at the horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome this unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind, they would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy of Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know, already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create new financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks. And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in '97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand, in one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect ourselves," so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA], which is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend all of the participating countries against speculative attacks. Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development Fund, are all new banks which follow a completely different principle than Wall Street and the City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. They say, we do not participate in speculation, but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed, because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators prefer to keep the casino going, and this is actually reaching a point where at the IMF annual spring meeting which just took place in Washington, the IMF itself put out a report saying that we are facing a collapse {bigger} than 2008 with the collapse of

Lehman Brothers. And several economists from J.P. Morgan and other banks warned that you could have a simultaneous stock and bond crisis, causing a meltdown of the system; or, if the Federal Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2 trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it would not so much hurt Greece, but it would blow up the European banks.

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but the date until which countries could join as founding members was end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure on the allies, not to join; they didn't want Korea to join; naturally, they didn't want Europe to join, and they put maximum pressure on Asian countries not to join. But then, it just so happened, that the best ally of the United States, Great Britain, was the first European country to join, and that caused a kind of a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with the economic cooperation in these projects, is much, much more attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which eventually will pop. So, this was from the founding meeting in October, already, but in the meantime, it become many more states.

Now, this is also very interesting, because this is a proposal which my husband made in 1975. It was called the International Development Bank, and it was basically the same idea as the AIIB, today, saying that the IMF and the World Bank do not provide enough credit for Third World development. This was a proposal he made in '75, and it went into the final resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1976 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and it had the same idea as the AIIB.

The World Bank only spends per year \$24 billion for projects. But the actual requirement of the developing countries, is about \$8 trillion in the next years! So there is

no way the World Bank can manage that, and this bank, on the other side, the AIIB, and the other banks will grow and will become more productive.

Now, this is very important because what the AIIB and the New Development Bank and this new economic system which is emerging represent, is something completely different than monetarism. Monetarism is the idea that you have to have maximum profit, the real economy doesn't count; as a matter of fact, you all know, that if you have an industrial firm which lays off 10,000, the stock goes up! It doesn't make any sense. In the realm of monetarism, this is explained by the idea that the firm becomes "more productive" because fewer workers work more, and therefore the profit is greater; but from the standpoint of the real economy this makes no sense at all.

And it is exactly that philosophy which has caused the Troika to destroy Greece. What they managed to do is to reduce the Greek economy by one-third, to increase the youth unemployment to 65%, and people are extremely unhappy, not only in Greece, but also in Italy, in Spain, Portugal and so forth. What we propose, both the IDB and these new banks, is really going back to a completely different model. It's based on the idea of this man, whom you all recognize, I'm sure – he is Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. And he created, actually, the United States, by creating the National Bank and the credit system, because, what he did, was after the War of Independence, the different states in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at real production.

And that was really the actual founding of the United States. And this idea of a credit system which is not monetarism, but it is the idea that credit can only be given for future production in the real economy, not for speculation, that model was what made the United States a great industrial power. Because, despite the fact that some following Presidents then tried to dismantle it, the United States went back to it, again and again. It was the policies of John Quincy Adams; it was the policy of Abraham Lincoln with the greenbacks; it was the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is how Roosevelt brought the

United States out of the Depression of the '30s by building the Reconstruction Finance Corp. which financed the New Deal, and that's how America got out of the Depression. And, also, it was the basis for the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the state bank, which help to finance the reconstruction and the economic miracle of Germany in the postwar period – which was modeled on the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

So this is therefore, not something new. It's a tested model, it has always been the basis when there was progress in the real economy, as compared to the financial markets. I'm not talking about the financial markets, I'm talking about real production for the livelihood and the common good of the people. So the first step there, we have called for – Tom mentioned it – that we think it is an absolute matter, actually of war and peace, if we succeed to get the European nations {and} America to join with this “win-win,” all-inclusive, non-geopolitical system. And, as I said, the financial system of Wall Street and the City of London {is} about to blow up, bigger than 2008, and the only way how that can be avoided from leading to a chaotic collapse, is by going back to the Glass-Steagall legislation which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, which was his answer to the collapse of '29-'33 period. And he separated the banks, by making the commercial banks separate from the investment banks, so that the investment bank could not have access to assets of the commercial banks. And this exist from 1933 until 1999 in the United States, and in Europe you had practically the same thing, because you had a very regulated banking sector. But the Wall Street forces did not like it, because naturally it reduced their profit, so they worked very hard to eliminate it, which they were able to do in 1999, and the whole super-expansion of the speculative area only occurred after this law was eliminated. And the good news, is that there is a right now a Presidential candidate in the United States, who has said that his first act if he would move into the White House, would be to reintroduce this Glass-Steagall law: And that is the former Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley, about whom many papers are writing that he has a very good chance to take the Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary Clinton has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States must go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the



common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is really the “to be or not to be” question of the whole world. Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in such efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know, the Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how they can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained in Greece, while all the rest really went to the European banks. And therefore, to demand that Greece should pay back these debts, it’s just impossible! And the Greek government has made the point that they want to have a European Debt Conference, like Germany in 1953, without which the German economic miracle would never have taken place. So if this all happens, and that could happen in the short term, Europe could easily participate in that.

Now, I just want to say, the ancient Silk Road was not only an exchange of silk, and porcelain, and paper, printing, gunpowder, and many, many other goods, but much more important than that, it was an exchange of ideas and technologies: Silk making is more important than silk; how to print books is more important than the book. So the ancient Silk Road was an extremely important exchange of goods and culture, and ideas, and understanding among people – and so will be the New Silk Road, just with modern means.

Now, if you go back to the picture, this is why we have said, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge” where we have the camels, sort of symbolizing the old Silk Road, and here you see a maglev train, and here you see a rover on the Moon, to give you an idea that the exchange of technologies and goods in the modern world will be the most advanced technologies to the benefit of all of mankind.

So going back to the problem here, is, obviously, if you look at that map, you see, these are the deserts of the world: A very broad desert band which goes from the Atlantic coast of Africa, through the Sahara-Sahel zone, the Arab Peninsula, the Middle East, all the way to China. And that desert is growing. It’s expanding. And then you have the desert in the West of the United States, which is right now ruined by a big drought in California, in Texas, in all the states west of the Mississippi; and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

In the United States this is very severe. Here you have a

global water scarcity map; here you have the water stress indicator. In the United States, just to mention that, Governor Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption will be cut by 25% up to 36%! Now that is the death to Californian agriculture; in the south of California, for example, in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now being completely destroyed. Here you see, this is a former reservoir, which is almost dried up. This is the snowpack: in 2013, it was relatively, a lot of snow, and last year, no snow, so the drought is expanding, and obviously, to cut consumption means you kill people. I mean, you cannot cut water – where should these people go? There are already cities and towns where people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is ridiculous, because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet.

So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one side, the Three Gorges Dam, which is now producing, I think 22 gigawatts of electricity per year, and it has eliminated flooding which killed many thousands of people in the past; and even more important, is the water diversification project from the southern area of the Yangtze River through a Northern Route into the Yellow River and the desert area of China; and the Middle Route to the region around Beijing.

So this is actually a model which is now being followed by Narendra Modi for India, who just agreed to make gigantic water projects to tame the water coming down from the Himalayas, and also making canals out of 101 Indian rivers.

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a

natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains down over the land. And that water, the Sun causes evaporation, this leads to cloud formation, and then the water rains down, and it is human activity, which can make these cycles more efficient. It's not just, that it rains down over land and then flows back into the ocean. You can use it in agriculture, you can use it in industrial production, you can use it in other urban activities, and it is actually the ability of man to make that more efficient.

Here you see a very interesting comparison – you see here the water diversion of the United States. Even though the water diversion of China has started much more recently, it's almost double, which shows you the completely different philosophy. This is a very important project, which is part of the approach to fight the desert, and this is the Lake Chad Transaqua project, which is the idea, that you could eliminate a lot of the drought in the Sahel zone and around Lake Chad by bringing some of the surplus water from the headwaters region of the Congo on the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in Africa tremendously. And also now to bring real development to these countries, without which you will have more people running away from Boko Haram, which is now at Lake Chad and Nigeria. And without a real development perspective, there is no way how you can contain these projects.

Human beings are the only species, which can improve the conditions of mankind again and again and again, and the last 10,000 years, or 20,000 years since the last Ice Age, just think, what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased the population potential of the Earth from about 5 million at most, to presently around 7 billion. This is due to the fact that man, unlike animals, can make new discoveries, discovers the universal principles of our physical universe, and think things, which have never been thought before.

Therefore, the attack on the water crisis is not just a question of using the aquifers, because the aquifers can – they replenish, but this goes much too slowly. It's not only re-diverting the rivers, dams, but it's especially influencing the global cyclical process of water. There is a relationship

between what happens in our Solar System and the rain. Because the Sun, which shines on the oceans, causes evaporation, but the Sun is not the only solar impact on the weather; it's also the cosmic radiation, which comes from our galaxy, which leads to cloud formation, ionization of moisture, and therefore to rain. That is not just something where we have to wait passively until it happens, but we can study, for example, what is happening in our galaxy, which influences the weather, and then understand better, how we can create more water.

Here, you see our Solar System in a 32 million year cycle, moving along the Milky Way. The Milky Way is basically a flat plateau, in which our Solar System is moving up and down in cycles, and you have a complete change in the weather patterns, which comes from the position of our Solar System in our galaxy. I'm not saying, that we know everything about that yet. We know, that there is a lot of connection between the Solar System, the galaxy and the weather patterns on our Earth, and I can assure you, that if you look at the long-term changes in our weather patterns, then {these} things are a lot more important, than whatever you use in your little car as CO2 production. Because these are forces, which are of a completely different magnitude, and naturally, the climate is changing, but galactic processes are really what is the cause of it.

Anyway, the idea of using cosmic rays and ionization of moisture is already successfully being done by Israel and by some of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this, and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.}

Obviously, today the big challenges are world poverty, are the danger of war, are the danger of water scarcity, which could become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but

that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution in the interest of all.

If you look at this, the Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin of Russia just two days ago, pointed to the fact, that the BRICS countries are all space travelling nations. China is the leader in space travel. When China in December 2013 landed the Yutu rover on the Moon, with was the idea, that in a few missions later, I think it was in 2017, this Yutu – “Jade Rabbit” – that they will bring back helium-3. Helium-3 is an isotope, which is actually a fuel for fusion power. It's much more efficient than deuterium or tritium, because with this heavy deuterium and tritium in the fusion process, you are still using turbines, and you use turbines to create electricity in the old way. But with helium-3 you can directly gain electricity from the physical process of fusion power, and therefore, naturally, the energy efficiency is much, much higher. And once we have fusion power, for example, this will create for the first time energy and raw materials security for the Earth. Energy security, because on the Moon, you have several tons of helium-3, which will be sufficient for many tens of thousands of years of energy security on the Earth; and raw materials security, because with the high heat of the plasma torch, you can take any waste, including nuclear waste, including waste in your household, and turn it back into isotopes, which you then can reconstruct and make new raw materials.

So this is the vanguard of where mankind must go, and China has made that its national pride. And China, contrary to Germany, which is very stupid with respect to energy – you know, this stupid exit from nuclear energy without having an alternative, is completely crazy – but China has basically created a situation, where they are in the right position to solve this problem, and Rogozin, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, has said, that the BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems. So this is extremely important, because if mankind makes that jump to not have war as a conflict resolution, which in a time of nuclear energy, it should be obvious that we must move to a different regime, that we must define the common aims of mankind, that which is, – if you have seen these pictures with astronauts and cosmonauts and taikonauts, they all report the same: When they are in space and look at our little planet, this blue planet, they realize that there are no borders. They also

realize that our planet is extremely small in a very big Solar System, in an even bigger galaxy, and there are {billions} of galaxies. So, there are dangers from space, like cosmic radiation, like asteroids; there are all kinds of dangers, which we don't manage right now. But if we don't want to have the same fate as the dinosaurs, who became eliminated 65 million years ago, because probably a meteorite hit the Earth and created so much cloud cover, that all the vegetation stopped, and then the dinosaurs, and 96% of all other species were eliminated; if we as a creative species, {are} really the creative species, we should put our efforts together and defend against common dangers to our planet, common dangers to our civilization, and unite. And there is no better image for that than space collaboration. This whole question also has a philosophical dimension. Because people think, China is just doing an imperial expansion, they want to have their interests. Well, I have the deepest conviction that what is working in China right now, especially with President Xi Jinping, {is} the 2,500-year-old Confucian tradition in China. And I go even so far to say the Chinese people have Confucius in their genes. Confucius was a philosopher, who reacted to a historical period in China, which was characterized by war, by great unrest, by turmoil. And he developed the Confucian philosophy, which is beautiful. I can only advise you, in case you are not doing it, study Confucius. Because Confucius has this idea that there must be harmony in the world, on the planet. And that, for example, the best way to have harmony is, there is one key notion, which is {li}, which is the idea, that each person, each nation, should take its proper place, and develop in the best possible way, and then you have harmony. Because if everybody develops their creative potential and their best maximum capacity, and takes the development of the other as their own interest, and vice versa, then you have peace. And that should also be based on the other notion of {ren}. {Ren} basically means the same thing as love, or {agapē}, or the Christian idea of charity. And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of the 15th century, called Nicolaus of Cusa, who was the founder of modern science, the founder of the modern nation-state, and he was very important: He broke through the barrier from the Middle Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding

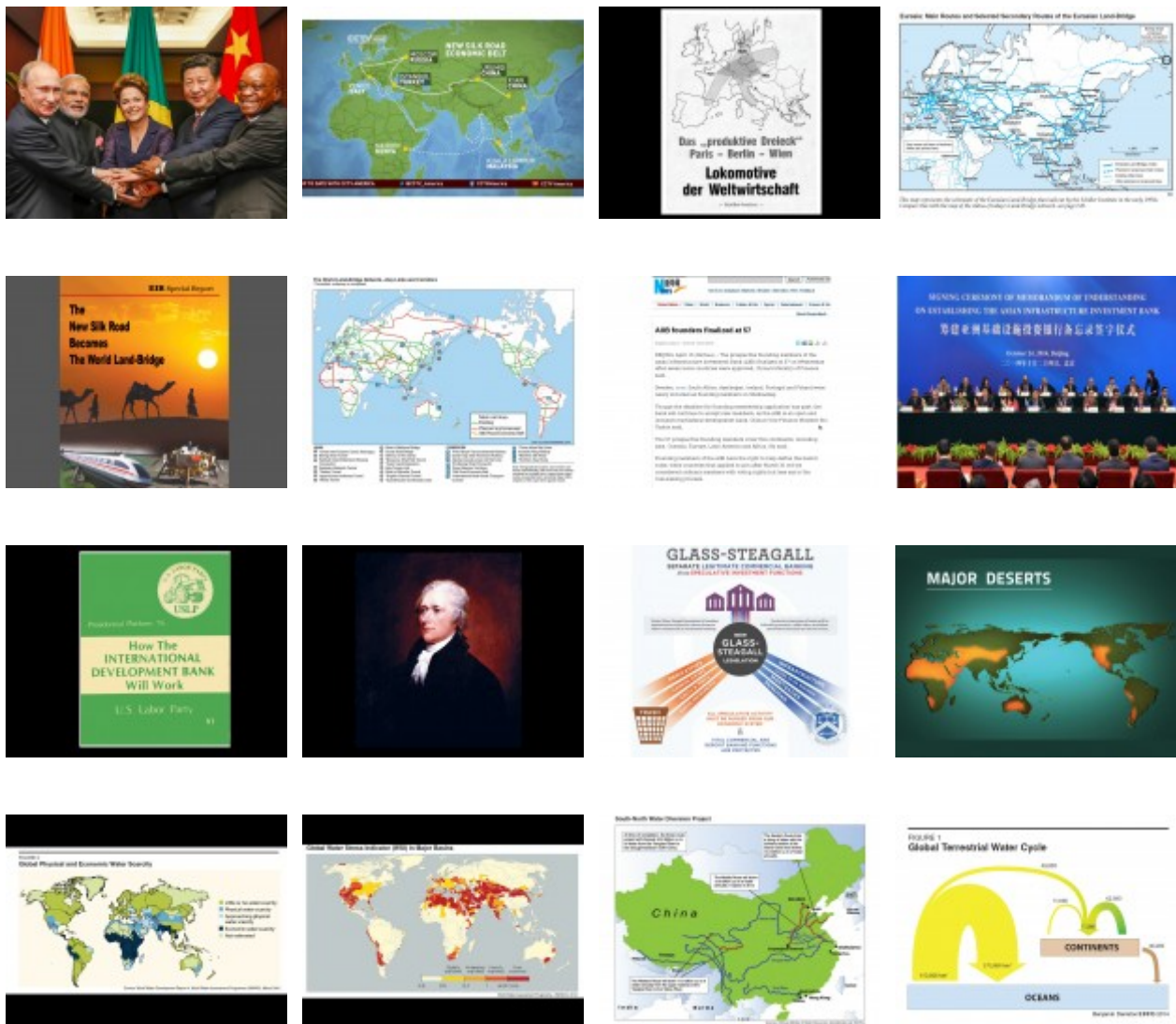
handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am thinking something, which no human being has ever thought before. He then wrote his {De Docta Ignorantia}, and he developed this notion of the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum}, which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the development of the universe. And that's for example, what the Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way, but the effect of it was – that in order to move away from the Middle Ages, from the Scholasticism, from the Neo-Peripatetics and the Aristotelean ideas, you had to basically break with the axioms of the Middle Ages thinking, and that you had to create something basically completely new, a new method of thinking. And I'm saying, that with the New Silk Road, we have to do exactly that: We have to break away from money, greed, monetarism, all of these things, which really are a decaying culture. If you look at the European, American, Western culture, it {is} a decaying culture. Just look at the youth culture. Look at what our young people watch in terms of pop music, video games, the violence, just the popular entertainment has become really degenerate. And we have to break with that, and we have to combine the New Silk Road economic model – which I did not go into so much today, because I already spoke about it two months ago here in Copenhagen – but we have to break with the whole axiomatic of globalization and basically go for a New Renaissance, a new cultural renaissance of thinking, which will build on the best traditions of each country: on Confucianism, on Vedic tradition of India, on Avicenna [Ibn Sina], and other thinkers, Al-Farabi, Abu Al-Kindi in the Arab world; in Europe, the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the German Classical music. We just have to take the high points of all civilizations, and study that, and start to love the culture of the other countries, and then we will create out of this a completely New Renaissance, which will bring mankind into a

completely new phase of evolution.

Because I do not believe, that the present condition of mankind is, what we are here for! We are not here to kill each other; we are not here to eat caviar, until we have it coming out of our ears. We are here to be creative! We are here to discover the laws of the universe, to write beautiful poems, to write beautiful music, to celebrate the creativity of civilization. And I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the next phase of the evolution of man, is really what will get us out of this crisis. So that is, what the New Silk Road is all about.

[ovation]

Slides from the presentation (click to enlarge):







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## [RADIO SCHILLER 20. april 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar](#)

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## [Leder 9. april: Stop 3. Verdenskrig: Obamas handlinger driver verden til randen af generel krig](#)

Præcis, som Lyndon LaRouche advarede om i webcastet 3. april, så fører præsident Obama en politik, der er gunstigt stemt over for saudierne og udbruddet af en storkrig, med begyndelse i Den persiske Golf. Obamaregeringen optrapper våbenleverancer til Saudi Arabien for at støtte bombekampagnen imod Yemen. Amerikanske militærrådgivere er i færd med at udarbejde et »fusionscenter« i Riyadh, hvor de planlægger optrapningen af den saudiske intervention i noget,

der faktisk er en intern uoverensstemmelse i Yemen. Saudierne hævder, at de udkæmper en surrogatkrig imod Iran i Yemen og lyver om, at houthierne simpelt hen er iranske stedfortrædere. Dette er et komplet svindelnummer, men det saudiske svindelnummer tilsigter at udløse en storkrig.

LaRouche advarede om, at, med [P5+1-aftalen med et Iran](#), der er på vej frem, må saudierne holdes i skak og få besked om at blande sig udenom. Enhver tolerance over for saudisk geskæftighed vil føre til en krig, der eskaleres og ikke kan standses. Ved at give militær, logistisk og efterretningsmæssig støtte til de igangværende saudiske operationer gør Obama præcis det, som LaRouche advarede om, at han ville gøre. Dette er opskriften på global krig.

Det, som Obama i stedet skulle tvinges til at gøre, er at frigive de [28 \[hemmeligstemplede\] sider fra den oprindelige fælles Kongresundersøgelse af 11. september.](#)

Verden skal vide, hvad saudierne og deres britiske, royale partnere i virkeligheden er. Uden den [anglo-saudiske alliance](#) ville der ikke være noget al-Qaeda, ingen Islamisk Stat og stort set ingen terrorisme. De udførte 11. september-angrebene for at hjælpe Bush og Cheney med at etablere et diktatur i USA.

Denne Obamas skamfulde opførsel, hvor han støtter saudierne militært, og hvor han dækker over saudierne ved at lægge låg over de 28 sider, er endnu et bevis på, at han er uskikket som præsident, og aldrig nogen sinde har været skikket til det. Han er mere eller mindre lige så dårlig, som hele Bush-familien tilsammen.

Obamas største forbrydelse er hans opførsel over for Rusland, en opførsel, der også har bragt verden til randen af krig – en potentiel atomkrig. Gennem Victoria Nuland og andre fører Obama krig mod Rusland og [støtter åbenlyst neonazister i Ukraine.](#)

Angrebene på den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin drejer sig ikke bare om Rusland. Det drejer sig om det voksende, russisk-kinesiske, globale partnerskab, et partnerskab, der, sammen med Indien, repræsenterer kernen i [BRIKS-bevægelsen for et nyt, globalt paradigme.](#)

Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi var i Moskva tirsdag, 7. april, for at mødes med både udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov og præsident Putin for at forberede præsident Xi Jinpings besøg den 8. maj, i anledning af højtideligholdelsen af 70-året for sejren i Anden Verdenskrig. Putin og Wang Yi

bemærkede, at alene i løbet af de seneste to år har Rusland og Kina underskrevet 107 fælles aftaler, der hovedsageligt involverede internationale infrastrukturprojekter. Præsident Putin gjorde det klart, at Rusland agter fuldt ud at støtte Kinas Nye Silkevejs-initiativ.

Se LPAC-video: [»Storm over Asia«](#)

Onsdag mødtes præsident Putin også med den græske premierminister Tsipras, hvor han gjorde det klart, at *Grækenland er velkommen som partner i BRICS-initiativerne.* (fremhævelse ved red.) Grækenland vil spille en central rolle i Turkey Stream, den nye gasledning ind i det sydlige Europa.

Idet han bemærkede de positive fremskridt i Putin-Tsipras-mødet, zoomede Lyndon LaRouche ind på Tyskland og bemærkede, at det er af afgørende betydning at se, hvordan Tyskland nu vil reagere over for Grækenland. Tyskland har på skamfuld vis indgået et aftalt spil med briterne og andre om at fremføre svigagtige anklager imod Grækenland. Mange inden for det tyske finansielle samfund er udmærket klar over, at Trojkaen og EU, med betydelig tysk medvirken, har begået et svindelnummer imod Grækenland. Den græske befolkning har gjort oprør imod denne svindel og stemt den aktuelle regering til magten for at befri Grækenland for denne svindel. LaRouche krævede, at Tyskland standser denne svindel og rent faktisk lancerer en fuld undersøgelse af, hvordan svindelen/udplyndringen af Grækenland blev udført. Bare fordi regnskabet udviser gæld, betyder det ikke, at denne gæld er legitim. I Grækenlands tilfælde var det et totalt svindelnummer.

I sin ugentlige dialog mandag, [6. april, med LPAC's Komite for Politisk Strategi](#), fremlagde LaRouche en standard for et levedygtigt præsidentskab. Han identificerede Martin O'Malley som den eneste kandidat, der hidtil er fremkommet, som viser kvalifikationer til at bestride jobbet. Obama har tydeligvis, lige fra begyndelsen, aldrig været kvalificeret og burde aldrig have haft mulighed for at komme ind i Det Hvide Hus, undtagen på turistpas. Det, der nu er en presserende nødvendighed, er, at der nedsættes et team af erfarne og kvalificerede folk, der kan etablere et præsidentskab, et præsidentskabsteam, der rent faktisk kan adressere de aktuelle, overhængende kriser.

Et sådant team kan samles omkring O'Malley. Det må gøres, for uden en sådan omgående indsats er USA dømt til undergang. Alene ferskvandskrisen i de vestlige stater vil, hvis der ikke gribes ind nu med handling, gøre det af med USA. Hvis det ikke lykkes at [løse ferskvandskrisen](#) i Californien, vil der komme massehungersnød i USA i takt med, at fødevareforsyningen bryder sammen. Galninge som [Californiens] guvernør Jerry Brown ('LaRouche: Hvis det er 'brunt', så skyl det ud!') promoverer rationering af vand og anden »grøn« galskab. Obama er endnu

værre. Han har ignoreret ferskvandskrisen i Californien i hele sin syv år lange embedsperiode og planlægger nu et topmøde fra Det Hvide Hus om klimaforandring og sundhed – et komplet svindelnummer.

*Forslag til fordybelse:*

[EIR-Efterretningsteam: Hvem står bag planerne om en opsplitting af Rusland?](#)

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## Leder 7. april 2015: Jordklodens fulde potentiale for ferskvand er ved at blive opdaget

Magasinet *EIR* vil 15. april udgive en helt nummer, dedikeret et gennembrud i forståelse og genvinding af jordklodens virkelige vandforsyning, som denne skabes af sol-, galakse- og biosfæreaktivitet. »Lad ikke Californien blive 'Brown' [1]: Vandet er der, udvikl det«, lyder titlen, og gennembruddet – som udtrykkes i rapporten den 27. marts af Ben Deniston fra LaRouchePAC Videnskabsteam – diskvalificerer pessimisme og anti-humane, tvungne nedskæringer i vandforbruget, konfronteret med tørken i de vestlige stater [i USA]. I stedet kræver den en mobilisering af videnskab og atomteknologi for at udvikle de virkelige forsyninger af vandtilførsel, og bruge dem. Denistons rapport lyder »Memo for den næste præsident: Nye perspektiver for ferskvandkrisen i det vestlige USA.«

Det blev uddybet i webcastet »Nyt paradigme for menneskeheden« den 1. april.

Dette giver os allerede ammunitionen til at mobilisere pro-progressive aktivister og eksperter over alt i USA til en kampagne for at udvikle vandforsyningerne – afsaltning af havvand med atomkraft, atmosfærisk ionisering og vejrmødering; vandstyringsprojekter på kontinental skala – og redde Californien og de vestlige stater.

*EIR's* grundlæggende redaktør, Lyndon LaRouche, bemærkede imidlertid i dag, at den nye *EIR*-specialrapport kan skabe et internationalt skift i principperne for

vandforbrug – et skift, som især i Kina vil blive forstået og påskønnet. Kina har været førende inden for teknologi for vandstyring, udvikling af fissions- og fusionskraft, og videnskab om Solsystemet. Det har flyttet mere vand til produktive formål i løbet af to årtier, end USA gjorde i det 20. århundrede. Kinas Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) er blevet accepteret af 55 lande som den førende, internationale udviklingsbank for infrastruktur; hvis USA gik med nu [i AIIB], kunne nye, store projekter for vandinfrastruktur skabes, inklusive i Nordamerikas vestlige stater, hvor ørkendannelse er i tiltagende.

»Potentialet for vandforsyning på planeten Jord er blevet revideret, i opadgående retning, gennem det, som Ben Deniston har gjort med sit arbejde«, sagde LaRouche i dag. »Og det betyder, at hele ferskvandspolitikken for USA som nation er et spørgsmål, hvor alt, hvad man fortæller os fra officielt hold, er et eneste, stort bedrag ...

Det er nu vist, at Kepler-systemet har potentiale for vandforsyning til menneskeheden på Jorden, som aldrig tidligere rigtigt er blevet fastslået som reelle forslag. For at virkeliggøre dette større potentiale må vi nu i gang med at arbejde for at forstå implikationerne af det, Ben har gjort, og omsætte det til praksis.«

Dette kræver virkelig som en forudsætning, »den næste præsident«, og det kræves nu: Barack Obama forsøgte uden held at ødelægge AIIB, forsøger at provokere Rusland og Kina ind i krigskonfrontationer og har ikke foretaget sig andet end ivrigt at tilslutte sig Wall Street, siden krakket i 2008. Han må smides ud. Blandt dem, der befinder sig ude i marken, har kun guvernør Martin O'Malley indtil videre vist kvalifikationerne og forpligtelsen til at bekæmpe Wall Street og genindføre Glass/Steagall.

Og en hvilken som helst kvalificeret kandidat vil, hvis han bliver præsident, få brug for et præsidentskab. Denne mobilisering har til formål at skabe et sådant præsidentskab. Det, der er nødvendigt som en betingelse, er skabelsen af et præsidentskab, ikke en »præsident, med sit følge«. Eftersom vi ganske bestemt ikke har en præsident, og for tiden ingen præsidentkandidat, der er kvalificeret til at imødegå de udfordringer, som denne krise stiller, må det være vores hensigt at sørge for, at der skabes et præsidentskab omkring en kandidat.

I denne forbindelse er O'Malley den eneste, vi har kendskab til, der er i besiddelse af kvalifikationer, der kan stå i spidsen for et nyt præsidentskab – ikke et politisk parti, men et præsidentskab, der adresserer spørgsmålene i forbindelse med en global krise i forsyning af ferskvand.

Dette må gøres sammen med Kina. Den idé, vi hidtil har haft om nationale regeringer i verden, må reformeres, for nu er Kina langt bedre kvalificeret end regeringerne i USA eller Europa til at håndtere spørgsmålene i denne krise.

Vi må derfor, med dette samarbejde for øje, skabe præsidentskabet under den Amerikanske Forfatnings betingelser for at håndtere truslen fra ferskvandskrisen, der i modsat fald ville føre til frygtelige ødelæggelser, både i USA og internationalt.

Løsningen eksisterer. Vi er kvalificeret til at opfylde den. Vores mission er at skabe et præsidentskab omkring denne løsning.

[1] Californiens guvernør Jerry Brown, hvis fantasi og problemløsningsforslag ikke rækker længere end til forslag om at 'spare på vandet', eksempelvis ved, at man begynder at tage brusebad sammen! (-red.)

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**[RADIO SCHILLER den 22. januar 2014:  
Euroen på vej ned//Krigen i Ukraine  
optrappes](#)**