

183 EU-parlamentsmedlemmer: Syriza giver grækere et klart håb om et bedre liv

Mandag, 1. juni 2015 – I et brev i dag gav 183 medlemmer af EU-parlamentet og 13 andre parlamentsmedlemmer fra EU-lande udtryk for deres støtte til Syriza og den græske regering »for dens retfærdige kamp imod nedskæringspolitikens blindgyde« og fremførte, at premierminister Alexis Tsipras og hans Syriza-parti er »forbundet med et klart håb om et bedre liv, uden nedskæringspolitik, som det påstås, at der ikke findes noget alternativ til«. Brevet siger, at Syriza allerede har taget »de første, modige skridt« til at forbedre situationen og genopbygge den græske økonomi til fordel for befolkningen, i et land, hvor nedskæringspolitik har gjort dybe indhug i statsbudgettet, mens det har givet de rige mulighed for at slippe af sted med lave skatter.

I mellemtiden talte præsidenten for det hellenske parlament, Zoe Konstantopoulou, ved det europæiske forum for alternativer i Paris den 30.-31. maj og sagde: »Den kamp, Grækenland fører, er en kamp for alle de europæiske nationer for demokrati, frihed og værdighed. Og det er en kamp, der må vindes!«

Efter at beskrive, hvordan nedskæringspolitikken, der blev påtvunget Grækenland under bail-out-memorandaet, ødelagde landet, fortsatte hun: »Nedskæringspolitik dræber samfundet og demokratiet. Vi må stoppe, før vi dræber håbet for den unge generation. Hvert barn, der fødes i Grækenland, skylder 32.500 euro bort, og det er en enorm uretfærdighed.«

Læs også:

»Nedskæringspolitik i Eurozonen skaber massefattigdom«

EIR TEMA: ET GRÆSK FORSLAG: Sammenkald til en europæisk konference om statsgæld

Foto: Unge, der ikke kan klare sig selv, ses her ved et suppekøkken i Athen

Schiller Instituttets Venner stiller op til folketingsvalget som kandidater uden for partierne

København, 28. maj 2015 – »Win-win med BRIKS, ikke kollaps og krig«, med et billede af Verdenslandbroen og kandidaten, lyder vore valgplakater, der sættes op i Danmark (se: www.sive.dk), efter at statsminister Helle Thorning Schmidt i går udskrev valg til Folketinget. Valget finder som bekendt sted om tre uger, den 18. juni.

Fire aktivister fra Schiller Instituttets Venner, med Schiller Instituttets formand, Tom Gillesberg, i spidsen, stiller op som kandidater uden for partierne. I Københavns Storkreds stiller Tom Gillesberg op, i Københavns Omegns Storkreds Christian Olesen, i Østjyllands Storkreds Poul Gundersen og i Nordjyllands Storkreds Hans Schultz. I går og i dag blev der hængt 750 valgplakater op i København, og i hver af de to tyske storkredse kommer der 200 plakater op.

Dette vil direkte sætte Schiller Instituttets/LaRouche-

bevægelsens kampagne for at få Europa og USA til at gå med i BRIKS, i stedet for finansielt og økonomisk sammenbrud og krig, på den politiske dagsorden i Danmark. Allerede i dag blev Tom Gillesberg kontaktet af et af de større medier, der bad om et interview.

Stay tuned på www.sive.dk for dækning af vores valgkamp.

RADIO SCHILLER den 26. maj 2015:

**Finansboble og euro systemet på vej ned;
BRIKS systemet på vej op**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 21. maj 2015: Den nye strategiske

BRIKS-baserede verdensorden, video og audio

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Den schweiziske hær forbereder sig til EU's kollaps

16. maj 2015 – Præsident for Den europæiske Centralbank, Mario Draghi, samt herskerne i Bruxelles bliver ikke glade: Den schweiziske hær forbereder manøvrer til september med stabsøvelser og udstationering af 5.000 tropper, baseret på et »fiktivt« scenarie om, at Europa falder fra hinanden midt i en økonomisk krise. Som det er udlagt på websiden for den Schweiziske Hærs Territorium 2 Kommando, der skal gennemføre øvelsen, er scenariet det følgende:

»I et fiktivt fremtids-Europa, med nye lande og grænser, har en økonomisk krise taget magten. Virkningerne når også til Schweiz: knaphed på forsyninger, smugleri og kriminelle organisationer. Store forsyninger af olie, gas og korn er målet for sabotage og plyndring. Hertil kommer, at etniske konflikter udløser store bølger af flygtninge til Schweiz.«

»Bundesrat [det schweiziske føderale råd, det eksekutive organ] beordrer hæren til at forstærke grænsetropperne og de civile partnere i kantonerne (politi, brandvæsen og sundhedstjeneste). Hæren får ansvaret for at beskytte især

sårbar infrastruktur for telekommunikation, elforsyning og fødevareforsyning.«

Den regionale Basel-avis *Basellandschaftliche Zeitung* indledte sin dækning den 13. maj: »Den schweiziske hær's lederskab har tydeligvis ikke den store tillid til fred i EU. Det er den eneste forklaring på, at de nu igen planlægger en øvelse for at forsvare farer som følge af et kontinent, der synker ned i anarki. En lignende øvelse i 2012, 'Stabilio Due', var også baseret på en økonomisk krise i EU, med et Frankrig, der faldt fra hinanden med diverse krigsherrer, af hvilke en invaderer Schweiz' Jura-region.«

Det siges ikke; men måske er årsagen til Schweiz' manglende tillid til EU, dennes kriminelle og selvmorderiske inkompetence mht. indsatsen for at beskytte sine 'too-big-to-fail'-banker, det være sig Draghis pengetrykning i ECB, eller det Grækenland, som Trojkaen har gjort til offer.

Tørkekrisen forværres i Brasiliens nordøstlige og sydøstlige del – Myndighederne frygter socialt kaos

12. maj 2015 – Tørken, der berører de syv stater i Brasiliens forarmede nordøstlige og sydøstlige del, inklusive Sao Paulo, Espiritu Santo og Minas Gerias, har nået et dramatisk omfang,

i en sådan grad, at militære myndigheder i Sao Paulo arrangerede en særlig konference i slutningen af april for at drøfte, hvordan de og andre officielle myndigheder eventuelt skulle respondere i tilfælde af, at vandmangel fremprovokerer socialt kaos.

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

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

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

I Sao Paulo sammenkaldte den militære kommando i den sydøstlige del af landet, som omfatter alle militærstyrker i

staten, til en konference den 28. april med »problemet med vandforsyningen til forbrug i staten Sao Paulo« som eneste punkt på dagsordenen. Ved dette arrangement, hvor akademikere og folk fra industrien også deltog, sagde direktør Massato fra Sabesp, at hvis infrastrukturarbejder nu under opførelse blev færdige, ville det kun kunne garantere vandforsyningen frem til oktober, hvor den næste regntid starter. »Så må folk opsende bønner for regnens komme«, sagde han. Han forudsagde et »rædselsscenario«, hvor der ikke ville være adgang til mad og elektricitet, og hvor alene Hospital des Clinicas ville få brug for 300 tankvogne vand om dagen for at opfylde sit behov – et antal vogne, som staten ikke engang er i besiddelse af.

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

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

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 GK0 crisis [in '98].

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

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

Then number 1 there is the canal built in Nicaragua, it will be the second Panama Canal, which obviously is an extremely

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

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

So this is very important because this connection not only would connect the transport lines of North America with those of Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the Arctic Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw materials which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they represent

for the next 100 years a very important raw-material potential which will be important not only for Russia, but for Europe, for the United States, for China, for Japan, for Korea. So this will be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to build cities, which have a dome, because people have to live – you cannot live in permafrost conditions like that, you have to have a special way of developing it.

Now, I could go into many other projects – the Seikan tunnel between the Japanese islands does already exist, it connects the two important islands in Japan. Then the Bohai Tunnel will connect two Chinese cities and shorten the transport.

The brown line there, this is the actual Silk Road [Silk Road Economic Belt], which is now being promoted by China; this larger gray line is the [21st-Century] Maritime Silk Road; but as you can see, it stretches all the way to Europe and into Africa. Prime Minister Li Keqiang was several times last year in Africa, and he proposed to connect all African capitals through a fast train system. And I know from many Africans, leaders and leading politicians, they are very happy about that, because Africa right now urgently needs development. And I think, if you look at the horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome this unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind,

they

would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy of

Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know, already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create new

financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks. And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in

'97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand, in

one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect ourselves,"

so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA], which

is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend all

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development Fund, are all new banks which follow a completely different principle than Wall Street and the City of London, or Frankfurt,

for that matter. They say, we do not participate in speculation,

but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed,

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

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but the date until which countries could join as founding members was end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure

on the allies, not to join; they didn't want Korea to join; naturally, they didn't want Europe to join, and they put maximum

pressure on Asian countries not to join. But then, it just so happened, that the best ally of the United States, Great Britain,

was the first European country to join, and that caused a kind of

a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with

the economic cooperation in these projects, is much, much more attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which

eventually will pop. So, this was from the founding meeting in October, already, but in the meantime, it become many more states.

Now, this is also very interesting, because this is a proposal which my husband made in 1975. It was called the International Development Bank, and it was basically the same idea as the AIIB, today, saying that the IMF and the World Bank

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

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

Now, this is very important because what the AIIB and the New Development Bank and this new economic system which is

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

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

And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of the 15th century, called Nicolaus of Cusa, who was the founder of modern science, the founder of the modern nation-state, and he was very important: He broke through the barrier from the Middle

Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am

thinking

something, which no human being has ever thought before. He then

wrote his {De Docta Ignorantia}, and he developed this notion of

the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum}, which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the

universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the

development of the universe. And that's for example, what the Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way,

but the effect of it was – that in order to move away from the Middle Ages, from the Scholasticism, from the Neo-Peripatetics and the Aristotelean ideas, you had to basically break with the

axioms of the Middle Ages thinking, and that you had to create something basically completely new, a new method of thinking.

And I'm saying, that with the New Silk Road, we have to do exactly that: We have to break away from money, greed, monetarism, all of these things, which really are a decaying culture. If you look at the European, American, Western culture,

it {is} a decaying culture. Just look at the youth culture. Look

at what our young people watch in terms of pop music, video games, the violence, just the popular entertainment has become really degenerate. And we have to break with that, and we have to

combine the New Silk Road economic model – which I did not go into so much today, because I already spoke about it two

months

ago here in Copenhagen – but we have to break with the whole axiomatic of globalization and basically go for a New Renaissance, a new cultural renaissance of thinking, which will

build on the best traditions of each country: on Confucianism, on Vedic tradition of India, on Avicenna [Ibn Sina], and other thinkers, Al-Farabi, Abu Al-Kindi in the Arab world; in Europe,

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

German Classical music. We just have to take the high points of

all civilizations, and study that, and start to love the culture

of the other countries, and then we will create out of this a completely New Renaissance, which will bring mankind into a completely new phase of evolution.

Because I do not believe, that the present condition of mankind is, what we are here for! We are not here to kill each other; we are not here to eat caviar, until we have it coming out

of our ears. We are here to be creative! We are here to discover

the laws of the universe, to write beautiful poems, to write beautiful music, to celebrate the creativity of civilization.

And

I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the next

phase of the evolution of man, is really what will get us out of

this crisis. So that is, what the New Silk Road is all about.

[ovation]

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen

4. maj 2015:

Det er »Win-Win« for at stoppe »Kill-Kill«

Mens verden har kurs mod nogle uger, der er afgørende for Det britiske Imperiums desperate forsøg på at fremprovokere et opgør gennem økonomisk fascisme og atomkrig, udstedte Hung Tran, direktøren for Institutttet for International Finans – IIF, også kendt som Ditchley-gruppen eller »bankierernes kartel« – en skarp advarsel om, at, hvis Grækenland skubbes ud af eurozonen ved at insistere på, at landets regering gennemtvinger umulige nedskæringsbetingelser, så »kunne der opstå tvivl om hele sammenhængen i den vestlige alliance«, og det kunne bringe hele det transatlantiske finanssystem til fald med kort varsel.

Dette er fuldstændigt sandt, lød Lyndon LaRouches kommentar i dag. Hele systemet kan falde, hvad øjeblik, det skal være, og Grækenland kunne bliver aftrækkeren. Men, forklarede LaRouche, man behøver ikke få denne krise; den vil kun fremkomme, såfremt Europa fortsat forsøger at forpligte sig til et svindelnummer, som består i de falske, finansielle værdier i forbindelse med den græske og tilsvarende gæld. Dette svindelnummer består af alt, hvad Wall Street foretager sig.

Alt dette kan forandres gennem en tilbagevenden til Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-politik. Glass/Steagall er toneangivende for alt det, der må gøres, og vi må presse på med det i USA og lægge alle vore kræfter bag et sådant fremstød, sagde LaRouche. Det er blevet gjort til det centrale

spørgsmål i præsidentkampagnen af Martin O'Malley, hvis mission foreløbig er fin og kvalificerer ham til præsidentskabet. En sådan genindførelse af Glass/Steagall ville være meget smertefuld for Wall Street, men det er præcist, hvad landet og verden har brug for. O'Malley som potentiel præsidentkandidat med en kampagne for denne politik frembyder en global løsning.

Men vi kan ikke bare vente og se, om det sker, fortsatte LaRouche. Vi må gribe forebyggende ind, både mht. Glass/Steagall og den hermed tilknyttede politik for at løse den såkaldte »ferskvandskrise« gennem at rejse spørgsmålet om det galaktiske princip, som er blevet udarbejdet og fremlagt af LaRouches videnskabspolitiske team. Det er dette galaktiske, universelle, fysiske princip, der er årsag til vandcyklussen på Jorden, understregede LaRouche i dag, og ikke omvendt. Det, man skal tænke, er ikke på Jorden her og nu, men ud mod galaksen (mindst) og tænke frem 32 millioner år ud i fremtiden (mindst) for at danne sig et begreb om de universelle, skabende processer, der styrer de lokale, planetariske udviklinger i dag.

Som LaRouche erklærede det under drøftelser med sine medarbejdere her til eftermiddag:

»Der er ingen knaphed på vand. På planeten Jord er der ingen knaphed på vand! For knapheden på vand udgør en forbindelse mellem de overordnede kræfter, galaksen, og de lokale kræfter, som er planeten Jord. Planeten Jord er en mindre, underordnet enhed i det galaktiske system ... Og det eneste, vi behøver at gøre, er at tænke over den teknologi, som vi må anvende for at udnytte de fordele, som det galaktiske system frembyder. Det betyder mange ting, og mange formodninger hos en masse mennesker, i USA og andre steder, må ændres.«

»Problemet er, at vi må få folk i USA i særdeleshed til at forlade den politik, som er den aktuelle politik under

Obamaregeringen. Med andre ord, så må Obama fjernes fra [regeringsmagten i] USA. Det er den nødvendige handling ... Vi må ganske enkelt ændre USA's politik og USA's relation til andre nationer i det transatlantiske område. Vi må ændre vores politik i overensstemmelse med denne forudsætning. Og det kan lade sig gøre. Spørgsmålet er, vil det blive gjort? Og hvad der er vigtigere: Vil vi, som nation, få lov til, få tilladelse til at tage de skridt, der kan tages for at løse dette problem?»

Denne krise, og den foreliggende løsning, er grunden til, at briterne og Obama ønsker at dræbe, dræbe og dræbe, sagde LaRouche. Folk indser ikke, at Obama blot er en farlig idiot. De er forvirrede, fordi han udviser de kendetegn på magt, som er forbundet med det amerikanske præsidentskab. Men han er ikke en intellektuel person, uanset, hvor meget man strækker sin forestillingsevne; han er en tåbe, om end en farlig én af slagsen.

Briternes/Obamas 'kill-kill'-politik er deres svar på Kinas 'win-win'-strategi. Den udstilles gennem de fortsatte mord på migranter i Middelhavet, som er en direkte konsekvens af Obamas krig og statskup i Libyen i 2011, der igen var en direkte efterfølger for den britisk/amerikanske promovering af den tjetjenske opstand mod Rusland, der så levende blev fordømt af LaRouche i hans videoberetning, »Storm over Asia«, fra 1999.

Dette tjetjenske spørgsmål er stadig afgørende i dag som omdrejningspunkt for fremvæksten af den britisk-sponsorerede jihadist-terror, som stedfortræderkrig imod Rusland, og imod et civiliseret menneskebegreb generelt.

Denne 'kill-kill'-politik ses også i den seneste nedslagting af yazidier (kurdisk stammefolk, hovedsageligt i Irak, -red.), udført af ISIS-udyrene, som Obama har bragt til magten tværs over hele Nordafrika og Sydvestasien. Og politikken er skarpt udstillet i det ukrainske brændpunkt for krig mod Rusland og

Kina, hvor det samme slæng, som frembragte Anden Verdenskrigs nazister – dvs. Det britiske Imperium og Prescott Bush og hans lige – er fanatisk besluttet på at sikre, at ingen i dag vil fejre 70-året for sejren over deres nazister, med mindre disse samme nazister stoppes igen i dag.

»Er der noget at fejre?«, kan man næsten høre Dronningen (den britiske, -red.) mumle, med en vis irritation.

Foto: Franklin D. Roosevelt, USA's præsident 1933-45.

(FDR underskrev den 16. juni 1933 Glass/Steagall-loven, der var i kraft frem til 1999, og som indførte en skarp adskillelse mellem kommercielle banker med normal indlåns- og udlånsaktivitet, og så investeringsbanker, der promoverer hasarderet spekulation, der ikke investerer i et lands fysiske realøkonomi, herunder infrastruktur, og som, uden Glass/Steagall-loven, har adgang til almindelige indskydermidler til at spekulere med. (-red.))

**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 speech, with the slides included. An english transcript can be found further down the page)

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Audio:

Hr. Liu Chunrong, PhD., associeret professor, School of International Public Affairs, 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 tilknytning til Kina.

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

English:

Very Successful Copenhagen Seminar on “China’s ‘One Belt, One Road’ Policy”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China. As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She

then became politically active with the LaRouche movement and embarked on a life-long battle for a new just world economic order, for the possibilities of development for all nations and peoples.

She then founded, among many other things, the Schiller Institute, in 1984. She is presently the chairwoman of the German political party, the BÜSo – the Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, or Civil Rights Soliarity Movement. She was vry active after the Fall of the Berlin Wall and one of the authors

of the Schiller Institute program for the development of the world after the Iron Curtain had fallen of the program the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, a Locomotive for the World Economy. And when that did not materialize, she was very active in extending that program to the program for the Eurasian

Land-Bridge, going from China and Asia to Europe and having a development of the whole region. And as part of that, she then became a visitor many times to China to speak on the need for a

New Silk Road and actually earned her nickname in China as the “Silk Road Lady,” for her efforts to have China embark on this policy.

And since then, she has been also the driving force in holding many scores of conferences in Europe and the United States on the need for creating a paradigm shift, to get the Western world out of its long-term economic, strategic, and cultural crisis. And, over the last couple of years, she has been one of the architects of this report, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge.” She has also been leading the campaign to stop the present geopolitical games that threaten

to
detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States
and
Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join
forces
in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world,
on
an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and
development
of all nations.

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

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

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

Now there was just on the April 18- 19 in Moscow the Fourth
Moscow International Security Conference, and the main subject
of
this conference was the danger of nuclear war. And this is a
reaction to the fact that NATO has been expanding eastward, up

to

the borders of Russia. You have a whole bunch of strategic doctrines which Russia regards as a threat to their security interests, and naturally you have the horrendous situation in Ukraine, which contrary to what the Western media have been reporting on – or not reporting actually – is it's really something which the West must make up. I just participated in the

last two days, or Friday and Saturday in a conference in Baden-Baden in Germany, the German-Russian Cultural Days. It's an

annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime

Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine,

the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders

are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street;

trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are

now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe,

because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of

Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the

people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70

years after the Second World War.

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that

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

that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

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

Can you move to the first slide?

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

by
their current capacity, but by their future potential of
development.” And at another occasion, Modi said that the
biggest
potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30
years
of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and
developed,
they can come to the help of other nations, which has
demographic
problems, like Germany, for example.

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

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

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road
and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road
from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west,
Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China
Sea,
all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and
then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and

much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time.

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

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

But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of

Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions, and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the best geographical conditions to build such infrastructure. So at that point the shock therapy started to destroy Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually, in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to all the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions along the Silk Road. And I was there as a speaker, but then came the Asia Crisis in '97, and China, at that conference said, that this will be the long-term strategy for China until 2010. But then the Asia crisis brought chaos and then the Russian GK0 crisis [in '98]. So in the mean time we kept working on this initial proposal which grew. And the latest of this, is this report: It's a 370-page study which is really the idea of connecting the world through infrastructure corridors. Now, here you see some of these projects, which are already being built, by the BRICS, by some of the other countries – for example China is now building a transcontinental railroad from Brazil to Peru, this is letter A [on the map]. This has already started – you know, Latin America does not have an infrastructure network! It is still in the colonial condition, where you have little railroads from the iron ore mountain to

the

coast, but if you want to travel from Peru to Brazil, you have to

go via Miami. So this is the idea, to develop a continental railroad system.

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

chance to become an industrial country, with improving living standards of its population. Naturally the Greenies are going crazy and they say there are two fishermen who have to be resettled. But, first of all, these people will be compensated,

and secondly without infrastructure, there is {no} industrial development; without infrastructure there is not even agriculture, because without infrastructure you cannot transport

and process food.

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number

2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is

the head of Russian Railways. And he proposed (I don't think I have that slide), a fast train connection from London all the way

through the Bering Strait to New York. A couple of years ago, Mr.

LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the

fathers of the Bering Strait Project were present. These were all

older men over 80, and they said: "Oh, in 20 years, we can go with a maglev train from Acapulco through the Bering Strait to Mumbai, and this will be much faster than you can go by ship today," and they had a very pioneering spirit.

So this is very important because this connection not only would connect the transport lines of North America with those

of
Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the
Arctic
Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw
materials
which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they
represent
for the next 100 years a very important raw-material potential
which will be important not only for Russia, but for Europe,
for
the United States, for China, for Japan, for Korea. So this
will
be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in
permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to
build
cities, which have a dome, because people have to live – you
cannot live in permafrost conditions like that, you have to
have
a special way of developing it.
Now, I could go into many other projects – the Seikan
tunnel between the Japanese islands does already exist, it
connects the two important islands in Japan. Then the Bohai
Tunnel will connect two Chinese cities and shorten the
transport.
The brown line there, this is the actual Silk Road [Silk Road
Economic Belt], which is now being promoted by China; this
larger
gray line is the [21st-Century] Maritime Silk Road; but as you
can see, it stretches all the way to Europe and into Africa.
Prime Minister Li Keqiang was several times last year in
Africa,
and he proposed to connect all African capitals through a fast
train system. And I know from many Africans, leaders and
leading
politicians, they are very happy about that, because Africa
right
now urgently needs development. And I think, if you look at

the
horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the
thousands
in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring
development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome
this
unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind,
they
would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to
chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy
of
Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question
always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know,
already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries
agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create
new

financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS,
the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already
founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks.
And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened
in

'97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against
the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand,
in

one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no
defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect
ourselves,"

so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA],
which

is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend
all

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road
Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai
Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC
[South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development

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

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came,

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

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

The World Bank only spends per year \$24 billion for

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

Now, this is very important because what the AIIB and the New Development Bank and this new economic system which is emerging represent, is something completely different than monetarism. Monetarism is the idea that you have to have maximum

profit, the real economy doesn't count; as a matter of fact, you

all know, that if you have an industrial firm which lays off 10,000, the stock goes up! It doesn't make any sense. In the realm of monetarism, this is explained by the idea that the firm

becomes "more productive" because fewer workers work more, and therefore the profit is greater; but from the standpoint of the

real economy this makes no sense at all.

And it is exactly that philosophy which has caused the Troika to destroy Greece. What they managed to do is to reduce the Greek economy by one-third, to increase the youth unemployment to 65%, and people are extremely unhappy, not only

in Greece, but also in Italy, in Spain, Portugal and so forth.

What we propose, both the IDB and these new banks, is really going back to a completely different model. It's based on the idea of this man, whom you all recognize, I'm sure – he is Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. And he created, actually, the United States, by creating the National Bank and the credit system, because, what

he did, was after the War of Independence, the different states

in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these

states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at 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 {agapē}, or the

Christian idea of charity.

And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the

European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of

the 15th century, called Nicolaus of Cusa, who was the founder of

modern science, the founder of the modern nation-state, and he was very important: He broke through the barrier from the Middle

Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am thinking something, which no human being has ever thought before. He then wrote his {De Docta Ignorantia}, and he developed this notion of the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum}, which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the development of the universe. And that's for example, what the Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way, but the effect of it was – that in order to move away from the Middle Ages, from the Scholasticism, from the Neo-Peripatetics and the Aristotelean ideas, you had to basically break with the axioms of the Middle Ages thinking, and that you had to create something basically completely new, a new method of thinking. And I'm saying, that with the New Silk Road, we have to do exactly that: We have to break away from money, greed, monetarism, all of these things, which really are a decaying culture. If you look at the European, American, Western culture, it {is} a decaying culture. Just look at the youth culture.

Look

at what our young people watch in terms of pop music, video games, the violence, just the popular entertainment has become really degenerate. And we have to break with that, and we have to

combine the New Silk Road economic model – which I did not go into so much today, because I already spoke about it two months

ago here in Copenhagen – but we have to break with the whole axiomatic of globalization and basically go for a New Renaissance, a new cultural renaissance of thinking, which will

build on the best traditions of each country: on Confucianism, on Vedic tradition of India, on Avicenna [Ibn Sina], and other thinkers, Al-Farabi, Abu Al-Kindi in the Arab world; in Europe,

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

German Classical music. We just have to take the high points of

all civilizations, and study that, and start to love the culture

of the other countries, and then we will create out of this a completely New Renaissance, which will bring mankind into a completely new phase of evolution.

Because I do not believe, that the present condition of mankind is, what we are here for! We are not here to kill each other; we are not here to eat caviar, until we have it coming out

of our ears. We are here to be creative! We are here to discover

the laws of the universe, to write beautiful poems, to write beautiful music, to celebrate the creativity of civilization.

And

I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the next

phase of the evolution of man, is really what will get us out

of
this crisis. So that is, what the New Silk Road is all about.
[ovation]

Slides from the presentation (click to enlarge):



Anvis NATO's skibe en ny mission: Red bådflygtninge i Middelhavet

20. apr. 2015 – Blandt de umiddelbare nødforanstaltninger er et forslag i den tyske avis *Tagesspiegel* i dag konstruktivt: Den tyske marine, såvel som andre NATO-staters marine, der i øjeblikket opererer i Middelhavet, kunne beordres til at udføre effektive redningsaktioner for at redde bådflygtninge.

Tyskland har to fregatter, Hessen og Karlsruhe, der kunne rumme hundreder af flygtninge, og som ledsager har de specialfartøjet Berlin, der er et hospitalsskib. Denne tyske marineenhed opererer for tiden frem til juni måned i sammenhæng med NATO-øvelsen »Aktiv Indsats«, der oprindeligt blev anvist til at overvåge og kontrollere for terrorister – dette mandat går tilbage til 11. september 2001 og har, iflg. mange eksperter, mistet sin mening; derfor kunne missionen med lethed omdirigeres til noget nyttigt, som at redde flygtninge på havet.



I mellemtiden overvejer EU at lancere en operation til havs for at ødelægge flygtningesmuqlernes værk i Libyen, i den hensigt, at flygtningene kan forblive »i sikkerhed« på nordafrikansk jord, og så give dem nødhjælp der. Internationale hjælpeorganisationer skønner, at op imod 1 million flygtninge, overvejende afrikanere, nu kommer til de libyske kyster hvert år. Henved 220.000 siges at have klaret turen til det sydlige Europa over Middelhavet, mens andre 20.000 er druknet, eller i realiteten er blevet druknet, i mange tilfælde. Denne menneskesmuqling over Middelhavet siges at indbringe de umenneskelige forbrydere, der er involveret i den, en høst på 10 mia. dollar om året. Der er ingen forlydender om de banker, hvor de indsætter deres blodpenge.

Titelfoto: Redningsaktion i Middelhavet for 3 dage siden.

RADIO SCHILLER 20. april 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

EIR: MEMO TIL DEN NÆSTE PRÆSIDENT: Et nyt perspektiv for ferskvands-krisen i USA's vestlige stater

De objektive løsninger eksisterer; det er forpligtelsen over for fremtiden, der mangler. Blot i løbet af det seneste årti har Kina demonstreret, at succesfulde handlinger kan gennemføres, alt imens USA i realiteten intet har gjort. Bag ved denne skarpe forskel i manifesterede (eller ikke-manifesterede) handlinger ligger det dybere spørgsmål om den kulturelle erkendelse (eller mangel på samme) af menneskehedens unikke rolle som en skabende kraft, på planeten og, inden længe, videre endnu. Sammen med denne iboende kraft kommer ansvaret, ikke for at bevare, men for at forbedre.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Leder 16. april 2015:

Hvad der skal til for at bekæmpe Wall Street og fascisme

For to uger siden, med en tørke, der truer med at blive dødbringende, udgav Ben Deniston fra LaRouchePAC Videnskabsteam »Memo til den næste præsident: Nye perspektiver for ferskvandskrisen i det vestlige USA«[1], der påviser, at vandet til at løse krisen er der, hvis den menneskelige kreativitet mobiliseres til at skaffe det. Titlen på hans artikel gjorde det ligeledes klart, at denne præsident, Obama, må smides ud for at få denne løsning; og at Kinas store overlegenhed inden for infrastruktur må involveres.

Men i bogstavelig forstand netop, som Denistons rapport om løsningen på krisen blev cirkuleret, krævede Californiens grønne guvernør, Jerry Brown, i stedet over i retning af fascistisk nedskæringspolitik med en forordning den 31. marts om at nedskære vandforbruget i staten med 25 %. Nedskæringspolitik, der var beordret af Wall Street og City of London, har allerede fejlet over Europa siden finanskrakket og har bogstavelig talt dræbt titusindvis af mennesker i Grækenland og i andre nationer, der er blevet betegnet som »Udkants-Europa«; nu viser denne nedskæringspolitik sig at være i færd med at blive dødbringende i USA.

Den politik, som Brown har forordnet, er hurtigt blevet optrappet til trusler om, at vandværker, der ikke gennemføre den pålagte nedskæring, skal betale en langt højere pris for vand, skrappe bøder eller vil få vandet til deres brugere helt

afskåret. Priserne for vandforbrug er steget voldsomt til 20-30 gange det, de var for blot et par år siden – hvilket har medført, at mennesker, der ikke har [økonomiske] ressourcer, må undvære vand og måske også mad.

Med deres mobilisering for at konfrontere denne nedskæringspolitik med videnskab blev LPAC-leder i Californien Michael Steger og aktivister udsat for et vredesudbrud fra Browns håndlangere, der truede dem med anholdelse, for at have udfordret doktrinen ned knaphed på vand i det amerikanske Vesten.

Spørgsmålet er nu: hvor mange er modige nok til at bekæmpe dette? Og hvor mange vil stiltiende acceptere det »uundgåelige« tab af vand og mad, som vil ramme de fattigere mennesker i Californien, og som vil optrappe dødsraten blandt dem?

Folk er blevet skræmt fra at sætte sig op imod denne politik, som vil øge dødsraten. Det, som de californiske myndigheder siger om vandsystemet, er løgn. Det er, med sin virkning, en løgn til støtte for en fascistisk politik, der vil slå folk ihjel. De er i færd med at vedtage en politik imod befolkningen i Californien. Det må benævnes som en forbrydelse mod menneskeheden.

Til forsvar for befolkningen må Browns håndlangere for Wall Street udfordres og fjernes fra embedet, så denne krise kan blive løst: Vandet er der! Og Ben Denistons arbejde har demonstreret det.

I Ukraine, hvor det er Rusland og BRIKS-nationerne, som der de reelle mål for den samme dødbringende Wall Street/London-nedskæringspolitik, kan mange iagttagere på afstand bemærke, at nazister er ved at overtage landet under direktiver fra Obamaregeringens Victoria Nuland. **EIR og Schiller Institutet forsvarer en leder af denne nation mod Nuland.** Lyndon LaRouche har udpeget Nuland som direkte ansvarlig for enhver overlast,

som måtte overgå dr. Natalia Vitrenko, partileder og mulig præsident for Ukraine for tyve år siden, fra Nulands nazister.

Vi tager imod denne udfordring for at forsvare nationen og dens befolkning, overalt. Det betyder at ødelægge Wall Street og fjerne dets fascistiske håndlangere fra regeringen.

Vi har alternativet, der er skabt gennem BRIKS-alliancen af nationer, deres nye internationale udviklingsbanker og deres politik med videnskabeligt fremskridt. Vi fremlægger atter dette alternativ i dag for FN-diplomater og andre i New York City.

Vi må have modet til at kæmpe for det.

[1] Kommer snarest her på hjemmesiden på dansk (-red.)

Påskemiddag til de fattige og hjemløse i Grækenland og Cypern

13. april 2015 – Krisen er langt fra ovre i Grækenland og Cypern. Den ortodokse kirke, frivillige organisationer og det græske Forsvarsministerium arrangerede Påskesøndag måltider til tusindvis af fattige, hjemløse og arbejdsløse mennesker i storbyerne Athen og Piræus. Frivillige organisationer på Cypern gennemførte lignende aktiviteter i går, Påskesøndag i den ortodokse tradition.

For eksempel uddelte Athens ærkebispesædes velgørenhedsorganisation »Apostoli« 10.000 måltider til 5.000 mennesker fra suppekøkkener, der opererede ved kirker inden for bispesædet.

De bevæbnede styrker organiserede en Påskefest for de fattige i deres Goudi militærpark. Flere end 2.000 måltider, inkl. hele stegte lam, blev tilberedt, og kl. 13.30 var flere end 1.880 mennesker dukket op. Festen inkluderede også forestillinger af de bevæbnede styrkers orkester, og man opførte et program med forskellige musik- og danseindslag. Forsvarsminister Panos Kammenos, ærkebiskop Ieronymos og turistminister Eleni Kountoura (medlem af Uafhængige Grækere) deltog også.

De to foregående regeringer har aldrig sponsoreret en sådan begivenhed og overlod det til kirken og private stiftelser.

På Cypern måtte flere end 12.000 familier sætte deres lid til fødevarebanker og velgørende organisationer for at komme igennem helligdagene, iflg. kommissær for frivilligt arbejde Yiannis Yiannaki, iflg. Cyprus Mail. Dette repræsenterer en voldsom stigning, sagde vicedirektør for det Pancypriotiske Koordineringsråd for Velgørenhed, Elias Demetriou. »Der var mange flere mennesker, der havde brug for hjælp i forhold til sidste år, og vi er på ingen måde ude over krisen«, tilføjede han. Han sagde, at han hadede den kendsgerning, at nogle mennesker føler sig for ydmygede til at modtage hjælp fra velgørhedsorganisationer. »Folk har nået bristepunktet, så selv om mange af dem hader det, så er tabuet langsomt ved at forsvinde, fordi de ikke har noget andet valg«, sagde han.



*Frivillige pakker fødevarer i en Fødevarebank i Larnaca,
Cypern, til uddeling i Påsken*

Et øjenvidne fra Cyprus Mail, der var synligt oprevet, sagde, at han endda havde set børn helt ned til syv år, som fik en lille pose kartofler, og som tingede om et par ekstra kartofler. »Jeg har et barn på samme alder, og det vendte sig i maven ved tanken. Det er forfærdeligt, fuldstændig forfærdeligt, at se de forhold, vi er faldet til«, sagde han.

Larnaca, som er en hovedturistlokalitet, er også det sted, hvor den nationale lufthavn ligger. Nedlukningen af det nationale flyselskab sidste år havde alvorlige følger, så vel som også at sende over 600 mennesker på gaden. De 12.000 familier, hvilket kunne betyde, at der på landsplan var så mange som 50.000 mennesker i et land med en befolkning på 900.000, udgør familier, der ellers overhovedet ingen mad ville have.

Titelfoto: For at vise solidaritet med de grækere, der er hårdest ramt af den økonomiske krise, arrangerede landets Forsvarsministerium og væbnede styrker en Påskefest for de arbejdsløse og andre sårbare grupper Påskesøndag i Athen.

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

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Europa: Nedskær gælden, eller Eurozonen vil disintegrere, advarer fransk økonom

4. april 2015 – Den franske økonom Thomas Piketty sagde i et interview til den belgiske avis *L'Echo*, at de, der ønsker, at Grækenland skal forlade Eurozonen, måske får euroens sammenbrud at se. Når Grækenland først er tvunget ud, sagde Piketty, »vil det være begyndelsen til enden for Europas endelige nederlag. Dette er absolut sikkert ... Spørgsmålet i alle efterfølgende valg, i Portugal, Spanien eller Belgien, vil blive, om det enkelte land skal forlade Eurozonen eller ej.«

Da han blev bedt om at kommentere den belgiske finansminister Johan Van Overtveldts erklæringer om, at en græsk exit fra Eurozonen ikke nødvendigvis ville medføre en katastrofe, sagde Piketty:

»Med troldmandens lærlinge, som i dette tilfælde, er vi ikke på en god kurs ... Europa er en af vore mest værdifulde aktiver, og hvis vi begynder at sige, at et land, der repræsenterer mindre end 2 % af Eurozonens BNP, ikke kan løse problemet inden for euroen og bør 'udvises', hvad ville der så ske, hvis man fremlægger lignende trusler over for Portugal, Belgien, Italien eller Frankrig?

Hver gang, der er valg i disse lande, vil markeder søge deres exit«, sagde Piketty og tilføjede, at »vil vi få en enorm spekulation omkring rentesatsen i hvert land. På denne måde vil vi skabe en udvisningsmaskine for alle«.

Det er mere interessant, at Piketty krævede en annullering af gælden. »Athen må bestemt fortsætte med sine reformer og løse sine finansielle spørgsmål, men idéen om, at vi kan reducere en gæld på omkring 90 % af BNP – eller 175 % som i Grækenland

og 107 % som i Belgien – uden nogen inflation, og med næsten ingen vækst, og med blot akkumuleringen af overskud på 2, 3, eller 4 % af BNP hvert år, er imidlertid latterlig.

Hvis man ser matematisk på det, ville det tage 10 år ... det ironiske i dette tilfælde er, at vi allerede tidligere har haft langt værre gældskrises end denne: I 1945 nåede Frankrigs og Tysklands statsgæld op på 200 % af BNP. Betalte de gælden ned bare sådan lige, kun med overskud? Selvfølgelig ikke. Ellers ville vi stadig være dér.

Der blev gennemført en gældsomlægning og -sanering (slettelse). Og det gjorde det muligt for mange europæiske lande at investere i udvikling og infrastruktur.«

Piketty konkluderede, at europæiske ledere »lider af historisk hukommelsestab, især dem i Tyskland, og dette er en stor ulempe for et land, for hvilket spørgsmålet om den historiske hukommelse er afgørende. Jeg må insistere: Vores hukommelsestab vil koste os dyrt.«

Læs også: [EIR: Et græsk forslag: Sammenkald til en europæisk konference om statsgæld](#)

Foto: Rydning af murbrokker i Hamburg, Tyskland i 1950, fem år efter krigens slutning, og før Londonaftalen om gæld fra 1953 begyndte at have sin virkning.

EU kræver nedskæring af

græske pensioner; de fleste græske pensionister lever i fattigdom

27. marts 2015 – Den Europæiske Union vil have Grækenland til at nedskære pensionerne endnu engang, alt imens mere end en fjerdedel af græske pensionister lever i fattigdom, iflg. Grækenlands suppleant-socialminister Dimitris Stratoulis. Han sagde, at 44,8 % eller 1.189.396 pensionister modtager udbetalinger under fattigdomsgrænsen på 665 euro om måneden; 60 % af pensionisterne modtager 800 euro om måneden, eksklusive bidrag til sundhedsydelser, iflg. avisen *To Vima*. Flertallet af invalidepensionister modtager mellem 250-540 euro om måneden.

Der er 2.654.784 græske pensionister iflg. officielle tal fra Arbejds- og Socialministeriet. Pensionsudbetalingerne var 2.346.571.901 euro i marts måned for 4.541.966 pensioner, af hvilke 2.902.477 var basispension og 1.639.489 var supplerende pension.

Stop 3. Verdenskrig: Ugen, der stadig skaber historie

19. marts 2015 – Under sine seneste diskussioner med medarbejdere har Lyndon LaRouche på en meget levende måde kommunikeret sine egne, personlige, næsten århundredgamle overbevisninger med hensyn til, hvilken form for menneskelig organisation det er, der skal dannes, og som vi må være fuldstændig loyale overfor, og med hensyn til, hvad sandhed

er, og hvad virkelighed er – alt sammen fuldstændig fremmed og uforståeligt i forhold til, hvad flokken siger og mener.

Det er ikke tilfældigt, at LaRouche i sine anskuelser har så meget til fælles med det tyvende århundredes største militære geni, hærchefen Douglas MacArthur, der, ligesom LaRouche, også er en rent amerikanske type, der allerede var berømt for at sige, og for så tidligt som i 1927 at bevise, at »amerikanere opgiver aldrig«.

Frazier Hunt, MacArthurs ven og levnedsskildrer, skriver følgende i sin bog fra 1954, »Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur«:

»Snart efter, at han havde overtaget kommandoen [over den amerikanske hærs afdeling på Philippinerne i 1928], kom adjutantgeneralen over afdelingen til ham med et tykt bind af stencilkopierede sider og forklarede, at staben havde samlet et kompendium af alle de forudgående [beslutninger], som de forskellige øverstkommanderende havde etableret, så MacArthur ville vide, hvad han skulle gøre, uanset, hvad problemet var. 'Vi tænkte, at De måske ville være interesseret i at have dette', forklarede officeren stolt.

General MacArthur løftede det tykke bind. 'Det er et enormt arbejde, I har gjort', sagde han. 'Hvor mange kopier er der?'

'Nøjagtig seks, sir' svarede officeren.

MacArthur så ham direkte i øjnene, og der var ikke antydningen af et smil, da han sagde: 'Få samlet alle disse seks kopier sammen og brænd dem – hver eneste en. Jeg vil ikke være bundet af forudgående beslutninger. Når som helst, et problem opstår, vil jeg med det samme træffe en beslutning – omgående.'«

I en tilsvarende ånd afslørede LaRouches ven, senator Giulio Tremonti, tidligere italiensk finansminister, i går i Senatet

den sande virkelighed om den såkaldte »græske krise« og sagde:

»Problemet er ikke, at Grækenland kom ind i Europa, men at Europa kom ind i Grækenland. Årsagerne til krisen er ikke, som nogle siger, relateret til det obskure og uigennemsigtige græske budget, en næsten uanselig entitet. Det virkelige, græske drama kom fra den private finansielle side, med begyndelse i euroen.«

LaRouche istemte:

»Præcis: det var der, de private banker begik al svindelen. Det er, hvad der åbent skal siges, for alt det her med ... Schäuble er en skiderik: han vil ikke sige sandheden. Det er en ting, man ikke kan beskyldte ham for: at sige sandheden.«

Tremonti fortsatte:

»I euforiske dimensioner, der tog deres begyndelse i 2002, blev en enorm kapitalstrøm udlånt af europæiske banker til det græske samfund, som gladeligt finansierede Olympiader, svømmebassiner og biler (sidstnævnte ikke just produceret i Grækenland) og diverse illusioner. I et årti har opstemtheden været bilateral, på skyldnersiden, men også på kreditorsiden, der indkasserede enorme strømme af renter. Og krisen kom skæbnebestemt. På basis af lovene for markedsökonomi, hvis skyldneren går i betalingsstandsning, så gør kreditorerne det også. I Grækenlands tilfælde skete det modsatte. Og således har hjælpen til Grækenland, inkl., hvad vi generøst gav, hjulpet alle, og især de tyske og franske kreditorbanker; alle, undtagen grækerne. Efter den europæiske kur er den græske statsgæld steget, og det græske BNP er faldet. Og alligevel kræver Europa af Grækenland, på en tvangspræget måde, mere privatisering, mere liberalisering; hvis man ser på det græske folks aktuelle vilkår, ville end ikke Margaret Thatcher kræve sådanne forholdsregler!«

»End ikke Margaret Thatcher«, sagde LaRouche. »Det er godt.

Det skal citeres – ofte.«

Tremonti fortsatte med at sammenligne Eurozonen med en dinosaur.

»Vidunderligt«, sagde LaRouche. »Det må bevares og opmuntres.«

De såkaldte grundlæggende europæiske værdier, sagde Tremonti, er ikke længere »de samme som i vores historiske tradition«, men de kommer snarere fra en

»før-kristen og hedensk fortid: Jeg vil gerne sige det tydeligt: [den romerske kejser] Elagabus ville, med sine værdier og sin livsførelse, passe perfekt ind i hoffet i Luxembourg«.

Ifølge historikeren B.G. Niebuhr er »navnet Elagabus brændemærket i historien frem for alle andre, pga. hans unævneligt afskyelige liv«.

»Det er perfekt«, sagde LaRouche. »Det er vidunderligt. Det er fremragende at citere.«

I mellemtiden holder lederne i Eurozonen møde i dag, hvor de forventes at forlænge deres økonomiske sanktioner mod Rusland, som ellers ville udløbe i juli måned.

»Sanktioner: det er virkelig en dum idé«, sagde LaRouche, »men det viser Nulands tankegang; og hun har under alle omstændigheder 'en tanke'.«

Efter topmødet har den græske premierminister Tsipras arrangeret et møde med den tyske kansler Merkel, den franske præsident Hollande, ECB's Mario Draghi og formand for Eurozonens finansministre, hollænderen Jeroen Dijsselbloem; denne forsamling blev af LaRouche karakteriseret som, 'to, der måske kunne være fornuftige, plus to andre, der ikke vil være det.'

Merkel advarede korrekt journalister om ikke at forvente en løsning i aften, men LaRouche holdt den mulighed åben, at der måske kunne udvikle sig noget mere nyttigt af hendes planlagte møde mandag med Tsipras i Berlin. Fr. Merkel har sagt, at hun forventer, det bliver en god diskussion, om end med uenigheder.

»Et formelt møde har en særlig betydning«, forklarede LaRouche.

»Merkel har, til trods for alt, hvad hun er og ikke er, et vist ansvar for tyske anliggender. Derfor må hendes indledende erklæring om noget af denne art tages alvorligt. Hun har ændret sin politik fra et bestemt punkt; det betyder sandsynligvis mere end andre ting.«

I mellemtiden bliver Obama, helt korrekt, ydmyget over hele verden pga. hans arrige og forgæves kamp for at sætte en stopper for den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), som Storbritannien, Tyskland, Italien og Frankrig netop har tilsluttet sig imod hans instruktioner.

»Alle disse udtalelser imod Obama bør citeres og fremstilles hele tiden. Man må ydmyge denne son-of-a-bitch, for det vil være med til at få nogle folk til at komme til fornuft«,

sagde LaRouche.

Samtidig er der et massivt tiltag i gang imod Medicare, Medicaid og Sociale ydelser (i USA primært til alderspensioner og invalidepensioner, -red.), inklusive invalidepension, i Washington. Der er planlagt flere nedskæringer til hospitalerne og lægernes praktikuddannelse på hospitalerne. LaRouche sagde, at vi må offentliggøre disse planlagte nedskæringer: formålet er at få dem ud af Wall Street.

Foto: General Douglas MacArthur

Dansk oversættelse af E.I.R. Strategic Alert den 11. marts 2015 opdateringer på alle fronter

Følgende er en dansk oversættelse af E.I.R. STRATEGIC ALERT fra den 11. marts 2015.

E.I.R. Strategic Alert er udgivet hver uge af EIR's europæiske hovedkontor i Wiesbaden, Tyskland på engelsk, tysk, fransk, og italiensk. Ring venligst til EIR's kontor i København for information om abonnementspriser på +45 35 43 60 40.

NATO eskalerer provokationerne rettet direkte mod Rusland

Medens våbenhvilen i Ukraine stort set ser ud til at holde, bestræber Obama Administrationen, fulgt af et antal "allierede" regeringer, sig straks på med endnu en "sag", mordet på oppositionspolitikeren Boris Nemtsov, at ramme Rusland og Præsident Putin, som for at bekræfte at orkestreringen af krisen i Ukraine bare var et muligt middel at benytte.

Samtidig eskalerer den militære aktivitet. Den 4. marts sejlede fire NATO-skibe ind i Sortehavet for at gennemføre anti-lufts- og anti-ubådskrigsøvelser. Rusland holder øvelser i samme region, idet de tester kampfly tilhørende Sortehavsflåden for deres evner til at udføre forsvarsoperationer.

Desuden meddelte det russiske forsvarsministerium den 4. marts, at der også ville blive afholdt luftforsvarsøvelser i det "Sydlige Militære Distrikt", som grænser op til både Ukraine og Sortehavet, der ville omfatte 2000 tropper.

Medens sådanne militære øvelser ikke er usædvanlige, udgør det forhold, at Nato's og de russiske tropper er så tæt på hinanden dog en alvorlig fare for en direkte konfrontation. Især på et tidspunkt, hvor Obama-regeringen og Nato-ledelsen dramatisk optrapper deres retoriske krig mod Præsident Putin.

Den retorik kom til fuld udfoldelse på Capitol Hill (den amerikanske kongres) i sidste uge, med erklæringer fra udenrigsministerens sekretær, Victoria Nuland, Georgiens tidligere præsident Mikheil Saakashvili (nu rådgiver til Ukraines præsident Poroshenko) samt anti-Putin fanatiker Garry Kasparov. Nuland pressede på for flere sanktioner mod Rusland, og især flere våben til Ukraine.

Hun fik begrænset modstand, bortset fra Repræsentant Dana Rohrabacher, en demokrat fra Californien, som beskyldte hende for at ville sabotere Minsk-aftalerne. Det amerikanske diplomatis opgave er at opnå fred i Ukraine, sagde han, "ikke at modarbejde og ydmyge Rusland igen og igen". Nulands fremtræden for Kongres-komiteen skete samtidig med en aktion på Capitol Hill af aktivister fra den ukrainske Congress Committee of America, en Bandarist-frontgruppe, som pressede på for at starte krig mod Rusland.

Allerede før de farlige krumspring på Capitol Hill og på Sortehavet havde højtstående russiske embedsmænd gentaget advarsler om, at Rusland har udbygget kapaciteten til at besvare enhver militær provokation strategisk. Den 1. marts gav generalmajor Andrei Burbin, chef for den Centrale Kommandopost for Ruslands Strategiske Missilstyrker (SMF), en usædvanlig briefing, der understregede, at Rusland er klar til at anvende deres strategiske atomvåben, hvis landet bliver angrebet. Medens USA moderniserer deres atomvåben i Europa

under den vildfarelse, at de ville være i stand til at gennemføre en "begrænset" atomkrig mod Rusland og eventuelt Kina (Prompt Global Strike), er Ruslands svar at understrege meget klart, at Rusland vil gengælde ved at bruge den fulde kraft fra deres interkontinentale ballistiske missiler, SMF.

LaRouche udfordrer Obamas falske anklager mod Putin.

Lyndon LaRouche fordømte den falske anklage mod Putin for mordet på politikerens Boris Nemtsov nær Kreml om natten den 27. februar. Ikke uventet hoppede de fleste vestlige medier straks på chancen til at anklage Kreml for at fjerne oppositionen.

Præsident Obama tilsluttede sig anklagen mod den russiske præsident i et Reuter-interview den 2. marts, og alene det bør medføre hans afgang fra posten, sagde LaRouche. Og i og med at Obama indrømmede at han ikke vidste, hvem der havde beordret drabet, tilføjede han, at Nemtsovs mord var en "indikation på et klima, i det mindste internt i Rusland, hvor det civile samfund, uafhængige journalister, folk der prøvede at kommunikere på Internet, følte sig truet, var indskrænket". Den amerikanske præsident fortsatte med at påstå, at den russiske stat kontrollerer alle medier i landet.

(Idet man nok skal undlade billige sammenligninger, er det dog værd at bemærke, at disse betragtninger kommer fra en leder af et land, hvis egne borgere er underlagt betydelig mega-overvågning, og endog tortur og drab med droner, hvor grundlæggende civile rettigheder undertrykkes betydeligt under Patriot Act, siden angrebet den 11. september, og hvor journalister såvel som wistleblowers er blevet mere chikaneret af den amerikanske regering under Barack Obama end på noget andet tidspunkt i nyere tid).

"Det betyder, at Obama må gå af," sagde LaRouche. Verden står nu overfor en trussel om en global atomkrig, og det er total uansvarligt af præsidenten for De Forenede Stater at tillade

udbredelsen af en rapport af denne karakter og at nægte at kommunikere civiliseret med en anden statsleder.

Efter Hollande bryder Renzi også med "Isoler Putin"-fronten

Den 4. marts blev Italiens Premiere Minister Matteo Renzi den anden leder fra et Nato-land til at besøge Moskva siden udbruddet af krisen i Ukraine, efter den franske præsident Francois Hollande.

Tre emner dominerede Renzis samtaler med Vladimir Putin: Ukraine-spørgsmålet, Libyen-krisen og bilaterale økonomiske forhold.

Før mødet havde Renzi mødt 130 italienske forretningsfolk i den italienske ambassade, der havde tegnet et dramatisk billede af de økonomiske skader, som sanktioneerne havde forvoldt.

Om Ukraine gentog Renzi sit forslag om at anvende Sydtyrol-modellen, til at løse problemet. Sydtyrol (Alto Adige) er en italiensk region med en "speciel status", som tillader brede regnskabsmæssige privilegier og et tosproget styre.

Det Libyske forhold er særlig presserende for Italien. Libyen hærges af en borgerkrig, som kunne føre til en udbredelse af ISIS dertil. Hvis Libyen lander i totalt kaos, kunne Italien miste en vigtig olieleverandør og blive oversvømmet af tusinder, hvis ikke millioner af flygtninge. Dertil kommer truslen om terrorisme. På det seneste har Italien nærmet sig Egypten, der får hjælp fra Rusland, som nu støtter den internationalt accepterede regering i Tobruk politisk og militært imod den fraktion i Tripoli, der domineres af det Muslimske Broderskab.

Hvis de aktuelle forhandlinger om at forene regeringerne i Tobruk og Tripoli, som ledes af FN's specielle udsendinge, Bernardino Leon, mislykkes, vil Renzi-regeringen være parat til at gå videre med en plan B ved FN's sikkerhedsråd. Plan B

inkluderer opbakning til den militære løsning, som ledes af Egypten, med støtte og leverancer og en "koalition af villige" til at opbygge en flådebaseret blokade. Renzi har inviteret Rusland til at deltage i en sådan blokade.

Vil Grækenland afsløre Draghis bluf.

Som forventet bekendtgjorde Den Europæiske Centralbanks ledende bestyrelse den 5. marts udstedelsen af En billion Euro som "Kvantitative Lettelser", i et program som kaldes Public Sector Purchase Program ("PSPP"), i endnu et desperat forsøg på at redde finanssystemet med en flodbølge af likviditet.

Desværre, med mere end 2 billioner Euro- lån på bankernes bøger, som intet producerer, vil denne indsprøjtning ikke stoppe marchen mod katastrofen.

Samtidig meddelte ECB præsident Mario Draghi, at hans bank vil fortsætte med at straffe ikke bare Grækenland, men også Cypern. Han sagde, at ECB ikke vil genoprette muligheden for at grækerne kan anvende deres obligationer som sikkerhed, med den begrundelse at grækerne ikke har en aftale med Eurogroup. Cypern var udelukket, fordi de ikke fik etableret den lov om tvangsauktion, som deres kreditorer forlangte, hvilket ville have tvunget husejerne på gaden.

Om klagen mod Grækenland erklærer visestatsminister Yiannis Dragasakis, at det er løgn, idet han henviser til aftalen af 20. februar, som forlængede Grækenlands beføjelser med grundplanen for finansfacilitetsmekanismen. Den aftale blev oven i købet bekræftet med stort flertal i den tyske Bundestag.

ECB 's påstand er endnu et blufnummer, med dets krav om at den græske regering komplet

underkaster sig det europæiske finansielle oligarki eller forlader Eurozonen. Medens Grækenland uden tvivl ville klare sig bedre i sidste tilfælde, ville deres afgang signalere

forspillet til euroens kollaps, som Cypern, Portugal, Spanien, Italien og Irland snarest ville følge.

Athen har en plan B

Bare få timer før ECB's vedtagelse sagde Grækenlands finansminister Yanis Varoufakis ved en sammenkomst organiseret af Græsk-Fransk Handels- og Industri-kammer, at der er en plan B, hvis landet ikke kan få finansiering. Selvom han ikke gav nogen detaljer, står "B" i plan B i virkeligheden for BRICS. I virkeligheden, bare en dag senere, blev det meddelt, at visestatsminister Dragasakis og udenrigsminister Nikos Kotzias snart vil besøge Kina for at forberede et officielt besøg af statsminister Alexis Tsipras i maj. Ligeledes i maj vil Tsipras aflægge sit første officielle besøg i Rusland for at møde Vladimir Putin.

Den 2. marts, i et interview med Sputnik News, gentog Udenrigsminister Kotzias, at Grækenland kunne agere som brobygger mellem Europa og Rusland. Om Grækenland og Rusland sagde han: "Der har aldrig været krig imellem os; der har aldrig været modsatrettede kræfter, vi har aldrig haft nogen negative modsætninger, som der eksisterer mellem EU's medlemsstater. Det betyder, at vi er det land, der kunne spille rollen som brobygger". Kotzias talte også imod sanktioner, idet han sagde, at Rusland burde integreres i den europæiske sikkerhedsarkitektur.

Om de andre lande i BRICS noterede Kotzias, at Grækenland er "specielt forbundet med lande som Indien (i oldtiden), Kina (da vi var to store civilisationer og kulturer – Kina i Asien og Grækenland i Europa gennem tre-fire tusinde år) og Rusland, med hvem vi altid har haft dybe historiske, kulturelle og religiøse bånd".

Syrizas parlamentsmedlem Kostas Lapavitsas går helt ind for at forlade Eurozonen. Han skrev i The Guardian, at han opfordrer til en total afmontering af Eurozonen for at redde både

Grækenland og Europa.

"Eurozonen kan ikke reformeres, og den kan ikke blive en "venlig" monetær union, som støtter arbejdende mennesker. Grækenland må lægge en hel række muligheder på bordet, og man må være forberedt på at tage helt ekstraordinære likviditetstiltag for at være sikker på at kunne løse alle eventualiteter, hvis befolkningen var klar. EU har i realiteten allerede påtvunget landet en katastrofe...."

Labavitas, en økonom, håber, at Syriza "endelig vil medvirke til at redde Europa til afskaffelse af den absurditet fællesmønten er blevet". Så ville strammingspolitikken kunne ophæves " på hele kontinentet".

"Bail-In" i Østrig viser ECB-politikens tåbelighed

Med ECB's introduktion af "kvantitative lettelser" på 1 billion Euro, og med gennemførslen af den første "bail-in" i sagen om den østrigske "dårlige bank" HETA har vi påbegyndt en ny fase i EU-politikken. Begge tiltag, beregnet til at redde systemet, har en destruktiv karakter. Hvis ECB-politikken gennemføres, vil den ødelægge værdien af penge, medens "bail-in"-metoden er et dobbeltægget sværd, som mange analytikere, der er bekymrede for tilbageslag på obligationsmarkedet, har advaret om.

Ironisk er det, at de samme værdier som ECB støtter, som f. eks. "Asset Backed Securities" og "Covered Bonds", kommer i fare på grund af "bail-in"-mekanismen.

Den 1. marts blev likvidationen og misligholdelsen af den 9 milliarder euro store gæld bekendtgjort. Eftersom disse giftige værdier i denne dårlige bank – resterne af sidste års Hypo Alpe Adria Banks konkurs – var garanteret af regeringen og Kärnten-provinsen, mistede regeringen i virkeligheden de 9 milliarder euro, fordi de nægtede at forlænge garantien for yderligere tab. Regeringen brugte den nye Eurozone "bail-in"

lov til at påføre tab for bankkunders indestående. det er første gang det er sket (ikke engang på Cypern).

Den østrigske beslutning har fremkaldt ildevarslende ligheder med kollapsen af Creditanstalt i 1931, som startede den store depression. Denne nye konkurs vil helt sikkert få international opmærksomhed. Den bayerske delstats regering har meddelt, at den vil udfordre beslutningen om denne "bail-in", fordi den står til at miste 800 millioner euro.

Hypo Alpe Adria var ikke en indskyderbank, og derfor blev ingen indskydere ramt af denne "bail-in". Alligevel kan tabet skabe panik på obligationsmarkedet, hvis der spredes en opfattelse om at obligationsinvesteringer ikke længere er sikre i Eurozonen. EU's "bail-in"-regulering er som et vandfald, der starter med aktier og usikrede obligationer, men kan også involvere sikrede værdier, som f.eks. dækkede obligationer, hvis "bail-in-massen ikke er tilstrækkelig. Det er lige netop det der diskuteres i forbindelse med den dårlige Heta bank.

Den eneste løsning vil være en europæisk gældskonference, der også skal omfatte en bankopdeling, som foreslået af EIR.

Elizabeth Warren: Frihandelsaftalerne er en stor gave til de multinationale.

Den amerikanske demokratiske senator Elizabeth Warren er i stigende grad talsmand for det voksende antal amerikanere, som ønsker en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, og som ønsker at straffe Wall Streets forbrydelser. Den 25. februar kom hun ud med en fordømmelse af et andet projekt, som Obama-administrationen energisk skubber på, Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

Det er en søster-aftale til Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), omfattende EU og USA, og som energisk bekæmpes i Europa.

Det primære mål med Senator Elizabeth Warrens leder-kommentar i Washington Post – bortset fra de hemmelighedsfulde forhold forhandlingerne føres under – er tilliden til den overnationale

juridiske kommission kendt som "Investor-State Dispute Settlement," eller ISDS. Det er et fælles forhold i begge traktater og et af de mest kontroversielle i EU.

Warren skrev, at ikke alene ville ISDS "ødelægge spillebanen" i de multinationales favør, men endnu værre, underminere national suverænitet. I det tilfælde at et multinationalt selskab er utilfreds med den eksisterende lovgivning i det land hvor de opererer – det kunne være om bankseparation, lov om minimumsløn, forbud mod kemiske gifte – vil selskabet kunne tage uoverensstemmelsen, ikke til det relevante lands retssale, men til en international voldgiftsavgørelse, hvis afgørelse ikke kan appelleres, og hvis afgørelse træffes af erhvervsadvokater.

Som Senator Bernie Sanders har påpeget, skrives disse frihandelsaftaler i virkeligheden af "lederne af de multinationale selskaber, som står til at profitere enorme summer" på aftalerne, medens de amerikanske lovgivere, som repræsenterer det amerikanske folk, bliver holdt udenfor.

I EU har nogle europæiske parlamentarikere, efter svære bestræbelser, opnået begrænset adgang til dokumenterne, imod at de måtte sværge på aldrig at videregive et ord af hvad de har læst.

Som svar på Warrens kronik svarede Det hvide Hus straks, at "ISDS vil ikke og kommer ikke til at kræve ændringer i noget lands love eller regulativer". Men senatorens påstand var ikke, at der blev pålagt ændringer af nogen love, men at en stor bank eller et stort multinationalt selskab ville kunne påstå, at disse love uretfærdigt havde skadet deres interesser, og at de hindrer frihandel, og som følge af det

ville de blive belønnet med "millioner – og måske endda milliarder af dollars som erstatning", hvilket skatteyderne kommer til at betale.

Senator Warren nævnte nogle få sager som var kommet under ISDS' behandling. Et fransk firma havde stævnet et egyptisk firma for at have hævet minimumslønnen, et svensk firma havde stævnet Tyskland for at ville udfase atomkraft, et hollandsk firma havde sagsøgt den tjekkiske stat for at undlade "bail-out" af en bank som var delvis eget af firmaet. Philip Morris forsøger lige nu at bruge ISDS til at forhindre Uruguay i at indføre nye regler, med det formål at reducere rygning.

Det kan evt. ende med at ISDS bliver taget ud af TTIP, men et andet meget kontroversielt aspekt af det er forslaget om at harmonisere regulativerne for forskellige produkter, hvilket i virkeligheden ville kunne forhindre noget europæiske land i at indføre standarder, som var uacceptable for en anden enhed (jfr. følgende artikel).

TTPI: En perfid "variabel aftale"

Det råd, sammensat af repræsentanter fra EU og USA, som skal regulere aftalen, skal beslutte hvilke fremtidige lovændringer, fra begge sider, der er i overensstemmelse med traktaten. Det gør den til en "variabel aftale", som Giorgio Garbasso fra Delors Foundation har afsløret:

"TTIP vil højst sandsynligt involvere en institutionel udvikling med skabelse af et transatlantisk laboratorium. Sådanne transnationale enheder er hvor og hvornår man sammen kan udarbejde og diskutere om reguleringen løser det samme problem, og om de besluttede forholdsregler er i overensstemmelse med reglerne.

Men der er en risiko. Den transnationale platform af reguleringsenheder tillader ikke længere kun at vælge de løsninger eller politikker, som deres befolkninger foretrækker, men også i overensstemmelse med de amerikanske

modparters ønsker (og visa versa). Denne risiko for usikkerhed i reglerne rejser straks spørgsmålet om demokratisk legitimitet og respekt for vore politiske valg.

Derfor er det vigtigt at være opmærksom på denne risiko ved et teknokratisk system af transnationalt samarbejde. TTIP er en "variabel aftale" og ender ikke med en underskrift. Når de

første parametre er fastlagt, begynder den at leve sit eget liv.... Det er en nøgle, der vil åbne flere døre end vi er i stand til at forudse".

Medens den ukrainske økonomi kolliderer – planlægger oligarkerne deres "genrejsning"

Den 2. marts blev der i Wien præsenteret et "Nyt Agentur til Modernisering af Ukraine" (AMU) for offentligheden, med det formål at rekonstruere Ukraines finans- og økonomiske politik indenfor de næste 200 dage. Initiativet lyder rigtig godt i betragtning af Ukraines forfaldne økonomi, indtil man forstår, at den 500 millioner euro store finansiering bliver leveret af tre berygtede ukrainske oligarker: Dmitri Firtash, Rinat Akhmetov og Viktor Pinchuk. De er blandt de oligarker der har profiteret mest på de økonomiske og sociale ulykker gennem de seneste 20 år.

AMU, som skal ledes af Østrigs tidligere finansminister, kommer til at nyde samarbejde med prominente vesteuropæere: tre tidligere EU-kommissærer: Peter Mandelsohn, Guenter Verheugen og Stefan Füle, tidligere tysk finansminister Peer Steinbrueck, tidligere tysk forsvarsminister Rupert Scholz, tidligere fransk udenrigsminister Bernard Kouchner, tidligere leder af fransk industri Laurence Parisot og tidligere polsk statsminister Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz.

Den kendsgerning at en af grundlæggerne er den franske "intellektuelle" Bernard Henri-Levy, en ledende kupmagere på Maidan for et år siden, er nok til at diskreditere dette initiativ.

Meget interessant at det blev bekendtgjort bare to dage før Victoria Nuland, USA's vice udenrigsminister for europæiske og eurasiske anliggender, fremlagde de angiveligt lyse udsigter der er for Ukrainskøkonomi i Komiteen for Udenrigsaffærer.

Nuland, som dirigerede kuppet i Ukraine, hævdede, at det nye parlament har vedtaget "vigtige, men besværlige, reformer" for at stabilisere økonomien og derfor fortjener mere hjælp fra IMF og andre internationale donorer.

Men realiteten i Ukraine er anderledes. Økonomien kollapser med stigende hastighed, med inflation som forventes at blive mere end 25 %, og så knappe forsyninger af grundlæggende behov, at regeringen fra 25. februar har indført rationering i forretningerne på madolie, mel og sukker. Man må ikke købe mere end 2 flasker solsikkeolie og 2 pakker boghvede per kunde, og afhængig af forretningen, fra 2 til 5 kilo mel og sukker.

Endvidere kommer de nye lån fra IMF med strenge betingelser: med nedskæringer i sociale ydelser og stigning i forbrugernes energipriser, som steg næsten 300 % i februar. Den nationale mønt, Hryvnia, er faldet i værdi, hvilket får folk til at hamstre fødevarer og købe elektronik som en modforanstaltning.

Ukrainerne vil sikkert snart bede Victoria Nuland, som blev filmet sidste år, da hun gik rundt på Maidan og uddelte småkager, om nu at bringe noget med mere substans til at dæmpe sulten.

"Et bælte, En rute"

er vigtigst på kinesernes dagsorden, siger udenrigsministeren

Ved en diskussion med journalister den 8. marts blev den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi meget konkret spurgt om, hvad det vigtigste fokus for den kinesiske udenrigspolitik i 2015 ville være. "Der vil være et fokus og to hovedtemaer", svarede han. Det primære fokus vil være en meget omfattende

udvikling af "Et Bælte, En Rute"-politikken for at "fremme infrastruktur og samspil" langs det Økonomiske Bælte og Silkevejen og dermed tjene til "at genoplive det eurasiske kontinent som helhed".

De to temaer, forklarede Wang, vil blive "fred og udvikling". I den forbindelse noterede han, at mødet i Konferencen om Samspil og Tillidsskabende Forhold i Asien (CICA) og APEC-mødet sidste år fik "meget støtte fra mange lande" og havde gjort et "dybt indtryk".

Da han blev spurgt om "Et bælte, En Rute"-programmet kunne sammenlignes med Marshall-planen, indikerede Wang, at der var behov for et nyt paradigme. Det er både meget ældre og meget yngre end Marshall-planen, sagde han. Skønt født i ånden af den urgamle "Silkevej" var det også født i den aktuelle tid med globalisering, forklarede han. "Det kan ikke betragtes som en kold krigsmentalitet. Det vil skabe synergi for andre udviklingsinstitutioner. For at bruge en musikalsk analogi skal "Et Bælte, En Rute" ses som en symfoni med delene fremført af alle relevante lande, sagde han.

Om effekterne af sanktionerne mod Rusland sagde udenrigsministeren, at "det kinesisk-russiske forhold ikke var dikteret af internationale omskiftelser". I år vil bilateral handel komme op på 100 milliarder dollars. Der vil blive påbegyndt en østlig rute for en olieledning, og der vil blive underskrevet en aftale om en vestlig rute. Det er begge landes plan at samarbejde om olie og gas og atomkraft-energiproduktion, såvel som højhastighedsjernbaner.

Idet han noterede, at både Kina og Rusland var permanente medlemmer af FN's sikkerhedsråd, sagde Wang, at de ville fortsætte samarbejdet med at "sikre fred", og begge vil "holde mindehøjtideligheder for at fejre sejren over fascismen".

Han noterede senere, at "Kina er altid en konstruktiv enhed til at udvikle en verdensorden" og "de første til at

underskrive FN's charter. Idet han sammenlignede FN med et skib, sagde han, at Kina "ønskede at samarbejde med andre passagerer for at sikre, at skibet er stabilt og bevæger sig i den rigtige retning".

Baggrund: Årsagen til at Amerika har behov for en ny renæssance.

I sin vurdering af udsigten til at USA under Præsident Obama styrer mod selvdestruktion, har Lyndon LaRouche gentagne gange insisteret på, at der ikke er nogen "praktisk løsning" på problemet. Det må løses ud fra det højeste udgangspunkt for menneskets egentlige rolle i samfundet.

Problemet er ikke bare, at Barack Obama er en marionetdukke, som styres af finanskartellet i City of London og Wall Street, der er håbløst bankerot; eller at disse kræfter er engageret i en vanvittig leg om atomkrig mod Rusland; eller at de tror de kunne vinde en "begrænset" atomkrig – skønt disse tre faktorer alle er rigtige.

Men det reelle problem, insisterer LaRouche, er næsten alle amerikaneres underdanighed overfor "populære meninger", "den offentlige mening", som medfører at de accepterer sådanne ledere. Endvidere, at denne underkastelse stammer fra en afvisning af at mennesket har en højere og bredere funktion i hele solsystemet, hvilket tillader mennesker at tro, at de kan finde et "hyggeområde", hvor de kan overleve, indenfor et samfund som er dumt nok til at lade depraverede oligarkiske eliter regere.

Resultatet af dette er, at politiske debatter i USA kontrolleres af tankedrøbende sociale "meninger", domineret af populistiske emner som f.eks. homoseksuelles rettigheder, abort, "statens rettigheder" o.s.v. Debatniveauet i Kongressen og i valgkampagner er barnligt, omhyggeligt skabt til at dække over den realitet, at de bliver kontrolleret af toppen af finanseliten, som ikke tillader en reel debat om løsninger,

afledt af Amerikas egentlige, originale formål.

Det var ikke altid sådan.

I det lys insisterer LaRouche på, at Amerika må gå tilbage til sine originale rødder som en republik. Selv om vi ikke her kan dække dette emne fyldestgørende, noterer vi, at LaRouche især har understreget kardinal Nicholas af Cusas virke (1401-1464) for at iværksætte Renæssancens kulturelle og videnskabelige revolution i, som bygger på den historiske mission, som tidligere blev defineret af Jeanne d'Arc, så vel som udviklingen af disse ideer af Johannes Kepler (1571-1630). Alle tre bidrog til at omdanne den statiske økonomi og sociale organisation i Europas feudale imperier. Grundlæggerne af den Amerikanske Republik, især Benjamin Franklin og Alexander Hamilton, som var ansvarlige for udformningen af USA's konstitution, og de økonomiske principper der var indarbejdet heri, kom direkte fra denne tradition.

De handlede på højere principper end "praktisk politik", fordi de forstod, at menneskets sande identitet "er baseret på det han eller hun bidrager til menneskehedens fremtid", og intet mindre, sagde LaRouche. En nation som ikke indarbejder dette koncept i dens ledelsessprincipper er dømt til at reducere en stor del af sine borgere til at blive slaviske ofre for sanseindtryk, der altid vil underkaste sig de regerende magter for at overleve. Intet mindre end en sådan kamp vil lykkes i dag, siger LaRouche.

EIR: Grækenland er ved at

vende sig mod BRIKS

16. marts 2015 – Grækenland er blevet bannerfører for BRIKS i Europa. Med den Europæiske Union, der nægter at dreje af fra vejen, der fører til selvødelæggelse, skaber initiativet for økonomisk udvikling under anførsel af Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika (BRIKS) et magtfuldt alternativ, som Grækenland er parat til at gå med i. Grækenland og resten af Europa har valget mellem Plan A (død ved kvælning) og Plan B (tilslutning til BRIKS for overlevelse og økonomisk udvikling). Grækenland kan, med sine særlige bånd til både Rusland og Kina, fungere som en bro mellem Europa og BRIKS.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Grækenland: Syriza-MP kræver græxit fra euroen, før denne kollapse

*19. marts 2015 – Parlamentsmedlem fra partiet Syriza, Costas Lapavitsas, har krævet, at Grækenland forlader Eurozonen, før euroen kollapse, i et fællesinterview med *PressProject International* og berlineravisen *Der Tagesspiegel*. Efter en forkortet version var bragt i *Der Tagesspiegel* den 16. marts, blev hele interviewet publiceret på engelsk den 17. marts på [PressProject Internationals](#) opsamlingswebsted.*

I interviewet sagde Lapavitsas, der er økonom og professor ved Universitetet Londonskolen for Orientaliske og Asiatiske Studier (SOAS), at Grækenland »burde forhandle en exit

grundlæggende set uden brud, uden skænderier, uden stridigheder, uden ensidige handlinger. Dette ville betyde: Exit finder sted, og Grækenland søger en total omstrukturering af gælden«. Dette ville også kræve »beskyttelse af vekselkursen og beskyttelse af bankerne«.

På et spørgsmål om, hvad europæerne ville få ud af en græxit, svarede Lapavitsas, »fred og ro. (Pause ...) For en periode«. Intervieweren spurgte ham, »hvorfor kun i en periode?« til hvilket han svarede: »Fordi den monetære union efter min vurdering er en stor, historisk fejltagelse. Det er årtiers største, europæiske fejltagelse. Og den vil ikke holde. Men den kunne selvfølgelig holde længe nok til, at Grækenland dør. Selvfølgelig mener fortalernes for Eurozonen, at den vil vare evigt. Det er en historisk illusion. Monetære unioner holder ikke så længe. Lad dem tro, hvad de vil. Fint.«

Der Tagesspiegel havde imidlertid ikke medtaget Lapavitsas' bemærkninger om Tyskland. Han sagde, at den tyske befolkning led under euroen, for alt imens Grækenland måske har levet over evne, så har tyskerne levet under evne, ved at fyre op under eksporten gennem lave lønninger. »Tyskland har ikke overholdt reglerne, og prisen betales af det tyske folk. Jeg forstår fuldt ud, hvordan det tyske folk lever. Jeg ved udmærket, at lønningerne ikke er steget i årevis, at en tredjedel af arbejdsstyrken lever under usikre vilkår. Usikker beskæftigelse, lønninger under produktiviteten ... «

Han fremførte, at »dette også forklarer, hvorfor det tyske folk er irriterede og vrede, når det kommer til at sende penge ud af landet og betale for andre. Selvfølgelig ville jeg også være vred i den position: man lever meget beskedent, tæller sine bønner, og så kommer der nogen og siger til dig, at du skal betale ... Der har været en vedvarende politik fra det tyske etablissemments side om at skræmme den tyske offentlighed og de tyske arbejdere, for at holde dem nede i frygt for i morgen, og især i frygt for arbejdsløshed, ingen tvivl om det. Den oprindelige idé tilbage i 1998-99, da arbejdsløsheden var

høj, var, at vi accepterer at holde lønningerne nede for at genoprette beskæftigelsen inden for grænserne af en monetær union. Nu synes argumentet at være 'vi accepterer lave lønninger for at kunne konkurrere med kineserne'. Der er ingen ende på det. Sandheden er, at lave lønninger ikke er godt for Tyskland. Tyskland har brug for en politik for at fremme efterspørgslen på hjemmemarkedet. Dette er neo-merkantilisme, den overbevisning, at vækst udelukkende kommer fra udlandet, at den eneste rigdom ligger i eksport.«

I modstrid med andre fortalere for at forlade euroen kræver Lapavitsas ikke en drastisk devaluering af den græske valuta, for at nære eksporten, som han anser for at være »nonsens«.

Når Grækenland først har forladt euroen, vil landet blive nødsaget til at genoplive den hjemlige efterspørgsel, genaktivere små og mellemstore virksomheder, som ville genstarte den græske økonomi. »Ikke eksport – denne tilbedelse af eksport er nonsens.« Dernæst ville Grækenland blive nødt til at gennemføre en »politik for industri for at genstrukturere sit produktive fundament, integrere sig i verdensøkonomien på et andet grundlag. Det ville tage et par år.«

**RADIO SCHILLER den 16. marts
2015:**

**Tysk udenrigsminister
Steinmeier og Helmut Schmidt**

siger fra over for krig med Rusland // Glass-Steagall i USA

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

GRÆKENLAND – UPDATE

Kammenos: Vi behøver en gældssanering, som Londonkonferencen i 1953

14. marts 2015 – Den græske forsvarsminister Panos Kammenos har et langt interview i dag med *Bild-Zeitung*, Tysklands førende sensationsblad, hvor han pointerede, at det ikke er hans regerings plan, at Grækenland skal forlade euroen og vende tilbage til drakmen, for hvis landet gjorde det, ville andre lande, som Spanien, Italien og sluttelig endda Tyskland, følge efter. Grækenland har heller ikke brug for en tredje »redningspakke«, fordi de to forudgående pakker kun var til gavn for bankerne, ikke befolkningen. »Det, vi har brug for, er en nedskæring af gælden, som Tyskland fik det i 1953 på **gældskonferencen i London**. Nedskæringspolitik er den forkerte vej. Befolkningen i Grækenland har allerede mistet alt, og de mennesker, der stadig er i arbejde, har fået deres indkomst drastisk beskåret. Mine jagerpiloter tjener nu 1.200 euro om måneden; før krisen tjente de 2.400 euro om måneden, og det risikerer de deres liv for.«

På et spørgsmål om, hvorfor Grækenland, som medlem af NATO, tager kontakt til Rusland for at få hjælp, svarede Kammenos,

at Grækenland har »mistet mange penge gennem sanktioneerne, og 70 % af vore nationale landbrugsprodukter går til Rusland«. Turisme fra Rusland, der normalt udgør 25 % af al turisme i Grækenland, er blevet ramt. »Vi har brug for kompensation fra EU for det, eller også kan vi ikke længere, og vil ikke længere, deltage i sanktioner, der alene skader den græske økonomi.«

Panos Kammenos: Hvis EU og IMF ikke ændrer deres politik, vil Grækenland gå til BRIKS

14. mrs. 2015 – Hvis Den europæiske Union og Den internationale Valutafond **afskærer Grækenland fra finansiering**, vil landet vende sig mod BRIKS-landene, Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika, for finansiering. Dette blev sagt højt og tydeligt af forsvarsminister Panos Kammenos i et interview til Græsk Radio, hvor han advarede om, at **Grækenland altid har et alternativ i BRIKS**, hvis EU og IMF afskærer Grækenland. Han karakteriserede BRIKS som den største blok på planeten.

Grækenland ønsker at forblive i Eurozonen, men under nye betingelser, hvor landet genvinder sin nationale suverænitet og udvikler sin økonomi, sagde han. Kammenos sagde, at tiltag i retning af forsøg på at fordrive landet fra Eurozonen er illegale og tilsigter at presse Grækenland til at underskrive et tredje memorandum, hvilket ikke vil ske. Dette er det mandat, som regeringen har fået fra det græske folk. Så hvis finansiering blive afskåret, vil Grækenland blive nødt til at henvende sig til BRIKS. Kammenos sagde også, at Grækenland vil søge samarbejde med Rusland omkring sikkerhed og energipolitik, og især omkring Ruslands forslag om at bygge en gasledning til Tyrkiet, som dernæst forlænges ind i Grækenland.

Interviewet fandt tilsyneladende sted i går aftes og er nu spredt ud over hele den græske blog-sfære.

Varoufakis siger Nej til kvantitativ lempelse, Ja til produktiv investering

14. mrs. 2015 – I en tale på en konference i Cernobbio, Italien, erklærede den græske finansminister Yanis Varoufakis, at der burde være produktiv investering i stedet for kvantitativ lempelse, til spekulation.

»Kvantitativ lempelse er overalt, og der er optimisme i luften«, sagde Varoufakis. »Med risiko for at lyde som en lyseslukker ... finder jeg det vanskeligt at forstå, hvordan en udvidelse af det monetære grundlag i vores fragmenterede og fragmenterende monetære union vil blive transformeret til en betydelig stigning i produktive investeringer. Resultatet af dette vil blive en oppustning af kapital, som vil vise sig at være uholdbar.«

Varoufakis foreslog en »alternativ« kvantitativ lempelse. »Vi har i Europa Den europæiske Investeringsbank (EIB). Lad os tænke os en alternativ form for kvantitativ lempelse, hvor EIB anmoder regeringerne om at føre en politik for en økonomisk investerings-genrejsning, som jeg gerne vil kalde Merkelplanen. Lad os tænke os, at den er 100 % finansieret gennem obligationer, der er udstedt af EIB, med ECB, der operer på de sekundære markeder, parat til at købe EIB-obligationer. Dette ville løse ECB's operationelle problemer, for pludselig ville banken kun købe AAA-papirer uden at bekymre sig om forskellige statsobligationer, og ville samtidig, gennem at gen-lancere investeringer, undgå de nævnte problemer, som kvantitativ lempelse har haft andetsteds, og som vi i stigende grad vil få i Europa, med oppustede priser på værdipapirer.«

Det ser ud til, at en stor del af medierne ikke har dækket hans forslag om at bruge EIB til det, der rent faktisk ville være **en europæisk »New Deal«**, som Varoufakis tidligere har foreslået. De fleste medier har, på linje med deres sensationsjournalistik imod Grækenland, fejlciteret ham for at få de til at se ud, som om Grækenland var i færd med at kapitulere over for kravene fra landets såkaldte »europæiske partnere«. En stor del af pressen hævder, at han sagde, Grækenland er parat til at udskyde eller endda droppe reformer for at vinde »tillid« fra sine partnere. Et mere nøjagtigt citat er at finde i et Reuters telegram, hvor han klargør, hvad han sagde, »Vi har aldrig sagt, at vi vil frafalde nogle af vore løfter, vi sagde, at vore løfter vedrører en fireårig valgperiode«, sagde han til reportere på sidelinjen af konferencen. »De vil blive udfaset på en optimal måde, der er i harmoni med vores forhandlingsstandpunkt i Europa og også med den græske stats budgetstandpunkt«, sagde han.

I mellemtiden gabte den tyske finansminister Wolfgang Schäuble igen op og sagde, at en Græxit, eller græsk exit af Eurozonen, ikke kunne udelukkes, hvilket har ført til et nyt udtryk, Græxident, en utilsigtet græsk exit.

Som respons på Schäubles erklæringer sagde Pierre Moscovici, EU-kommissær for Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender, til *Der Spiegel*, at muligheden af en græsk exit ikke bør overvejes. »Alle i Europa er sikkert enige om, at en Græxit ville være en katastrofe – for den græske økonomi, men også for Eurozonen som helhed«, sagde han. »Hvis et enkelt land forlader denne Union, vil markederne omgående spørge, hvilket land, der bliver det næste«, sagde Moscovici. »Og det kunne blive begyndelsen til enden.«

Foto: Statsminister Alexis Tsipras' nydannede regering

aflægger ed foran den græske præsident, Karolos Papoulias, i præsidentpaladset i Athen den 27. jan. 2015. Tsipras ses yderst t.v.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: USA: Kandidat O'Malley er fortaler for Glass-Steagall; Steinmeier intervenserer for fred

14. mrs. 2015 – Den tidligere guvernør for Maryland, Martin O'Malley, skaber i øjeblikket store overskrifter i USA, fordi han er den første kandidat fra det Demokratiske Parti, der hidtil entydigt har erklæret, at han stiller op til præsidentvalget, og at den første forholdsregel, som han ville gennemføre som præsident, er genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven. Denne meddelelse kunne vise sig at blive et afgørende vendepunkt for hele den amerikanske politik, for herefter vil alle andre kandidater – og selvfølgelig også Hillary Clinton – blive målt op mod denne målestok, om han/hun er parat til at forsvare det almene vel med Glass/Steagall, eller om han/hun accepterer Wall Streets kriminelle system.

Af strategisk betydning var ligeledes den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeiers intervention i Washington, hvor han under samtaler med den amerikanske

udenrigsminister John Kerry og i en tale for tænketanken CSIS indtrængende advarede mod levering af tunge, amerikanske våben til Ukraine, fordi dette ville optrappe konflikten til en ny fase, hvor man ikke længere kunne vende om. Hvis Ukraine fik amerikanske våben, ville Rusland til gengæld udruste separatisterne med flere våben, og balancen ville forblive den samme, men på et højere niveau; men konflikten kunne komme ud af kontrol, og ville ikke være til gavn for nogen, og slet ikke ukrainerne. Ikke en eneste militær løsning i nyere tid havde været succesfuld, og der var intet alternativ til den møjsommelige proces med diplomatiske forhandlinger, iflg. Steinmeier.

Samtidig advarede tidl. kansler Helmut Schmidt om, at konflikten i Ukraine truer med at blive til en 'varm krig', hvis Vesten forsømmer at tage Putins berettigede bekymringer i betragtning. Iflg. Schmidt blev den grundlæggende fejl, der har ført til denne krise, skabt for et kvart århundrede siden i Maastricht, da EU's udvidelse mod øst blev besluttet.

Steinmeier kritiserede i Washington også de nye lovforslag fra 47 senatorer om yderligere sanktioner mod Iran, som kunne medføre fiasko for slutfasen af »5+1-forhandlingerne« om det iranske atomprogram, en fiasko, der ville få katastrofale følger for hele Mellemøsten og måske endda hele planeten. Dette indbragte ham et udbrud fra den uudsigelige senator McCain, som Steinmeier til gengæld klandrede for at tilhøre »diplomatiets Neville-Chamberlain-skole«.

Fælleselementet mellem O'Malleys meddelelse om, at hans første embedshandling som præsident ville være genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven, og Steinmeiers intervention i Washington mod de truende våbenleverancer fra USA til Ukraine, består i, at begge handlinger ganske vist endnu ikke løser den strategiske, eksistentielle krise, men dog viser et potentiale til at løse den.

O'Malleys fokus på de dramatiske hårde livsbetingelser, som

spekulanternes og Wall Street-storbankernes profitgriskhed har haft som konsekvens for befolkningen, og nødvendigheden af at rehabilitere den oprindelige Glass/Steagall-lov, er ikke betydningsfuldt for 2016, men for lige nu. For ECB-chef Mario Draghis beslutning om, hver måned at pumpe 60 mia. euro(!) – i alt 1,2 bio. euro frem til september 2016 – ind i finanssektoren, og dermed atter »redde« bankerne, der er i en elendig forfatning, på bekostning af borgerne, afspejler det transatlantiske finanssystems desperate tilstand. Den samtidige beslutning om at forværre den græske regerings akutte pengenød gennem det skærpede handicap mht. nu at måtte benytte nødkreditter, efter at de græske banker allerede var blevet udelukket af den »kvantitative lempelse« med opkøb af statslån, betyder ikke andet, end at enden på Eurozonen er nær.

For Draghi frygter tydeligvis, at en imødekommenhed over for Grækenland gennem mildere betingelser ville have signalvirkning for Italien, Spanien, Portugal og Frankrig om også at smide Trojkaens nedskæringsdiktatur over bord! Og Grækenland hænger på hele den transatlantiske sektors absolut ubetalelige derivatboble. Netop derfor er finanssektorens og mediernes hysteri og aktuelle, næsten racistiske hetz mod et lille land, der kun udgør 1,6 % af Eurozonens BNP, så overproportioneret voldsom. Og kun således kan det forklares, at Schäuble konkurrerer med McCain om, hvem der kan komme med de største fornærmelser.

Den eneste mulighed for at standse finanssystemets truende, ukontrollerbare sammenbrud er netop ved at genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven, hvis ophævelse i 1999 blev mulig gennem en udspekuleret operation fra Det britiske Imperiums side imod Bill Clinton. Det var først efter ophævelsen af Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven, der havde muliggjort en 70 år lang stabilitet i det amerikanske, og også det transatlantiske, banksystem, at det kom til disse uhyrlige spekulationsprofitter og den stadig større kløft mellem rig og

fattig, som vi ser i dag. Med O'Malley er Glass/Steagall igen kommet på dagsordenen.

Det hjælper, at den græske europaparlamentariker Notis Marias har opfordret til indførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven i Europaparlamentets plenumforsamling. For først, når USA og Europa har befriet sig for den enorme vægt af henved to bia. i udestående derivater, og en dermed forbundet statsgæld, gennem en lovreguleret reorganisering af bankvæsenet, er der en chance for at forhindre både det truende kollaps og faren for krig.

Det nye økonomiske system og finanssystem, som BRIKS-staterne og frem for alt Kina har skabt i løbet af det seneste halvandet år med politikken for den Nye Silkevej, og, i løbet af de seneste seks måneder, med diverse nye banker, der udelukkende er orienteret mod at finansiere realøkonomien, vokser i mellemtiden stærkt. I mellemtiden har 50 stater gjort det klart, at de vil samarbejde med BRIKS-staterne. Den 6. marts bekendtgjorde den kinesiske finansminister Lou Jiwei, at 27 stater allerede ønskede at deltage i oprettelsen af den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) som stiftende medlemmer.

Storbritannien meddelte sidste torsdag, at det vil blive det 28. medlem. Inden for halvanden time angreb Det hvide Hus dette skridt fra briterne med, at det ikke var blevet aftalt med USA og var et yderligere udtryk for en fortsat imødekommethed over for Kina. Briterne har rent historisk altid placeret sig i alle lejre – og frem for alt, i den vindende lejr!

Den eneste chance for at imødegå det truende, ukontrollerede finanskollaps og den akutte fare for en »varm krig« i Europa, som Helmut Schmidt siger, og som ifølge sagens natur ville udvikle sig til en global, termonuklear verdenskrig, ligger i de europæiske nationers og USA's samarbejde med BRIKS-staterne om opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej, til at blive til en

Verdenslandbro, der forbinder folkeslag og kontinenter. For kun på denne måde kan springet fra de formentlige geopolitiske interesser, der allerede har ført til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, erstattes med et konkret grundlag for et nyt paradigme om menneskehedens fælles mål.

O'Malleys meddelelse demonstrerer, at den kampagne, som Lyndon LaRouche siden 2008 har ført for genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall i USA, og som de organisationer, der er forbundet med BüSo her i Europa, ligeledes har sat på dagsordenen, atter kan bringe Amerika tilbage til sin sande identitet som republik.

Steinmeiers intervention i Washington viser, at Tyskland og de andre europæiske nationer udmærket kan forsvare deres interesser, når det drejer sig om det eksistentielle spørgsmål og krig eller fred og, i dette tilfælde, om menneskeheden i fremtiden skal eksistere eller ej.

Storbritanniens beslutning om at arbejde med som stiftende medlem af AIIB understreger, at det også er ganske ligetil for de andre europæiske nationer at tage imod Xi Jinpings tilbud om at samarbejde om opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej og BRIKS-staternes nye finansarkitektur.

De første skridt til en bedre fremtid er taget.

Det, der nu er behov for, er en bred mobilisering af befolkningen, en massebevægelse for udvikling, for også at virkeliggøre dette eksisterende alternativ. Mange mennesker i er øjeblikket udmærket klar over faren for en stor krig, det beviser meningsmålinger, såvel som personlige samtaler. Det, som de fleste mennesker mangler, er håbet om at erkende et alternativ eller at kunne bidrage med noget til at bevæge verdenshistorien i en anden, mere positiv retning. Med O'Malleys præsidentskabskamp for Glass/Steagall, udenrigsminister Steinmeiers intervention i Washington imod krigspolitikken og Storbritanniens – af alle ting! –

deltagelse i stiftelsen af AIIB viser, at de løsninger, som LaRouche og BüSo/Schiller Instituttet længe har foreslået, kan virkeliggøres.