

Verden står over for den værste fødevarekrise, advarer FAO

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

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

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

amerikanske præsident Donald Trumps administration.

De virkelige økonomiske spørgsmål: Præsident Trump dropper Paris-klimaaftale. (PDF)

Fremragende! Og nu, fusionskraft og den Nye Silkevej.

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Titelfoto: Rismarker i Vietnam.

Kina advokerer samarbejde med Danmark under Bælt & Vej-initiativ

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

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

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

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

Xi var fortaler for, at begge lande planlagde samarbejde på et strategisk niveau og ud fra et langtidsperspektiv, respekt for hinandens kerneinteresser og hovedinteresser, styrkelse af udveksling af personel på alle niveauer og fremme af samarbejde mellem de to regeringer, lovgivende institutioner, politiske partier, steder og folk ...

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

Det er ikke alene i overensstemmelse med hvert af de to landes interesser, men er ligeledes befordrende for samarbejde mellem

Kina og Nordeuropa og relationer mellem Kina og EU at udvikle et solidt, støt og vedvarende, omfattende strategisk partnerskab mellem Kina og Danmark, sagde Xi til Rasmussen.

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

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

Ny tysk industriundersøgelse: Sanktioner ansporer genopbygning af russisk produktion

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

Men traditionelle markedsandele er stadig tabt for tysk

industri. Det kan der kompenseres for gennem mere direkte investeringer i Rusland. Daimler-Benz-selskabet har planer om en EU250 mio. stor investering i automobilfremstilling, med nye jobskabelse til russere, og andre tyske selskaber, inklusive mange i Mittelstand, overvejer at gøre det samme. Øst-udvalget kræver, at den tyske regering gradvist ophæver sanktionerne, som et signal til Rusland om, at Europa ønsker forbedrede økonomiske relationer.

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

Kina lancerer stor opgradering af landbrugsjordens produktivitet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I øjeblikket har USA et sagsanlæg mod Kina kørende i Verdenshandelsorganisationen og hævder, at det er forkert at fastsætte prisniveauet for at støtte sine landmænd. Men de amerikanske landmænd befinder sig i en krise som følge af tre

år med faldende priser og manglen på intervention for at hjælpe fra regeringens side.

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

Kinas landbrugsminister rapporterer om nyt fremstød for at opdyrke jorden i Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt

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

Kinesiske firmaer er allerede aktive inden for landbrug på mere end 600.000 ha i det fjernøstlige område. Nu vil der, sagde Han, blive kinesisk-russisk samarbejde for at udvide dette gennem fælles landbrugsmæssig forskning og udvikling, samt uddannelse i agronomi og dyrkningsmetoder. Han opfordrede flere kinesiske landbrugsvirksomheder til at blive involveret.

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

Jersey).

Foto: Sceneri fra Amur regionen, der har grænser mod Kina, ikke langt fra hovedbyen Blagovesjtjensk. Denne region med sit areal på 363.700 km² (Danmarks er 43.094 km²) og en befolkning på ca. 810.000 er blot en lille del af Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt.

Tørke og sult rammer mange millioner i Afrika: Direkte resultat af det britiske økonomiske system med Wall Street

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

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

fødevarerhjælp til mere end 10 mio. mennesker.

I dag sagde FN, at der hersker en ekstrem nødtilstand for børn i Somalia (befolkning 10,8 mio.). FN's direktør for fødevarerhjælp til Somalia, Peter de Clercq, sagde, »Niveauet af fejlernæring, især blandt børn, er særdeles bekymrende, med næsten 305.000 børn under fem år, der lider under akut fejlernæring. Vi skønner, at 58.300 børn vil dø, hvis de ikke kommer under behandling.«

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

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

Det, der mangler i hele dette område og i Afrika, er platformen til understøttelse af produktion: elektricitet, offentligt sundhedsvæsen, sikker, moderne landbrug, transport, en pålidelig styring af ferskvandsressourcer og andre karakteristika for et samfund i fremgang. Kinas udenrigspolitik intervenserer for at afbøde denne mangel. Men arven efter koloniperiodens håndhævelse af primitive vilkår eksisterer stadig. En grum indikator for dette er, at de katastroferamte områder i Etiopien i de seneste år specifikt er blevet udråbt som »succeshistorier« inden for landbruget af

Bill Gates og Rockefeller Foundations' AGRA, Alliance for en Grøn Revolution i Afrika, som har påtvunget deres svindel med »husmandssteder« inden for landbruget i området.

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

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

22. januar, 2016 – Efter introduktionen af insektgiften DDT i begyndelsen af 1940'erne, blev det globale dødstal på grund af mange insektbårne sygdomme, især malaria, øjeblikkeligt reduceret. Der var spektakulære, livreddende resultater over hele kloden. I 1946 havde Sri Lanka (dengang det britiske Ceylon, med en befolkning på 6,657 mio.) 2,8 mio. tilfælde af

malaria, og 12.500 døde det år, før man anvendte DDT. Efter at man påbegyndte storstilet sprøjtning mod myg i østaten, faldt antallet af malariatilfælde i 1963 til 17, med kun et dødsfald! I staten Georgia, USA, blev malaria, der tidligere var meget udbredt, totalt udryddet i 1950, efter at DDT-sprøjtning blev introduceret i 1945.

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

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

Som et resultat er 70 millioner mennesker unødigt døde af malaria i perioden 1973 – 2014, ifølge WHO's statistikker. I dag optræder sygdommen i 97 lande. Dødstallet for malaria på verdensplan ansloges at være 584.000 for 2013, med det totale antal smittede i størrelsesordenen næsten 200 millioner. 90 % af dødsfaldene forekommer i Afrika.

Føj yderligere hertil dødsfaldene og lidelserne som følge af dengue-feber, chikungunya-feber, Vestnil-feber og andre mygge- og insektbårne sygdomme, som nu spredes internationalt. Den

seneste svøbe er Zika-virus i de amerikanske lande.

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

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

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

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

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

I 2006 ophævede WHO forbuddet mod DDT efter 30 år. Der er imidlertid ikke arrangeret nogen mobilisering af målrettet anvendelse af DDT, eller udvikling og anvendelse af et erstatningskemikalie der, hvor der findes resistens over for DDT. I stedet har der i årevis været praktiseret en kynisk, anti-kemikaliekampagne for at få donorlande og organisationer til at forsyne afrikanerne med myggenet til deres senge. Det har formindsket statistikken for dødsfald og sygdom, men malaria er stadig vidt udbredt, og en dræber. Kampagnerne imod DDT og for myggenet er så meget desto mere modbydelige, fordi de udføres i velgørenhedens navn.

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

Fredag, 1. januar 2016 – Ruslands nye, nationale sikkerhedsstrategi fokuserer ikke alene på militære, strategiske trusler og Ruslands respons hertil, men også på spørgsmål om økonomi og landbrug. Faktisk forudser den en stor, overhængende, økonomisk krise. »Mod en baggrund af strukturelle ubalancer i den globale økonomi og det finansielle system, væksten af statsgæld og usikkerhed på energimarkedet, er risikoen for en gentagen, stor finansiell og økonomisk krise fortsat høj«, erklærer dokumentet (fremhævelse tilføjet). »Den voksende indflydelse af politiske faktorer for

de økonomiske processer, så vel som individuelle landes forsøg på at bruge økonomiske metoder og en finans-, handels-, investerings- og teknologipolitik for at opnå deres geopolitiske mål, svækker det internationale, økonomiske systems modstandskraft«, understreger strategien. Dokumentet kræver styrkelse af det finansielle system og sikring af en stabil vekselkurs for rublen, samt sænkning af rentesatser.

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

Strategien indebærer også, at staten vil føre socioøkonomisk politik. »For at modgå truslerne mod økonomisk sikkerhed, vil regeringsorganisationer og lokale selvstyrende enheder, i samarbejde med civile samfundsinstitutioner, gennemføre statens socioøkonomiske politik, der omfatter: en styrkelse af det finansielle system, sikring af dets suverænitet, stabilisering af rublens vekselkurs, optimering af regulering og styring af udenlandsk valuta og sænkning af rentesatserne«, erklærer dokumentet.

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

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

mineraller, råmaterialer, vand og biologiske ressourcer«, erklærer dokumentet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I Sao Paulo sammenkaldte den militære kommando i den sydøstlige del af landet, som omfatter alle militærstyrker i staten, til en konference den 28. april med »problemet med

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

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

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

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 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]

**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, Fudan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet, præsenterede Kinas "En Bælte, En Vej" politik.

Dr. Liu Chunrong, PhD, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, and Executive Vice Director Fudan-European Centre for China Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen, presented China's One Belt, One Road policy.

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

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

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

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

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

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

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

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

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

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

følge, inkl. links til video- og audiooptagelser.

English:

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

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

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

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

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

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

for China Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples.

And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China.

As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She

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

peoples.

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

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

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

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

And since then, she has been also the driving force in holding many scores of conferences in Europe and the United States on the need for creating a paradigm shift, to get the Western world out of its long-term economic, strategic, and cultural crisis. And, over the last couple of years, she has been one of the architects of this report, “The New Silk Road

Becomes the World Land-Bridge.” She has also been leading the campaign to stop the present geopolitical games that threaten to detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join forces in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world, on an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development of all nations.

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

HELGA ZEPP-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):



RADIO SCHILLER 20. april 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Leder 9. april: Stop 3. Verdenskrig: Obamas handlinger driver verden til randen af generel krig

Præcis, som Lyndon LaRouche advarede om i webcastet 3. april, så fører præsident Obama en politik, der er gunstigt stemt over for saudierne og udbruddet af en storkrig, med begyndelse i Den persiske Golf. Obamaregeringen optrapper våbenleverancer til Saudi Arabien for at støtte bombekampagnen imod Yemen. Amerikanske militærrådgivere er i færd med at udarbejde et »fusionscenter« i Riyadh, hvor de planlægger optrapningen af den saudiske intervention i noget, der faktisk er en intern uoverensstemmelse i Yemen. Saudierne hævder, at de udkæmper en surrogatkrig imod Iran i Yemen og lyver om, at houthierne simpelt hen er iranske stedfortrædere. Dette er et komplet svindelnummer, men det saudiske svindelnummer tilsigter at udløse en storkrig.

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

Det, som Obama i stedet skulle tvinges til at gøre, er at

frigive de 28 [hemmeligstemplede] sider fra den oprindelige fælles Kongresundersøgelse af 11. september.

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

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

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

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

Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi var i Moskva tirsdag, 7. april, for at mødes med både udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov og præsident Putin for at forberede præsident Xi Jinpings besøg den 8. maj, i anledning af højtideligholdelsen af 70-året for sejren i Anden Verdenskrig. Putin og Wang Yi bemærkede, at alene i løbet af de seneste to år har Rusland og Kina underskrevet 107 fælles aftaler, der hovedsageligt involverede internationale infrastruktur-projekter. Præsident Putin gjorde det klart, at Rusland agter fuldt ud at støtte

Kinas Nye Silkevejs-initiativ.

Se LPAC-video: »Storm over Asia«

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

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

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

aktuelle, overhængende kriser.

Et sådant team kan samles omkring O'Malley. Det må gøres, for uden en sådan omgående indsats er USA dømt til undergang. Alene ferskvandskrisen i de vestlige stater vil, hvis der ikke gribes ind nu med handling, gøre det af med USA. Hvis det ikke lykkes at **løse ferskvandskrisen** i Californien, vil der komme massehungersnød i USA i takt med, at fødevareforsyningen bryder sammen. Galninge som [Californiens] guvernør Jerry Brown ('LaRouche: Hvis det er 'brunt', så skyl det ud!') promoverer rationering af vand og anden »grøn« galskab. Obama er endnu værre. Han har ignoreret ferskvandskrisen i Californien i hele sin syv år lange embedsperiode og planlægger nu et topmøde fra Det Hvide Hus om klimaforandring og sundhed – et komplet svindelnummer.

Forslag til fordybelse:

EIR-Efterretningsteam: Hvem står bag planerne om en opsplitting af Rusland?

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

Magasinet *EIR* vil 15. april udgive en helt nummer, dedikeret et gennembrud i forståelse og genvinding af jordklodens

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

Det blev uddybet i [webcastet »Nyt paradigme for menneskeheden«](#) den 1. april.

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

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

»Potentialitet for vandforsyning på planeten Jord er blevet

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

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

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

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

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

med en global krise i forsyning af ferskvand.

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

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

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

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

**RADIO SCHILLER den 22. januar
2014:
Euroen på vej ned//Krigen i
Ukraine optrappes**

New York Times:

»Vi har ikke brug for mere mad, bare flere penge«

12. nov. 2014 – Fødevarereporter på avisen New York Times, Mark Britten, kommer med det argument i dagens avis, at vi ikke har brug for at forøge fødevarereproduktionen. Der er ingen mangel på fødevarer, debatterer han; der er mangel på penge. Giv folk penge, så finder de mad.

Hvorfor får man ikke bare sin aftensmad i den lokale pengeautomat?

Udsigt til endnu en ris-revolution til at ernære verdens sultne, siger forsker ved Internationalt Institut for Forskning i Ris

10. nov. 2014 – Idet han citerer to seniorforskere, dr. Jauhar Ali og Li Zhi-Kang, sagde korrespondent ved *Asia Sentinel*, John Berthelsen, at verden muligvis var på randen af at opleve endnu en ris-revolution. Berthelsen sagde, at sorten Green Super Rice, som er udviklet i fællesskab mellem Kinesisk Akademi for Landbrugsvidenskaber og Internationalt Institut

for Forskning i Ris (IRRI) i Filippinerne, har potentiale til at ernære millioner af mennesker, som nu sulter.

Målet er at tilplante 20 mio. hektarer om yderligere ti år, iflg. dr. Ali, som er regional projektkoordinator i IRRI. Til næste år vil så meget som 1 mio. ha jord i Asien og Afrika blive tilplantet med den nye sort, som er blevet produceret ved kompliceret krydsning og tilbagekrydsning for at producere mange sorter, som er mere resistente over for salt, skadelig påvirkning ved tørke og sygdomme, og som kan give et afkast, der er højere en gennemsnittet, uden brug af gødningsmidler eller pesticider og således er mere sikre for miljøet, sagde dr. Ali til Berthelsen i et nyligt telefoninterview.

Artiklen siger, at der er tilplantet henved 25.000 ha i Vietnam og yderligere 5.700 ha i Filippinerne. Endnu andre sorter, som giver et afkast langt over de konventionelle sorter og tilskynder landmænd til at bede om flere, er blevet plantet i Indien, Bangladesh, Indonesien og andre lande. De 5.700 ha, som tilplantes i Filippinerne, forventes at producere 90.000 tons ris. »På dette tidspunkt gik det op for dem, at de havde guld til deres rådighed«, sagde Ali iflg. *Asia Sentinel*.

Forskning for at producere Green Super Rice – som ikke involverer genmanipulering, hvilket gør sorten acceptabel for anti-GMO-aktivister – begyndte i 1998 med lanceringen af et internationalt, molekylært avlsprogram for ris, som oprindeligt involverede flere end 18 lande og 36 institutioner. Sluttelig reducerede finansielle begrænsninger programmet til blot at udgøre IRRI og det Kinesiske Akademi, sagde *Asia Sentinel*.

Det britiske Imperiums værste mareridt: Argentina vil nationalisere kornhandelen

6. oktober 2014 – Præcis, som Lyndon LaRouche og hans medarbejdere advarede om i deres offentliggørelse fra 22. august, har Argentina responderet til den vedholdende finansielle krig, som føres imod landet af gribbefundene og deres imperiestøtter, med tiltag for at nationalisere, eller strengt regulere, kornhandelen, til skade for Imperiets kornkarteller.

Nogle nyhedsmedier hævder, at disse initiativer er handlinger fra en »desperat« præsident Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner. Faktisk stemmer de overens med den nationalistiske politik, som Peron-regeringer historisk har vedtaget, stillet over for Imperiets forsøg på at ødelægge nationalstaten. Den Nationale Kornstyrelse blev etableret i 1933 for at beskytte landbrugspriser, men under sin regering 1946 – 55 moderniserede gen. Juan Peron styrelsen som Argentinas Institut for Promovering af Handel for at nationalisere og kontrollere kornhandelskæden, inklusive transport, udskibning, kornsiloer og havne, idet han tog dem ud af kartellernes hænder.

Nye lovforslag har været under udarbejdelse i nogen tid, men anses nu for at haste i betragtning af, at producenter nægter at frigive halvdelen af sojahøsten 2013 – 2014 til eksport for at fremtvinge en devaluering, og således fratage landet fremmed valuta til 10 mia. dollars. I henhold til MDZ den 4. okt. har regeringen mistanke om, at de store karteller – Cargill, ADM, Bunge og Dreyfus, blandt andre – står bag producenternes sabotage.

Et lovforslag, som allerede er blevet forelagt Landbrugskomiteens Deputeretkammer og forventes snarest at blive debatteret i Parlamentet, ville skabe Argentinas Institut for Marketing af Korn til at kontrollere alle aspekter af den hjemlige og udenlandske handel med korn og lignende produkter og tilsætninger (såsom energi og gødning, -red.), for at »garantere den hjemlige forsyning« og etablere en politik over en længere periode for sektoren for at forhindre producenter i at kunne tilbageholde eksport. Lovforslagets ophavsmand, parlamentsmedlem Adriana Puiggros, sagde til Noticias Argentinas, at selv om man har gennemført en hårdere kontrol i de seneste år, vil den statslige enhed, som hun foreslår, dæmme op for kartellernes magt, som nu fastsætter priser og kontrollerer tilgangen af fremmed valuta til landet.

Et yderligere lovforslag skal efter sigende ligge på Cristina Fernandez' skrivebord, rapporterer MDZ, med Gran Makro-gruppen af unge økonomer, der er tilknyttet den regeringsvenlige La Campora-gruppe, som ophavsmænd. Lovforslaget opfordrer også til dannelsen af et statsligt selskab, som ville konkurrere med de nuværende kornopkøbere ved at tilbyde små og mellemstore producenter en mere konkurrencedygtig handelsvaluta end den aktuelle »sojadollar«, såvel som også en eksportskat, der er 5-10 points lavere end den aktuelle 35 % skat, og ville således give regeringen mulighed for direkte at kontrollere 40 % af høsten.

Foto: Den argentinske præsident Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner

Et ud af hvert niende menneske er sultent

16. september 2014 – En årlig rapport fra FN's Fødevare- og Landbrugsorganisation (FAO), som blev udgivet i dag, skønner, at 805 millioner mennesker lider under »kronisk underernæring«. Flere end en ud af fire personer i Subsaharisk Afrika har ikke mad nok at spise. I Malawi, rapporterer de, er halvdelen af alle børn under fem år væsentligt undervægtige.

Situationen er i særdeleshed akut i Yemen (Obamas primære eksempel på hans »succesrige« krig mod terror), et af de lande i verden, der har den største mangel på fødevarerikkerhed.

Rapporten siger, at 526 millioner mennesker i Asien, verdens mest befolkede område, ikke har nok at spise.

Rapporten siger, at der har været en global forbedring i forhold til sidste år – hvor rapporten viste, at omkring 842 millioner mennesker gik sultne – takket være forbedring primært i Øst- og Sydasien, med nogen forbedring i Sydamerika og Caribien.

Rapporten kommer forud for et topmøde om fødevarerikkerhed, som skal afholdes i Rom i næste måned.

Billede: Kvinde med sit underernærede barnebarn på hospital i Sanaa, Yemen

Helga Zepp-LaRouche siger: Bekæmp IS gennem udvikling; Gør ørkenen frugtbar

10. september 2014 – I et af sine mange interviews med kinesiske medier i den første uge af september fik grundlægger af Schiller Instituttet [i Tyskland] Helga Zepp-LaRouche stillet det afgørende spørgsmål: Hvordan bekæmper man 'ISIS' og lignende terrorgrupper? Fru Zepp-LaRouche, som i årtier har været forkæmper for det, som nu er Kinas 'Ny Silkevejspolitik', svarede, at langfristet og højteknologisk økonomisk udvikling er nøglen. Spørgsmålet til hende kom fra interviewereren Zheng Chenguang fra China Radio International.

CRI: »Hidtil har den eneste mulige løsning for alle disse vestlige regeringer været simpelt hen at bombe ISIS, men det vil ikke løse problemets rødder. De talte om mere samarbejde og koordinering fra forskellige lande for at løse problemet. Kan De pege på nogle af de mere konkrete bestræbelser, som kan udføres for at afholde det fra at sprede sig ...«

Zepp-LaRouche: »Allerede tilbage i november 2012 arrangerede Schiller Instituttet en konference i Frankfurt, hvor vi præsenterede en omfattende freds- og udviklingsplan for hele området, fra Kaukasus i Centralasien, til Afghanistan og til Golfen, og til Middelhavet. Så hele dette område må behandles under ét.

Dernæst må Silkevejen forlænges til alle disse lande. Og hvis Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, forhåbentlig USA og de europæiske lande, samarbejder og erklærer ørkenen krig – hvis man ser på kortet, kan man se, at fra Atlanterhavskysten i Afrika, over

Sahel-zonen, Sahara, Den saudiarabiske Halvø, Iran til Kina, har man et stort ørkenbælte. Dette er praktisk talt ubeboeligt for mennesker, der er ingen landbrug, ingen byer.«

»Så vi har forberedt en udviklingsplan, som grundlæggende set ville forlænge Silkevejen, eller, som vi undertiden kalder det, den Eurasiske Landbro, ind i dette område for at udvikle ørkenen gennem tre metoder: Man kan bruge vandet fra grundvandsmagasiner, man kan omdirigere nogle floder, man kan skabe dæmninger, men det vigtigste er, at man må have fredelig atomkraft til storstilet afsaltning af havvand, og dernæst bruge dette vand til at få ørkenen til at grønnes. Og på denne måde kan man få landbrug, industri, man må opbygge infrastruktur i hele dette område i samme tæthedegrad som f.eks. i Tyskland ...«

»Hvis man således har denne tilgang, kan man på denne måde give de unge mennesker i dette område et økonomisk fremtidsperspektiv, for mange af dem ville ikke slutte sig til terroristerne, hvis de havde et håb om en økonomisk fremtid. Så løsningen må være fred gennem udvikling.«

Ironisk nok havde Washington Post en lang historie den 10. september, som anklagede Kina for at bygge et højhastigheds, »Ny Silkevejs«, -jernbane gennem nogle af Moder Naturs mest ugæstfri områder, Lanzhou til Urumqi, og videre til Europa, »for at cementere Kinas kontrol over sin Xinjiang-region med muslimsk flertal, gennem investeringer og økonomisk vækst ...«

Fordybelse:

Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport, juni 2012, 16 sider:

»Et økonomisk mirakel for Sydeuropa, Middelhavsområdet og Det afrikanske Kontinent«

Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport, dec. 2012, 16 sider:

»Kun et totalt paradigmeskifte kan forhindre en katastrofe«

HOVEDARTIKEL, Hussein Askary,

Krigen mod ørkenen kan samle hele verden (side 6)

Rusland og Egypten forhandler frihandelsaftale med den Eurasiske Toldunion

25. august 2014

»Rusland tilskynder Egypten til at føre forhandlinger om underskrivelse af en frihandelsaftale med den Eurasiske Toldunion, der inkluderer Rusland, Kasakhstan og Hviderusland«,

sagde Egyptens minister for handel og industri Mounir Fakhry Abdel Nour, ifølge Al-Ahram Arabic, og tilføjede, at Rusland danner en komite med en gruppe af eksperter fra den Eurasiske Toldunion for at fastlægge og koordinere en køreplan med de egyptiske myndigheder for forhandlinger, der vil blive påbegyndt inden for en uge.

»En højt profileret delegation under ledelse af direktøren for Ruslands Føderale Veterinær- og Plantesundhedstilsyn vil besøge Egypten i næste uge for at tale med embedsmænd fra det egyptiske, veterinære karantænetilsyn«,

sagde Abdel Nour.

»De vil underskrive en samarbejdsprotokol, der tillader egyptiske firmaer at eksportere kød, fjerkræ, fisk og skaldyr samt mejeriprodukter til det russiske marked så hurtigt som muligt.«

»Præsident Abdel Fatah el-Sisis besøg i Rusland er hovedårsagen til det hurtige skift i Ruslands holdning til Egypten«, sagde han. El-Sisi besøgte Rusland den 12. august, hvilket var hans første, officielle besøg i Moskva efter hans indsættelse den 8. juni.

»De genoptagne forhandlinger bekræfter Ruslands iver efter, og ønske om, at opnå et effektivt partnerskab mellem begge lande og åbne nye horisonter for eksport og investering«,

sagde Abdel Nour og tilføjede, at disse varer fra begge lande ville krydse grænserne uden nogen toldrestriktioner.

»Egypten søger at åbne nye horisonter for eksport og investering over hele verden, ikke kun i forhold til Rusland«,

fortalte leder af det Egyptiske Center for Økonomiske Studier, Rashad Abdo, til Cairo Post i dag. Abdo peger på at Rusland har fire hovedstyrker, som er vigtige for Egypten, inklusive, at det er verdens næststørste hvedeeksportør, verdens største producent af naturgas, verdens næststørste våbenleverandør efter USA, og et pionerland inden for atomkraft.

Seneste rapporter om 'Klimaforandringer': USA og Obama: Hold op med at spise for at redde planeten; Væk med mejeriprodukter og oksekød!

4. april 2014 – Seneste kapitel i rækken af onde rapporter om global opvarmning fra FN's Internationale Klimapanel (IPCC) udkom den 31. marts; forud for publiceringen udstedte Obamas Hvide Hus en erklæring den 28. marts, der hævdede det samme: Jordens klima er ved at blive ødelagt af menneskelige aktiviteter. Mennesket må begrænse sig selv ihjel. Uanset indpakningen, så er budskabet dekretet om folkemord, som det er blevet udstedt af Dronning Elizabeth og hendes kohorter, at verden er overbefolket. Mindst seks milliarder af de godt syv milliarder mennesker i verden bør elimineres.

En sikker måde at opnå dette på – bortset fra atomkrig – er at skabe hungersnød, som mange gange er blevet gjort af Det britiske Imperium. Denne udvikling er nu i gang på de amerikanske kontinenter, i tilslutning til Afrika og dele af Asien. Manglen på vand i Californien, Texas og andre vestlige delstater, nedskæringerne inden for landbrugsområdet, kombineret med mangel på handling for at lukke Wall Street ned, resulterer nu i massiv nedgang inden for fødevareproduktion.

Det er godt, siger de, der bakker op om IPCC, fordi »landbrugsforurening« må stoppe. En ny svensk undersøgelse siger, at de værste til at slippe drivhusgasser ud inden for fødevarerproduktion, er kød- og malkebestande, hvis metangas skader klimaet. Chalmers University-gruppen har udgivet en forskruet analyse, som hævder, at, med mindre det stoppes, vil produktionen af okse- og lammekød tegne sig for halvdelen af alt udslip af drivhusgasser fra landbruget i 2070. Ost og andre mejeriprodukter vil tegne sig for ca. 25 % af den totale klimaforurening fra landbruget.

Hvad skal vi gøre? Vi skal opgive kød og mejeriprodukter. Undersøgelsesteamet fastslår, at okse- og lammekød tilsammen kun tegner sig for 3 % af verdens kalorieindtag, så det vil ikke være et tab at ophøre med at producere det.

Den svenske rapport lyder som en parodi af Dean Swift, men en dødbringende af slagsen.

»Vi har vist, at reduktion af forbruget af kød og mejeriprodukter er nøglen til at bringe klimaforurening fra landbruget ned til et forsvarligt niveau«, skrev Fredrik Hedenius, medlem af undersøgelsesteamet. Undersøgelsen advarer mod den vrangforestilling, at der skulle være nogen anden måde at nedskære forureningen fra dyrehold på. »Disse [forurenende] udslip kan reduceres med effektiv nytte inden for produktionen af kød og mejeriprodukter, så vel som ved hjælp af nye teknologier. Men de potentielle reduktioner fra disse forholdsregler er forholdsvis begrænsede og vil formentlig ikke være tilstrækkelige til at holde os inden for klimabegrænsningen, hvis forbruget af kød og mejeriprodukter forsat vokser.«

Stop kvægprutterne – »Biofordøjelse«

Det amerikanske kvæghold er, under den aktuelle Wall Street/London-politik, allerede skrumpet ind til henved 87

million stk. i alt (det samme som i 1951, hvor toppen lå på 110 millioner). Der har været drastiske reduktioner i antal kvæg i Texas. Det amerikanske forbrug af oksekød per person falder i øjeblikket dramatisk. Dette er Det britiske Imperiums politik, som udfolder sig.

Ikke desto mindre nægter kongresmedlemmer, som er imod global opvarmning, nominelt imod Obama, at tage initiativ til en rigsretssag. Det hvide Hus udsteder den ene sindssyge eksekutive ordre efter den anden, som ødelægger fødevareforsyningen og basale eksistensmidler.

Det hvide Hus' erklæring om klimaforandringer fra 28. marts indeholdt en liste over opdaterede, gale planer for at »afbøde klimaforandringer« ved at nedskære metangas og anden »kulstofforurening« (som det fremlagdes i »Præsidentens Klimahandlingsplan« fra juni 2013). Den nye erklæring anviser en liste over tiltag, opdelt efter kategori – energi, transport, landbrug. For eksempel reduktion af metangas på lokaliteterne med fracking-brønde. Og at gå efter kvægflatulens og dampe fra møddinger.

»Denne metan-strategi er en enkelt komponent i en serie af tiltag« for at opnå Obamas mål med at sænke udslip af drivhusgas med 17 % af 2005-niveauet, i år 2020, iflg. Dan Utech, særlig assistent til Obama for energi og klimaforandring, som talte med reportere den 28. marts.

Med hensyn til landbruget skal et nyt »biogas vejkort« bekendtgøres af Landbrugs- og Energiministeriet og Regeringskontoret for Miljøbeskyttelse. Planen er at anviser veje til at fremskynde anvendelsen af »metan-fordøjere« – maskiner, der nedbringer kvægprutter – med det mål at skære udslippet af drivhusgasser fra mejerisektoren ned med 25 % i 2020.

Grøn fascisme: Opkøb af landbrugsjord i Østtyskland og Østeuropa er i gang, ansporet af EU's finansielle støtte til biobrændstof

LaRouchePAC, 29. december 2013 – Grupper, der investerer varme penge, opkøber i tiltagende grad agerjord i Østtyskland, hvilket er et mønster, man også møder i andre dele af Østeuropa. Denne udvikling anspores af den betydelige fordel, der kan opnås gennem EU's generøse medfinansiering af udvidelse af landbrugsjord til brug for biobrændstof.

Selv om mange af disse grupper ikke er en traditionel del af landbruget, foretrækkes de som nye investorer pga. deres finansielle kapacitet, der med lethed overgår de lokale familielandmænds og selv landbrugskooperativers; og jordopkøbene driver jordpriserne i vejret.

På fem år er jordpriserne i nogle områder tredoblet til 25.000 euro pr. hektar. For de landmænd og kooperativer, som dyrker en væsentlig del af deres jordarealer på lejebasis, indebærer den stigende leje deres ruin – og gør endnu mere jord

attraktiv for investeringsgrupper.

Situationen er nu blevet tilstrækkelig dramatisk til faktisk at blive taget under behandling i Tysklands nye Store Koalitionsregering: Spørgsmålet er, om bekymringen kun findes på papiret, eller om man rent faktisk vil foretage sig noget?

Denne nye bølge af opkøb af jord kommer oven i en anden, der fandt sted allerede for 20 år siden: Efter Tysklands genforening tog EU-kommissionen omkring 20 % af jorden, inklusive meget landbrugsjord, ud af drift i det østlige Tyskland som følge af EU's idiotiske naturbevaringsprogram Flora Fauna Habitat (FFH). Det slog også enhver plan ihjel på den tyske side af området omkring floden Oder om at udvikle floden til en vandtransportvej med stor kapacitet, som ville forbinde Centraleuropa til Det baltiske Hav – et projekt, der går helt tilbage til længe før Første Verdenskrig, men aldrig er blevet realiseret siden da. Planerne, der stadig eksisterer på den polske side (Odra 2000, Odra 2004), mangler således en partner på den tyske side i dag.

Foto: Høst i Kielce, Polen

**Video: En vision for
fremtiden.**

Dansk voice-over