

Kina afslører sine planer om at blive en produktions-supermagt

20. maj 2015 – Kinas Statsråd har afsløret en national plan, »Made in China 2025«, der fokuserer på at gøre Kina til en produktions-supermagt. *Xinhua* rapporterer, at planen er blevet godkendt af premierminister Li Keqiang. Rapporten siger også, at denne plan vil blive efterfulgt af yderlige to planer for transformeringen af Kina til verdens førende vareproduktionsmagt i 2049, som er 100-året for republikkens grundlæggelse.

Handleplanen stiller krav om en »omstrukturering af vareproduktionssektoren« og den sandsynlige fjernelse af overkapacitet, der findes i nøgleindustrier som stål, rapporterer *The Diplomat* i dag. For at opnå målet identificerer rapporten ni prioritetsopgaver: forbedring af innovation inden for varefremstilling, en integration af informationsteknologi og industri, en styrkelse af det industrielle grundlag med fremme af kinesiske mærker, gennemtvungelse af grøn varefremstilling, promovering af gennembrud inden for 10 nøglesektorer, fremme af omstrukturering inden for varefremstillingssektoren, promovering af serviceorienteret varefremstilling og serviceindustrier, der er relateret til varefremstilling, og internationalisering af varefremstilling.

De 10 nøglesektorer, inden for hvilke Kina søger gennembrud, er: ny informationsteknologi, numeriske kontrolredskaber og robot-teknik, rumfartsudstyr, teknisk udstyr til brug på havet og højteknologiske skibe, jernbaneudstyr, redskaber til energibesparelse og ny energi, elektricitetsudstyr, nye materialer, biologisk medicin og medicinsk udstyr, samt landbrugsmaskiner.

For at opfylde disse opgaver, rapporterer *Xinhua*, vil »Made in China 2025« fokusere på fem store projekter, inklusive etablering af et center for innovation af varefremstilling og introduktion af en række politikker for at intensivere reformer af institutioner med det formål at styrke den finansielle støtte.

Med premierminister Lis ord, skriver *The Diplomat*, ønsker Beijing at gå fra »Fremstillet i Kina« til »Opfundet i Kina«.

Højtplaceret indisk regeringsperson: Infrastruktur er en offentlig statsværdi

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

af disse 100 byer vil have en befolkning på 1 million mennesker og mere, og seks af dem vil hver have en befolkning på mere end 10 mio. mennesker.

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

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

Måske Europa skulle byde Den nye Silkevej velkommen for at komme ud af sin knibe?

20 maj 2015 – Direktøren for Internationale Sikkerhedsstudier ved Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), med hjemsted i Storbritannien, og det britiske monarkis førende tænketank for militære efterretninger, er gået med på holdet for at samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevej snarere end at forsøge at tilbageholde det uundgåelige tidevand.

Idet han måske gav udtryk for en »realistgruppe« i Europa, fremførte Raffaello Pantucci i et interview, han gav til det russiske nyhedsagentur *Sputnik*, at »der fejer en økonomisk kraft langs med Silkevejen, der bringer Kina stadig tættere på de europæiske markeder«, og at det er en »dynamik, der under alle omstændigheder vil finde sted, og som allerede er i gang«, hvad enten man kan lide det eller ej. Så i stedet for at bekæmpe det, bør Europa overveje de »potentielle muligheder«, det tilbyder, argumenterede Pantucci. Herefter opsummerede *Sputnik* hans argument: »Det kinesiske tiltag med Den nye Silkevej kan blive en udvej for EU, der lider under sin langvarige, økonomiske tilbagegang, og kunne styrke magterne på det eurasiske kontinent både politisk og økonomisk.«

Et lignende perspektiv blev præsenteret af Vasilis Trigkas fra Carnegie-Tsinghua-Centret for Global Politik i en artikel, der fremfører: »Dette initiativ [Kinas Nye Silkevej] tilbyder Grækenland i særdeleshed en mulighed for at genvinde de seneste tyve års tabte, økonomisk rum og blive en teknologisk fremskreden og serviceorienteret [! -red.] økonomi. Dette strategiske *deus ex machina*[1] er blevet endnu mere afgørende nu, da Grækenland oplever en langvarig depression med en arbejdsløshedsrate på 27 %, pr. december 2014.«

[1] Udtrykket *Deus ex machina* er latin og betyder løst oversat »gud fra en maskine«. Med maskine henvises i dette tilfælde til de kraner, der i skuespil i det gamle Grækenland blev brugt til at sænke skuespillere ned på scenen fra oven. (Wikipedia)

Titelbillede:

Schiller Institut Specialrapport:

Et økonomisk mirakel for Sydeuropa, Middelhavsområdet og det afrikanske kontinent.

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

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Financial Times indrømmer, TPP's formål er at stoppe Kina og Den nye Silkevej

19. maj 2015 – I dag erkendte Gideon Rachman fra Londons *Financial Times*, talerør for City of London, at TPP (Trans Pacific Partnership) ikke har noget med handel at gøre og har alt at gøre med at konfrontere Kina, men han advarede også om, at det ikke er tilstrækkeligt, og at strategiske forholdsregler også vil være nødvendige.

Rachman begynder med at angribe den i stigende grad overflødige Barack Obama: »Hvorfor er Barack Obama så desperat for at sikre en TPP-handelsaftale? Den langtrukne, officielle forklaring er, at den amerikanske præsident mener, at det ville nedbryde barriererne mellem 12 førende økonomier i Stillehavsområdet og således øge rigdommen. Den korte, sande version er: Kina ... hr. Obamas og den japanske premierminister Shinzo Abes underliggende motivationer er strategiske.«

Rachman siger, at Obama i realiteten indrømmede dette, da han sagde: »Hvis vi ikke skriver reglerne [gennem TPP], så gør Kina«, alt imens Abe indrømmede det i sin tale til Den amerikanske Kongres ved at sige, at TPP handlede om »demokrati og frihed«, og at »dets strategiske værdi er ærefrygtindgydende«.

Det mest afslørende er dog Rachmans indrømmelse af, at det virkelige mål er Den nye Silkevej: »Amerikas nylige mislykkede forsøg på at forhindre vigtige allierede i at tilslutte sig en Kina-sponsoreret Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank udviklede sig til en ydmygelse for USA. Det frygter nu, at AIIB kunne blive instrumentalt i promoveringen af Kinas politik med 'Et bælte, En vej' – indsatsen for at bygge nye infrastrukturnetværk i hele det asiatiske Stillehavsområde,

centreret omkring Kina.«

Men, klynker Rachman, »det er for sent til at forhindre Kina i at blive hjertet i den asiatiske økonomi«, og han antyder, at militærmagt vil være en nødvendighed: »Men alt imens USA stadig er den dominerende militærmagt i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, så er Kina nu den fremherskende, økonomiske magt. En TPP-aftale vil gøre for lidt, og komme for sent, til at ændre dette.«

Billede: TPP-kort

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 19. maj 2015: Over hele planeten: En dyst mellem BRIKS-holdet og holdet for Verdenskrig

I de seneste uger er der sket en ekstraordinær konsolidering af det økonomiske partnerskab og den gensidige støtte mellem Kina, Indien og Rusland – kernen i BRIKS-impulsen for videnskabelig fremskridt og økonomisk vækst, der nu påvirker mange nationer. Et »broderskab«, som den stiftende redaktør for *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, for nylig kaldte det, snarere end en alliance af nationer, af hvilke nogle er drivkraften bag den højeste produktions- og vækstrate i verden; og af hvilke andre har et desperat behov for netop dette.

Men de relativt bankerotte transatlantiske lande, med meget bankerotte banksystemer, driver verden hen imod krig – og ikke kun de spredende, folkemorderiske krige i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, som Bush og Obama, Blair og Cameron, og deres saudiske allierede, har indledt.

I denne uge var denne kamp udstillet til fuld, offentligt beskuelse i Sydkorea, hvor den indiske premierminister Modi og den amerikanske udenrigsminister Kerry samtidigt var på besøg.

Indien og Korea dannede et strategisk partnerskab; Korea udstedte kredit for 10 mia. dollars til indisk infrastrukturudvikling sammen med en forpligtelse til at bringe Sydkoreas succesfulde model for udvikling af landlige områder, for hvilket det er berømt, til Indien. Modi præsenterede fordelene ved sin »Fremstil i Indien«-kampagne for Korea.

På den samme dag skabte Kerry forfærdelse hos sine koreanske værter ved buldrende angreb på Nordkorea – bogstavelig talt krav om krig på halvøen – og stoppede det amerikanske, ballistiske missilforsvarssystem, som Korea ikke vil have, ned i halsen på dem.

Kerrys viceminister, Victoria Nuland, tilbragte tre dage i Ukraine, hvorefter landets præsident underskrev en lov, der i realiteten glorificerer landets samarbejde med nazisterne under Anden Verdenskrig og forbyder offentlig uenighed hermed; mens Obamaregeringen atter engang understregede, at tunge våben til Ukraine til at bekæmpe Rusland var »på bordet«.

Og London gjorde aggressivt udfald mod Makedonien med anti-regeringsdemonstrationer under anførsel af europæiske diplomater og med løfte om »en krig her, ligesom i Ukraine«. Makedonien er et vigtigt led i Kinas »Maritime Silkevejskorridor« for havne og jernbaner, og landet opponerer mod anti-russiske sanktioner. Angrebet mod Makedonien er et angreb på hele BRIKS, som tydeligvis giver Grækenland en

levende mulighed for at undfly den morderiske nedskæringspolitik og økonomiske depression, som er blevet landet påtvunget af organisationer, der agerer for EU.

BRIKS-dynamikken må blive den sejrende. Den aktuelle USA/NATO-politik med at ødelægge BRIKS-kombinationen, omringe og konfrontere både Rusland og Kina, er ikke alene en bankerot politik; den fører til atomkrig og en potentiel udslettelse af menneskeheden.

Fjern Obama – hvis eget parti er i oprør mod ham over hans pro-Wall Street- og pro-London-politik – og så vil en ny retning for Amerika hen imod BRIKS-dynamikken være mulig.

Fjern Obama – der i dag udråbte Camden, New Jersey, med sin 15 % 's arbejdsløshedsrate, til at være »et løfterigt symbol for nationen« – og så vil Wall Street kunne besejres, med begyndelse i en ny Glass/Steagall-lov for at smide kasinospekulationen ud af banksystemet.

Fjern Obama, og skab en bølge af kredit til produktivitet og beskæftigelse ved hjælp af Alexander Hamiltons kreditpolitik – og USA vil kunne gå med i BRIKS' genopbygning af nationernes, inklusive sin egen, økonomi og nedbrudte arbejdskraft.

BRIKS-banken er en klar valgmulighed for Grækenland

16. maj 2015 – Den offentlige debat fortsætter i Grækenland, om landets mulighed for at tilslutte sig BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, viceformand for Piræus Bank, som den græske vicepremierminister Yannis Dragasakis har udpeget til at undersøge, hvad det ville indebære, hvis

Grækenland gik med i banken, gav et interview til Grækenlands *STAR TV* om, hvorfor landet seriøst burde overveje dette tilbud.

»Det er for tidligt at komme med vurderinger og konklusioner, og mulighederne for Grækenlands deltagelse i projektet undersøges stadig«, understregede Roumeliotis, der også var Grækenlands repræsentant til IMF, iflg. *GRReporter*. Han sagde, at det ikke var et spørgsmål, om Grækenland vælger Vesten eller BRIKS. »Den politik, som Valutafonden (IMF) og EU har gennemført i Grækenland i de seneste år, har medført en indskrumpet økonomi og en forøget arbejdsløshed. At undersøge andre veje til at støtte og udvikle økonomien skader ikke Grækenlands interesser.« Roumeliotis sagde, at »eftersom USA samarbejder med Kina, kan Grækenland gøre det samme, i betragtning af den kendsgerning, at Kina yder det største bidrag til at finansiere USA's underskud.«

Afslutningsvis sagde han, at en tilslutning til BRIKS-banken ikke ville indbefatte underskrivelse af et memorandum, fordi »formålet med denne bank er at finansiere infrastruktur til støtte for økonomisk vækst«.

I mellemtiden sagde premierminister Alexis Tsipras i hovedtalen under en afsluttende middag i forbindelse med konferencen i Athen den 14.-15. maj, der er sponsoreret af *The Economist*, at hans land var »meget tæt på« at opnå en aftale med bailout-långiverne, men han insisterede på, at der »ikke var nogen mulighed« for, at Grækenland ville overskride sine røde linjer, inklusive yderligere nedskæringer i pensioner og lønninger. »Vi synes at have nået frem til en fælles forståelse med institutionerne mht. flere spørgsmål, og det gør, at vi er optimistiske mht., at vi virkelig er meget tæt på en aftale«, sagde Tsipras. »Men der resterer fortsat flere uløste spørgsmål ... Jeg ønsker at forsikre det græske folk om, at der ikke er nogen chance eller mulighed for, at den græske regering går tilbage på spørgsmålet om lønninger og pensioner. Lønmodtagere og pensionister har lidt nok.«

Han tale bar overskriften: »En vision for Europa under forandring; 100 dage i regering, resultater og udsigter for Grækenland.« Han fremførte, at den nedskæringspolitik, der var blevet gennemført som krævet under to aftaler om bailout, var en »bevidst overførsel« af den økonomiske recessions negative eftervirkninger til at bæres af middelklasserne og lønmodtagerne. »Under memorandaet steg ulighederne til skyerne, arbejdsløsheden tredobledes og pensioner blev dramatisk beskåret. De eneste, der ikke led, var rige grækere, der hurtigt afskibede deres penge til udlandet og fortsat undgår at betale skat i dag.«

Foto: Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras

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 hærskabs 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.

Medlem af den tyske

Forbundsdag: Løs flygtningekrisen med en Marshallplan for Middelhavsområdet

15. maj 2015 – I et interview med magasinet *Focus* kritiserede Dagmar Wöhrle (Kristelig-Social Union, CSU, Bayern), en tidligere assisterende minister i Tysklands Udviklingsministerium, den kendsgerning, at hele debatten om, hvordan man skal håndtere flygtningestrømmen over Middelhavet, domineres af udenrigspolitik og interne sikkerhedspolitikere. Hendes argumentering gik ud på, at eftersom det er nødvendigt at organisere et effektivt program til at redde flygtningene, og i betragtning af, at de virkelige årsager til problemet er økonomiske, sociale og politiske, er det presserende nødvendigt med et program for Middelhavsområdet for at forbedre vilkårene for de mennesker, der lever der.

Med hensyn til det nødvendige nødprogram sagde Wöhrle, at hun meget beklagede, at Italiens »Mare Nostrum«-program er blevet nedlagt og opfordrede til dets genindførelse, fordi det var et godt program, som EU burde give finansiell støtte til Italien for. I stedet for at bygge en mur op omkring Europa, burde EU lancere en Marshallplan, især i lande som Syrien og Libyen – en million flygtninge venter på at blive overført til Europa alene i Libyen. De har behov for et økonomisk perspektiv, som Europa bør tilbyde, sagde Wöhrle, hvilket også ville være på linje med idéer i FN, der er en gentagelse af visse forslag, som LaRouche-bevægelsen præsenterede for tre år siden, i sin Marshallplan for Middelhavsområdet.

Et andet aspekt af udviklingspolitikken, understregede hun, ville være at yde direkte hjælp til lande i Afrika, hvorfra de fleste flygtninge kommer fra – Nigeria, Somalia, Eritrea og

Sudan. Der ligger også en udfordring for den Afrikanske Union, tilføjede hun og understregede, at det ville være fornuftigt at afholde et EU-Afrika-topmøde nu. Europa har ikke den valgmulighed, ikke at handle på flygtningeproblemet på en konstruktiv måde, konkluderede Wöhrl, fordi flygtningespørgsmålet er blevet et spørgsmål om Europas skæbne.

Foto: Et ukendt antal flygtninge er druknet i Middelhavet i forsøg på at komme til Europa.

Læs også: Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport: **Et økonomisk mirakel for Sydeuropa, Middelhavsområdet og det afrikanske kontinent**

BRIKS er et alternativ for Grækenland, hævder regeringsministre

15. maj 2015 – Medlemmer af den græske regering gør det klart, at Grækenland har et alternativ, hvis Europa ikke ændrer sin politik. Dette alternativ er tydeligvis BRIKS. I en tale på en konference den 14.-15. maj i Athen, sponsoreret af *The Economist*, sagde den græske forsvarsminister Panos Kammenos, at Grækenland vil søge andre veje til finansiering, hvis forhandlingerne med landets lånekreditorer ikke lykkes.

Kammenos sagde, at hvis »kreditorerne ønsker at kvæle Grækenland og vælte regeringen, som man ikke synes om i Tyskland, har Grækenland intet andet valg end at vende sig mod andre kilder til finansiering«. Han sagde, at han var favorabelt indstillet over for samarbejde med Kina og Rusland. »Hvis de beslutter sig for at fjerne Grækenland fra Vesten, må landet finde sin egen vej«, sagde han.

Han kom også ind på Grækenlands drøftelser om driftsrettighederne over havnen i Piræus med den kinesiske skibsfartsselskab COSCO, der byder på driftsrettigheden over havnen, og som allerede opererer Piræus Containerterminal. »Vi er langt fremme i forhandlinger om en snarlig udvidelse af dette samarbejde i forbindelse med, at man også vil inkludere et jernbanenetværk«, sagde Kammenos på konferencen.

Ligeledes i en tale advarede ministeren for produktion, genopbygning og energi, Panagiotis Lafazanis, dem, der søger at »kvæle det græske eksperiment«, om, at Grækenland ikke længere er »uden rygrad« og er fast besluttet på at forfølge nye energialliancer og økonomiske partnerskaber – som f.eks. med BRIKS – på trods af den kendsgerning, at »mange kredse 'ønsker, landet fortsat skal være' et traditionelt gidsel« for Europa. »Hvis nogen konstruerer en arkitektur, der ønsker Grækenland ekskluderet, må de vide, at et sådant Europa vil være handikappet.« Han sagde, at det er regeringens politik at gøre Grækenland til et »omdrejningspunkt for energi« i Middelhavsområdet og Europa og henviste til den Trans-asiatiske Pipeline (TAP), der vil transportere naturgas fra Aserbajdsjan, samt til det russiske forslag om en forlængelse af Turkish Stream gasledningen til græsk territorium. Han sagde, at han støttede skabelsen af stationer for LNG (Liquified Natural Gas) og opkoblingen af gasledninger mellem Grækenland, Rumænien og Bulgarien.

På samme konference understregede statsminister Nikos Pappas, at regeringen søger en »løsning« på krisen, ikke en »overenskomst«. Han sagde, at enhver aftale måtte indeholde

»en bestemmelse om reduktion af gælden og en bestemmelse om forøget beskæftigelse«. Han anklagede politikere og kredse i Tyskland og Europa for at underminere indsatsen for at overvinde det aktuelle dødvande. Pappas fremførte, at »Grækenland har til hensigt at finde en løsning; det nytter ikke at begynde at lade som om, og gentage de samme fejltagelser«.

Foto: Kort over de påtænkte linjer for Turkish Stream gasledningen. En linje fører til Grækenland.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Hvordan tyskerne kan opløse deres tankeblokering og sikre deres fremtid

16. maj 2015 – For enhver opmærksom iagttager må det egentligt stå ganske klart, at festlighederne i Moskva i anledning af 70-året for sejren over nationalsocialismen er et historisk vendepunkt. De vestlige statschefer boykottede ceremonien, og i stedet sad den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping og den indiske præsident Pranab Mukherjee sammen med præsident Vladimir Putin på ærestribunen. For første gang marcherede kinesiske soldater sammen med russiske i denne, den største militærparade i Ruslands historie.

I mellemtiden har informationerne om den kinesiske politik med den Nye Silkevej og den nye model for internationalt samarbejde, som BRIKS-staterne i et utroligt tempo opbygger,

bredt sig i vigtige industri- og militærkredse i mange europæiske stater bag kulisserne – på trods af de vestlige mediers udbredte censur, der stadig finder sted. Frem for alt i den tyske middelstand har den bitre erkendelse meldt sig, at sanktioneerne mod Rusland har skabt et dybt indsnit i deres eget kød, med tilbagegangen i eksporten på 35 %, mens USA – der forlanger, at Europa forordner sanktioner imod Rusland – samtidigt øgede deres eksport til Rusland med 17 %.

I stadigt videre kredse udbredes ligeledes kendskabet til den nye form for internationalt samarbejde mellem BRIKS-staterne og et stort antal yderligere nationer, der ikke alene virkeliggør fælles infrastrukturprojekter og talrige samarbejdsaftaler, frem for alt inden for højteknologiske områder, men også tilbyder alle nationer en inkluderende model for samarbejde inden for såvel økonomiske som finansielle områder, som repræsenterer et bevidst og klart alternativ til geopolitisk konfrontation mellem blokkene.

Det seneste eksempel på denne totalt forandrede dynamik udgøres af den indiske premierminister Narendra Modis tredages statsbesøg i Kina, hvor man vedtog 24 omfattende samarbejdsaftaler og en fortsat intensivering af partnerskabet mellem de to nationer. De kinesiske medier understregede, at styrkelsen af partnerskabet mellem Kina og Indien ikke alene stimulerede begge de to, fremvoksende landes økonomi, men også lovede godt for regionen og den øvrige verden. I betragtning af en fælles befolkning på 2,5 mia. mennesker er den fælles udvikling af disse to nationer i sig selv en god nyhed. Præsident Xi understregede, at de to nationaløkonomier mere og mere ville supplere hinanden og desuden ville være de to lokomotiver for vækst, på hvilke den regionale udvikling og udviklingen af verdensøkonomien beroede.

Kina har gentagne gange indbudt USA og andre, store nationer til at samarbejde med denne inkluderende, økonomiske model og de nye banker, som AIIB (Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank) og den Nye Udviklingsbank (»BRIKS-banken«),

om en politik til gensidig fordel – altså den såkaldte win-win-strategi; frem for alt udgør det et nyt koncept for samarbejde mellem store nationer, der er baseret på fuldkommen respekt for den gensidige suverænitet og det herskende samfundssystem. Den tyske industri ville for længst være brudt sammen, hvis der ikke bestod en voksende, økonomisk relation til Kina, og Indiens ligeledes signifikant stigende betydning er ikke først kommet i fokus siden den seneste Hannovermesse. Hvad er det så, der forhindrer Tyskland og de andre europæiske nationer i at gøre det, der ligger i deres egen interesse – nemlig, sammen med BRIKS-staterne, at komplettere dette nye verdensøkonomiske og verdensfinansielle system, dette alternativ til den transatlantiske verdens bankerotte kasinomodel, et alternativ, der er orienteret mod realøkonomi og det almene vel?

Hvis Tyskland ville gå foran, ville resten af Europa følge efter lige så vel, som det nu er tilfældet med tugtemester Schäuble og hans fordømte nedskæringspolitik over for Grækenland. En klar, europæisk politik for en ny fredsorden for det 21. århundrede, som er grundlaget i strategien for den Nye Silkevejspolitik, der er inkluderende for alle verdens stater, ville også være den bedste støtte til, at USA kan finde vej tilbage til sin karakter af republik sådan, som det oprindeligt blev grundlagt under den amerikanske revolution og forfatning, og i traditionen efter Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt og John F. Kennedy.

Lydighed som forhåndsindstilling – hele vejen til verdenskrigen?

Den tænkende del af det tyske etablissement og velmenende, såkaldte almindelige borgere er absolut i stand til at erkende, at BRIKS-staternes nye, økonomiske koncept repræsenterer et virkeligt fremtidsperspektiv. Men det, som

forhindrer, at man aktivt forfølger sin egen interesse, er en ligefrem skizofren forhåndsindstilling med i lydighed at opføre sig i konformitet med den politiske korrekthed i den nye Kolde Krig med Rusland. Og det hører med til denne regel for, hvad der må siges, at Rusland var aggressoren i Ukraine, at Putin var ansvarlig for en »kriminell og folkeretsstridig annektering af Krim«, som Merkel atter understregede det i Moskva.

Sandheden er tværtimod, at Rusland, efter en lang række af forsøg på regimeskift gennem farverevolutioner, som Victoria Nuland & Co. finansierede, og NATO's udvidelse mod øst, reagerede på, at USA af geopolitiske grunde anstiftede et statskup i Kiev, der udgjorde en substantiel trussel mod Ruslands sikkerhedsinteresser. Rusland interвенerede bogstaveligt talt i sidste øjeblik for at forhindre, at NATO fik kontrollen over Krim, og dermed over russernes adgang til Sortehavsflåden, et forløb, som selv George Friedman fra den amerikanske tænketank »Stratfor« understregede, ville have gjort Rusland umulig at forsvare.

Ved fru Merkel det? Hvis hun ikke ved det, bør hun ikke beklæde kanslerembedet. Hvis hun ved det, og alligevel taler om »kriminell annektering af Krim«, så burde det tilføje et par ekstra meter til hendes næse, som, gennem hendes udtalelser om samarbejde med NSA, allerede burde vokse sig til en meget lang tud.

Men hvorfor underkaster så mange, i øvrigt udmærket begavede tyskere sig denne politiske korrekthed med den nye Kolde Krig, som i værste fald inden for kort tid kunne føre til Tysklands og hele verdens totale udslettelse i en atomkrig? Hvorfor bedrager de sig selv efter mottoet: »Jeg er lille, mit hjerte er rent, og vi forsvarer jo blot de vestlige værdier, som demokrati og menneskerettigheder?« Af hjertets fejhed – og fordi det er vigtigere at tilhøre »klubben« og nyde godt af alle de privilegier, som er forbundet med dette, end at ville erkende sandheden, og efterfølgende eventuelt at måtte

forsvare den.

70-års dagen for nationalsocialismens totale nederlag er måske et godt tidspunkt til at erindre sig, at det netop var denne fejhed, som i 1930'erne fik mange tyskere, der slet ikke var nationalsocialister, til alligevel at blive til medløbere, idet de skridt for skridt reducerede, og slutteligt opgav, deres modstand mod Hitler. Det amerikansk støttede statskup i Kiev har uden for enhver tvivl bragt ukrainske fascister, der åbenlyst bekender sig til Stepan Bandera og benytter hagekorslignende symboler, til magten. Bør det ikke forurolige os? Men det bestrides, altid efter devisen: Vore fascister er gode fascister.

Men hvad ville der ske, spørger den kiksede, tyske intellektuelle, hvis det skulle komme til en militærkonfrontation over Ukraine? Har vi da ikke brug for NATO's beskyttelse?

Hvis tyskerne holder fast i denne fejlagtige tænkemåde, er vi snart alle døde. Og hvordan skal vi naivt tro på, at fru Merkel i et sådant tilfælde vil huske på sin embedsed, efter at hun åbenlyst har lært at spille så godt skuespil – »Udspionering blandt venner går slet ikke« – at man måske skulle indstille hende til en Oscar. Eller i det mindste til en kabaret-pris.

For nu at adressere et andet, meget vigtigt aspekt: Den hjertegribende flygtningekatastrofe, hvor en million mennesker allerede er flygtet, og hvor, iflg. Amnesty International, yderligere 57 millioner i den nærmeste tid kunne flygte, er frem for alt et resultat af krige, der var bygget på Blairs og Bush' løgne. Den eneste, indlysende løsning ligger i den omfattende Marshallplan for Afrika, Mellemøsten og det øvrige Sydvestasien – men som, under de aktuelle omstændigheder, kun kan virkeliggøres gennem samarbejdet med BRIKS-staterne.

Spørgsmålet er altså: Er vi tyskere stadig et folk af digtere

og *tænkere* – eller en Pinocchio-fanklub? Lad os være optimistiske og beslutte os for den første variant!

Titelbillede: Specialrapport:

Et økonomisk mirakel for Sydeuropa, Middelhavsområdet og det afrikanske kontinent.

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 Gérias, 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.

Rusland inviterer Grækenland til at gå med i BRIKS-banken

11. maj 2015 – Mens Grækenlands europæiske »partnere« har afskåret al kredit til landet, har Rusland indbudt Grækenland til at blive en del af BRIKS' Ny Udviklingsbank (NDB), sagde den russiske vicefinansminister Sergei Storchak, der er den russiske repræsentant for NDB, til Athen-Macedonien Nyhedsagenturet (ANA-MPA). Ifølge det græske nyhedsagentur ville et medlemskab af banken give mulighed for finansiering af en række udviklingsprojekter, især, hvis Grækenland tvinges ud af Eurozonen eller tvinges til en betalingsstandsning.

Storchak foreslog, mht. græsk-russiske relationer, og hvordan de kan udvikles yderligere, »For så vidt som jeg mest arbejder med international finansiering, mener jeg, at begge nationer kan arbejde inden for betingelser af at bruge national valuta, i hvert fald i Ruslands tilfælde kan russiske rubler bruges til betaling for varer og ydelser.« Hvad der imidlertid er vigtigere, så understregede han, at »BRIKS-banken«, som er et

ofte anvendt kælenavn for NDB, er den anden, globale institution af denne art, som ikke alene vedrører udviklingsprojekter i Brasilien, Indien, Rusland, Sydafrika og Kina, men mere generelt i de fleste lande i verden.

Han uddybede, hvordan bankens styrelse fungerer, inklusive, hvordan Grækenland har mulighed for at deltage og have fuld adgang til finansieringsmuligheder. Han sagde, at det ikke ville overraske ham, hvis Grækenland blev det første land, der indgav anmodning om finansiering som et fuldgældigt medlem.

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen

14. maj 2015: Obama på vej ned

De seneste dages begivenheder gør det klart, at Obama er på vej ned – hurtigt. Hans eget Demokratiske Parti nedstemte hans frihandelslov i Senatet med en hidtil uset, næsten enstemmig 'Nej'-stemme i tirsdags. Selv om der efterfølgende har været tale om et kompromis mht. fire betydningsfulde tillæg til loven, som Senatets demokrater forlangte, er der ingen sikkerhed for, at dette nye forsøg vil lykkes; og i Huset er stemmerne der ikke.

Obamas foragtelige boykot af mindehøjtidelighederne i Moskva i anledning af 70-året for sejren over Hitler gav bagslag, idet mange verdensledere, især fra Asien, deltog sammen med præsident Putin i fejringen af menneskehedens sejr over fascismen for 70 år siden.

Den seneste indikation på, at Obamas tid i Det Hvide Hus er talte, kom i går, da amerikanske institutionelle kræfter ved

deres fornufts fulde fem intervenerede, og udenrigsminister John Kerry rejste til Sotji, Rusland, for at indgå i otte timers drøftelser med den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov og præsident Putin. Drøftelsernes formål var at nedtrappe briterne/Obamas provokationer mod Rusland, før disse nåede punktet for atomkrig. Kerry gav et klart budskab, der gik ud på, at fornuftige kredse i Washington har til hensigt at genoptage samarbejdet med Rusland til forhindring af krig. Det tydeligste offentlige udtryk for dette kom under den fælles Kerry/Lavrov-fremtræden for pressen efter et fire timers møde med Putin, og hvor Kerry leverede en klar advarsel til den ukrainske præsident Poroshenko om at afholde sig fra planer om at genoptage militære handlinger for at genindtage Donetsk-lufthavnen.

Der er andre indikationer på, at drøftelser med Iran hen imod en P5+1-aftale, før deadline den 30. juni, skrider frem. Dette gør det endnu mere presserende, at de anglo-saudiske krigsplaner omgående standses – gennem en fortsat mobilisering for at frigive de 28 [hemmeligstemplede] sider fra den oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelse af 11. september [2001].

I denne uge afslørede (undersøgende journalist) Seymour Hersh svindelnummeret om Den Store Saudi-Obama Løgn om drabet på Osama Bin Laden. I en artikel på 10.000 ord afslørede Hersh, at Bin Laden blev dræbt i et overlagt mord, der blev planlagt sammen med saudierne. Der var ingen ildkamp med al-Qaeda-vagter. Der var ingen beviser, fremkommet ved brug af tortur, der førte til lokaliseringen af Bin Ladens pakistanske, sikre opholdssted. Ikke en eneste detalje i den »officielle« regeringsrapport var sand – og ved at fremkomme med den ene løgn efter den anden forrædte Obama de selv samme, pakistanske militære regeringsfolk, der udleverede nøgleinformationerne og ledsagede de amerikanske mordere ind i Bin Ladens ubevogtede opholdssted, hvor han i realiteten var under det pakistanske ISI's husarrest.

I onsdags kommenterede Lyndon LaRouche, at fremskridtene med P5+1, kombineret med drøftelserne i Sotji og den fortsatte, demokratiske revolte mod Obama, ligeledes betyder, at indsatsen for at smide Obama ud befinder sig på en accelereret kurs og kunne betyde, at den overhængende, finansielle nedsmeltning kan undgås. Dette, understregede han, må være hensigten.

Med Obama væk vil det være muligt hurtigt at annullere det finansielle svindelnummer og, gennem hastelovgivning, lancere en ny finansiell og monetær struktur til genoplivning af den produktive økonomi. Dette begynder med den omgående genindførsel af Glass/Steagall. Der må komme en genoplivning af den produktive økonomi, hvilket betyder, at spillegælden og det andet affald må fjernes og forbydes. Glass/Steagall er vigtigere end nogen sinde før, i betragtning af den aktuelle situation. Der må udstedes kredit til gavnlig produktion og især med det formål at uddanne en ny generation af faglært arbejdskraft. Vi må opbygge de knuste lokalsamfund rundt omkring i landet, som er blevet ødelagt af de seneste 40 års politik, og ægte, økonomisk vækst må genindføres på en progressivt accelererende skala.

Kort sagt, så skal det aktuelle system vendes, og parasitterne skal væk.

Det skift, der har fundet sted i løbet af de seneste dage, er konsekvensen af, at nogle mennesker har set i øjnene, at verden var på vej mod en atomar udslettelse, og at menneskehedens overlevelse direkte stod på spil. Afgørelsen er klar: Det ville være mere end sindssygt at løbe risikoen for en sådan skæbne, og derfor måtte der gribes til handling for at vælte briterne/Wall Streets desperate fremstød for krig.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Kinas politik for Ét bælte, én vej. Seminar i København den 27. apr. 2015 (dansk)

Mit dilemma stammer fra den kendsgerning, at jeg ... med det samme må fortælle jer ... , at verden er langt tættere på en ny, global krig, end de fleste mennesker har nogen anelse om. Denne nye politik for Den nye Silkevej ... , er den eneste politik til at undgå krig, der er til rådighed.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

LaRouchePAC-demonstration på Wall Street i anledning af 70-året for sejren over nazismen i Europa

Video, med dansk udskrift:

8. maj 2015 – LaRouchePAC fejrer sejrsdagen med en demonstration på Wall Street med at identificere USA's historiske fjende og spørgsmålet om præsidentens afsættelse som værende af den største betydning.

Diane Sare: »God eftermiddag. Dette er Lyndon LaRouche Politiske Aktionskomites Manhattan-demonstration i New York City. Det er i dag 70-års dagen for sejren over fascismen i Europa, den 8. maj 1945, hvor de allierede styrker sejrede over fascismen, sejrede over Hitler og nazismen i Europa. I Anden Verdenskrig var der mindst 80 millioner mennesker, der mistede livet, og jeg vil gerne, at vi holder et øjebliks stilhed, mens vi mindes dem, der døde under Anden Verdenskrig; 20 millioner fra Kina, 27 millioner fra Rusland, over 400.000 fra USA, 500.000 fra Storbritannien, og mange flere millioner i Afrika, Asien. Så lad os holde et øjebliks stilhed; dette er V-E Dag, Sejren i Europa.«

(Der holdes et øjebliks stilhed.)

»Vi er her i dag på Wall Street, fordi, for de af jer, der ikke ved det, Wall Street er USA's fjende. Wall Street er en forlænget arm af Det britiske Imperium, af London, og Wall Street, arven efter Det romerske Imperium, det, som Den amerikanske Revolution blev udkæmpet imod. Vi er her i dag på 70-års dagen for sejren over fascismen i Europa, fordi tiden er inde til, at amerikanere atter tilbageviser fascisme, én gang for alle. Vi har en præsident, Barack Obama, der nægter at deltage i højtideligholdelsen af V-E dagen i Moskva i Rusland, der vil finde sted i morgen. Præsident Obama boykoter dette, endskønt Sovjetunionen ofrede 27 millioner liv for at overvinde Adolf Hitler.

En af de mulige grunde til, at præsident Obama boykoter mindedagen i Rusland, er, at præsident Obama i øjeblikket støtter en genoplivelse af nazisme i Ukraine. Præsident Obama sendte sin ambassadør, Victoria Nuland, med 5 mia. dollars fra folk som George Soros, for at vælte den demokratisk valgte regering i Ukraine og uddelte cup cakes til folk, der kastede med Molotovcocktails, og for at installere folk, der rent bogstaveligt bærer Svastika-flag, som tæver jøder og russiske

talere og begår hæslige grusomheder. Men præsident Obama, hellere end at indrømme, at han er nazisten, der støtter nazister med penge fra Wall Street, forsøger at lægge skylden på præsident Putin, hvilket er en kæmpeløgn i de amerikanske nyhedsmedier. Vi mener, at på vores V-E dag, 70 år efter sejren over fascismen, bør amerikanere erkende, at Rusland, eller Sovjetunionen, som det var under Anden Verdenskrig, gav en stor gæld på 27 millioner liv for at besejre fascismen, og amerikanere bør huske dette.

Den anden mulige grund til, at USA boykotter denne højtideligholdelse, er, at vi synes at have en arv igennem de seneste 15 år, hvor vi støtter fascisme, for hvem var præsident før Barack Obama? Forud for Barack Obama havde vi George W. Bush. Hvem er George W. Bush, bortset fra en person, der sandsynligvis havde nogle narko- og alkoholproblemer, men som i virkeligheden kontrolleredes af Dick Cheney? George W. Bush var sønnesøn af Prescott Bush. Hvem var Prescott Bush? Han blev dømt i Kongressen for at have hjulpet og støttet fjenden i krigstid. Prescott Bush finansierede Adolf Hitler. Prescott Bush, sammen med disse Wall Street-institutioner, Huset Morgan lige derovre, Prescott Bush med Brown Brothers Harriman bragte Adolf Hitler til magten. Så Bush-familien har også en svaghed for fascisme, og vi har nu Obama, der viderefører arven efter Bush-familien. Og det er Wall Street, der er blevet afsløret af veteran fra Anden Verdenskrig Lyndon LaRouche i en berømt debat fra 1971, hvor der var en Keynes-økonom ved navn Abba Lerner, og LaRouche argumenterede for, at IMF's og Verdensbankens politik er fascistisk, og at den dræber mennesker. Og på et vist tidspunkt under debatten plaprede Abba Lerner ud med, at hvis man havde lyttet Hjalmar Schacht, ville Adolf Hitler ikke have været nødvendig. En ledende økonom siger, at Hitler var nødvendig. Hvorfor var Hitler nødvendig? For at knuse befolkningen for at få penge til Wall Street. Det er præcis, hvad Obamas job er i dag. Præsidenten, der dræber amerikanere med droner, uden forudgående retssag; som spionerer mod Tysklands regering;

præsident Obama, der væltede oberst Gaddafi i Libyen og udleverede det meste af Nordafrika – ikke Egypten, for Egypten arbejder sammen med BRIKS – men Libyen, yngleplads for ISIS og al-Qaeda, og nu med tusindvis af flygtninge, der forsøger at komme med båd fra Libyens kyst til Europa, og hvad sker der med disse flygtninge? De drukner. 20.000, 25.000 mennesker, vi ved ikke, hvor mange, er druknet i Middelhavet. Så mens Obama og Jerry Brown ikke vil have vand til befolkningen i Californien, så vil de sørge for rigeligt vand i Middelhavet, så flygtningene, overskudsbefolkningen, kan drukne der. Dette er folkedrab. Dette er en politik, om hvilken folk for 70 år siden sagde: Aldrig mere! Og vi vil nu synge en patriotisk sang, som er passende til dette øjeblik.«

(Synger en sang).

Diane Sare: »For de af jer, der netop er kommet til, så er vi LaRouche-bevægelsen på Manhattan, og i dag, den 8. maj, og i morgen, den 9. maj, er 70-års dagen for sejren over fascismen i Europa. Det, som USA må vende tilbage til, er arven efter Alexander Hamilton, og der er et område, inden for hvilket dette ses meget tydeligt, og det er mht. spørgsmålet om vand. Som mange af jer ved, så oplever USA i øjeblikket en alvorlig tørke i Californien og andre vestlige stater. Og man har aviser, som *New York Times*, som er Wall Streets liberale, forlængede arm, der lægger skylden på de kapitalistiske kammersjukkens fråseri med ferskvandet. Hvad mener de? Landmændene. De siger, at det er oprørende, at landmændene insisterer på at producere 50 % af USA's fødevarerforsyning af frugter, nødder og grøntsager. Hvad er guvernør Browns plan for Californien? Fald død om. Og hvis man siger, at mennesker ikke er årsag til den globale opvarmning, vil han få dig arresteret.

Kendsgerningen, som Alexander Hamilton og John Quincy Adams og Benjamin Franklin i særdeleshed vidste, er, at hvad der sker på Jorden ikke forårsages af det, der sker på Jorden. Det, der finder sted på Jorden, forårsages af mægtige kræfter i vores

Mælkevej, som vi endnu ikke er herre over. Kosmisk stråling, som vi først nu begynder at forstå, forårsager dannelse af skyer, forårsager nedbør, forårsager forandringer i vejrmønstre. Kina forsker i dette; Rusland forsker i dette. For at give jer et eksempel, så udførte nationen Mexico et eksperiment baseret på en russisk videnskabsmands arbejde, for at skyde ioner, dvs. elektrisk ladede partikler, op i atmosfæren. Det lykkedes dem at forøge nedbørsmængden fra 11 inches om året til 47 inches om året. Det lykkedes dem at forøge deres fødevareproduktion med 60 %. Så sandheden er den, at menneskeheden kan kontrollere vores vejr, til gavn for menneskeheden. Og vi kan gøre det muligt for 10 mia., eller 20 mia. eller 25 mia. mennesker at leve på denne planet med en højere levestandard, end vi har i dag. Men for at vi kan gøre dette, må vi afvise arven fra Wall Street. Vi må genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankloven og erklære disse kriminelle spekulanter på Wall Street bankerot. Og det amerikanske folk må ophøre med at være krystere og indrømme, at Barack Obama er en fascist, at Barack Obama bør smides ud af embedet, på samme måde, som vi besejrede nazisterne for 70 år siden. (Må jeg bede om noget vand! Undskyld, jeg mistede min stemme!)

Det er i dag 70-års dagen for sejren over fascismen. Og som afslutning vil jeg læse noget for jer fra en stor, amerikanske patriot og general, Douglas MacArthur. Dette er den tale, som Douglas MacArthur holdt på krigsskibet 'Missouri' efter Japans kapitulation, og Japan ville under alle omstændigheder have kapituleret, vi behøvede ikke at smide atombomberne, en historie til en anden dag; men MacArthur gjorde det meget klart, som jeg sagde i begyndelsen, at 80 millioner mennesker døde i Anden Verdenskrig, 80 millioner mennesker mistede livet for Wall Street og London, fordi Prescott Bush og Brown Brothers Harriman bragte nazisterne til magten. Men ved denne krigs afslutning sagde Douglas MacArthur, i uddrag:

'Vi har fået vores sidste chance. Hvis vi nu ikke udtænker et større og mere ligeværdigt system end krig, vil Dommedag stå

for døren. Spørgsmålet er grundlæggende set teologisk og involverer en spirituel genopblussen og forbedring af den menneskelige karakter, der vil smelte sammen med vores næsten (...) fremskridt inden for videnskab, kunst og litteratur, og alle materialistiske og kulturelle fremskridt i de seneste 2.000 år. Det må være af spirituel art, hvis vi skal redde det kødelige.'

Det er fra general Douglas MacArthur, september 1945.«

(Koret synger »Republikkens kampsang«, *Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord*)



Originalt trykt 1862 i *The Atlantic Monthly*

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:

His truth is marching on.

(Omkvæd)

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling
camps,

They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;

I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring
lamps:

His day is marching on.

Omkvæd

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:

“As ye deal with my condemners, so with you my grace shall
deal;

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel,

Since God is marching on.”

Omkvæd

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call
retreat;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat:

Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!

His truth is marching on.

Omkvæd

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me:
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

Omkvæd

RUSLAND UPDATE: Aldrig mere fascisme!

Putin og Xi Jinping taler offentligt på møde i Moskva

8. maj 2015 – Vladimir Putin og Xi Jinping erklærede i dag, i kølvandet på deres møde, deres forpligtelse over for at forhindre en genkomst af fascisme. »Rusland og Kina led de største tab under Anden Verdenskrig og har derfor størst grund til at modsætte sig forsøg på at rehabilitere nazisme og militarisme«, sagde Putin efter mødet med Xi Jinping, rapporterer *RT*.

»I morgen vil vi, med andre verdensledere, deltage i fejringen af 70-året for sejren i anden Verdenskrig, og i september vil vi i Beijing markere afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig. Vi vil mindes dem, der stod side ved side imod det militaristiske Japan«, sagde Putin. Han sagde, at Kina og Rusland havde betalt den højeste pris i form af tab af liv i krigen, og at »vi nu står samlet imod alle forsøg på at rehabilitere nazisme

og militarisme og forsøg på at forfalske historien.«

Xi inviterede Putin til at deltage i mindehøjtideligheden den 3. september i Kina og sagde, at begivenheden tilsigter »at ære mindet af de mistede helte og ikke tillade denne krigs tragiske historie at gentage sig, og sammen at skabe verdensfred. Den hårde lektie efter Anden Verdenskrig siger, at menneskehedens sameksistens ikke regeres af jungleloven. Fredens politik er diametralt modsat den aggressive, eneherkende magtpolitik. Menneskets vej frem mod udvikling ligger ikke i princippet, vinderen tager det hele, ikke i nulsums-spil.«

Moskva-parade til minde om sejr under Anden Verdenskrig

– En spektakulær opvisning med international deltagelse

8. maj 2015 – Moskva-paraden den 9. maj til minde om de allieredes sejr i Anden Verdenskrig bliver en hele vejen igennem spektakulær forestilling. Statsoverhoveder fra flere end 20 nationer vil være til stede. Militære enheder fra 12 nationer vil deltage, omfattende f.eks. Indien, der aldrig tidligere har deltaget i en sådan begivenhed. Brasilianske tropper vil marchere i Moskva. Som en af de få, sydamerikanske nationer, der sendte soldater til Anden Verdenskrig, udsendte Brasilien i dag en enhed af sine marinesoldater til at bære Ruslands flag – for at mindes Sovjetunionen blandt de allierede – på den nationale sejrsdagsparade i Rio de Janeiro.

USA vil, sammen med en række europæiske og andre nationer, gøre sig bemærket ved deres fravær. Et arrangement, der afviger herfra, er fra Tysklands ledere. Den 11. maj vil kansler Angela Merkel mødes med præsident Putin i Rusland. Den 7. maj deltog den tyske udenrigsminister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, sammen med sin russiske modpart, Sergei Lavrov, i en kranselægning i Volgograd (Stalingrad).

Gårdagens forpremiere på paraden i Moskva var imponerende og blev transmitteret bredt. General Sergei Shoigu, forsvarsminister, overværede den godt timelange øvelse, der bestod af rækkevis af soldater i tæt kadence, 200 stykker udstyr, inkl. T-34-tanks, den nye ICBM og 120 fly.

Ligeledes i dag ankom kinesiske flådeskibe – krigsskibe og escort-skibe, inkl. *Linyi* og *Weifang*, til Sortehavet til den russiske flådebase Novorossiysk. Skibene vil blive her til den 12. maj, hvor de fortsætter til Middelhavet for at deltage i fælles øvelser med russiske flådeskibe.

Putin i russisk Tv-dokumentar om fælles russisk-kinesiske interesser;

Yakunin i kinesisk interview om russisk-kinesisk Silkevejs-jernbane

8. maj 2015 – Der er stærk medieopmærksomhed på mange aspekter af de igangværende aftaler om russisk-kinesisk partnerskab, når de respektive præsidenter mødes i Moskva i dag og i morgen.

På den russiske Tv-kanal 1 i dag blev en TV-dokumentar i anledningen vist. Produceret af Alexei Denisov gennemgår filmen Ruslands og Kinas historie tilbage fra 1600-tallet.

Præsident Vladimir Putin havde på forhånd indtalt erklæringer om samarbejdet mellem de to nationer. Han sagde: »Vor to staters interesser er sammenfaldende for de fleste holdningers vedkommende, og det er netop dette, der danner basis for vore relationer i dag. I området for internationale relationer koordinerer vi vores arbejde på FN's Sikkerhedsråds niveau og inden for rammerne af FN. Og denne koordinering er en meget vigtig del af skabelsen af en mere fair, mere demokratisk verdensorden i dag.« Han nævnte begge landes medlemskab af Shanghai Samarbejdsråd og BRIKS.

Ligeledes i dag interviewede CCTV Vladimir Yakunin, chef for Russiske Jernbaner, om udsigterne for og betydningen af udviklingen af jernbanenettet mellem de to lande. Yakunin understregede vigtigheden af Silkevejsbæltet. »Strategien giver os løsningen på aktuelle problemer.« Yakunin gennemgik det specifikke projekt – jernbanelinjen fra Chongqing til Duisburg på 11.800 km. CCTC gav interviewet titlen, »Russiske Jernbaner synes om samarbejdet med Kina«.

Foto: Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping modtages i Kreml af den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin, i anledning af Moskva-paraden den 9. maj m.m. til minde om de allieredes sejr over nazismen under Anden Verdenskrig.

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-LAROCHE 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 permanfrost conditions like that, you have to have

a special way of developing it.

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

The brown line there, this is the actual Silk Road [Silk Road Economic Belt], which is now being promoted by China; this larger

gray line is the [21st-Century] Maritime Silk Road; but as you can see, it stretches all the way to Europe and into Africa.

Prime Minister Li Keqiang was several times last year in Africa,

and he proposed to connect all African capitals through a fast train system. And I know from many Africans, leaders and leading

politicians, they are very happy about that, because Africa right

now urgently needs development. And I think, if you look at the

horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands

in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome this

unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind, they

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

Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

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

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

but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed, because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are

printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money

does

not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators

prefer to keep the casino going, and this is actually reaching a

point where at the IMF annual spring meeting which just took place in Washington, the IMF itself put out a report saying that

we are facing a collapse {bigger} than 2008 with the collapse of

Lehman Brothers. And several economists from J.P. Morgan and other banks warned that you could have a simultaneous stock and

bond crisis, causing a meltdown of the system; or, if the Federal

Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2 trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it

would not so much hurt Greece, but it would blow up the European

banks.

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse.

Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but

the date until which countries could join as founding members was

end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure

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

pressure on Asian countries not to join. But then, it just so

happened, that the best ally of the United States, Great Britain, was the first European country to join, and that caused a kind of a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with the economic cooperation in these projects, is much, much more attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which eventually will pop. So, this was from the founding meeting in October, already, but in the meantime, it become many more states.

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

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

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

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

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

you

all know, that if you have an industrial firm which lays 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.))

Grækenland som knudepunkt i 'Et Bælte, En Vej': Infrastruktur er altafgørende

Fredag, 1. maj 2015 – Den altafgørende faktor for, at Grækenland bliver et knudepunkt for Kinas politik, 'Et Bælte, En Vej', er udvikling af landets infrastruktur, der vil forbinde havnen i Piræus, hvor Kinas COSCO Skibsfartsselskab har leaset containerterminalen, til resten af Europa.

Den græske journalist Yannis Palaiologos skrev i dagens udgave af Politico, at, i Kinas politik for 'Et Bælte, En Vej' »er Piræus på det seneste blevet et afgørende vigtigt punkt for denne strategi – og især for Kinas planlagte '21. århundredes

Maritime Silkevej', der tilstræber at forbinde Kina med Europa via Det indiske Ocean og Suezkanalen«. Siden Kina leasede to af havnens containerterminaler og foretog afgørende investeringer i dens infrastruktur, har Kina firedoblet antallet af containerskibe, der passerer igennem Athen, siden 2010.

»Det er min vurdering, at der kan blive et strategisk partnerskab med Kina for udvikling«, sagde vicepremierminister Yannis Dragasakis til Politico. »I forbindelse med politikken for den Nye Silkevej er der infrastrukturprojekter, der har fælles interesse«, sagde han. »En afgørende vigtig del af Grækenlands økonomiske genrejsning i de kommende år må komme fra forøgede investeringer i infrastruktur.«

Med hensyn til privatisering af myndigheden over havnen i Piræus påpegede Dragasakis, at det ikke drejede sig om privatisering som sådan, men om, hvordan denne privatisering struktureres. Det generelle spørgsmål, sagde Dragasakis, er, at »kineserne har en klar strategi« for havnen som et kommercielt omdrejningspunkt, hvorimod grækerne »aldrig har udviklet deres egen, fuldt udviklede strategi«. Grækenland har behov for en klar politik inden for tre afgørende sektorer: jernbanetransport, logistik og skibsreparation.

Der er meget specifikke projekter, der må udvikles inden for disse tre områder. Med hensyn til transport, så drejer det sig om at færdiggøre moderniseringen og etableringen af tovejs spor på landets nord-sydgående jernbanelinje. Artiklen nævner ikke, at det største problem har været, EU ikke har været imødekommende mht. finansiering til jernbaneprojektet på trods af den kendsgerning, at Grækenland er kvalificeret til at modtage sådanne lån iflg. EU-reglerne.

»Vi har en enestående chance for at gøre Grækenland til et internationalt omdrejningspunkt for handel, men landet har brug for en fællesaktion fra regeringens side«, sagde Thanasis Ziliaskopoulos, præsident for TrainOSE, det statskontrollerede

jernbanegodsselskab, der allerede er i færd med at udvide sine tjenester fra Piræus til Centraleuropa. »Med den rette politik kunne Grækenland overtage noget af den varefremstilling«, der i øjeblikket finder sted i Centraleuropæiske lande, iflg. Ziliaskopoulos.

Med hensyn til logistik er det af afgørende betydning at udvikle Thriasio Fragtcentret, et 59 hektar stort område vest for Athen, der endnu mangler at blive færdiggjort. Med sin placering direkte på Grækenlands nord-sydgående jernbanekorridor, og med direkte forbindelse til Piræus via den nyligt åbnede 17,5 km lange jernbanelinje, er kineserne meget interesseret i at udvikle centret.

Med hensyn til skibsreparation, så ligger der et skibsværft, der ikke længere er i brug, i Perama-regionen ved siden af Piræus, der ejes af Piræus Havnemyndighed, og som Athen ønsker at genoplive som et skibsreparationscenter. Ifølge Drakasakis har COSCO antydnet, at de var interesseret, da han rejste spørgsmålet under sin seneste rejse til Kina.

Foto: COSCO-Containerterminal i Piræus

Video: Vand for Livet

Animeret infografik

Dansk udskrift

Hvor meget vand er der i den globale vandcyklus?

Af alt det vand, der findes på jorden, er kun 2,5 % ferskvand.

Af dette ferskvand findes 68 % indesluttet i indlandsisen og gletsjerne.

30 % findes som grundvand, og kun 1,2 % er overfladevand.

Hvordan foregår strømmen af dette vand?

Groft regnet fordampes 413.000 km³ af Solen hvert år, hvoraf 373.000 km³ falder direkte tilbage i havet, og kun 40.000 km³ når landjorden, hvor det falder som nedbør. Andre 11.000 km³ fordamper over land og falder igen over land som nedbør; men planteliv gør mere end dette, idet det sender 62.000 km³ tilbage til atmosfæren, hvorfra det atter falder som nedbør over landjorden.

Med andre ord, så når 90 % af vandet, der fordamper over havene, aldrig frem til landjorden; men når det først befinder sig over landjorden, vil vandet fordampe eller transpirere og atter vende tilbage til landjorden som yderligere nedbør. Hvis man alligevel ser på den totale mængde ferskvand, som Solen producerer, så strømmer der 10 gange så meget vand fra havene op i atmosfæren gennem fordampning, end fra alle Jordens floder tilsammen. Dette svarer til 75 Mississippi-floder, der strømmer fra havene op i himlen, uafbrudt hele året. Men kun 8 af disse floder deponerer deres vand over landjorden.

Hvordan kan vi forbedre disse vandcyklusser?

Lad os undersøge tre metoder:

Afsaltning

Vejrmodifikation

Transport af overfladevand

Først: Afsaltning.

Vidste du, at havene udgør kilden til alt dit ferskvand?

Omkring 60 mio. gigawatt energi fra Solen når havoverfladen, hvor det afsalter 413.000 km³ ferskvand om året. Dette svarer til en gennemsnitlig effektivitet på 1.300 kWh energi pr. 1 m³ ferskvand, der produceres. Mennesket anvender imidlertid kun 3 kWh til at producere 1 m³ ferskvand, ved at anvende omvendt osmotisk afsaltning, hvilket gør mennesket 430 gange så effektivt som Solen, når det drejer sig om produktion af ferskvand.

Den energi, der kræves for at afsalte vand til de store californiske kystbyer, ville kun udgøre 50 watt pr. person i hele delstaten og ville levere to tredjedele af borgernes aktuelle forbrug og 10 % af hele delstatens samlede forbrug, inklusive landbrug og andre anvendelsesområder.

Hvordan kan afsaltning forøge den globale vandcyklus? (Se grafik).

Den anden fremgangsmåde til forbedring af vandcyklussen: Vejrmodificering

Husk, at 413.000 km³ vand strømmer op i atmosfæren fra havene årligt, svarende til 10 gange de 40.000 km³, der flyder gennem alle verdens floder. Dette udgør en enorm ressource, der venter på at blive udnyttet. Atmosfæriske ioniseringssystemer er i årtier blevet anvendt med held til at stimulere kondensering af atmosfæriske vanddampe, inklusive nedbør.

En version af atmosfærisk ioniseringsteknologi blev udviklet i Rusland i midten af 1980'erne og bragt til Mexico, hvor kommercielle foretagender fra slutningen af 1990'erne til 2008 resulterede i en forøget nedbørsmængde i hele stater på mellem 5 % og 50 %, genopfyldning af reservoirer og reduktion i antal skovbrande.

I Israel fyldte operationer mellem 2011-2013 således 7 reservoirer til deres fulde kapacitet for første gang i de

fyrre år, reservoirerne havde været i brug.

En anden version af atmosfærisk ioniseringsteknologi blev udviklet i Schweiz og blev taget i anvendelse i De forenede arabiske Emirater.

Prøveforsøg med disse systemer i Australien mellem 2007 og 2010 forøgede vedvarende nedbørsmængden med mellem 10 % og 20 %, og et femårigt prøveprogram i Oman, der startede op i 2013, har forøget nedbørsmængden med 18 % i løbet af forsøgets første to år.

Lad os se på, hvordan ionisering kan forøge den globale vandcyklus.(Se grafik).

En tredje måde at forbedre vandcyklussen på: Styring af overfladevand, eksemplificeret af Det Nordamerikanske Vand- og Elektricitetssamarbejde (NAWAPA).

I den vestlige del af Nordamerika er distribueringen af vand vildt ujævnt fordelt, hvilket skaber en stor diskrepans i det vestlige område. Dette ses ved at sammenligne den årlige afstrømning af de nordvestlige floder med den årlige afstrømning af de sydvestlige floder. Det udgør 1.509 km³ for de nordlige floder mod 113 km³ for de sydlige floder. Det samme kontinent, og den samme kyst. Hvordan kan vi adressere denne store diskrepans i vesten?

NAWAPA XXI-projektet ville være det største vandprojekt i verdenshistorien, som ville omdirigere vand fra den nordvestlige del, hvor det findes i overflod, til den sydvestlige del, hvor der er en desperat mangel. En opdateret version af programmet kunne transportere groft regnet 10 % af afstrømningen i den nordvestlige del, 150 km³ om året, ned gennem den sydvestlige del, før dette vand atter vendte tilbage til havet. Tilføjelsen af denne vandmængde kunne fordoble det sydvestlige områdes fotosyntetiske produktivitet

og forøge produktiviteten af hele cyklussen, uden at forandre dens nettovolumen.

Samlet set går afsaltning, vejrmodifikation og transport af overfladevand sammen om at muliggøre en forbedret og udvidet vandcyklus. Ved at integrere disse metoder kan menneskeheden forøge produktiviteten af eksisterende cyklusser, udvide eksisterende cyklusser, samt skabe helt nye vandcyklusser.

Intet af alt dette opbruger begrænsede vandforsyninger, men udgør i stedet en bedre styring af det cykliske system. Lad ikke nogen fortælle dig noget andet:

Vandet findes; lad os udvikle det!

Produceret af LaRouchePAC: Vand til Fremtiden.

**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 very 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):



'Totalt sammenbrud' af forhandlinger mellem EU og Grækenland; Aftrækker af systemisk nedsmeltning fortsat afsikret

24. apr. 2015 – Fredagens forhandlinger for at overholde deadline for Grækenland til at opnå en aftale med Eurozonens finansministre om et gælds- og økonomiprogram endte i

bitterhed, trusler mod Grækenland og selvbedragerisk plapren fra den transatlantiske flok om, at deres system, inklusive euroen, måske ville overleve en umiddelbart forestående, græsk statsbankerot.

Den maltesiske finansminister Edward Scicluna sagde kortfattet: »Jeg ville beskrive dagens møde som et totalt sammenbrud i kommunikationen med Grækenland.« Forespurgt, om EU ville gå med til at give delvis EU-finanshjælp til gengæld for et mere begrænset »reform«-program, sagde den hollandske finansminister Jeroen Dijsselbloem: »Nej.« *Bloombergs* kilder rapporterede, at finansministrene »slyngede skældsord imod den græske finansminister Yanis Varoufakis« og kaldte ham »en, der spildte tiden, en hasardspiller og en amatør«. Chefen for Den europæiske Centralbank Mario Draghi truede med, at ECB måske ville begrænse sin aktuelle finansiering af likviditet til de græske banker. (Der er aftalt et møde den 6. maj i ECB's styrende råd).

Et uforudsigeligt element er imidlertid blevet introduceret gennem et timelangt, privat møde mellem det græske og tyske statsoverhoved, Alexis Tsipras og Angela Merkel, dagen før finansministtermødet. Merkel kaldte drøftelserne »konstruktive«, men sagde, at de var blevet enige om at holde indholdet fortroligt. Tsipras talte om optimisme og betydelige fremskridt og sagde, »vi har tilbagelagt en god bid af vejen«.

Hvad så siden de to blev eller ikke blev enige om, så bekendtgjorde de bank-ejede finansministre, at de anser det for uacceptabelt, at statsoverhoveder vover at mødes uafhængigt for at drøfte nogen som helst politisk løsning, der berører bankerne. Den østrigske finansminister Hans Joerg Schelling var mest ligefrem: »Tsipras søgte at omgå finansministrenes autoritet mindre end 24 timer tidligere og talte sin sag med den tyske kansler og den franske præsident François Hollande på sidelinjen af et topmøde om immigration i Bruxelles. Under procedurerne inden for Eurozonen er det finansministrene, der skal godkende enhver udbetaling af

hjælp, og Merkel sagde i sidste måned, at hun ikke er parat til at tilsidesætte denne kontrol.«

Deres offentlige vrede var rettet mod Tsipras, men dette hysteri reflekterer i realiteten deres bekymring for, at Angela Merkel skal bryde ud af rækkerne. Som førende økonom Lyndon LaRouche har understreget, så er Angela Merkel ingen heltinde, men hun er intelligent nok til at vide, at Tyskland ikke kan overleve, at Grækenland forlader euroen.

Med et utilsigtet humoristisk indslag i dette slagsmål udstedte Credit Suisse i dag en kommentar med overskriften »Grækenland: Dø en anden dag« og beroligede sig selv med, at Grækenland har likviditet til at overleve »i endnu en måned eller så ... Og regeringen kunne strække det til juli, om nødvendigt, hvor ECB-lånene forfalder«.

Foto: Den græske finansminister Yanis Varoufakis

**Helga Zepp-LaRouches
hovedtale 16. april 2015 i
New York:
USA og Europe skal samarbejde**

med BRIKS for at bygge verdenslandbroen.

Engelsk udskrift

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

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



BRICS leaders in Fortaleza, Brazil, July, 2014.

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

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

infrastructure, of scientific and technological cooperation, and an increase in connectivity among these nations, that this will lead to the mutual benefit of all participating countries.



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

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

This includes huge infrastructure programs, corridors; high-speed railway; waterways and ports. And this report was declared to be the official policy by the National Development and Reform Commission, as well as the Foreign Ministry and the Commerce Ministry of China.

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

So, what goes along with that is a whole new system, a really

world new system, of banks and financial credit institutions, to finance these and other projects.

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

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

Now, the New Development Bank, which is also a similar bank, created by the BRICS in Fortaleza in Brazil last year—it was decided to found it—will be functioning this year in July, at

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

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

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

Now, these parallel financial organizations were characterized by Mrs. Denise Leung, from the finance center of the World Resources Institute, this morning in the German government radio, Deutsche Welle. This woman said: “Development is absolutely not possible without the AIIB and the New Development Bank, because in Asia alone, there is a need for infrastructure investment, up to the year 2020, of \$8.2

trillion." Now, the entire investment of the World Bank, in 2014, is only \$24.2 billion, and of the Asian Development Bank, only \$21 billion. So, obviously, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and all the other banks I named, have to fill this gap. And obviously, to have such independent financial institutions, will give the developing countries, also a much greater voice in determining their own economic policy in the advantage of their own population.

Now obviously the aim, explicitly and stated so by several BRICS leaders, is to use these banks to eradicate poverty from the surface of the plan in a very short period of time. And in Asia alone, you have presently over 700 million people who are still living below the poverty level. Now, Prime Minister Modi has made several absolutely exciting speeches, where he declared a national objective of India, to eradicate poverty from the Indian nation. Also, President Xi Jinping has proudly announced, repeatedly, that the Chinese economic miracle, which, nobody can deny, is one of the greatest miracles in terms of economics *ever* in the history of economies—because China was able to have an economic development in *30 years* which most industrial nations in Europe, in the United States, and elsewhere, needed 100 or even 200 years to accomplish. And Xi Jinping has announced that that kind of development which has now transformed the poor population of the coastal regions, and the southern parts of China, to bring that into the inner regions, and into the Western parts of China, which are mostly desert, and therefore it's not so easy—but to use this Chinese economic miracle as the model for the New Silk Road for every country which participates in these projects, to repeat exactly what China has accomplished.

Now, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, which is the major Swiss financial daily, had this morning an article with the headline, " Gold Rush Mood Thanks to New Silk Road, Investors Are Rushing To Buy Stocks in Chinese State-Owned Enterprises. They Are Investing in the New Silk Road." Now, I have to say

there is a certain amount of confusion in the editorial board of *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, because they are looking at these developments with the spectacles of monetarism, but obviously, this is not what this is at all, because the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and the other institutions are credit institutions, and are not part of the casino economy of Wall Street, or City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. But they go very explicitly back to the principles of the First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Alexander Hamilton, who created the first National Bank, and with that, a credit-financing institution for the real economy. And that first National Bank, and that credit system, was the basis for the gigantic industrial revolution which occurred in the United States, and it was the policy to which good American presidents always returned, such as Lincoln, with the greenback policy; or Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the New Deal, and the Glass-Steagall separation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which happened to be not only the motor for the United States to overcome the depression in the '30s, but it was also, in the form of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the basis for the German economic miracle, in the post-war reconstruction of Germany.

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

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

The recently published Beige Book of the Federal Reserve,

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

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

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

The problem of the trans-Atlantic sector could be solved very easily, if the United States would go back to the Glass-Steagall separation of the banks laws, which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, and repealed only in 1999, and that, by the way, makes the presidential campaign of the pre-presidential candidate Martin O'Malley *the most important campaign*, because he has said that the first action he would take, if he were to be elected into the White House, would be

the implementation of Glass-Steagall: Protect the commercial and separate the investment banks, and do not finance them anymore through quantitative easing, or through so-called rescue packages, and they would go bankrupt, if they would be forced to rely on their own system.

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

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

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

On the 12th of March there was an op-ed in the *Los Angeles Times* by J. Famigletti, who's from the NASA Jet Propulsion

Laboratory, and he said that California today has only water supplies for about one year left in its reservoirs. You can see here on this picture the drought emptying the reservoirs and also reducing the snowpack, which means there will be no water flowing into these reservoirs and other water systems. And what was the reaction of Governor Brown? About a week ago, he announced a mandatory cut of water usage of 25%, except for agriculture, *and* fracking. I mean, this completely insane method of production of shale gas and oil.

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

So, when we recently, about a week ago, presented in the state legislature in Sacramento the revolutionary new concept of how to deal with this water crisis, which has been worked out by Ben Deniston and Lyndon LaRouche, with the science team he's working with, we have a very unusual shocking experience. Because when we presented this revolutionary proposal of Ben Deniston to Mr. O'Connor, who is the principal consultant to the State Senate Committee for Natural Resources and Water, and we went there with the expectation that they would be happy to find people concerned with solving the water crisis, the reaction—which was a complete hysterical denial that there is a water shortage [were water shortages before—ed.], cyclic development of weather patterns over thousands of years, that the drought is not the result of anthropogenic dealings of mankind, he completely freaked out, and what Ben Deniston had proposed—he will elaborate this later on himself—that you can have a combination of measures, like desalinization of ocean water, with the help of nuclear energy, in the tradition of what Roosevelt did with the Tennessee Valley Authority, like managing and changing the Colorado River, and similar

proposals... But also you could revive aspects of NAWAPA—that is bringing down the plentiful water from Alaska and Canada, along the Rocky Mountains, with a system of channels all the way to Mexico. Or, use the fact that 90% of all precipitation does not occur over land, but over oceans, and that you could use the ionization of moisture in the atmosphere, over the Pacific Ocean, to develop more water.

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

The same too-big-to-fail banks, which are about to blow, including the different members of the Bush family and the American multi-billionaire T. Boone Pickens, all of these people had invested in the last 5 to 10 years, enormous amounts of money into everything that has to do with water. Land, which is over aquifers; lakes, but also water pumps, chemicals to purify water, membranes, bottled water—just everything which has to do with water—and not only in the United States, but all over the world. So it is very clear that what they have been trying to do is to corner the water market, in order to speculate on the scarcity of water, on rising prices, totally disregarding what would be the effect of depopulation, of destruction of agriculture, of increase of food prices—and actually killing people. And there's no question that this is a Nazi policy, because you see the same support of Nazi policies, in Ukraine. You see it in the absolutely anti-human policy of the Troika in Greece,

destroying one-third of the Greek economy, and you see it, naturally, in the absolutely horrendous condition of the developing countries.

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



Major deserts on the planet today.

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

You have the speculation on the scarcity of water, on the side of Wall Street and the City of London, and other speculators. But then if you contrast that with what China has been doing, China has [next slide] in the recent years developed the two largest water projects in the world. There is, on the one side, the Three Gorges dam, which changed the water of the Yangtze, and has turned this into the largest power-production facility in the world, producing 22.5 gigawatts per year, and naturally it has protected thousands of people from drowning every year, and established efficient flood control. And then, secondly, you have the South North Water Transfer Diversion Program, of which two of the three parts have already been completed.



Now, the Eastern Route of this project, which brings water from the very water-rich spring region of the Yangtze River, to Anhui and Shandong and Jiansu provinces, basically filling up, on the one side, the Yellow River, and using irrigation from there. And then, secondly, the Middle Route, which brings

water to Beijing and Tianjin. These two routes are already bringing large amounts of water to the dry areas, while the Western Route is still in the phase of planning.



caption

But the China is not the only country which is taking this productive approach. At the recent meeting of the SAARC summit, Indian Prime Minister Modi presented a similar program for India. [next slide] It is the idea of linking the Chadar river, which flows in the Himalayas, and brings it north-south along the India-Nepal border, and brings waters of the Yamura River, which goes from west to the east, into the Ganga Valley. And all of this goes back to the Indira Gandhi National Water Development Authority, which she established in 1982, and this was the time when we were working with her, together, on a 40-year development perspective for India. And this was naturally not carried out, because of her assassination, but it was a gigantic project, which had the idea of having 30 rivers linked through channels, creating 3,000 storage structures, projects which would create 34 gigawatts of hydropower, which would have provided 35 million hectares for the agricultural use of land. It would transferred 175 billion cubic meters of water per year, and naturally, massively increase the food production, protect the population against floods and droughts.

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

provide electricity for New York City.

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

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



The Transaqua Plan.

It must be taken to Lake Chad, which has shrunk to less than 10% of its previous levels, and for which we have proposed for a very long time, the Transaqua plan, which has been worked out by the Italian physicist Dr. Vicchi, which has the idea to take the abundant water, actually too much water, from the Congo River, and bring it up through a system of channels and canals into Lake Chad, which obviously would transform the life of millions of people, and obviously this is not an option, but a bitter necessity. Because right now, we hear every week, the horrendous reports about thousands of people trying to flee over the Mediterranean, from Africa, and naturally also from Syria and Iraq, and many hundreds of them are drowning every week. And the EU has nothing better than to chase these people back, and to try to prevent them from coming, which underlines once more, the complete moral bankruptcy of the EU.

Now, next slide, the World Land-Bridge. Therefore, this proposal, which we have produced over a year study, and we published at the end of last year. This is a 370 page study, which not only outlines all the future projects, the tunnels, bridges, corridors, which are needed to turn the present world

situation into a coherent connected world Land-Bridge, it also has all the scientific, or a lot of the scientific, conceptions provided by the scientific method of Mr. LaRouche, of physical economy, of the need why an increase in the energy-flux-density in the production process, is the absolutely necessary way to go, and why only with these principles, can you provide food and livelihood for the increased population in the world, and the increase in the relative population density is the law of the universe. And all of that you will find in this report.



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

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

Now obviously what is lacking right now is the American commitment, but I think that that is what we are campaigning

for, to be adopted.

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



Now, this is a part of the World Land-Bridge, which we have produced in 2012, when it became clear that the policy of the Troika transformed all of southern Europe—Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal—into economic desert zones, reducing the real economy of Greece, for example, by one-third, causing two-thirds unemployment of the youth, increasing the death rate, increasing the suicide rate. The same picture for Italy and Spain and Portugal. And it was the idea to extend the New Silk Road/Eurasian Land-Bridge into Spain, into the Balkans, and then from there, build bridges and tunnels into Africa. And connect it with the extension of the New Silk Road into Africa.

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

The Principles To Be Followed

Now, Xi Jinping announced at the Boao conference the

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

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

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

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

Now, I believe that we have come to a point in human history, where either we bring the political and economic order in cohesion with the real laws of the universe, of the physical universe, or we are threatened to extinct ourselves in a nuclear annihilation. However, I think that in all great

traditions, you have this idea about that the laws of the universe must be a guidance for our political order on the planet. You find that idea beautifully developed in the Confucian tradition, of 2500 years of Chinese history, the idea that politics must follow the Mandate of Heaven, that there must be a harmony of all nations based on the idea of Love, which is the Confucian notion of *ren*, and that each nation must fulfill its right place, and its right task in this alliance, which in the notion of *li*.

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

So, I think we have an unbelievable optimistic situation. It is full of dangers. We are threatened with World War III, very immediately, but the solution is there. I mean, if we get the United States to really become a republic again, as it was intended by the Founding Fathers, as it was established by Alexander Hamilton and the idea of a National Bank and a credit system; as it was promoted by John Quincy Adams, who had the idea that America must be a republic in an alliance of sovereign republics; as it was reconstituted by Abraham Lincoln; and naturally, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and as it was echoed by John F. Kennedy. I think we have to revive that American tradition, and then I think Europe will follow, because, as you could see with the rush into the AIIB, and the excitement about Modi, about China in general, in Europe, I think we could really turn the tide. And I want to ask all of you, to join in this effort.