

Er der planlagt en ny Balkankrig for at sabotere politikken for 'Et bælte, En vej'?

11. maj 2015 – Et større sammenstød mellem Den tidligere jugoslaviske republik Makedonien (F.Y.R.O.M.) og etniske, albanske terrorister har kostet 22 mennesker livet. Den makedonske præsident George Ivanov afkortede sit besøg i Rusland den 9. maj, da de væbnede sammenstød startede i den nordlige by Kumanovo. Ildkampen, som er den alvorligste i mere end et årti, rejser spørgsmålet om, hvorvidt en ny krig er under planlægning her, hvor Europa og Eurasien mødes, som et middel til at sabotere Kinas projekt med 'Et bælte, En vej' på Balkan.

En talsperson for det makedonske politi, Ivo Kotevski, sagde, at alle lederne af terrorgrupperne er »borgere i Kosova« og nævnte deres navne som Muhamed Krasniqi, også kaldet »Kommandøren over Malisevo«; Mirsad Ndrecaj, også kaldet »Kommandør Nato«; Sami Ushkini, også kaldet »Kommandør Sokoli«; Beg Rezaj, også kaldet »Kommandør Begu«; og Deme Shehu, også kaldet »Juniku«. I alt 30 personer blev arresteret, af hvilke nogen sagdes at have kæmpet sammen med terrorister i Syrien og Irak.

»Den bevæbnede gruppe er neutraliseret«, sagde Kotsevski til AFP. Otte politiofficerer blev dræbt, og 37 blev såret.

Kotevski sagde, at gruppen kom ind i Makedonien i begyndelsen af maj for at lancere angreb på statslige institutioner, og de holdt sig skjult i Komanovos vestlige omegn, hvor politiet fandt et enormt våbenarsenal. Kumanovo er en etnisk blandet by 40 km nordøst for Makedoniens hovedstad, Skopje, i nærheden af

grænsen til Kosova og Serbien. Området var centrum for fjendtligheder mellem etniske, albanske oprørere og makedonske regeringsstyrker under en konflikt i 2001. Denne opstand sluttede med en fredaftale, som Vesten forhandlede igennem, og som gav flere rettigheder til etniske albanere, som udgør ca. en fjerdedel af Makedoniens befolkning på 2 millioner. Regeringen i Skopje har endnu ikke nævnt nogen gruppe i sammenstødet sidste weekend.

Regeringerne i både Kosova og Albanien har fordømt angrebene på Makedonien.

NATO's generalsekretær Jens Stoltenberg udstedte en erklæring, der sagde, »Jeg opfordrer indtrængende alle parter til at udvise tilbageholdenhed og undgå enhver yderligere optrapning, i landets og hele regionens interesse.«

»Enhver yderligere optrapning må undgås, ikke mindst af hensyn til den generelle stabilitet i landet«, sagde EU's minister for udvidelse Johannes Hahn i en udtalelse sent den 9. maj.

Den serbiske regering har beordret indførelse af særlige forholdsregler for de serbiske sikkerhedsstyrker for at sikre grænsen.

For mindre end tre uger siden tog henved 40 etniske albanere fra nabolandet Kosova for en kort tid kontrol over en politistation på Makedoniens nordlige grænse og krævede oprettelsen af en albansk stat i Makedonien. Premierminister Nikola Gruevski sagde den 10. maj, at nogle af de bevæbnede mænd i Kumanovo deltog i angrebet på politistationen.

Den aktuelle regering i Makedonien søger at blive optaget i både EU og NATO. Derudover er der alvorlige spændinger mellem regeringen og oppositionen, der alene kunne føre til voldshandlinger.

Foto: En makedonsk armeret mandskabsvogn fra politiet kører rundt i Kumanovo, nord for hovedstaden Skopje, 9. maj 2015.

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 briternes/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 forrådte 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.

**RADIO SCHILLER den 12. maj
2015:**

**70-års sejrsparade i Moskva
viser den nye verdensorden**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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 boykotter dette, endskønt Sovjetunionen ofrede 27 millioner liv for at overvinde Adolf Hitler.

En af de mulige grunde til, at præsident Obama boykotter 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 fødevareforsyning 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

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 11. maj 2015: Vi er ved at vinde! Ingen forhandling. Begå ingen fejltagelser

Den forgangne weekends begivenheder fremstiller skarpt den strategiske situation. På den ene side, en massiv fremvisning af magt, demonstreret ved Moskvas højtideligholdelse af 70-års dagen for sejren i Anden Verdenskrig, med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin i spidsen. Flertallet af menneskeheden deltog, repræsenteret ved militære enheder fra Rusland, Kina, Indien og andre BRIKS-nationer. Ved Putins side sad den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, der var i Moskva i de to foregående dage for at underskrive aftaler, der integrerer Kinas Et bælte, En vej-politik med Putins Eurasiske Union. På den anden side, de bemærkelsesværdigt fraværende, affældige

ledere af det døende, transatlantiske system, der som ledere af en kollapsende, bankerot økonomi var hunderædde over, hvad Putin havde gennemført.

Dette kom tydeligt til udtryk gennem opførslen hos den tyske kansler Angela Merkel, der, sammen med Obama og den franske præsident Hollande, boykottede højtidelighederne den 9. maj. Men hun rejste til Moskva dagen efter, for at forsøge at forhandle med Putin.

Merkel er i klemme, sagde LaRouche til sine medarbejdere i går. Den tyske situation befinder sig i krise. Det kan ikke fortsætte ad den nuværende vej. Måske er der andre folk i Tyskland, der vil være mere seriøse end Merkel, som jeg ikke stoler det mindste på.

LaRouche fortsatte: Merkel, der allerede har problemer, forsøger at finde en forhandling, der vil give Tyskland mulighed for at give efter på visse krav, som hun ønsker skal forhandles. Og det vil ikke virke. Det vil Rusland ikke acceptere.

Det, vi taler om her, er truslen om generel atomkrig. Og hele spørgsmålet frem til det aktuelle punkt har drejet sig om idéen om at få Rusland til at miste sin mulighed for at forsvare sig, og således forhandle ud fra disse betingelser. Det har været planen, og det har været politikken.

Der er utvivlsomt personer i Tyskland, der seriøst forsøger at skabe en endelig fred. Man behøver ingen forhandlinger; alle betingelserne for fred findes. Det er ikke nødvendigt med indrømmelser fra Rusland for at opnå dette. Det, der må ske, er, at der i Tyskland er folk, der forsøger at ødelægge grækerne, og en af betingelserne er, at Tyskland dropper angrebet på Grækenland. Det er prøven.

Vi er ved at vinde. Og derfor bliver de bange. De prøver på at forhandle. Og de håber, de kan få et smuthul, som Rusland ikke vil give dem ...

Se på det ud fra magtbalancen. Se på, hvad der er sket i Rusland i løbet af de seneste to uger. Hvad Rusland har gjort med støtte fra Indien og Kina direkte, med en massiv militæropvisning. Hvad har de gjort? De har skræmt livet af Vesteuropa. Rent teknisk lever briterne på lånt tid. Men det, der skete, er, at den skotske historie ikke er forbi. Den såkaldte engelske sejr over den skotske frækhed vil ikke virke. Storbritannien er bankerot. Tyskland er på randen at bankerot pga. kollapset i den tyske økonomi. Frankrig er i en tilstand af kaos. Italien er næsten helt til rotterne. Og nu har vi en magt, Rusland, Kina, Indien med mere, dvs. også Egypten, hvilket betyder andre ting. Det, som det er lykkedes Putin at gennemføre, ikke som et nummer, men som politik, har truet og skræmt Vesteuropa fra vid og sans.

Det, vi må gøre, er simpelt hen at anerkende, at Rusland er gået af med sejren. Lad være med at prøve at udtænke nogle forhandlinger. Hvis Tyskland nu giver efter for Rusland, betyder det, at Tyskland måtte bryde med Storbritannien og Obamaregeringen. Og Kina ville kræve det samme. For Kina trues også.

Det britiske monarkis svækkede stilling indikeres også af afstemningen til fordel for det Skotske Nationalparti (SNP) i de nyligt afholdte valg til Det forenede Kongeriges nationale parlament. I dette valg fik SNP 56 af de i alt 59 skotske pladser og fejede fuldstændig det Britiske Labourparti af bordet. I et interview søndag sagde Nicola Sturgeon, lederen af SNP, at SNP vil udgøre hovedoppositionen til de Konservatives nedskæringspolitik, og at hun vil arbejde for en ny uafhængighedsresolution så tidligt som i 2017.

Det kunne ske meget tidligere, sagde LaRouche. Man må tænke på en ting. Det britiske Imperium er i fiaskoens gab. Hvad er Det britiske Imperium, der kontrollerer alt muligt, mht. onde mennesker, i alle dele af verden. Hvad er deres problem? Problemet er, at deres magt er i færd med at blive knust. Se! Vi befinder os i en strategisk situation, hvor vi har vundet

en margin af indflydelse, vi ikke har haft i årevis. Og pludselig er det tilfaldet os, og nøglen ligger i den nylige fejring, centreret omkring Rusland. Fejringen centreret omkring Rusland, med disintegrationen af Ukraine, økonomisk og på anden vis, og det store sammenbrud, der er på vej i Tyskland, og Italiens knuste økonomi, og krisen i Frankrig. Hvad fanden tror I, problemet er? At Putin repræsenterer en magt, der strategisk er ved at vinde.

Nøglen er, hvad vi gør. Den ekstremt fremtrædende og hurtige respons, med hvilken Sputnik News udsendte LaRouches bemærkninger om fejringen i Moskva, er særligt vigtig.

Og den måde, de responderede på mig (LaRouche), fra Rusland i denne weekend, omgående, og som blev offentliggjort af Rusland til os, og om os. Det siger noget, eller burde sige noget.

Vi er de eneste, der har en betydningsfuld respons i denne situation. Så lad os ikke ødelægge det. Lad os ikke begå nogen fejltagelser ved at skabe nogen fantasier. Situationen er fuldstændigt forståelig. Se på udstillingen af de russiske styrker og den måde, de blev fremstillet, samt de internationale styrker. Flertallet af den menneskelige befolkning marcherede i Moskva gennem deres repræsentation. Spørgsmålet er, at der er to alternativer til dette. Det ene er at forsøge at få Rusland til at trække sig selv ned. Det andet er at ødelægge alting og gå direkte til international krig. Situationen nu er den, at der lægges hindringer i vejen for Obamaregeringen, der er hovedinstrumentet i det internationale krigspotentiale. Og på den anden side er resten af planeten ikke parat til at gøre noget. De styrker, der marcherede i Rusland ved denne begivenhed, udgjorde den største alliance af styrker på denne planet, den, der har den militære kapacitet, der matcher den politiske styrke. Så vi bør ikke tænke, at vi kan behandle dette, som om der kommer et svar fra de tyske kræfter generelt. For de finansielle interesser i Tyskland vil blive udslettet, hvis de bøjer sig.

Under disse betingelser, på nuværende tidspunkt, vakler Det britiske Imperium stadig, klar til at falde. Sagen om Skotland er en udløsermekanisme, der har knust Englands interne magt som en enhed, økonomisk og politisk. Reaktionen er, at det, vi har gjort, har virket. Det er ikke noget stort. Det er en lille ting. Men det er en vægtstang. Og vægtstangen er Manhattan.

Den tyske udenrigsminister gav, sammen med sin russiske modpart, en bevægende hyldest til kampen om Stalingrad

8. maj 2015 – Sammen med den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov lagde den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier i går i Volgograd (tidl. Stalingrad) en krans på stedet for kampen om Stalingrad for at mindes 70-året for sejren over de nazistiske styrker i Anden Verdenskrig, rapporterer *Agence France Presse*. Selv om kansler Angela Merkel ikke deltager i højtideligholdelse af mindedagen i Moskva, den 9. maj, vil hun være i byen dagen efter for at mødes med Vladimir Putin og lægge en krans på den ukendte soldats grav, til minde om Sovjetunionens ofre under krigen.

Steinmeier var tydeligt bevæget af den højtidelige begivenhed i Volgograd og bemærkede, at »de lidelser, som de tyske, nazistiske styrker påførte befolkningen og soldaterne her i Volgograd, er fuldstændigt ufattelige ... For mig, pga. krisen i

Ukraine, var det især vigtigt at komme her som et tegn på forsoning og forståelse.« Hvor komplicerede, tingene end har været, tilføjede han, og »hvor forskelligt, vi end ser på forskellige spørgsmål, så må vi, konfronteret med mindet om Stalingrad, forsøge så hårdt som muligt at løse konflikten i Ukraine.«

Ifølge TASS rapporterede Steinmeier, at NATO gør fremskridt mht. at genetablere militære kontakter med Rusland, og mht. Ukraine sagde han, at »efter den situation, vi havde sidste år, er vi nu i færd med at genetablere information på dette niveau.« Han noterede sig også resultatet af Kontaktgruppens møde i Minsk og sagde, at det markerede »overgangen til den næste fase af gennemførelsen af Minsk-aftalerne. Jeg håber, at begge sider fortsat vil gå fremad.«

Lavrov understregede, at Moskva tillægger »den øgede dialog mellem Moskva og Berlin særlig stor betydning« og tilføjede, at »vi har store forhåbninger til de drøftelser, der er planlagt til kansler Merkels besøg i Moskva den 10. maj.«

Foto: Mindesmærket for kampen om Stalingrad, hvor 700.000 mennesker mistede livet.

**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).

Gårsdagens 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 holdnings 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.

POLITISK ORIENTERING den 7. maj 2015:

Diskussion:

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

Med Tom Gillesberg

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i København den 27. april 2015: engelsk afskrift

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

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

TOM GILLESBERG: I have the great honor of introducing Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who has come here from a rather busy schedule both in Germany and the United States, but also the whole world she's intervening to. Just as a short introduction, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche has been since 1977 the wife and very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, the economist, philosopher, statesman who is giving leadership in the U.S., for the U.S. to return to the intentions of its founders, to be a promoter of sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples. And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China. As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She then became politically active with the LaRouche movement and embarked on a life-long battle for a new just world economic order, for the possibilities of development for all nations and peoples. She then founded, among many other things, the Schiller Institute, in 1984. She is presently the chairwoman of the German political party, the BÜSo – the Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, or Civil Rights Soliarity Movement. She was vry active after the Fall of the Berlin Wall and one of the authors of the Schiller Institute program for the development of the world after the Iron Curtain had fallen of the program the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, a Locomotive for the World Economy. And when that did not materialize, she was very active in extending that program to the program for the Eurasian

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

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

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

detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and

Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join forces

in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world, on

an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development

of all nations.

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

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE: 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 Mendeleyev, and they represent

for the next 100 years a very important raw-material potential which will be important not only for Russia, but for Europe, for

the United States, for China, for Japan, for Korea. So this will

be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to build

cities, which have a dome, because people have to live – you cannot live in permafrost conditions like that, you have to have

a special way of developing it.

Now, I could go into many other projects – the Seikan tunnel between the Japanese islands does already exist, it connects the two important islands in Japan. Then the Bohai

Tunnel will connect two Chinese cities and shorten the transport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands

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

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

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

Europe.

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

financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks.

And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in

'97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand, in one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect ourselves," so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA], which is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend all of the participating countries against speculative attacks. Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development Fund, are all new banks which follow a completely different principle than Wall Street and the City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. They say, we do not participate in speculation, but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed, because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators prefer to keep the casino going, and this is actually reaching a point where at the IMF annual spring meeting which just took place in Washington, the IMF itself put out a report saying that we are facing a collapse {bigger} than 2008 with the collapse of Lehman Brothers. And several economists from J.P. Morgan and

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

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

attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

real economy this makes no sense at all.

And it is exactly that philosophy which has caused the Troika to destroy Greece. What they managed to do is to reduce

the Greek economy by one-third, to increase the youth unemployment to 65%, and people are extremely unhappy, not only

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

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

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

in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll

take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we

will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at areal

production.

And that was really the actual founding of the United States. And this idea of a credit system which is not monetarism, but it is the idea that credit can only be given for

future production in the real economy, not for speculation, that

model was what made the United States a great industrial power.

Because, despite the fact that some following Presidents then tried to dismantle it, the United States went back to it, again

and again. It was the policies of John Quincy Adams; it was the

policy of Abraham Lincoln with the greenbacks; it was the policy

of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is how Roosevelt brought the United States out of the Depression of the '30s by building the

Reconstruction Finance Corp. which financed the New Deal, and that's how America got out of the Depression. And, also, it was

the basis for the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the state bank, which help to finance the reconstruction and the economic miracle of Germany in the postwar period – which was modeled on the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

So this is therefore, not something new. It's a tested model, it has always been the basis when there was progress in the real economy, as compared to the financial markets. I'm not

talking about the financial markets, I'm talking about real production for the livelihood and the common good of the people.

So the first step there, we have called for – Tom mentioned it – that we think it is an absolute matter, actually

of war and peace, if we succeed to get the European nations {and}

America to join with this “win-win,” all-inclusive, non-geopolitical system. And, as I said, the financial system of

Wall Street and the City of London {is} about to blow up, bigger

than 2008, and the only way how that can be avoided from leading

to a chaotic collapse, is by going back to the Glass-Steagall legislation which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, which was his answer to the collapse of '29-'33 period.

And he separated the banks, by making the commercial banks separate from the investment banks, so that the investment bank

could not have access to assets of the commercial banks.

And this exist from 1933 until 1999 in the United States,

and in Europe you had practically the same thing, because you had a very regulated banking sector. But the Wall Street forces did not like it, because naturally it reduced their profit, so they worked very hard to eliminate it, which they were able to do in 1999, and the whole super-expansion of the speculative area only occurred after this law was eliminated. And the good news, is that there is a right now a Presidential candidate in the United States, who has said that his first act if he would move into the White House, would be to reintroduce this Glass-Steagall law: And that is the former Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley, about whom many papers are writing that he has a very good chance to take the Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary Clinton has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States must go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is really the "to be or not to be" question of the whole world. Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in such efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know, the Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how they can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue

packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained in

Greece, while all the rest really went to the European banks. And therefore, to demand that Greece should pay back these debts,

it's just impossible! And the Greek government has made the point that they want to have a European Debt Conference, like Germany in 1953, without which the German economic miracle would

never have taken place. So if this all happens, and that could happen in the short term, Europe could easily participate in that.

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

understanding among people – and so will be the New Silk Road, just with modern means.

Now, if you go back to the picture, this is why we have said, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge” where we

have the camels, sort of symbolizing the old Silk Road, and here

you see a maglev train, and here you see a rover on the Moon, to

give you an idea that the exchange of technologies and goods in

the modern world will be the most advanced technologies to the benefit of all of mankind.

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

very broad desert band which goes from the Atlantic coast of

Africa, through the Sahara-Sahel zone, the Arab Peninsula, the Middle East, all the way to China. And that desert is growing. It's expanding. And then you have the desert in the West of the

United States, which is right now ruined by a big drought in California, in Texas, in all the states west of the Mississippi;

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

In the United States this is very severe. Here you have a global water scarcity map; here you have the water stress indicator. In the United States, just to mention that, Governor

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

will be cut by 25% up to 36%! Now that is the death to Californian agriculture; in the south of California, for example,

in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now being completely destroyed. Here you see, this is a former reservoir, which is almost dried up. This is the snowpack: in 2013, it was relatively, a lot of snow, and last year, no snow,

so the drought is expanding, and obviously, to cut consumption means you kill people. I mean, you cannot cut water – where should these people go? There are already cities and towns where

people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water

there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of

hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically

has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is

ridiculous,
because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet.

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

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

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains

down

over the land. And that water, the Sun causes evaporation, this

leads to cloud formation, and then the water rains down, and it

is human activity, which can make these cycles more efficient.

It's not just, that it rains down over land and then flows back

into the ocean. You can use it in agriculture, you can use it in

industrial production, you can use it in other urban activities,

and it is actually the ability of man to make that more efficient.

Here you see a very interesting comparison – you see here the water diversion of the United States. Even though the water

diversion of China has started much more recently, it's almost double, which shows you the completely different philosophy.

This is a very important project, which is part of the approach to fight the desert, and this is the Lake Chad Transaqua

project, which is the idea, that you could eliminate a lot of the

drought in the Sahel zone and around Lake Chad by bringing some

of the surplus water from the headwaters region of the Congo on

the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has

been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in

Africa tremendously. And also now to bring real development to these countries, without which you will have more people running

away from Boko Haram, which is now at Lake Chad and Nigeria.

And

without a real development perspective, there is no way how you

can contain these projects.

Human beings are the only species, which can improve the conditions of mankind again and again and again, and the last 10,000 years, or 20,000 years since the last Ice Age, just think,

what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased

the population potential of the Earth from about 5 million at most, to presently around 7 billion. This is due to the fact that

man, unlike animals, can make new discoveries, discovers the universal principles of our physical universe, and think things,

which have never been thought before.

Therefore, the attack on the water crisis is not just a question of using the aquifers, because the aquifers can – they

replenish, but this goes much too slowly. It's not only re-diverting the rivers, dams, but it's especially influencing the global cyclical process of water. There is a relationship between what happens in our Solar System and the rain. Because the Sun, which shines on the oceans, causes evaporation, but the

Sun is not the only solar impact on the weather; it's also the cosmic radiation, which comes from our galaxy, which leads to cloud formation, ionization of moisture, and therefore to rain.

That is not just something where we have to wait passively until

it happens, but we can study, for example, what is happening in

our galaxy, which influences the weather, and then understand better, how we can create more water.

Here, you see our Solar System in a 32 million year cycle,

moving along the Milky Way. The Milky Way is basically a flat plateau, in which our Solar System is moving up and down in cycles, and you have a complete change in the weather patterns,

which comes from the position of our Solar System in our galaxy.

I'm not saying, that we know everything about that yet. We know, that there is a lot of connection between the Solar System,

the galaxy and the weather patterns on our Earth, and I can assure you, that if you look at the long-term changes in our weather patterns, then {these} things are a lot more important,

than whatever you use in your little car as CO₂ production.

Because these are forces, which are of a completely different magnitude, and naturally, the climate is changing, but galactic

processes are really what is the cause of it.

Anyway, the idea of using cosmic rays and ionization of moisture is already successfully being done by Israel and by some

of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this, and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this,

is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to

Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just

building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.}

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

become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this

is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese

friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk

Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce

resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution

in the interest of all.

If you look at this, the Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin of Russia just two days ago, pointed to the fact, that the BRICS countries are all space travelling nations. China is the leader in space travel. When China in December 2013 landed the Yutu rover on the Moon, with was the idea, that in a few missions later, I think it was in 2017, this Yutu – “Jade Rabbit” – that they will bring back helium-3. Helium-3 is an isotope, which is actually a fuel for fusion power. It's much more efficient than deuterium or tritium, because with this heavy

deuterium and tritium in the fusion process, you are still using

turbines, and you use turbines to create electricity in the old

way. But with helium-3 you can directly gain electricity from the

physical process of fusion power, and therefore, naturally, the

energy efficiency is much, much higher. And once we have fusion

power, for example, this will create for the first time energy and raw materials security for the Earth. Energy security,

because on the Moon, you have several tons of helium-3, which will be sufficient for many tens of thousands of years of energy

security on the Earth; and raw materials security, because with

the high heat of the plasma torch, you can take any waste, including nuclear waste, including waste in your household, and

turn it back into isotopes, which you then can reconstruct and make new raw materials.

So this is the vanguard of where mankind must go, and China has made that its national pride. And China, contrary to Germany,

which is very stupid with respect to energy – you know, this stupid exit from nuclear energy without having an alternative, is

completely crazy – but China has basically created a situation,

where they are in the right position to solve this problem, and

Rogozin, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, has said, that the

BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems.

So this is extremely important, because if mankind makes that jump to not have war as a conflict resolution, which in a time of nuclear energy, it should be obvious that we must move to

a different regime, that we must define the common aims of mankind, that which is, – if you have seen these pictures with astronauts and cosmonauts and taikonauts, they all report the same: When they are in space and look at our little planet, this

blue planet, they realize that there are no borders. They also realize that our planet is extremely small in a very big Solar System, in an even bigger galaxy, and there are {billions} of galaxies. So, there are dangers from space, like cosmic radiation, like asteroids; there are all kinds of dangers, which

we don't manage right now. But if we don't want to have the

same

fate as the dinosaurs, who became eliminated 65 million years ago, because probably a meteorite hit the Earth and created so much cloud cover, that all the vegetation stopped, and then the

dinosaurs, and 96% of all other species were eliminated; if we as a creative species, {are} really the creative species, we should put our efforts together and defend against common dangers

to our planet, common dangers to our civilization, and unite. And there is no better image for that than space collaboration.

This whole question also has a philosophical dimension.

Because people think, China is just doing an imperial expansion,

they want to have their interests. Well, I have the deepest conviction that what is working in China right now, especially with President Xi Jinping, {is} the 2,500-year-old Confucian tradition in China. And I go even so far to say the Chinese people have Confucius in their genes. Confucius was a philosopher, who reacted to a historical period in China, which

was characterized by war, by great unrest, by turmoil. And he developed the Confucian philosophy, which is beautiful. I can only advise you, in case you are not doing it, study Confucius.

Because Confucius has this idea that there must be harmony in the

world, on the planet. And that, for example, the best way to have harmony is, there is one key notion, which is {li}, which is

the idea, that each person, each nation, should take its proper

place, and develop in the best possible way, and then you have harmony. Because if everybody develops their creative potential

and their best maximum capacity, and takes the development of

the

other as their own interest, and vice versa, then you have peace.

And that should also be based on the other notion of {ren}.

{Ren} basically means the same thing as love, or {agapē}, or the

Christian idea of charity.

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

European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of

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

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

Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who

brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding

handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the

unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but

when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of

Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am thinking

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

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

the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum},

which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the

Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some

hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the

universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the

creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the

development of the universe. And that's for example, what the

Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the

creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

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

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

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

[ovation]

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 4. maj 2015:

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

Mens verden har kurs mod nogle uger, der er afgørende for Det britiske Imperiums desperate forsøg på at fremprovokere et opgør gennem økonomisk fascisme og atomkrig, udstedte Hung Tran, direktøren for Instituttet 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 blive 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 nedslagtning af yazidier (kurdisk stammefolk, hovedsageligt i Irak, -red.), udført af ISIS-udtyrene, 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

Sydvestasien: Koalition af Tyrkiet og saudiskledede Golfstater forbereder at vælte Assad

2. maj 2015 – Præsident Barack Obamas kammerat, den tyrkiske præsident Recep Tayyip Erdogan, arbejder sammen med en koalition af Golfstater under anførsel af Saudi Arabien om en direkte militærintervention ind i Syrien. Den tyrkiske avis *Hürriyet* rapporterer, at en koalition, der inkluderer Tyrkiet og Golfstaterne, er i færd med at dannes med henblik på at lancere en direkte intervention for at vælte præsident Bashar al-Assad's regering.

De citerer et interview på tyrkisk Tv med talsmand for præsidenten og udenrigspolitiske rådgiver Ibrahim Kalin, der siger, at Assads »regime« må fjernes, før noget kan løses i regionen. Kalin nævnte, at Golflandene var i færd med at ændre holdning hen imod direkte militærintervention, især efter Erdogans konsekutive besøg i regionen, der begyndte med Saudi Arabien den 2. marts og efterfulgtes af rejser til Qatar og Kuwait. Kalin sagde, at disse lande, der havde været skeptiske over for Tyrkiets planer om at etablere en flyveforbudszone og sikkerhedszoner i Syrien, nu var ved at være positive over for idéen. »De har også indset, at dette spørgsmål ikke kan løses udelukkende gennem luftbombardementer af ISIL-mål«, sagde han.

Journalist på avisen *Hürriyet* Serkan Demirtas skriver: »Hverken Kalin eller andre tyrkiske regeringsfolk indrømmer

det, men der er stærke indikationer på, at tyrkisk og saudisk støtte til oprørerne er ved at blive mere synlig i felten. Saudi Arabien og Qatar menes at levere våben til oprørerne, mens Tyrkiet spiller en fremmede rolle mht. at overføre denne logistik til Syrien. Blot nogle få dage tidligere anklagede det syriske regime åbenlyst Tyrkiet for at levere støtte til oprørerne og for at overtræde international lov.

»Som Kalin udtrykte det, så er den regionale koalition, bestående af Tyrkiet og Golflandene under Saudi Arabiens ledelse, allerede aktive i Syrien med det formål at vælte al-Assad ved at bruge [den Frie Syriske Hær] FSA-støttede salafistgrupper. Denne ambitiøse plan vækker imidlertid bekymring i Vesten, eftersom den fuldstændig ville gøre det af med den eksisterende, lillebitte chance for en politisk afgørelse i Syrien. For mange i Vesten vil en fiasko mht. at finde en politisk afgørelse blot frembringe en opdeling af Syrien.«

Det bør bemærkes, at den tyrkiske regering næsten har ophævet pengehvidvaskningslovene i landets lufthavne. Ingen vil blive retsforfulgt for pengehvidvaskning, hvis de gribes i at afgive falske deklARATIONER, men vil blot få en bøde på 1 % af de penge, som de bringer ind i landet. Selv, hvis de oplyser det, vil der ikke blive stillet spørgsmål. Selv den engelsksprogede tyrkiske avis *Today's Zaman* citerer regeringsfolk for at sige, at dette faktisk afviser standardlove for pengehvidvaskning.

Foto: Den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan modtages i Saudi Arabien i marts 2015.

Schiller Instituttets Ugeavis 18/19 2015:

Zepp-LaRouche: »Rent strategisk må vi tage to fuldstændigt forskellige systemer i betragtning«

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Ukraine: Poroshenko lyver; Putin støtter ikke fredsbevarende styrker i Donbass

2. maj 2015 – Der kommer ikke fred i det sydøstlige Ukraine, så længe der fortsat sidder fascister på magten i Kiev, og deres fjernelse fra magten kan kun fremmes ved, at præsident Obama, der støtter dem, fjernes fra magten i USA. En potentiel sabotage af Minskaftalens våbenhvile, så længe denne situation er fremherskende, blev yderligere antydnet i går, da den ukrainske præsident Petro Poroshenkos kontor udstedte en erklæring, der hævdede, at den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin havde antydnet, at han var åben over for idéen om at udstationere FN-fredsbevarende styrker i Donbass-regionen.

»I forbindelse med drøftelserne hen imod en fredelig løsning [på konflikten], har præsident Putin accepteret muligheden af, at der udstationeres en fredsbevarende styrke i Donbass-regionen«, sagde Poroshenkos kontor i kølvandet på firevejs-telefonsamtalen mellem Poroshenko, Putin, den tyske kansler Angela Merkel og den franske præsident François Hollande.

Talsmand for Kreml, Dmitry Peskov, benægtede imidlertid, at Putin skulle være åben over for spørgsmålet om fredsbevarende styrker. »Før ordlyden i Minskaftalen og aftalens konkrete punkter bliver gennemført mener vi, at det ville være absolut forkert at rejse andre spørgsmål, inklusive spørgsmålet om fredsbevarende styrker«, sagde han. Forespurgt, om Putin var åben over for spørgsmålet, sagde Peskov, »Nej, dette er ikke sandt.« Det er op til Kiev og republikkerne Luhansk og Donetsk at indgå aftale om en sådan udstationering, sagde han, men først må de overholde det dokument, som de allerede har underskrevet.

Med hensyn til [Poroshenkos erklæring i går](#) om, at krigen i den sydøstlige del ikke vil slutte, før Krim og Donbass er genintegreret i Ukraine, så udstedte Denis Pushilin, repræsentant for den selvudråbte Folkerepublik Donetsk, erklæring til Minsk Kontaktgruppen som svar, hvor han advarede om, at sådanne erklæringer blot indikerer Kievregimets plan om at optrappe konflikten. »Dette bekræfter endnu engang den kendsgerning, at Kiev ikke er parat til at gennemføre alle Minskaftalens betingelser«, sagde han. Han tilføjede, at Poroshenkos erklæring også reflekterer holdningen hos regimets støtter, nemlig USA. »Dette siger endnu engang, at Kievs oversøiske støtter forbereder en ny krig og ikke har til hensigt at handle på linje med Minsk-2«, sagde han.

I mellemtiden sagde den offentlige anklager i Krim i går, at et medlem af Azov-bataljonen var blevet tilbageholdt i Simferopol under forsøg på at udføre et terrorangreb imod den offentlige anklagers kontor, rapporterer TASS. Den samme person mistænkes også for at være indblandet i en

ildspåsættelse af en moske.

Foto: Den ukrainske præsident Petro Poroshenko sagde torsdag, den 30. april, at krigen i Ukraine vil være forbi, når Donbass og Krim er tilbage i Ukraine. (TASS)

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: Hungersnød – En politik fabrikeret i London. Dansk udskrift.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Video: Slutspil: Det monetære Imperiesystem. Dansk udskrift

Slutspil: Det monetære Imperiesystem

Colin Lowry: » ... Kulturen. Grundlæggelsen af den amerikanske kultur, var baseret på ... folk, der kom for at grundlægge De forenede stater, ville lige fra begyndelsen skabe en republik, baseret på frihed, baseret på det enkelte menneskes identitet, værdien af deres eksistens, hvad de kan gøre, deres intellekt, og udvikling af samfundet. Det var den totale modsætning til det engelske samfund på den tid.«

Grundlæggerne af De forenede Staters Republik var bevidste om deres arv om at skabe en ny form for samfund, der var befriet fra et imperiesystems magt. Det var dette imperiesystems magt, der havde kontrolleret hele civilisationen i tusinder af år og var en større trussel mod amerikanerne under deres revolution end kanonerne, der pegede mod Boston havn.

Jeff Steinberg: »John Adams gennemførte en undersøgelse af forfatningernes historie, der gik helt tilbage til Athen, og i denne undersøgelse, der blev cirkuleret blandt de delegerede ved Forfatningskonventionen, var der et helt afsnit om Venedig. Ikke alle enheder, der kalder sig republikker, er rent faktisk republikanske. Venedig var oligarkisk, det var en større koncentration af oligarkisk magt, end man ser i de fleste europæiske monarkiers historie.«

Et Imperiesystem repræsenteres ikke af et land eller en enkelt monark. Imperier har altid været baseret på et monetært systems magt.

John Hoefle: »Vi ser Dow Jones, den går op, den går ned ... hver

gang, vi gør noget, briterne ikke kan lide, kollapser Dow Jones, og hver gang, vi kapitulerer til briterne, går Dow Jones op. Det er en af de måder, de kontrollerer os på, og andre nationer på lignende måde. «

2.20»Vi har at gøre med Det britiske System, der har sin oprindelse i 1.000 års venetiansk monetarisme.«

Denne arv har i dag sin magtbase på De britiske Øer. Imperiet har måske skiftet, men det britisk-kontrolleret monetaristiske system udøver i princippet den samme, onde hensigt.

Lowry: »Mange ting, som englænderne selv siger, slipper ligesom 'katten ud af sækken'. At det gamle England er dødt. De kalder det endda selv de tre faser af Det britiske Imperium. Den første fase slutter i 1783. Den anden fase begynder, da Shelburne kommer til magten. Og den tredje fase begynder ved slutningen af Anden Verdenskrig. Og dér er de nu.«

SLUTSPIL: Det monetære Imperiesystem

Året er 1780 i England. Den amerikanske Revolution er stadig i gang på den anden side Atlanten. Og de intelligente ser, at England har kurs mod et nederlag i Amerika. Den engelske hær er nu så desperat for at få værnepligtige til at kæmpe mod amerikanerne, at de beslutter at opgive de gamle love og åbenlyst tillade katolikker at gå ind i den britiske hær. En modreaktion dannes omkring et medlem af Overhuset for at få en protestantisk protestmarch mod Parlamentet imod Loven om katolsk undsætning af 1778. En hovedperson i denne operation var en betydningsfuld aktør i grupperingen af det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagni, ved navn Lord Shelburne.

Den venetianske overtagelse af England

Gennem det Ostindiske Kompagnis netværk af spioner og aktører bestak Shelburne et andet medlem af Overhuset ved navn Lord Gordon til at rekruttere alle lediggængere i London og betale dem med whisky. Den 2. juni 1780 marcherede 50.000 mennesker til Parlamentsbygningerne for at fremlægge en appel. De fik også navnelister på ledende skikkelser i Parlamentet, der skulle tæves rent fysisk.

Jeff Steinberg: »Denne fordrukne pøbelflok under Lord Gordon belejrede bogstavelig talt det britiske Parlament, og det var Lord Shelburnes ansvar at beordre hjemmeværnet ud for at undertrykke opstanden. Han ventede i tre dage.«

Folkemængden plyndrede romersk-katolske kirker, katolikkers private hjem og angreb mange offentlige bygninger, inklusive Bank of England. Newgate-fængslet blev stukket i brand og brudt op, og mange af dets fanger blev sluppet fri. 450 mennesker blev dræbt eller såret, før hæren kunne genoprette orden. Premierminister North fra den traditionelle gruppe af 'gamle England' trådte rædselsslagen tilbage.

Jeff Steinberg: »På dette tidspunkt var Lord Shelburne en betydningsfuld person i det britiske oligarki, men han var slet ikke involveret i regeringen. Han var leder af det, der kaldtes det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagnis hemmelige komite. Det var en komite bestående af tre personer, der administrerede den overordnede politiske beslutningstagning for det Ostindiske Kompagni, der selvfølgelig havde sit eget, udstrakte imperium. Shelburne så med rædsel Lord Norths og den britiske regerings dumhed, så de besluttede, at de måtte vælte den britiske regering.«

I kølvandet på opstandene, der væltede Lord Norths regering, blev Shelburne britisk indenrigsminister og dernæst britisk premierminister i 1782, lige netop tidsnok til at kontrollere de amerikanske forhandlinger ved slutningen af Den amerikanske Revolution.

Men for at forstå, hvad det er, der nu kommer til magten med Shelburnes indtræden i regeringen, lad os kaste et tilbageblik til de tidlige 1760'ere. Det er begyndelsen af den proces, hvorved det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagni overtager den britiske regering. Efter Syvårskrigen, også kendt som den fransk-indianske krig i Nordamerika ...

Steinberg: »På det tidspunkt voksede England frem som den førende imperiemagt i Europa og det repræsenteredes af det Ostindiske Kompagni, der blev blandet sammen med og udøvede dominans over den nominelt valgte engelske regering.«

Syvårskrigen

Slaget ved Leuthen 1757.

General Edward Braddock 1695-1755.

Kolnbergs fald 1761.

Englands kultur begyndte at skifte. Mændene fra det Ostindiske Kompagni, der havde kæmpet mod franskmændene i Indien, kom nu hjem. Mange var ikke Lords eller landadel, da de rejste, men da de kom hjem, var de så rige, at de bogstavelig talt kunne købe sæder i Parlamentet og vende det britiske, politiske etablisement på hovedet.

Colin Lowry: »Dette er et kompagni, der minder meget om Haliburton eller Blackwater på den måde, at det er privat ejet, men udfører et angiveligt offentligt arbejde for Imperiet. Det havde en utrolig flåde, sin egen hær, sine egne penge, når det var hjemme i Indien, kontrollerede handlen med Kina hjem til England, kontrollerede handlen med de amerikanske kolonier, og kontrollerede selvfølgelig monopolet på the til Amerika og England. Disse mænd har heller ingen troskab mod Gamle England. De ser ikke Imperiet som centreret i England mere. De ser det som et globalt imperium, et

financier-imperium. Med andre ord, så er de fuldstændig parat til at bygge skibe i Indien, med indiske slavearbejdere og lade Deptford skibsværftet i London næsten gå bankerot, fordi de bygger det så billigt, men de er faktisk ligeglade med det. De ser ikke på deres effekt på selve England, men er villige til at ruinere noget af den engelske økonomi til fordel for egen profit.«

En forfatningskrise brød ud i England 1768. Krisen kom til et opgør over spørgsmålet om, hvorvidt Ostindien, der havde sin egen hær, har ret til at erklære krig uden for kronens kontrol.

Lowry: »Svaret fra Ostindien var, ja, det havde de. Kronens svar var nej, det har I ikke. Dette var en enorm konflikt i England, åbenlyst, men også for det meste bag scenen.«

Statsgælden i England i 1768 var astronomisk pga. Syvårskrigen. Og man anså det for at være fordelagtigt for Kronen og Finansministeriet at bringe Ostindien ind på en let reguleret måde. I 1772 skabte Lord North Loven om regulering, hvilket er første gang, der er en fusion mellem Ostindien ind i regeringen. Loven krævede, at Handelsstyrelsen skulle udnævne 4 direktører for Ostindisk Kompagni, og at Ostindisk Kompagni skulle udnævne 4 medlemmer af regeringens handelsstyrelse. Dette er første gang, en forening med det offentlige finder sted.

Lowry: »Dette er for amerikanerne, især Benjamin Franklin, et signal om, at Den amerikanske Revolution er den eneste vej frem, meget snart. For nu er denne financier-magt i færd med at overtage magten over engelsk politik. Der er ikke længere nogen adskillelse mellem, at amerikanerne er imod den ostindiske politik, men appellerer til Kronen om beskyttelse; disse to kræfter har nu indgået ægteskab gennem denne lov fra 1772. Det bliver meget værre i 1784.«

I 1770'erne i England havde der i den engelske befolkning

eksisteret en meget stor, pro-amerikansk sektion, der var imod det, det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagni gjorde. Shelburne påbegyndte dannelsen af en struktur i England, der eliminerede enhver mulighed for engelske patrioter til at redde deres land. Det var et venetiansk oligarki, der nu overtog magten, og det var også dette oligarki, der nu befandt sig midt i fredsforhandlingerne ved slutningen af den amerikanske revolution.

Steinberg: »Shelburnes strategi var at få det til at se ud, som om han var Den amerikanske Revolutions bedste ven, at støtte principperne om frihed og alt det, som Den amerikanske Revolution repræsenterede. Men, på typisk venetiansk maner, så var hans virkelige strategi Del og Hersk.«

Lowry: »Han sidder i krydset mellem Franklin, amerikanerne, og så franskmændene og spanierne ved fredsforhandlingerne, og hans synspunkt er at opgive så lidt som muligt, især i Indien, og alt, hvad der kan have en effekt på Imperiet sådan, som han nu vil modellere det til at blive, som er et financier-imperium og et imperium til udvinding af råmaterialer. Denne del er ikke noget nyt; men han er parat til grundlæggende set at give amerikanerne anerkendelse af uafhængighed, men holde så meget som muligt væk fra franskmændene i Indien.«

Den amerikanske Revolution var en global krig. Udover, at franskmændene og briterne kæmpede i Nordamerika, kæmpede de også i Indien, og ud for Caribiens og Afrikas kyster. Under fredsforhandlingerne blev alle disse forskellige dele af konflikten forhandlet. Shelburne manøvrerede for at sikre, at briterne kunne føre separate forhandlinger med amerikanerne, franskmændene og spanierne, hvilket gav ham de bedste betingelser for at manipulere den ene op imod den anden og opsplitte den alliance, der netop havde slået Det britiske Imperium.

Med sæden til splittelse sået i Europa, var de primære midler, Shelburne havde for at kontrollere de tidligere amerikanske

kolonier, frihandel. Shelburnes synspunkt var, at amerikanerne måtte inddæmnes til at være en begrænset kystnation, der ikke kunne bruge de udstrakte indlandsterritorier til udvikling. Skulle De forenede Stater lykkes med at blive en selvstændig nation, så kunne dette Britiske Imperium ikke overleve. Skulle Shelburne sikre denne nye form for Imperium over det britiske samfund, måtte han desuden også eliminere enhver lighed med en nation, der måtte være tilbage i England.

Lowry: »Så på dette tidspunkt vil han skabe en sammensmeltning mellem Ostindisk Kompagnis bestyrelse og en hemmelig komite, der skal styre det britiske Udenrigsministerium og Imperiets udenlandske dele, og dette kaldes Kontrolstyrelsen. Så i 1784 introducerer Shelburne, gennem Pitt, der nu er leder i Underhuset, Loven for Indien af 1784, der officielt skaber Kontrolstyrelsen og forener Ostindisk Kompagnis hemmelige komite med britiske efterretningsfunktioner. Og dette inkluderer Udenrigsministeriet. Men dette gør også noget andet. Det skaber rent faktisk en struktur, hvor Kronen bliver kørt ud på et sidespor mht. til magt over politik. Briterne ville selv sige, at Georg III sandsynligvis er den sidste, sande monark med fuld magt. Over for de gamle, engelske Whigs og oppositionen fra 1760'erne, der stadig er der, signalerer dette, at de er færdige. Der kommer ingen modstand mod denne magt efter 1784. Det ville være nytteløst; denne magt styrer nu England. Det gør den virkelig også, og dens mål er at smadre Amerika og alle andre rivaler, og selvfølgelig franskmændene og spanierne, der støttede Amerika, er deres mål, samt selvfølgelig selve Amerika.«

Denne magts førsteprioritet var at fuldføre den totale ødelæggelse af Frankrig, der var begyndt med Englands militære sejr under Syvårskrigen. Shelburne skulle nu tage de metoder i anvendelse, som han brugte til at vælte regeringen i England, denne gang med Frankrig som mål, og som skulle blive kendt som Den franske Revolution.

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 fyrré 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.

Migrantmord i Middelhavet: Arven efter Obamas og briternes imperiekrige

28. apr. 2015 – Ifølge Amnesty International er der nu henved 57 millioner mennesker, der er blevet gjort til flygtninge i det mellemøstlige og nordafrikanske område (kaldet MENA i Det amerikanske Udenrigsministeriums sprogbrug), »den største flygtningekatastrofe siden Anden Verdenskrig«. To analytiske artikler, udgivet af Ruslands Sputnik nyhedstjeneste, hamrer løs på katastrofen, og begge artikler peger den anklagende finger mod de kombinerede Obama/britiske/EU-krige i området som de ansvarlige.

Pepe Escobars artikel, »Hvordan NATO dræber afrikanere i Club Med«, angriber »humanitær imperialisme« under Obama som værende ansvarlig, især den blodige afsættelse af Gaddafi i Libyen i 2011, men også krigene mod Syrien, Irak og Yemen. Disse imperiekræfter, skriver Escobar, »er stadig på færde og dræber nu – ved stedfortræder – hen over vandene i Middelhavet, efter at de ødelagde en levedygtig stat – Libyen, en sekulær, arabisk republik, og dernæst installerede et kaos, der trænger frem over alt i en stor del af Magreb og Vestafrika, og som har udløst en massiv, humanitær krise.«

Finian Cunningham peger også fingeren mod krigene i Libyen, Irak, Syrien og nu også Yemen for at have skabt »den katastrofale og moralsk frastødende situation i Middelhavet, der er forurennet af tusindvis af lig i opløsning ... De fleste af de mennesker, der migrerer til Nordafrika og derfra videre til Europa, flygter fra krig og konflikt, med, iflg. FN, en overvægt af syrere, irakere og afghanere«. Henved 10 millioner syrere, eller halvdelen af befolkningen, »er flygtet internt eller i eksil som vandrende flygtninge«, skriver Cunningham. »Det, som de europæiske regeringer har gjort i Libyen, sammen

med deres amerikanske allierede, er intet mindre end en krigsforbrydelse« og har gjort Libyen til et »springbræt for millioner af migranter, der smugles til Europa«.

Foto: Zaartari flygtningelejren i Jordan, for syriske flygtninge.

Leder 30. april 2015: Verden har valget mellem to systemer

I en helt ekstraordinær uge, hvor Helga Zepp-LaRouche talte ved tre, betydningsfulde »Ny Silkevejs«-konferencer i Europa, indledte hun sin tale til Cultural-Business Dialogue i Baden-Baden den 25. april på følgende måde: »Rent strategisk må vi tage to fuldstændigt forskellige systemer i betragtning.«

»Det ene system er baseret på geopolitisk ekspansion og på maksimering af profit for de få. Skulle dette system blive det fremherskende, kunne det føre til den menneskelige arts udslettelse.

Lykkeligvis, ... er et fuldstændigt parallelt, økonomisk og finansielt system vokset frem siden sidste juli, et system, der bestemt ikke er uproblematisk, men som har en radikalt anderledes orientering; og som rent faktisk er baseret på fremtiden og på menneskelig kreativitet.«

Dette er BRIKS' og deres allierede landes system. Det oligarkiske system domineres af City of Londons finansielle imperialister og truer med global affolkning og atomkrig. Se

på situationen i Yemen – det seneste udbrud af krig med folkemord til følge, som er støttet af præsident Obama, i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika – hvor Røde Kors rapporterer, at 12 millioner af de i alt 20 millioner yemenitter, der nu udsættes for bombardementer og total blokade af Saudi Arabien, Qatar og Den amerikanske Flåde, mangler »sikkerhed for fødevarer«, eller mangler mad i det hele taget. De fleste mangler nu også vand, som ikke engang kan pumpes op, da der hverken er brændstof eller elektricitet. Dette sker samtidig med, at mange tusinde mennesker drukner i Middelhavet, mens de forsøger at flygte til Europa fra terroroperationer, der er sat i gang af Obamas og Camerons krige i Libyen, Syrien og Irak.

Se dernæst på den storstilede, næsten omgående og fuldt ud samarbejdende respons fra Kinas og Indiens side – BRIKS – til jordskælvskatastrofen i Nepal, en respons, der omfatter den kombinerede udsendelse af hærenheder fra begge BRIKS-magter for genopbygning, og Indiens ekstraordinære løfte om 10 mia. dollar til genopbygning af infrastruktur i et lille land.

Sammenlign Obamas Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) – der i den grad er et svindelnummer fra Wall Street, at det er blevet en grundsten for den næste præsidentkandidat fra hans eget parti – med de seneste ti års serier af faktiske handelsaftaler mellem Kina, ASEAN-landene og Sydkorea. Det har resulteret i ekstraordinær vækst i den interne, asiatiske handel med varer i løbet af dette tiår.

Eller betragt engang den bolivianske præsidents ekstraordinære forpligtelse over for sin nation til at »frembringe idéer, eksportere idéer og skabe et videns- og videnskabssamfund«. Bolivia har omgående orienteret sig mod BRIKS-alliancen og har været blandt de lande på kontinentet, der har oplevet den hurtigste, økonomiske vækst.

Vi bekæmper to af det London-centrerede, oligarkiske systems fascistiske marionetter i USA, præsident Barack Obama og

Californiens guvernør Jerry Brown. »Brunskjorte« (»Brownshirt«) konfronteres med modstand fra kommuner og selskaber i hele Californien mod hans påbudte nedskæring af vandforbruget på 25 %; nu har han anmodet om, at lovgivningsmyndigheden udsteder bøder til indbyggere eller erhvervsforetagender på 10.000 dollar pr. dag for ikke at opgive deres forbrug af ferskvand – når der er et helt ocean fuld af vand ud for statens kyster. Når LaRouche-bevægelsens politiske aktivister meget ligefremt mobiliserer indbyggerne til at »sætte denne nazist [Brown] i spjældet«, har disse aktivister fået en dynamisk respons fra Californiens borgere.

Obama er gået i en fælde med sit planlagte »TPP«-angreb på Kina og Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), som har udviklet sig til et angreb på hans eget parti på vegne af Wal Street. Der er en intern revolte imod ham og planetens ressourcer generelt, for at besejre ham. Tiden er inde til at tvinge denne Londons marionet bort fra embedet.

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-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-LAROUICHE: 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):



Putin: Vi må spørge os selv, hvorfor neofascisme atter er på fremmarch

24. apr. 2015 – I sine slutbemærkninger ved fredagens mindeceremoni i Jerevan for ofre for det armenske folkemord i 1915 adresserede den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin det store spørgsmål, verden i dag må besvare: Vil massebord atter få lov at gå grassat, eller må nationer lære »godhed og harmoni«? Med Putins ord:

»Ruslands faste beslutning er fortsat den samme, som den altid har været, nemlig, at der ikke er, og ikke kan være, nogen retfærdiggørelse for massebord på noget folkeslag ...«

»Det internationale samfund må gøre alt, det kan, for at sikre, at disse tragiske begivenheder aldrig mere forekommer, så alle folkeslag kan leve i fred og harmoni og ikke skal kende til de rædsler, der fremkommer af religiøst fjendskab, aggressiv nationalisme og xenofobi.«

»Ulykkeligvis ser vi, at neofascisme atter rejser sit hoved i mange dele af verden, radikale nationalister søger magt, og antisemitisme er i fremgang. Vi ser også tegn på russofobi. Vi må stille os selv det spørgsmål, hvorfor dette sker, og hvad årsagen er? I alle vore handlinger i afgørende vigtige dele af verden må vi først tænke på, hvad det næste, der vil ske, er, vi må tænke over konsekvenserne.«

»Samtidig med, at vi mindes fortidens tragiske hændelser, må vi også se frem mod fremtiden med optimisme, tro på idealerne om venskab, godt naboskab og solidaritet, lære godhed og harmoni og lære at respektere hinanden og hinandens interesser. Dette er den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan gøre verden til et bedre, mere stabilt og trygt sted.«

Foto: Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin indskriver sig i gæstebogen i Tsitsernakaberd-musæet i Jerevan for det armenske folkemord i 1915

Sydvestasien:

Pentagon bekræfter USA's støtte til saudisk krig i

Yemen ;

Bombeangreb fortsætter

24. apr. 2015 – Talsmand for Pentagon oberst Steve Warren bekræftede over for reportere i dag, at den iranske konvoj, der havde været på vej til Yemen, er vendt om og er på vej tilbage til Iran. Kl. ca. 11.00 EST befandt konvojen sig henved halvejen op ad Omans kyst med kurs i nordøstlig retning med en fart på 6 knob. »Dette synes at være en nedtrapning af spændingerne tidligere på ugen«, sagde Warren.

Alt imens en mulig konfrontation mellem USA og Iran muligvis er blevet nedtrappet, så fortsætter USA med at støtte den saudiske krig imod Yemen. I dag bekræftede talmand for den amerikanske Centralkommando, oberst Patrick Ryder, at USA fortsat leverer efterretninger og logistisk støtte til saudierne og vil fortsætte med det.

Nede på jorden er krigen alt andet end forbi, på trods af den saudiske erklæring den 21. april om, at de ville suspendere bombekampagnen. Der var mindst 20 luftangreb i går i hele landet iflg. forskellige nyhedsrapporteringer, og kampene på jorden mellem Houthi-oprørerne og deres allierede og resterne af det saudisk støttede Hadi-regime fortsatte.

Verdenssundhedsorganisationen rapporterede den 21. april, at, mellem den 19. marts og 17. april, havde volden dræbt 944 mennesker og såret 3.487 og advarede om, at sundhedstjenesterne i Yemen var på randen af kollaps. UNICEF sagde i dag, at der blandt de dræbte er 115 børn, med yderligere 172 lemlæstede børn. Disse tal bør, som FN tidligere har sagt, betragtes som undervurderet, eftersom enhver evne fra myndighedernes side til at tælle de døde og sårede i sig selv er blevet alvorligt ødelagt af krigen.

'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 finansministermødet. 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

