Zepp-LaRouche på Sputnik News: ’Hiroshima: Der var ingen grund til at kaste denne bombe’. NYT! Nu også på Sputnik Danmark – pr. d.d den mest læste artikel!

Man har moderniseringen af taktiske atomvåben i Europa, B61 og B61-12, hvilket kunne pege på et angreb på det russiske territorium udført af F-35 Stealth bombefly, og der er mange mennesker, der er ekstremt bekymrede over, at dette er forberedelsen til en regional atomkrig med Europa som krigsskueplads. Hertil må man føje, at USA ikke stoppede opstillingen af det amerikanske missilforsvarssystem i Østeuropa, efter at man nåde frem til en heldig afslutning på P5+1-aftalen med Iran, og dette bekræfter, hvad Rusland har sagt mange gange: at dette amerikanske missilforsvarssystem aldrig var tiltænkt missiler fra Iran, men altid var rettet mod Rusland.

7. august 2015 – I anledning af 70-året for bombningerne af Hiroshima og Nagasaki publicerede Sputnik International, under overskriften »Amerikansk politisk analytiker hævder, geopolitik kunne føre til udslettelsen af den menneskelige art«, den 7. august et interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, hvor hun understregede Lyndon LaRouches advarsel om, at et »Augusts Kanoner«-scenarie, der fandt sted i dag, ville føre til en atomkrig.

Med henvisning til afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig citerer Sputnik Zepp-LaRouche for at sige,

> *»Der var absolut ingen grund til denne bombenedkastning, da der allerede var fredsforhandlinger i gang mellem Kejseren og Vatikanet på det tidspunkt. Bombenedkastningerne blev udført af Truman for at indgyde rædsel og ærefrygt, så han kunne fortsætte æraen med imperialisme.«*

Dernæst, mht. den aktuelle, strategiske situation,

> *»der er mange mennesker, der har advaret om, at USA og NATO er i færd med at forberede en ny krig imod Rusland og Kina. Der er en meget alvorlig optrapning af situationen, der gør august måned ekstremt farlig, da historien viser, at de fleste krige begyndte i august, og det amerikanske militær har ændret taktik i Syrien i sidste uge, og den amerikanske hær holder ferie.«*

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for det Internationale Schiller Institut, udstedte tidligere på ugen en »Appel om at stoppe den umiddelbare fare for Tredje Verdenskrig!«, som et opråb, til international cirkulation.

Hele interviewet og artiklen med Helga kan læses her.

Her følger et udskrift af interviewet:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg mener, at det rent historisk nu er veletableret, at der absolut ingen grund var til nedkastningen af denne bombe, fordi der allerede fandt fredsforhandlinger sted imellem Kejseren og Vatikanet på det tidspunkt. Og argumentet med, at det var for at redde amerikanske soldaters liv, er fuldstændigt svigagtigt. Jeg mener, at bombenedkastningen skete for at etablere en aura af *Schrecklichkeit*, af rædsel, af ærefrygt, grundlæggende set med det formål – dette var Truman, og det var en måde, hvorpå han kunne begynde at etablere en orden efter krigen med det formål at fortsætte kolonialismens og imperialismens herredømme,

hvilket ikke ville være sket, hvis Franklin D. Roosevelt havde levet.

Sputnik: Lad os se på disse opinionsundersøgelser fra Japan. Flertallet af japanere er ikke enige i det synspunkt, der lægges frem i udenrigspolitikken, så spørgsmålet her, Helga, er, hvem og hvorfor er der nogen, der forsøger at skrive historien om?

Zepp-LaRouche: Ja, men jeg mener, at det er en del af den nuværende logik. Jeg mener, at der er mange mennesker i den seneste periode, der er kommet med advarsler om, at USA og NATO er i færd med at forberede en ny krig, denne gang imod Rusland og Kina. Selv *Observer* bringer en artikel med denne konklusion. Min mand, hr. Lyndon LaRouche, advarede allerede i slutningen af juni måned om, at den farligste periode ville blive i august. Først og fremmest, fordi alle verdenskrige i det forgangne århundrede er begyndt i august, og han sagde, at den farligste periode er, når den amerikanske Kongres går på sommerferie. Dette blev ulykkeligvis fuldstændigt bekræftet, for den amerikanske Kongres gik på sommerferie sidste onsdag, for en uge siden, og fredag ændrede USA reglerne for at gå i ildkamp for det amerikanske luftvåben i Syrien, og dette blev gjort uden nogen meddelelse, uden nogen godkendelse fra Kongressen og blev først lækket til offentligheden den følgende søndag af *Wall Street Journal.*

Dette betyder imidlertid en meget alvorlig optrapning, for det bringer verden tilbage til nøjagtig den situation, den befandt sig i for to år siden, da den amerikanske Kongres nedstemte militære luftangreb imod Syrien. Så denne gang er Kongressen altså ikke sammenkaldt (dvs., er gået på ferie), og så blev dette ændret – dette er ulykkeligvis kun et enkelt aspekt. Man må se på situationen som helhed.

Man har moderniseringen af taktiske atomvåben i Europa, B61 og B61-12, hvilket kunne pege på et angreb på det russiske territorium udført af F-35 Stealth bombefly, og der er mange

mennesker, der er ekstremt bekymrede over, at dette er forberedelsen til en regional atomkrig med Europa som krigsskueplads. Hertil må man føje, at USA *ikke stoppede* opstillingen af det amerikanske missilforsvarssystem i Østeuropa, efter at man nåde frem til en heldig afslutning på P5+1-aftalen med Iran, og dette bekræfter, hvad Rusland har sagt mange gange: at dette amerikanske missilforsvarssystem aldrig var tiltænkt missiler fra Iran, men altid var rettet mod Rusland.

Dernæst har den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov netop, under det nylige og aktuelle ASEAN-forum i Malajsien, korrekt advaret om, at der finder en enorm militæroprustning sted i Stillehavet. Og selvfølgelig, hvad er formålet med disse hangarskibe og andre systemer, der bringes dertil?

Så jeg mener, at der er overvældende tegn på, at der *finder* en forberedelse til krig sted, og jeg mener, der vil finde en militærøvelse sted i september måned, der grundlæggende set – den hedder Trident Juncture 15 – vil foretage prøver på anvendelsen af atomvåben imod Rusland.

Alle disse tegn er voldsomt bekymrende, og jeg mener, at vi virkelig må have en total mobilisering af verdensoffentligheden, for dette *er* tærsklen til Tredje Verdenskrig, og det må stoppes. For hvis det sker, mener jeg ikke, at det bliver begrænset til en regional krigsskueplads; jeg mener, at det, som følge af atomvåbnenes natur, bliver en global atomkrig, i hvilket tilfælde der sandsynligvis ikke bliver nogen tilbage i live. Så vi har helt bogstaveligt tilintetgørelsen af menneskeheden foran os, og dér er vi nu.

Sputnik: Helga, hvad skal der gøres på nuværende tidspunkt? Hvem skal sætte sig sammen og forhandle?

Zepp-LaRouche: Jamen, jeg mener, at man absolut må gøre en indsats, hvor USA, Rusland og Kina sætter sig sammen ved bordet, og alle de andre verdensledere, der er involveret,

skal udøve maksimalt pres for, at dette sker. Europa kunne spille en stor rolle, hvis Europa ville sige, vi tager ikke del i en sådan krig, og vi insisterer på, at USA, Rusland og Kina, lederne, sætter sig sammen og diskuterer den nye, internationale sikkerhedsarkitektur.

Jeg mener, at den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping har givet et meget godt eksempel, da han under det nylige APEC-topmøde sidste år i Beijing, til præsident Obama kom med et tilbud om at gå med i win-win-politikken med samarbejde om den Nye Silkevej.

Og jeg mener, og hvis vi har lært noget som helst af det tyvende århundredes geopolitiske krige, så må det være, at hvis vi ikke ønsker at udslette os selv som art, så må vi overvinde geopolitik. Det er geopolitik, der er årsag til verdenskrige. Og at vi må gå over til et nyt paradigme i civilisationens historie, en ny æra, der defineres af menneskehedens fælles mål, som en samlet menneskehed, frem for alt, og dernæst kan man afgøre regionale spørgsmål efter, at man har indgået aftale om disse menneskehedens fælles mål.

Og dette er det altdominerende spørgsmål i øjeblikket.

NYT! Sputnik Danmark udgiver Sputnik News' interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, og et link til Schiller Instituttets nye appel "Stop den akutte fare for 3. Verdenskrig"

Sputnik Danmark udgav den 13. august Schiller Instituttets danske oversættelse af Sputnik News' interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche med titlen "Schiller Instituttet: Stop den akutte fare for 3. verdenskrig". I introduktionen er der et link til den danske version af Schiller Instituttets nye appel, med

samme titel, på Schiller Instituttets hjemmeside, og et link til hele interviewet med Helga Zepp-LaRouche på engelsk.

Desuden, i selve interviewet, er der links til Schiller Instituttets seminar i København i april 2015 om "Kinas 'Et Bælte, En Vej'-Politik", med Helga Zepp-LaRouche som hovedtaler, samt flere kinesiske talere; og til en kort video om BRIKS-landenes nye paradigme, præsenteret af Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Se Sputnik Danmarks artikel her.

Den uhyggelige stilhed lige før udbruddet af den totale krig …

I sin artikel fra 8. aug. sammenligner Smith de aktuelle dage med den »forlorne krig« fra september 1939, da Storbritannien og Frankrig erklærede Tyskland krig, og frem til maj 1940, da Tyskland invaderede Nederlandene. Ikke, fordi der er noget »forlorent« ved denne aktuelle krig – tværtimod. Men fordi denne periode, i lighed med den daværende, udgør en blot tilsyneladende stilhed med en nedtælling til det i forvejen beordrede udbrud af total krig, hvilket i dag vil sige, atomkrig.

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 10. august 2015

– Patrick L. Smith, udenrigspolitisk skribent for *Salon Magazine*, skrev i søndags, at

»Enten befinder vi os på denne side af en åben konflikt mellem de to stormagter, ved et uheld eller med overlæg, og sandsynligvis, men ikke nødvendigvis, på ukrainsk jord, eller også står vi over for en genoprettelse af den Kolde Krig, der vil vare lige så længe som den oprindelige.«

Men Smith må vide, at sidstnævnte alternativ blot er ønsketænkning; der kan ikke komme en gentagelse af den Kolde Krig, og at forestille sig én er at overse årsagerne bag Londons ordre til Obama om at gå frem med en øjeblikkelig krig med Rusland. Med mindre Moskva overgiver sig, hvilket ikke vil ske, eller Obama fjernes, så vil sidstnævnte beordre lanceringen af et atomangreb, sandsynligvis før Lyndon LaRouches 93. fødselsdag, den 8. september.

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I en tidligere artikel bemærkede Smith, at de amerikansk-russiske relationer var styrtdykket siden april måned.

Udenrigsminister Kerry tog til Sotji (Rusland) i maj måned for at mødes med den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov og holde et langt møde med præsident Putin, men Washington (dvs., Obama) har rasende pumpet spændingerne med Rusland op lige siden. Samme Obama roste Putin for hans samarbejde mht. at nå frem til Iran-aftalen, da han annoncerede denne den 14. juli, men blot to uger og to dage senere føjede det amerikanske Finansministerium yderligere 26 russiske individer og selskaber til dets sanktionsliste. Pentagon og Udenrigsministeriet har forstærket deres »indsats for at

opmuntre Porosjenko-regeringen til at løse dens krise med oprørske borgere i det østlige Ukraine på slagmarken.«

»For et par uger siden fejede forsvarsminister Carter igennem frontlinjenationerne, hvor NATO nu vil opretholde kampklart udstyr. Her er tallene bag udstillingen: NATO har forøget de militære øvelser i umiddelbar nærhed af Ruslands vestlige grænse fra færre end 100 sidste år – allerede et aggressivt tal – til flere end 150. Rekognosceringsflyvninger og øvelser med flyvevåbnet, der støder direkte op til russisk luftrum, er steget med næsten ti gange.«

At Ashton Carter nævnes bør minde os om, at Obama benytter en udskiftning med nye folk til at gennemtvinge sin tilintetgørelseskrig. Carter er den nye forsvarsminister, og general Dempsey, formand for Generalstabscheferne, er i transit til udskiftning den 1. oktober.

»NATO's europæiske missilforsvarssystem, der blev ændret under Obamas første embedsperiode, går hastigt fremad – hvis man ellers kan tro på det, stadig under påskud af, at det har til formål at beskytte kontinentet mod kortdistancemissiler, der affyres fra Iran. Hvem mon dette figenblad skal narre, undrer man på«, spørger Smith.

Nedtællingen er begyndt. Det eneste, der har nogen som helst grad af sikkerhed for at standse den, er fjernelsen af Obama fra præsidentskabet.

Som Lyndon LaRouche diskuterede med et Manhattan-møde i går, så blev Sektion Fire af det 25. Forfatningstillæg vedtaget i 1967 med det formål at gennemføre en ufrivillig fjernelse af enhver præsident, der er »ude af stand til at bestride embedets beføjelser og pligter« af psykologiske eller andre grunde. Den må nu anvendes for at fjerne Obama.

Det er en almindelig misforståelse, at anvendelsen af Sektion Fire må indledes af vicepræsidenten, men det er ikke tilfældet. Den kræver snarere blot, at vicepræsidenten

tilslutter sig et flertal af »hovedofficererne i de eksekutive afdelinger« i konklusionen af, at præsidenten er uegnet. Joe Biden bliver ikke et problem, sagde Lyndon LaRouche i dag. Han vil blive konfronteret med valget mellem enten at tilslutte sig, eller begå selvmord, eftersom han vil være blandt de første, der bliver dræbt i den kommende atomkrig.

UNDERBYGGENDE MATERIALE:

Den japanske premierminister Abe personligt fordømt

ved mindehøjtidelighed for 70-året for atomødelæggelsen i Nagasaki.

For halvfjerds år siden i dag, den 9. august, tre dage efter, at et atomvåben for første gang blev anvendt over Hiroshima, satte den amerikanske præsident Harry Truman og hans britiske controllers yderligere 70.000 civile eller så i brand i Nagasaki, uden nogen militær begrundelse, men udelukkende ud fra hensigten om at vise verden, at USA og briterne var tilstrækkeligt sindssyge til at begå folkemord som en politik.

I dag beskrev overlevende fra denne grusomhed, der talte ved den officielle ceremoni, hvor premierminister Shinzo Abe var til stede, denne ødelæggelses rædsel og henvendte sig dernæst til Abe med krav om, at han skulle afslutte sit vanvittige fremstød for at genoprette Japans militære fortid med tilslutning til de amerikanske forberedelser til krig med Kina, med den hensigt at slutte sig til en sådan udslettelseskrig.

Borgmesteren af Nagasaki opfordrede, lige som borgmesteren af

Hiroshima for tre dage siden, direkte Abe til at lytte til den overvældende stemme fra befolkningen, der er imod hans politik med »kollektivt forsvar« og dumpingen af den pacifistiske forfatning.

Dernæst beskrev en overlevende fra Nagasaki-angrebet, 86-årige Sumiteru Taniguchi, de forfærdelige skader, han havde fået, og vendte sig dernæst for at stå ansigt til ansigt med Abe, der sad i nærheden. »Bland Dem ikke i Japans pacifistiske forfatning«, sagde han og fremkaldte et udbrud af højlydte klapsalver blandt tilhørerne, iflg. alle presseberetninger. BBC skrev: »Hr. Abe så ligeud og viste ingen følelser.«

Foto: Obama i fængsel

Krig mod atomkrig!

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen, 9. august 2015 – Du er i krig, hvad enten du ved det eller ej. En hurtig nedtælling er allerede begyndt hen imod en atomar udveksling mellem USA og Rusland. Mange insidere, f.eks. flere amerikanske senatorer, er helt klar over dette. Den italienske generalløjtnant Fabio Mini, tidligere stabschef for NATO's Sydlige Kommando og tidligere kommandant for KFOR, sagde til Enzo Pennetta i et interview torsdag, at, i betragtning af den amerikanske, hemmelige krig mod selve Rusland, og de anti-russiske påskudskrige fra Ukraine til Syrien og Yemen,

indikerer alt, at vi ikke må forvente endnu en total konflikt, men snarere, at vi allerede sidder op til halsen i én.«

Han tilføjede,

»Det, der foregår i Asien med 'Omdrejningspunkt Stillehavet'-strategien, er måske det tydeligste tegn på, at perspektivet om en eksplosion som i Anden Verdenskrig er mere sandsynligt på denne scene. Ikke så meget, fordi hangarskibe og misiler flyttes dertil (hvilket rent faktisk finder sted), men fordi forberedelsen til en verdenskrig af denne art, inklusive den uundgåelige, atomare konfrontation, er det, der er under forberedelse. Det betyder ikke, at det vil ske omgående, men jo længere, forberedelsen foregår, desto flere ressourcer vil blive brugt på våben, og desto flere asiatiske og vestlige hjerner vil være orienteret i denne retning.«

Mini forstår også den nye form for krig i dag som »bandekrig«. Da en amerikansk oberst blev spurgt, hvilken slags krig, har udkæmpede i Irak i 2004, svarede han, »Dette er en bandekrig, og vi er den største bande«. Han forstår også den brutale ødelæggelse af Grækenland som bandekrig for hænderne af overnationale, finansielle bander. Alt sammen sandt.

Mens [den amerikanske viceudenrigsminister for europæiske og eurasiske anliggender] Victorie Nulands nazister i Ukraine fortsætter med at drive Europa og verden mod krig, placerede SBU, den Ukrainske Sikkerhedstjeneste, den russiske stabschef, Valery Gerasimov, og ti andre russiske topofficerer på sin liste over efterlyste personer i går. Den gik så vidt som til at hævde, at den havde adviseret officererne og modtaget deres svar, en påstand, der blev besvaret med grovheder fra det Russiske Forsvarsministerium.

Og i Kuala Lumpur, Malajsien, samledes ASEAN- og ASEAN Regionale Forum-møderne næsten uden et kommunike torsdag, takket være John Kerrys aggressive chikane mod Kina mht. territoriale spørgsmål med dets naboer, som ikke vedkommer

Obama eller USA. Den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov, der også deltog i mødet, sagde, at

»USA er involveret i en meget stor, militær oprustning i Asien, inklusive under påskud af at imødegå den nordkoreanske trussel, men skalaen af oprustningen går langt ud over behovet og er uforholdsmæssigt enorm … Vi er meget bekymrede over den militære oprustning, der finder sted i denne region, den fortsatte styrkelse af de lukkede, militære blokke.«

Vores krig imod atomkrig går ud på at fjerne Obama fra embedet. Der er ingen alternativ løsning, der med sandsynlighed kan afvende truslen om en umiddelbart forestående atomkrig.

Den moralske ækvivalent til krig er de to, store kanaler: den Nye Suezkanal, der netop er blevet indviet, og den Store Inter-oceaniske Kanal i Nicaragua, hvis konstruktion efter planen skal gå i gang i november eller december i år. Imellem dem forandrer disse store projekter menneskehedens relation til verdenshavet. Hvornår gik man sidst i gang med så store projekter? De bevægende åbningsceremonier i Ismailia, Egypten, i går, efter præcis et års byggearbejde, set i forhold til 15 år for den oprindelige kanal, var en anerkendende hilsen til den egyptiske ungdom, der i milliontal væltede det Obama-støttede, Muslimske Broderskabs diktatur og nu er fortsat med at skabe deres egen fremtid ved at bygge dette store projekt.

Verden på randen af en atomar afgrund:

Flere og flere offentlige personer finder mod til at sige sandheden.
Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Menneskeheden har endnu aldrig befundet sig så nær ved randen af sin egen, potentielle udslettelse. Det er livsvigtigt, at Tyskland og alle andre europæiske nationer med al tydelighed gør det klart, at de ikke har nogen andel i en eventuel krig imod Rusland og Kina.

Der er en hel del forholdsregler, der kan gribes til. Til disse hører det omgående ophør af sanktionerne mod Rusland, den omgående bandlysning og afrustning af atomvåben – og frem for alt de atomvåben, der er opstillet i Europa – og en ærlig diskussion om den mislykkede politik i Sydvestasien i betragtning af DIA's memo.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Zepp-LaRouche giver et omrids af strategisk situation på Silkevejskonference i Yiwu, Kina

20. juni 2015 – I en tale i denne uge på det Internationale Forum for det Økonomiske Silkevejsbæltes Byer, i Yiwu, Kina,

bragte Helga Zepp-LaRouche kendsgerningerne om den strategiske situation, verden står overfor, til en forsamling på flere hundrede udenlandske og kinesiske gæster. Alt imens entusiasmen omkring »Ét bælte, én vej«-perspektivet var stor, var der stadig en mangelende forståelse for den strategiske trussel, der er i stand til fuldstændigt at torpedere dette projekt. Forummet var arrangeret af Renmin Universitets Chongyang-institut for Finansstudier, Huanqui.com (*Global Times)* og Byen Yiwus Folkeregering. Forummet så deltagelse af ledende, kinesiske lærde, et medlem af den Nationale Folkekongres' Komite for Udenrigsanliggender, flere forhenværende statsoverhoveder og flere diplomater fra mange lande i verden langs med Bæltet og Vejen, så vel som andre steder fra.

Zepp-LaRouche var blevet bedt om at give sine kommentarer til den europæiske reaktion til »ét bælte, én vej«-projektet. Hun blev introduceret som den person, der først bragte idéen om Silkevejsbæltet til Europa. Hun indledte sine kommentarer med at påpege faren for et finanskollaps, hvis Trojkaen fremtvinger en græsk statsbankerot og en exit fra EU og påpegede især de billioner af dollar i derivater, der er knyttet til gælden.

»Et kaotisk kollaps kan kun forhindres, hvis EU og de europæiske nationer går ind på at sammenkalde til en europæisk gældskonference, i traditionen efter gældskonferencen for Tyskland i 1953, der lagde grunden til det tyske, økonomiske mirakel i efterkrigstiden«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche.

Hun lagde dernæst vægt på den alternative politik, der er associeret med Alexander Hamilton, og som var blevet anvendt ved skabelsen af Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau og Hermann Abs' og Alfred Herrhausens industribanktradition, til rekonstruktion af den tyske økonomi.

Hun påpegede også den afgørende rolle, som Tyskland spiller ved enhver genoplivelse af den europæiske økonomi og

understregede den enorme skade, som sanktionerne mod Rusland, efter amerikansk dekret, havde påført tysk økonomi. Hun bemærkede, at der var betydningsfulde kræfter i Tyskland, inklusive to tidligere kanslere, der gik imod de katastrofale forholdsregler, der blev taget på det seneste G7-topmøde.

»Nogle af disse ledere erkender, at den tyske økonomi i sig selv er ligeså meget målet for en geopolitisk konfrontation mod Rusland, og som søger en vej til at overvinde dette dilemma«, sagde hun.

EIR's seneste rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til

Verdenslandbroen«, 370 sider (engelsk). Se udførlig,

dansk introduktion med samme titel v/Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Zepp-LaRouche opfordrede til, at den Europæiske Fond for Strategisk Investerings kommende topmøde, der vil se Kinas premierminister Li Keqiang som deltager, bliver en begivenhed for medfinansiering af den Nye Silkevej. Hun understregede konceptet om infrastruktur-investeringskorridorer som fokus for de nye transportnetværk, der bygges for at højne produktiviteten og levestandarden for folkeslagene langs med Vejen og Bæltet og pegede på Ruhr-distriktet og højteknologiske industricentre som Bad-Würtemberg og Rhin-Main som eksempler på, hvad der kan udvikles langs med ruten. Hun henviste til det arbejde, som Schiller Instituttet og *EIR* har gjort for at udvikle dette koncept, og viste et grafisk indslag af forsiden af den seneste *EIR*-rapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«.

Zepp-LaRouche afsluttede sin tale med et citat fra Gottfried Leibniz' *Novissima Sinica*, hvor Leibniz taler om det Eurasiske

Kontinents to poler, der må tage hinanden i hånden, hvilket ville give hvert land og hver region ind imellem mulighed for højnelse.

Zepp-LaRouches indlæg vakte en højspændt reaktion, både blandt hendes medpanellister, der var fra Kasakhstan, Spanien, Polen, Ukraine og Kina, såvel som også blandt publikum. Under spørgeperioden var der en diskussion om nødvendigheden af en ny finansarkitektur, hvor Zepp-LaRouche understregede den strategiske vigtighed af de nye, finansielle principper, der ligger til grund for AIIB og BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank. Mange mennesker kom hen til Zepp-LaRouche efter hendes præsentation for at tale med hende og studere rapporten.

På konferencens første dag var der også et panel med *EIR's* Washington-korrespondent Bill Jones om Bæltet og Vejen og den internationale handels nye form, hvor Jones understregede den enestående betydning af Bæltet og Vejen i det nuværende, historiske øjeblik som en måde, hvorpå den nuværende, finansielle og strategiske krise kan overvindes, en krise, der nu overvælder Europa og USA, samt også behovet for at overvinde Obamaregeringens nuværende, geopolitiske sabotage, for at bringe USA ind i en positiv, samarbejdende relation med Kina omkring Bæltet og Vejen, samt arbejde for menneskehedens fælles mål. Nogle af de kinesiske, akademiske lærde gav udtryk for pessimisme med hensyn til, om USA's politik ville skifte. Dette gav Jones lejlighed til virkeligt at forklare den katastrofe, der finder sted i USA, og det underliggende, økonomiske behov for en ny orientering i USA. Senere på dagen under et tredje panel fremførte CFR's Ariella Viehe det hjernedøde argument, at USA i realiteten havde en »Ny Silkevejspolitik«, og at denne politik ville komplementere Kinas Bælte og Vej. Under diskussionen efterfølgende CFR-panelet fik Schiller Instituttets delegation lejlighed til at afsløre den totalt politiske natur af Obamas »handelsinitiativ« og dettes manglende evne til så meget som at overvinde den hurdle, der hedder USA's Kongres. Dette førte

også til en diskussion om behovet for en ny model for handelsrelationer, der er baseret på ’fair’ (retfærdig) snarere end ’fri’ handel.

TEMA: LÆR AF HISTORIEN: 100 års dumhed: Den moralske sump, som var det 20. århundrede. 3 EIR-artikler: Afsættelsen af Bismarck og starten på 1. Verdenskrig – mere …

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http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/EIR-juni-2015-Londons-mord-p%C3%A5-McKinley-lancerede-et-%C3%A5rhundrede-med-politiske-mord.pdf

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Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Hovedtale ved Schiller Institut-konference på Manhattan, D-dag: Prometheus-udfordringen under udfoldelse: BRIKS, en ny æra for menneskeheden

Det glæder mig at tale med jer i dag, på denne særlige dag, som er D-dag, og det bør fylde os alle med håbet om, at faren for en ny fascisme, der er ved at vokse frem i verden, kan besejres – men forhåbentlig med færre tab. Jeg siger dette, fordi vi netop nu befinder os på randen af Tredje Verdenskrig, og det gør vi af nøjagtigt de samme grunde, der forårsagede Første Verdenskrig og Anden Verdenskrig: en imperiemagts interesser imod nationers velfærd og almene vel.

Se hele konference-videoen med den fantastisk spændende diskussion:

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Politisk orientering den 1. juni 2015: Kandidat Tom Gillesberg: Valget i Danmark og USA; nyt om den Nye Silkevej

Med formand Tom Gillesberg, kandidat i Københavns Storkreds uden for partierne
video:

lyd:

Kinesisk ambassadør til Washington konfronterer USA's militære planer

30. maj 2015 – Den kinesiske ambassadør til USA, Cui Tiankai, gik med til et interview med *Wall Street Journal*, der i den seneste tid har offentliggjort flere krav om militær konfrontation med Kina, og han modsagde kraftigt de amerikanske løgne om situationen i det Sydkinesiske Hav og identificerede den amerikanske trussel om krig som en trussel

mod hele verden.

Ambassadør Cui begyndte:

> »Det var en stor overraskelse for os, at USA har overreageret på situationen og optrapper den. USA sendte militære rekognosceringsfly til området med reportere om bord, hvilket tydeligvis var et forsøg på at provokere og optrappe situationen.«

Han bemærkede, at Kina mere end nogen anden nation ønsker fri sejlads for at beskytte sine massive handelsruter. Han sagde:

> »Det, som USA foretager sig, har givet anledning til en masse spørgsmål i Kina. Hvorfor overreagerer de? Hvorfor reagerer de på denne måde? Hvorfor sender de flere og flere militære fartøjer, fly og rekognosceringsaktiviteter på så nært hold af Kina? Hvad er den virkelige hensigt? Er der et forsøg på at gentage den Kolde Krig i Asien? For hvis den regionale stabilitet ødelægges, hvis det gode momentum af økonomisk vækst svækkes, hvis de gode udsigter til regionalt, økonomisk samarbejde formindskes, ville alle lide skade. Det er konsekvensen. Jeg ved ikke, om folk i Washington, D.C. nogen sinde har skænket disse konsekvenser en tanke. Vi taler ikke om Den mexicanske Golf. Vi taler ikke engang om Hawaii. Vi taler om det Sydkinesiske Hav, der er så tæt på Kina. Hvis I ikke har fjendtligtsindede planer, hvorfor gør I så dette?«

Særdeles interessant er Cuis modsigelse af *Wall Street Journals* påstand om, at USA handler i forsvar for USA's »alliancer med Kinas naboer, der også har en interesse i denne region«. Cui svarede:

> »Det ville antyde, at disse alliancer af natur er anti-kinesiske, hvis dette er forklaringen … Og jeg mener, at det vil være højst kontraproduktivt og endda dumt at have en sådan politik, en sådan anti-Kina politik og forsøge at danne militære alliancer, der er rettet mod Kina.«

Han konkluderede anerkendende:

> »Kinas voksende militære styrke og mulige tilstedeværelse drives, ikke af en eller anden storslået strategi, men af de voksende økonomiske og andre behov, eftersom Kinas økonomi er i færd med at blive stadigt tættere integreret i den globale økonomi. Jeg mener ikke, folk bør se dette som en slags trussel … Det vil åbne op for en god mulighed for, at Kina, USA og andre kan samarbejde med hinanden, fordi der er så mange globale spørgsmål. Jeg mener ikke, at noget land kan håndtere alle disse spørgsmål på egen hånd. Bestemt ikke Kina, og heller ikke USA. Vi må samarbejde om dette.«

Hele interviewet kan læses på http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0530/c90883-8899872.html

Foto: Den kinesiske ambassadør til USA, Cui Tiankai, giver et interview til Wall Street journal om det Sydkinesiske Hav.

USA vil etablere militær overvågning af Malaccastrædet

30. maj 2015 – Idet Obamaregeringen bruger krisen omkring »bådflygtningene« som påskud, har den tvunget både Malaysia og Thailand til at tillade USA's flyvevåben at bruge deres baser til overvågning af deres territoriale vande – som om der var brug for det amerikanske militær til at opdage flygtningebåde.

En kilde i den thailandske regering fortalte *EIR*, at den thailandske junta havde givet USA tilladelse til at benytte

Utapao-flyvebasen (en central base for B-52-bombeangreb over hele Indokina under den krig, der medførte folkemord) for at hjælpe med jordskælvskatastrofen i Nepal, men at de opponerede imod den aktuelle, falske undskyldning for at benytte flyvebaserne i både Utapao og Phuket til disse overvågningsflyvninger.

Ikke desto mindre har Thailand, i et forsøg på at opveje intenst pres fra Washington over »demokrati«, bøjet sig for dette nye krav. Hvor længe, denne tilladelse vil bestå, står ikke klart.

Obamaregeringen kræver, at premierminister (tidligere general) Prayut Chan-Ocha omgående afholder valg, som vil sende landet tilbage til de tilstande af nær-borgerkrig, som eksisterede før kuppet i maj 2014, og som har til hensigt at sætte en stopper for de storstilede infrastrukturprojekter, som Prayut har aftalt med Japan og Kina.

Foto: Det stærkt trafikerede Malaccastræde.

Rusland kommer med sønderlemmende kritik af USA's krigsforberedelser i Asien

30. maj 2015 – Den russiske viceforsvarsminister, dr. Anatoly Antonov, kom i dag under en tale til den IISS (International

Institute for Strategic Studies)-sponsorerede Shangri-la Dialog i Singapore med et direkte og kraftigt angreb på USA's forberedelser til krig mod Kina og Rusland i Asien og nævnte ved navn Obamaregeringens førsteangrebspolitik, »Prompt Global Strike«, og USA's massive oprustning af offensive våben.

> »Det er vigtigt at indse«, sagde Antonov, »at ingen 'afbalancering', sabelraslen, militæroprustning, politisk pres, intimidering og 'indeslutning' eller informationsaggression, vil løse vore problemer. Tværtimod, de vil forværre situationen og så mistillidens sæd. I denne kappestrid er vi bekymrede over USA's politik i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde i betragtning af, at den bliver mere og mere fokuseret omkring en systemisk 'indeslutning' af Rusland og Kina.«

> »Der foreligger fra USA's side et åbenlyst ønske om at bringe deres krigsskibe med AEGIS [missilforsvarssystem] tættere på den russiske kyst og placere hypersoniske våben om bord på VIRGINIA-ubåde, iflg. konceptet om 'Prompt Global Strike'«, sagde han.

Han understregede, at denne politik er offensiv, ikke defensiv:

> »På trods af vor foruroligelse over USA's globale missilforsvarsarkitektur, så går USA frem med sin politik for underminering af den strategiske stabilitet ved at tilføje en regional afdeling med missilskjold i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde. Den ønskede missilforsvarskapacitet i området vil på signifikant vis overskride det nødvendige niveau for at neutralisere mulige angreb og trusler fra missiler.«

Antonov advarede også om, at Asien ikke er immun over for 'farvede revolutioner':

> »Epidemien af 'farvede revolutioner', der indledningsvist ramte Mellemøsten, fejede som en orkan hele stater væk.

> Denne sygdom har også ramt nogle europæiske stater. Vi bliver vidne til uroen i Makedonien, der på så skandaløs vis er orkestreret udefra … [Dernæst vurderer han krisen i Ukraine.] Ingen kan føle sig absolut sikker, ved at opretholde det faktum, at ’farvede revolutioner’ ikke er kommet til det asiatiske Stillehavsområde. Det kunne ske når som helst, når de vestlige eliter først er utilfredse med en stats politik og beslutter sig til at introducere ’demokratiske’ værdier. Vi husker paraply-revolutionen i Hongkong. Hvem mon bliver den næste?«

Foto: Den russiske viceforsvarsminister Anatoly Antonov

RADIO SCHILLER den 26. maj 2015: Finansboble og euro systemet på vej ned; BRIKS systemet på vej op

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Højtplaceret indisk regeringsperson: Infrastruktur er en offentlig statsværdi

Berlin, 20. maj, 2015 – På et panel om Modi-regeringens ambitiøse »100 Smart Cities«-program for Indien, der afholdtes i forbindelse med Den asiatiske Stillehavsuge i Berlin i dag, rapporterede Pradeep Puri fra Indiens Føderale Råd for Handel og Industri (FICCI) om de blandede erfaringer med offentligt-private partnerskaber og erklærede: »Infrastruktur er en offentlig, statslig værdi, og staten må påtage sig ansvaret.« Måske lige borstet fra i USA, så er dette et princip, der er anerkendt over hele verden, og det kan ikke være anderledes i Indien. Indiens basale infrastrukturbehov er enorme: Puri og andre indiske talere talte om et minimumsbeløb på 1,3 billioner dollar, som må investeres for at gøre indiske byer egnede til at leve i og forhindre dem i at synke ned i slum. Frem til 2050 må der skabes henved 500 millioner nye jobs i Indien, og de fleste vil blive inden for bymæssige områder; 60 af disse 100 byer vil have en befolkning på 1 million mennesker og mere, og seks af dem vil hver have en befolkning på mere end 10 mio. mennesker.

Modis Smart Cities-program skal, som flere indiske talere påpegede, ikke begrænses til 100 byer, men er tænkt som en drivkraft for at få alle landets flere tusinde byer involveret. »Smart« indebærer ikke alene IT og elektronik; det indebærer først og fremmest at tilvejebringe en garanteret og billig forsyning af ferskvand, energi, kloakering og offentlige sundhedstjenester, så vel som også offentlig transport, for hver eneste borger i Indien. Modis program gælder for alle indiske borgere, ikke kun for en rig elite, der ønsker at kopiere vestlig livstil – Indien vil blive en

moderne nation, men vil have sin egen særlige karakter. Og befolkningen støtter Modi, som paneldeltagerne understregede.

En repræsentant fra det tyske Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) (Kreditanstalt for Genopbygning), som under dette panel af *EIR* blev spurgt om samarbejdet med de nye finansinstitutioner, BRIKS' NDB (Nye Udviklingsbank) og AIIB (Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank), sagde, at han bød disse nye spillere velkommen på det internationale marked, og at KfW helt bestemt ville arbejde sammen med dem, idet AIIB begynder at operere først og NDB lidt senere, efter hans mening. Han tilføjede, at han mener, de nye banker vil konsultere KfW om, hvorledes den udfører sit arbejde, men dernæst vil de naturligvis udføre deres arbejde på deres egen måde.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 21. maj 2015: Den nye strategiske BRIKS-baserede verdensorden, video og audio

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

RADIO SCHILLER den 4. maj 2015:
70 år efter befrielsen

Med Tom Gillesberg

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 GKO
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 Mendeleyev, 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 permanfrost 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 of 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 areal
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 {agapë}, 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]

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 dia-billeder; en dansk oversættelse følger lige under videoen.

(Video of Zepp-LaRouches speach, 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, Fundan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fundan-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, Fundan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fundan-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 tilknutning 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-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 GKO
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 Mendeleyev, 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 permanfrost 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 of 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 areal 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 {agapë}, 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):

Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale 16. april 2015 i New York:
USA og Europe skal samarbejde med BRIKS for at bygge verdenslandbroen.
Engelsk udskrift

The following is a transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's remarks to an EIR diplomatic and business meeting in New York, Thursday, April 16th. A transcript of Deniston's presentation will be available soon.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, hello. There is something very, very fantastic happening in the world right now, and those of you in America, who are only dependent on the mainstream media, may have absolutely no inkling of it, because the mainstream media are not reporting about the fact that a completely new economic system is emerging. And it is emerging with extremely rapid speed. And more than half of humanity is already participating in it.

BRICS leaders in Fortaleza, Brazil, July, 2014.

First slide. Now, the first system has been initiated by the leaders of the BRICS nations, at the Fortaleza summit in Brazil last July.

Next slide. And they proceeded very quickly to establish the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk road, and a whole system of relations with South America, with ASEAN countries, with African countries, and in the recent period, even with European countries. And this new model is basically establishing a completely new system of relations; it's what the Chinese President Xi Jinping often calls a "win-win" policy, or even a "win-win-win" policy, depending how many parties are participating in these projects. And it is based on the idea that, through the development of basic infrastructure, of scientific and technological cooperation, and an increase in connectivity among these nations, that this will lead to the mutual benefit of all participating countries.

China's 'New Silk Road' and 'Maritime Silk Road' Initiatives

Now, this annual summit of the Boao Forum on the island of Hainan—the Boao Forum is the Asian equivalent of what normally takes place in Davos in Switzerland, except that the difference is that in Davos, you have a lot of bankers and a lot of monetarists coming together, while this Boao Forum brought together many, many leaders, especially of Asia, who were all interested in real economic development, in infrastructure, and cooperation. And there, at this forum, President Xi Jinping announced what they are now calling the "One Belt, One Road," which is simply another word for the New Silk Road, or, as we called it, the Eurasian Land-Bridge in the past, and announced a global perspective for development.

This includes huge infrastructure programs, corridors; high-speed railway; waterways and ports. And this report was

declared to be the official policy by the National Development and Reform Commission, as well as the Foreign Ministry and the Commerce Ministry of China.

As you can see here, this is a vast, vast network of corridors connecting China, Central Asia, Russia—all the way to Europe. Then another set of corridors from Central Asia, to West Asia, into the Gulf, and the Mediterranean. Then the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road involves sea and land corridors from China, to Southeast Asia, to South Asia, to the Indian Ocean, and to the Pacific. Then other corridors go overland from China to Mongolia, to Russia. Another one to Bangladesh, China, India, and Myanmar.

So, what goes along with that is a whole new system, a really world new system, of banks and financial credit institutions, to finance these and other projects.

Now, people were quite astounded about the sea change which recently took place when the AIIB went into the final negotiations about who would be among the founding members, basically which concluded a couple of days ago. And lo and behold, the AIIB had 57 founding members. Now the United States government, misjudging the situation dramatically, put utmost pressure on their allies, and also developing countries, under those circumstances, not to be part of the AIIB. And despite this heavy pressure from the U.S., the first country in Europe to join was, of all places, Great Britain, the firm ally of the United States. And when Great Britain joined, you had a complete avalanche of countries going in the same direction, wanting to become founding members of the AIIB: Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, all the Scandinavian countries—and naturally, Australia, South Korea, New Zealand, and many other Asian countries.

China was very emphatic to point out the fact that, despite the fact that the AIIB obviously has been created as a

supplement to the IMF and the World Bank, that China does *not* want to turn the AIIB into a geopolitical confrontation with the United States, and they have reiterated, both from the government and also leading Chinese publications many times, the offer that the United States and European countries should join the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and also the projects of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road. Because China is developing a new model of international relationships, which is all-inclusive, which is overcoming and superseding the concept of geopolitics, which, after all, was the basis for two World Wars in the 20th century.

Now, the New Development Bank, which is also a similar bank, created by the BRICS in Fortaleza in Brazil last year—it was decided to found it—will be functioning this year in July, at the next BRICS summit, which will take place in Ufa in Russia. So, at that point, you will have basically two operational large infrastructure banks. But then you also have the New Silk Road development fund, which as $40 billion; the AIIB and the New Development Bank have initial capital of $100 billion each—but that is just the beginning, starting capital. The New Silk Road fund has $40 billion; the New Maritime Silk Roads Fund, $20 billion. But then also the countries of the South Asian region, the SAARC countries, are planning to build their own development bank. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is building a new bank.

And then, these countries have jointly decided to create something which is called the Contingency Reserve Arrangement. Now this is a pool of currency reserves, of $100 billion initially, which was obviously a response to the speculation which speculators such as George Soros conducted during the Asia crisis of 1997, where the currencies of Asian countries were speculated in one week, down by 80% by such people as George Soros, for example. And obviously, also, [a response] to the 2008 near-meltdown of the financial system in the Lehman Brothers crisis.

What these countries of the BRICS and related organization are now doing, is, they have created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement, to protect participating countries against speculative attacks, even new financial crises are to come—and they are shortly to come. It was also the reaction to the fact that the U.S. Congress absolutely refused to change the rules of the IMF and the World Bank, after the 2008 crisis.

Now, these parallel financial organizations were characterized by Mrs. Denise Leung, from the finance center of the World Resources Institute, this morning in the German government radio, Deutsche Welle. This woman said: "Development is absolutely not possible without the AIIB and the New Development Bank, because in Asia alone, there is a need for infrastructure investment, up to the year 2020, of $8.2 trillion." Now, the entire investment of the World Bank, in 2014, is only $24.2 billion, and of the Asian Development Bank, only $21 billion. So, obviously, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and all the other banks I named, have to fill this gap. And obviously, to have such independent financial institutions, will give the developing countries, also a much greater voice in determining their own economic policy in the advantage of their own population.

Now obviously the aim, explicitly and stated so by several BRICS leaders, is to use these banks to eradicate poverty from the surface of the plan in a very short period of time. And in Asia alone, you have presently over 700 million people who are still living below the poverty level. Now, Prime Minister Modi has made several absolutely exciting speeches, where he declared a national objective of India, to eradicate poverty from the Indian nation. Also, President Xi Jinping has proudly announced, repeatedly, that the Chinese economic miracle, which, nobody can deny, is one of the greatest miracles in terms of economics *ever* in the history of economies—because China was able to have an economic development in *30 years* which most industrial nations in Europe, in the United States,

and elsewhere, needed 100 or even 200 years to accomplish. And Xi Jinping has announced that that kind of development which has now transformed the poor population of the coastal regions, and the southern parts of China, to bring that into the inner regions, and into the Western parts of China, which are mostly desert, and therefore it's not so easy—but to use this Chinese economic miracle as the model for the New Silk Road for every country which participates in these projects, to repeat exactly what China has accomplished.

Now, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung,* which is the major Swiss financial daily, had this morning an article with the headline, " Gold Rush Mood Thanks to New Silk Road, Investors Are Rushing To Buy Stocks in Chinese State-Owned Enterprises. They Are Investing in the New Silk Road." Now, I have to say there is a certain amount of confusion in the editorial board of *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, because they are looking at these developments with the spectacles of monetarism, but obviously, this is not what this is at all, because the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and the other institutions are*credit* institutions, and are not part of the casino economy of Wall Street, or City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. But they go very explicitly back to the principles of the First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Alexander Hamilton, who created the first National Bank, and with that, a credit-financing institution for the real economy. And that first National Bank, and that credit system, was the basis for the gigantic industrial revolution which occurred in the United States, and it was the policy to which good American presidents always returned, such as Lincoln, with the greenback policy; or Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the New Deal, and the Glass-Steagall separation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which happened to be not only the motor for the United States to overcome the depression in the '30s, but it was also, in the form of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the basis for the German economic miracle, in the post-war reconstruction of Germany.

As Dennis already mentioned, this was also the basis of the proposal by Lyndon LaRouche to create an International Development Bank, which he made in 1975, and for which this organization has campaigned practically in all the years since, and we have now the development that this idea, to have a development bank, which is only there to finance development, is coming into reality. The Casino's About to Blow

Now this is extremely urgent, because the transAtlantic region is based on a completely different idea, namely the profit-maximization of the casino, and that is totally bankrupt, and it is about to go bust.

The recently published Beige Book of the Federal Reserve, which is estimated to reflect the complete denial of reality by European economists, in fact pretends that there is an upswing in the United States, but what it shows, the real figures show—and these figures are still manipulated—that you have a collapse of the real economy in the United States. The New York Fed's Manufacturing Index just went down by 1.19 points, to only 6.9 points. The industrial index went down by 2.4 points, to 6.8 points. The employment index collapsed from 18.6 to 9.6%. So, even by the fraudulent statistics of the Fed, the real economy is shrinking.

But the real crisis is naturally that the too-big-to-fail banks have a derivative exposure which is today 40 to 80% larger than it was in 2008, at the point of the collapse of Lehman Brothers. And this system could detonate at any moment. For example, if the Fed would go to increase the interest rate just a tiny amount, that derivative bubble would, almost certainly, explode. And if the European Union continues their hard line against Greece, a policy which is supported also by German Finance Minister Schäuble, and drives Greece out of the Eurozone, which is now on its way—for example, Standard & Poor"s just downgraded Greece from the B level (creditworthiness), a B-, to level CCC+, which is already junk

bond level.

Now, therefore, in reality, we are looking at the upcoming explosion of the financial system of the transAtlantic sector, and these new banks are actually the lifeboat for a sinking *Titanic*.

The problem of the trans-Atlantic sector could be solved very easily, if the United States would go back to the Glass-Steagall separation of the banks laws, which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, and repealed only in 1999, and that, by the way, makes the presidential campaign of the pre-presidential candidate Martin O'Malley *the most important campaign*, because he has said that the first action he would take, if he were to be elected into the White House, would be the implementation of Glass-Steagall: Protect the commercial and separate the investment banks, and do not finance them anymore through quantitative easing, or through so-called rescue packages, and they would go bankrupt, if they would be forced to rely on their own system.

Now, it is therefore— and because there is a connection between the pending collapse of the Wall Street banks, the City of London banks, and other related banks—there is a relation to the increasing war danger, which we have discussed many times, but the Empire collapse is what is driven by the pending collapse of the banks, and the war danger in Ukraine and the Middle East comes from that. Therefore, it is a life or death question of civilization, that we get the United States, and the European nations, to join with the BRICS, to join with the New Silk Road, and join the win-win perspective, as a conscious war-avoidance policy. Because if all the countries of Europe, the United States, and the BRICS countries—to which, for example, Russia belongs—are working together in these large projects, then, and only then, can you overcome the reason for war.

Because war has always occurred as a result of geopolitics,

and we have to get the United States off the idea of the Project of a New American Century doctrine, which was introduced by the neo-cons at the end of the ’90s, which is the idea that they will not allow one nation, or a group of nations, to ever become stronger than the United States.

So, therefore, let’s look at the reality of the situation. Not only is the transAtlantic sector about to experience a bigger blowout of the system than in 2008; the most dramatic situation we have right now is in California, and in the entire Southwest of the United States, where you have a prolonged drought, and a huge water shortage.

On the 12th of March there was an op-ed in the *Los Angeles Times* by J. Famigletti, who’s from the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and he said that California today has only water supplies for about one year left in its reservoirs. You can see here on this picture the drought emptying the reservoirs and also reducing the snowpack, which means there will be no water flowing into these reservoirs and other water systems. And what was the reaction of Governor Brown? About a week ago, he announced a mandatory cut of water usage of 25%, except for agriculture, *and* fracking. I mean, this completely insane method of production of shale gas and oil.

Now already over 500,000 acres remained unplanted in the last year, and it probably will be more than 1 million acres, which will not be used for agriculture this. Several towns in California are already out of water. And soon, you will see a migration of people out of the largest and most productive state in the United States.

So, when we recently, about a week ago, presented in the state legislature in Sacramento the revolutionary new concept of how to deal with this water crisis, which has been worked out by Ben Deniston and Lyndon LaRouche, with the science team he’s working with, we have a very unusual shocking experience. Because when we presented this revolutionary proposal of Ben

Deniston to Mr. O'Connor, who is the principal consultant to the State Senate Committee for Natural Resources and Water, and we went there with the expectation that they would be happy to find people concerned with solving the water crisis, the reaction—which was a complete hysterical denial that there is a water shortage [were water shortages before—ed.], cyclic development of weather patterns over thousands of years, that the drought is not the result of anthropogenic dealings of mankind, he completely freaked out, and what Ben Deniston had proposed—he will elaborate this later on himself—that you can have a combination of measures, like desalinization of ocean water, with the help of nuclear energy, in the tradition of what Roosevelt did with the Tennessee Valley Authority, like managing and changing the Colorado River, and similar proposals… But also you could revive aspects of NAWAPA—that is bringing down the plentiful water from Alaska and Canada, along the Rocky Mountains, with a system of channels all the way to Mexico. Or, use the fact that 90% of all precipitation does not occur over land, but over oceans, and that you could use the ionization of moisture in the atmosphere, over the Pacific Ocean, to develop more water.

Now, recent studies focused very much on the high-energy galactic, cosmic rays in controlling the ionization of the lower atmosphere, and that seems to influence the cloud formation, and is also catalyzing the condensation of water vapor in the atmosphere. That method has already been tested and applied by several countries in the world. But it was very clear that this Mr. O'Connor had absolutely no interest to even listen to these proposals, and then, by reviewing what the problem was, we found —which we had already known before, but it came now in the context of the reduction of the water use in California—crystal clear what is the intention.

The same too-big-to-fail banks, which are about to blow, including the different members of the Bush family and the American multi-billionaire T. Boone Pickens, all of these

people had invested in the last 5 to 10 years, enormous amounts of money into everything that has to do with water. Land, which is over aquifers; lakes, but also water pumps, chemicals to purify water, membranes, bottled water—just everything which has to do with water—and not only in the United States, but all over the world. So it is very clear that what they have been trying to do is to corner the water market, in order to speculate on the scarcity of water, on rising prices, totally disregarding what would be the effect of depopulation, of destruction of agriculture, of increase of food prices—and actually killing people. And there's no question that this *is* a Nazi policy, because you see the same support of Nazi policies, in Ukraine. You see it in the absolutely anti-human policy of the Troika in Greece, destroying one-third of the Greek economy, and you see it, naturally, in the absolutely horrendous condition of the developing countries.

Now, the consequence which these people take into account, is the death of millions and millions of poor people. Please go to the next slide.

Major deserts on the planet today.

On this slide you see the world deserts, which actually grow from the Atlantic Coast of Africa, all the way through the Sahel Zone, the Sahara, the pan-Arab peninsula, the Middle East—all the way to China, and naturally in the Southwest of America. But there are two completely different approaches to how you deal with that.

You have the speculation on the scarcity of water, on the side of Wall Street and the City of London, and other speculators. But then if you contrast that with what China has been doing, China has [next slide] in the recent years developed the two largest water projects in the world. There is, on the one side, the Three Gorges dam, which changed the water of the

Yangtze, and has turned this into the largest power-production facility in the world, producing 22.5 gigawatts per year, and naturally it has protected thousands of people from drowning every year, and established efficient flood control. And then, secondly, you have the South North Water Transfer Diversion Program, of which two of the three parts have already been completed.

Now, the Eastern Route of this project, which brings water from the very water-rich spring region of the Yangtze River, to Anhui and Shandong and Jiansu provinces, basically filling up, on the one side, the Yellow River, and using irrigation from there. And then, secondly, the Middle Route, which brings water to Beijing and Tianjin. These two routes are already bringing large amounts of water to the dry areas, while the Western Route is still in the phase of planning.

caption

But the China is not the only country which is taking this productive approach. At the recent meeting of the SAARC summit, Indian Prime Minister Modi presented a similar program for India. [next slide] It is the idea of linking the Chadar river, which flows in the Himalayas, and brings it north-south along the India-Nepal border, and brings waters of the Yamura River, which goes from west to the east, into the Ganga Valley. And all of this goes back to the Indira Gandhi National Water Development Authority, which she established in 1982, and this was the time when we were working with her, together, on a 40-year development perspective for India. And this was naturally not carried out, because of her assassination, but it was a gigantic project, which had the idea of having 30 rivers linked through channels, creating 3,000 storage structures, projects which would create 34 gigawatts of hydropower, which would have provided 35 million hectares for the agricultural use of land. It would

transferred 175 billion cubic meters of water per year, and naturally, massively increase the food production, protect the population against floods and droughts.

Now Prime Minister Modi has revived all of this, and he has created a taskforce on interlinking of these rivers. He announced plans to convert 101 rivers into transport channels, which will cut the transport costs by 30%, and naturally increase the capacity gigantically. With that together goes that several desalination plants in the coast of Tamil Nadu, and it also involves a plan to connect 14 rivers from the Himalayas to 16 other ones across the Indian peninsula, adding 35 million hectares of irrigated land, and 34,000 megawatts of electricity. That is three times as much as you need to provide electricity for New York City.

Obviously, there are many, many areas in the world which need that approach, taken by China and India, and which is lacking right now in California.

For example, the same approach must be taken for the Aral Sea, which has shrunk to only 5%. This is creating immense tensions between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, who have access to several rivers first, before they flow onto Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, and naturally tensions exist between these countries.

The Transaqua Plan.

It must be taken to Lake Chad, which has shrunk to less than 10% of its previous levels, and for which we have proposed for a very long time, the Transaqua plan, which has been worked out by the Italian physicist Dr. Vicchi, which has the idea to take the abundant water, actually too much water, from the Congo River, and bring it up through a system of channels and canals into Lake Chad, which obviously would transform the life of millions of people, and obviously this is not an

option, but a bitter necessity. Because right now, we hear every week, the horrendous reports about thousands of people trying to flee over the Mediterranean, from Africa, and naturally also from Syria and Iraq, and many hundreds of them are drowning every week. And the EU has nothing better than to chase these people back, and to try to prevent them from coming, which underlines once more, the complete moral bankruptcy of the EU.

Now, next slide, the World Land-Bridge. Therefore, this proposal, which we have produced over a year study, and we published at the end of last year. This is a 370 page study, which not only outlines all the future projects, the tunnels, bridges, corridors, which are needed to turn the present world situation into a coherent connected world Land-Bridge, it also has all the scientific, or a lot of the scientific, conceptions provided by the scientific method of Mr. LaRouche, of physical economy, of the need why an increase in the energy-flux-density in the production process, *is* the absolutely necessary way to go, and why only with these principles, can you provide food and livelihood for the increased population in the world, and the increase in the relative population density is the law of the universe. And all of that you will find in this report.

Now, if you look at the various projects, which I only want to identify here very, very briefly, it is a network of bridges, tunnels, and channels connecting the five continents of the world, actually turning it into a coherent world transport and infrastructure system, so that in a few years, you could travel, for example, from the southern tip of Latin America, or South America, by maglev train, all the way up through the Americas, through the Bering Strait, all the way to Cape of Good Hope in Africa, or to Indonesia, if you want to take a different route, and that would be faster than to go by ship presently.

Projects of this include, for example: The second Panama Canal, which started to be built in Nicaragua—this is here, number one on the map. This already started last December, with the help of China. It's a 278 kilometer canal. Then, number two is the building of the Bering Strait tunnel. Can you please now show the map from London to New York? This has been recently proposed by the head of Russian Railways, Vladimir Yakunin, which is to built a fast railway system from London all the way to the Bering Strait, and then, from there, to New York. And that has been adopted as the official policy of Russia.

Now obviously what is lacking right now is the American commitment, but I think that that is what we are campaigning for, to be adopted.

Number 3 on this map is the tunnel connecting the Sakhalin Island with Russia, which is supposed to be a tunnel of 7.3 kilometers. Number 4, the Sakhalin-Hokkaido tunnel, or bridge, which will be 45 kilometers. Number 7 is the tunnel connecting the Bohai Bay, shortening the distance to 100 kilometers connecting two Chinese cities, Dalian and Yantai. Number 10 is the building of the Kra Canal, which is supposed to be an alternative to the Malacca Strait, which is completely overworked. Number 12 is the expansion of the Suez Canal, which is happening at a very fast speed, with the help of the new el-Sisi government in Egypt, which has completely transformed that country, and cause total excitement of the population.

Now, this is a part of the World Land-Bridge, which we have produced in 2012, when it became clear that the policy of the Troika transformed all of southern Europe—Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal—into economic desert zones, reducing the real economy of Greece, for example, by one-third, causing two-thirds unemployment of the youth, increasing the death rate, increasing the suicide rate. The same picture for Italy and

Spain and Portugal. And it was the idea to extend the New Silk Road/Eurasian Land-Bridge into Spain, into the Balkans, and then from there, build bridges and tunnels into Africa. And connect it with the extension of the New Silk Road into Africa.

Now, this is obviously all in the documents of the World Land-Bridge, and I can only advise you, you should acquire this report, because this is the blueprint for the next decades of human civilization.

The Principles To Be Followed

Now, Xi Jinping announced at the Boao conference the principles of this new policy, which basically is the five principles of the Bandung Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1955. It is in complete cohesion with the UN Charter. It is based on the respect of international law. It is the idea of non-interference, respect for the sovereignty of the other country, the respect for the difference in the social system of the other country, and to base the policy on the maximum development of the other – which happens to be also the principles of the Peace of Westphalia, and international law.

Xi Jinping made a speech on that occasion, where he said, “We have only one planet, and countries share that one world. To do well in Asia, and the world, we cannot do without each other. What China therefore needs most is a harmonious and stable domestic environment, and a peaceful and tranquil international environment. Turbulence and war run against the fundamental interest of the Chinese people. China has suffered from turbulence and war for more than a century, since modern times. and the Chinese people would never want to inflict the same tragedy on other countries, or peoples. History has taught us that no country that tried to achieve its goal with force ever succeeded.”

The proof of that, obviously, is the condition of Iraq, of Syria, of Libya, of Ukraine, and many other countries, in Africa for example.

What we have to accomplish, therefore, is to make an all-out effort to convince the United States, and the European nations, that they should join with the BRICS, and with the New Silk road policy.

Now, I believe that we have come to a point in human history, where either we bring the political and economic order in cohesion with the real laws of the universe, of the physical universe, or we are threatened to extinct ourselves in a nuclear annihilation. However, I think that in all great traditions, you have this idea about that the laws of the universe must be a guidance for our political order on the planet. You find that idea beautifully developed in the Confucian tradition, of 2500 years of Chinese history, the idea that politics must follow the Mandate of Heaven, that there must be a harmony of all nations based on the idea of Love, which is the Confucian notion of *ren*, and that each nation must fulfill its right place, and its right task in this alliance, which in the notion of *li*.

That same idea you find in Hinduism, that the cosmic order must be implemented on the planet, in the political order. You find it also in the Christian humanist tradition of European culture, of which, after all, America is a part. It’s based on the idea that concordance in the macrocosm can only exist if all microcosms develop in an appropriate fashion and way, promoting the interest of the other as if it would be their own.

So, I think we have an unbelievable optimistic situation. It is full of dangers. We are threatened with World War III, very immediately, but the solution is there. I mean, if we get the United States to really become a republic again, as it was intended by the Founding Fathers, as it was established by

Alexander Hamilton and the idea of a National Bank and a credit system; as it was promoted by John Quincy Adams, who had the idea that America must be a republic in an alliance of sovereign republics; as it was reconstituted by Abraham Lincoln; and naturally, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and as it was echoed by John F. Kennedy. I think we have to revive that American tradition, and then I think Europe will follow, because, as you could see with the rush into the AIIB, and the excitement about Modi, about China in general, in Europe, I think we could really turn the tide. And I want to ask all of you, to join in this effort.

RADIO SCHILLER 20. april 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Thailand gennemgår totalt kursskifte mod Rusland, Kina

og Indien, væk fra Obama

13. apr. 2015 – Obamas prædiken over for Thailand om demokrati samtidig med, at han omringer Kina militært og økonomisk, er blevet afvist af lederen af Thai-juntaen, Prayut Chan-Ocha, der i stigende grad er i færd med at orientere sit land mod Rusland, Kina og Indien, både økonomisk og militært. Kavi Chongkittavorn, en redaktør af *The Nation*, publicerede en magtfuld undersøgelse af Thailands næsten totale afvisning af Obama i løbet af de seneste måneder, hvor Prayut har været vært for Indiens nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver Ajit Doval, Kinas forsvarsminister Chang Wanquan og den russiske premierminister Dmitry Medvedev og har underskrevet betydningsfulde aftaler om militær- og infrastruktursamarbejde. Han og præsident Vladimir Putin vil udveksle besøg i den nærmeste fremtid. Prayut besøgte Kina i december og har inviteret præsident Xi Jinping til Thailand engang i år.

Ud over Prayuts åbenlyse afvisning af Obamas krav om omgående valg og »menneskerettigheder«, skriver Kavi: »Sandt at sige er det thailandske militær i stigende grad i uoverensstemmelse med USA's afbalanceringspolitik, som har været Obamas kendemærke mht. Asien.« Dette er af afgørende betydning, eftersom Thailand længe har været et nøgleelement i USA's strategiske magt i Sydøstasien.

Foto: Thailands PM Prayut Chan-Ocha og den russiske PM Dmitry Medvedev under sidstnævntes besøg i Thailand den 8. april 2015.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 11. april 2015: Verden efter Danmark gik med i Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

RADIO SCHILLER den 7. april 2015: Iran-aftalen må ikke saboteres

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Xi Jinpings hovedtale på Boao

Forum:
Mod et samfund for vor fælles bestemmelse
og en ny fremtid for Asien

– For at opbygge et samfund baseret på vor fælles bestemmelse må vi sikre, at alle lande respekterer hinanden og behandler hinanden som ligeværdige. Lande kan have forskellig størrelse, styrke eller udviklingsniveau, men de er alle ligeværdige medlemmer af det internationale samfund, med ligeværdige rettigheder med hensyn til at deltage i regionale og internationale anliggender. Vi bør i fællesskab drøfte spørgsmål, der angår os alle, og sammen søge en løsning. At være et stort land betyder at bære et større ansvar for regional, og global, fred og udvikling, i modsætning til at søge et større monopol over regionale og globale anliggender.

29. mrs. 2015 – Følgende er uddrag af den hovedtale, som den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping holdt den 28. marts på den årlige konference, Boao Forum for Asien. Hele talen kan læses på http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-03/29/c_134106145.htm.

»Der er visse historiske anledninger, der er tilbøjelige til at minde folk om, hvad der skete i fortiden og få folk til at reflektere over dem. I år markerer 70-året for afslutningen af den Anti-fascistiske Verdenskrig, sejren for det kinesiske folks Modstandskrig mod japansk aggression, samt grundlæggelsen af De forende Nationer, FN. I år er også det 60. jubilæumsår for Bandung-konferencen, og i år vil fuldstændiggørelsen af ASEAN-fællesskabet finde sted. Som sådan er det et vigtigt år at mindes, så vel som også et afgørende tidspunkt til at reflektere over fortiden og se fremad mod fremtiden.

I løbet af de forgangne 70 år har verden som aldrig før gennemlevet dybtgående forandringer, som har ændret menneskehedens skæbne. Nu, hvor den globale kolonialismes og den kolde krigs dage for længst er forbi, er lande i stigende grad indbyrdes forbundet og afhængige. Fred, udvikling og win-win-samarbejde er blevet den herskende trend i vor tid.

Vi har kun den samme planet, og lande deler den samme verden. For at have det godt, kan Asien og verden ikke undvære hinanden. Konfronteret med de hastigt skiftende, internationale og regionale landskaber, må vi se hele billedet, følge vor tids trend og i fællesskab bygge en regional orden, der er mere favorabel for Asien og verden. Vi bør, gennem bestræbelser hen imod et sådant fællesskab for Asien, fremme et fællesskab baseret på fælles interesser for hele menneskeheden. Jeg ønsker at benytte denne lejlighed til at dele med jer min tanker om denne vision.

– For at opbygge et samfund baseret på vor fælles bestemmelse må vi sikre, at alle lande respekterer hinanden og behandler hinanden som ligeværdige. Lande kan have forskellig størrelse, styrke eller udviklingsniveau, men de er alle ligeværdige medlemmer af det internationale samfund, med ligeværdige rettigheder med hensyn til at deltage i regionale og internationale anliggender. Vi bør i fællesskab drøfte spørgsmål, der angår os alle, og sammen søge en løsning. At være et stort land betyder at bære et større ansvar for regional, og global, fred og udvikling, i modsætning til at søge et større monopol over regionale og globale anliggender.

– For at opbygge et samfund baseret på vor fælles bestemmelse må vi søge win-win-samarbejde og fælles udvikling … Den gamle nulsums-tankegang må vige for en ny fremgangsmåde med win-win samarbejde for alle. Andres interesser og fælles udvikling må fremmes, samtidig med, at man forfølger sine egne interesser, og fælles udvikling må fremmes samtidig med, at man søger sin egen udvikling. Visionen om win-win-samarbejde gælder ikke kun for det økonomiske område, men også for det politiske,

sikkerhedsmæssige og kulturelle område, og mange andre områder. Det gælder ikke blot for lande inden for regionen, men også for samarbejde med lande uden for regionen …

Vi vil energisk fremme et system med regionalt, finansielt samarbejde, udforske en platform for udveksling og samarbejde mellem asiatiske finansinstitutioner, og fremme en komplementerende og koordineret udvikling mellem Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og sådanne multilaterale finansielle institutioner som Asiatisk Udviklingsbank og Verdensbanken …

Kina foreslår, at der udarbejdes planer med hensyn til at opbygge muligheden for forbindelser i Østasien og Asien som helhed for at fremme den fulde integration af infrastruktur, politik og institutioner og en fri bevægelighed af personalestaben …

– For at opbygge et samfund baseret på vor fælles bestemmelse må vi forfølge en fælles, omfattende, samarbejdende og bæredygtig sikkerhed. I verden af i dag betyder sikkerhed meget mere en tidligere, og dens implikationer går langt ud over en enkelt region eller tidsramme. Alle mulige faktorer kunne have indflydelse på et lands sikkerhed. I takt med, at alle lande deler en fælles bestemmelse og i stigende grad bliver gensidigt afhængige, kan intet land have garanti for sin egen sikkerhed uden de andre landes, eller den større verdens, sikkerhed. Den kolde krigs mentalitet bør virkelig kastes bort, og nye sikkerhedskoncepter næres i takt med, at vi udforsker en vej for Asien, der garanterer sikkerhed for alle, ved alle og af alle.

– For at opbygge et samfund baseret på vor fælles bestemmelse må vi sikre en inkluderende [politik] og gensidig læring mellem civilisationerne. Historien har i det forgangne årtusind været vidne til, at antikke civilisationer er dukket frem og trivedes langs Den gule Flod og Yangtze-floden, floderne Indus, Ganges, Eufrat og Tigris, såvel som i

Sydøstasien, og de har hver især føjet deres egen pragt til den menneskelige civilisations fremskridt. I dag har Asien stolt bevaret sin distinkte forskelligartethed og nærer stadig alle civilisationerne, de etniske grupper og religionerne i denne store, asiatiske familie.

Mencius, den store filosof i det gamle Kina, sagde, »Ting fødtes til at være forskellige«. Civilisationer er blot unikke, og ingen er den anden overlegen. Der må være mere udveksling og dialog mellem civilisationer og udviklingsmodeller, så hver af dem kan trække på den andens styrke, og alle kan trives og få fremgang gennem gensidig læring og fælles udvikling. Lad os fremme udveksling mellem civilisationer for at bygge venskabsbroer for vore folk, fremme menneskelig udvikling og bevare fred i verden.

Kina foreslår, at der afholdes en konference for dialog mellem asiatiske civilisationer for at skabe en platform, på hvilken interaktion mellem de unge, folkegrupper, lokalsamfund og medierne kan fremmes, og for at danne et netværk af samarbejde mellem tænketanke, for således yderligere at bidrage til asiatiske folks rige, kulturelle liv og bidrage til et mere levende, regionalt samarbejde og en mere levende udvikling.

Den kinesiske økonomi er nu gået ind i en tilstand af ny normalitet. Den er i færd med at skifte gear, fra højhastigheds- til middel-til-højhastighedsvækst, fra en ekstensiv model, der lagde vægt på omfang og hastighed, til en mere intensiv model, der lægger vægt på kvalitet og effektivitet, og fra at være drevet af investering i produktionsfaktorer til at være drevet af innovation … Det er rimeligt at sige, at den kinesiske økonomi er højst spændstig og har stort potentiale, hvilket giver os plads til at bruge en række politiske redskaber til at øve indflydelse. Når dette er sagt, vil Kina fortsat respondere til den nye trend og tage initiativer til at forme den nye norm til vores fordel … Vi vil tage flere initiativer til at udløse folkets kreativitet og opfindsomhed, være mere effektive med hensyn til at bevare

ligeværdighed og social retfærdighed, hæve folks levestandard og sikre, at Kinas økonomiske og sociale udvikling er både solid og stabil.

Det, Kina behøver mest, er et harmonisk og stabilt nationalt miljø og et fredeligt og roligt internationalt miljø. Uroligheder eller krig er i modstrid med det kinesiske folks fundamentale interesser. Den kinesiske nation elsker fred og har, fra gammel tid, højagtet sådanne filosofier som »harmoni er det mest værdifulde«, »fred og harmoni bør herske« og »alle mennesker under himmelen er brødre«. Kina har lidt under uroligheder og krig i mere end et århundrede i moderne tider, og det kinesiske folk ville aldrig ønske at påføre andre lande eller folkeslag den samme tragedie …

Nære naboer er bedre end fjerne slægtninge. Dette er en enkel sandhed, som det kinesiske folk lærte at kende i gamle tider. Det forklarer Kinas faste forpligtelse til at bygge venskab og partnerskab med sine naboer for at nære et venligt, sikkert og fremgangsrigt nabolag …

I 2013 fremlagde jeg, under mit besøg i Kasakhstan og Indonesien, initiativet for opbygningen af et økonomisk Silkevejsbælte og det 21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej. Initiativet med »Bæltet og Vejen«, der imødekommer Kinas udviklingsmæssige behov og de udviklingsmæssige behov hos landene langs ruterne og i regionen som helhed, vil tjene de relevante parters fælles interesser og besvare vor tids krav om regionalt og globalt samarbejde.

Med promoveringen af dette initiativ vil Kina følge princippet om udstrakt konsultation, fælles bidrag og fælles gavn. Udviklingsprogrammerne vil blive åbne og inkluderende, ikke ekskluderende. Det vil blive et virkeligt kor, der omfatter alle lande langs ruterne, ikke en enegang kun for Kina. Udviklingen af Bæltet og Vejen skal ikke erstatte eksisterende mekanismer eller initiativer for regionalt samarbejde. Tværtimod, vi vil bygge på det eksisterende grundlag for at

hjælpe lande til bringe deres udviklingsstrategier ind i gensidig overenskomst og skabe en komplementerende situation … Både »Bæltet og Vejen« og AIIB er åbne initiativer. Vi indbyder alle lande langs ruten og i Asien, såvel som også alle vore venner og partnere i hele verden, til at tage aktivt del i disse bestræbelser.

Initiativet til »Bæltet og Vejen« skal ikke opfattes som retorik. Det repræsenterer virkeligt arbejde, der kan ses og føles at bringe virkelig gavn til landene i regionen. Takket være relevante parters samlede indsats, er visionen og handleplanen for initiativet blevet udviklet. Betydeligt fremskridt er blevet gjort med etableringen af AIIB. Silkevejsfonden er blevet lanceret, og konstruktioner på flere af projekterne for infrastrukturforbindelser går fremad. Denne tidlige høst har virkelig peget fremad mod de brede udsigter, som initiativet med »Bæltet og Vejen« vil bringe.

Kære Venner,

Fredens sag og udviklingen af menneskedens sag er lige så ophøjet, som den er udfordrende. Farten, der ligger foran os, vil ikke blive sejlads i smult vande, og succes kommer måske ikke let. Uanset, hvor lang og vanskelig, rejsen måtte være, så vil de, der arbejder sammen og aldrig giver op, slutteligt sejre. Det er min overbevisning, at så længe, vi holder fast ved vore mål og gør en stor indsats, vil vi i fællesskab skabe et samfund baseret på vor fælles bestemmelse og indvarsle en ny fremtid for Asien.«

Indisk senioranalytiker:

BRIKS kan lede verden med nye initiativer

Onsdag, 1. april, 2015 – »BRIKS har opnået en hel del på sin korte levetid«, sagde Nandan Unnikrishnan, vicepræsident og seniormedlem af lærerstaben ved Observer Research Foundation i et interview med Ruslands *Radio Sputnik* i går. »De har ledet initiativerne for reformeringen af globale finansinstitutioner som IMF og Verdensbanken. Hvad vigtigere er, så har de skabt en ny institution – BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, såvel som Valutareservefonden CRA. Dette er intet mindre end en spektakulær præstation, taget i betragtning, at det er første gang, sådanne arrangementer skabes i de sidste 200 år, uden de vestlige magters deltagelse. Et sådant initiativ må styrkes.«

Observer Research Foundation, der, sammen med Instituttet for Forsvarsstudier og -analyser (IDSA), har hjemme i New Delhi, er vokset frem som betydningsfulde, indiske tænketanke, der beskæftiger sig med spørgsmål om sikkerhed og udenrigspolitik.

Som svar på et spørgsmål om sit syn på Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationens (SCO) forventede rolle, genbekræftede Unnikrishnan New Delhis syn på sikring af sikkerhed og stabilitet i nabolaget, så vel som i regionen som helhed. Indien, sammen med Pakistan og måske også Iran, forventes at blive fuldgyldigt medlem i år. Indien har i øjeblikket observatørstatus i SCO, ligesom også Iran og Pakistan har det.

»Indien er meget ivrig efter at adressere spørgsmålene om stabilitet og udvikling i sit umiddelbare og udvidede nabolag«, sagde Unnikrishnan. »SCO er en institution, der kan være med til at opfylde disse mål.«

http://in.sputniknews.com/south_asia/20150331/1013938820.html

Taiwan anmoder om medlemskab af AIIB

31. mrs. 2015 – Taiwan vil anmode om medlemskab af Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, sagde præsidentens kontor og tilføjede, at Taiwans regering internt har drøftet en tilslutning til AIIB siden januar måned.

Regeringsfolk, inklusive direktøren for centralbanken og finansministeren, har i de seneste uger støttet initiativet og sagt, at det ville fremme øens internationale profil og økonomiske udvikling i takt med, at Taiwans erhvervsliv drager fordel af en øget infrastrukturinvestering i regionen.

På sidelinjen af Boao Forum for Asien i Kinas Hainan-provins i sidste uge gav Vincent Siew, Taiwans tidligere vicepræsident, udtryk for øens intention om at tilslutte sig AIIB under et møde bag lukkede døre med den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, iflg. en rapport den 29. marts fra det officielle kinesiske nyhedsagentur. Chen Deming, Kinas topforhandler med Taiwan, sagde til reportere i Boao, at Beijing »ikke ser vanskeligheder« i Taiwans tilslutning til institutionen.

Taiwan deltager i internationale sportskonkurrencer som kinesisk »Taipei« og tilsluttede sig World Trade Organization, WTO, som, »det separate toldområde Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen og Matsu«. Det præsidentielle kontor sagde, at Taiwans regering endnu ikke har besluttet, under hvilket navn Taiwan vil tilslutte sig den nye bank.