

# 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 permanfrost conditions like that, you have to have a special way of developing it.

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

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

they

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

Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And that was really the actual founding of the United States. And this idea of a credit system which is not monetarism, but it is the idea that credit can only be given for future production in the real economy, not for speculation, that model was what made the United States a great industrial power.

Because, despite the fact that some following Presidents then tried to dismantle it, the United States went back to it, again and again. It was the policies of John Quincy Adams; it was the policy of Abraham Lincoln with the greenbacks; it was the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is how Roosevelt brought the United States out of the Depression of the '30s by building the Reconstruction Finance Corp. which financed the New Deal, and that's how America got out of the Depression. And, also, it was the basis for the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the state bank, which help to finance the reconstruction and the economic miracle of Germany in the postwar period – which was modeled on the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

So this is therefore, not something new. It's a tested model, it has always been the basis when there was progress in the real economy, as compared to the financial markets. I'm not talking about the financial markets, I'm talking about real production for the livelihood and the common good of the people.

So the first step there, we have called for – Tom mentioned it – that we think it is an absolute matter, actually of war and peace, if we succeed to get the European nations {and}



America to join with this "win-win," all-inclusive, non-geopolitical system. And, as I said, the financial system of Wall Street and the City of London {is} about to blow up, bigger than 2008, and the only way how that can be avoided from leading to a chaotic collapse, is by going back to the Glass-Steagall legislation which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, which was his answer to the collapse of '29-'33 period. And he separated the banks, by making the commercial banks separate from the investment banks, so that the investment bank could not have access to assets of the commercial banks. And this exist from 1933 until 1999 in the United States, and in Europe you had practically the same thing, because you had a very regulated banking sector. But the Wall Street forces did not like it, because naturally it reduced their profit, so they worked very hard to eliminate it, which they were able to do in 1999, and the whole super-expansion of the speculative area only occurred after this law was eliminated. And the good news, is that there is a right now a Presidential candidate in the United States, who has said that his first act if he would move into the White House, would be to reintroduce this Glass-Steagall law: And that is the former Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley, about whom many papers are writing that he has a very good chance to take the Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary Clinton

has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States must

go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is really the "to be or not to be" question of the whole world. Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in such

efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know, the

Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how they

can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained in

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

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

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

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

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

Now, if you go back to the picture, this is why we have said, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge" where we have the camels, sort of symbolizing the old Silk Road, and here you see a maglev train, and here you see a rover on the Moon, to give you an idea that the exchange of technologies and goods in the modern world will be the most advanced technologies to the benefit of all of mankind.

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

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

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

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

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

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

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

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

snow,

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

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

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

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

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

because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is

completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure,

and in that way, developing the planet.

So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which

has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one

side, the Three Gorges Dam, which is now producing, I think 22 gigawatts of electricity per year, and it has eliminated flooding

which killed many thousands of people in the past; and even more

important, is the water diversification project from the southern

area of the Yangtze River through a Northern Route into the Yellow River and the desert area of China; and the Middle Route

to the region around Beijing.

So this is actually a model which is now being followed by Narendra Modi for India, who just agreed to make gigantic water

projects to tame the water coming down from the Himalayas, and also making canals out of 101 Indian rivers.

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't

use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of

the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains down

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

project, which is the idea, that you could eliminate a lot of the drought in the Sahel zone and around Lake Chad by bringing some of the surplus water from the headwaters region of the Congo on the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in Africa tremendously. And also now to bring real development to these countries, without which you will have more people running away from Boko Haram, which is now at Lake Chad and Nigeria. And without a real development perspective, there is no way how you can contain these projects.

Human beings are the only species, which can improve the conditions of mankind again and again and again, and the last 10,000 years, or 20,000 years since the last Ice Age, just think, what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased the population potential of the Earth from about 5 million at most, to presently around 7 billion. This is due to the fact that man, unlike animals, can make new discoveries, discovers the universal principles of our physical universe, and think things, which have never been thought before.

Therefore, the attack on the water crisis is not just a question of using the aquifers, because the aquifers can – they replenish, but this goes much too slowly. It's not only re-diverting the rivers, dams, but it's especially influencing

the global cyclical process of water. There is a relationship between what happens in our Solar System and the rain. Because the Sun, which shines on the oceans, causes evaporation, but the

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

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

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

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

Here, you see our Solar System in a 32 million year cycle, moving along the Milky Way. The Milky Way is basically a flat plateau, in which our Solar System is moving up and down in cycles, and you have a complete change in the weather patterns,

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

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

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

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

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

processes are really what is the cause of it.

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

of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this,

and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.}

Obviously, today the big challenges are world poverty, are the danger of war, are the danger of water scarcity, which could become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution in the interest of all.

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



deuterium and tritium in the fusion process, you are still using turbines, and you use turbines to create electricity in the old way. But with helium-3 you can directly gain electricity from the physical process of fusion power, and therefore, naturally, the energy efficiency is much, much higher. And once we have fusion power, for example, this will create for the first time energy and raw materials security for the Earth. Energy security, because on the Moon, you have several tons of helium-3, which will be sufficient for many tens of thousands of years of energy security on the Earth; and raw materials security, because with the high heat of the plasma torch, you can take any waste, including nuclear waste, including waste in your household, and turn it back into isotopes, which you then can reconstruct and make new raw materials. So this is the vanguard of where mankind must go, and China has made that its national pride. And China, contrary to Germany, which is very stupid with respect to energy – you know, this stupid exit from nuclear energy without having an alternative, is completely crazy – but China has basically created a situation, where they are in the right position to solve this problem, and Rogozin, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, has said, that the BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems. So this is extremely important, because if mankind makes

that jump to not have war as a conflict resolution, which in a time of nuclear energy, it should be obvious that we must move to

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

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

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

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

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

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

This whole question also has a philosophical dimension.

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

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

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

Because Confucius has this idea that there must be harmony in the world, on the planet. And that, for example, the best way to have harmony is, there is one key notion, which is {li}, which is the idea, that each person, each nation, should take its proper place, and develop in the best possible way, and then you have harmony. Because if everybody develops their creative potential and their best maximum capacity, and takes the development of the other as their own interest, and vice versa, then you have peace.

And that should also be based on the other notion of {ren}. {Ren} basically means the same thing as love, or {agapë}, or the Christian idea of charity.

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

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

thinking

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

months

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

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

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

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

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

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

[ovation]

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

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

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

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

Dette er BRIKS' og deres allierede landes system. Det oligarkiske system domineres af City of Londons finansielle imperialister og truer med global affolkning og atomkrig. Se på situationen i Yemen – det seneste udbrud af krig med folkemord til følge, som er støttet af præsident Obama, i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika – hvor Røde Kors rapporterer, at 12 millioner af de i alt 20 millioner yemenitter, der nu udsættes for bombardementer og total blokade af Saudi Arabien, Qatar og Den amerikanske Flåde, mangler »sikkerhed for fødevarer«, eller mangler mad i det hele taget. De fleste mangler nu også vand, som ikke engang kan pumpes op, da der hverken er

brændstof eller elektricitet. Dette sker samtidig med, at mange tusinde mennesker drukner i Middelhavet, mens de forsøger at flygte til Europa fra terroroperationer, der er sat i gang af Obamas og Camerons krige i Libyen, Syrien og Irak.

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

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

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

Vi bekæmper to af det London-centrerede, oligarkiske systems fascistiske marionetter i USA, præsident Barack Obama og Californiens guvernør Jerry Brown. »Brunskjorte« (»Brownshirt«) konfronteres med modstand fra kommuner og selskaber i hele Californien mod hans påbudte nedskæring af vandforbruget på 25 %; nu har han anmodet om, at lovgivningsmyndigheden udsteder bøder til indbyggere eller erhvervsforetagender på 10.000 dollar pr. dag for ikke at opgive deres forbrug af ferskvand – når der er et helt ocean fuld af vand ud for statens kyster. Når LaRouche-bevægelsens

politiske aktivister meget ligefremt mobiliserer indbyggerne til at »sætte denne nazist [Brown] i spjældet«, har disse aktivister fået en dynamisk respons fra Californiens borgere.

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

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# **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-LAROUCHE: Thank you, Tom, for these kind words of introduction.

Well I have a certain dilemma, because I want to present to you the potential, which lies in this program, and given the fact

that the Western media have reported very little about it, I have

a dilemma, that I need to tell you, that this is {the} most important political initiative on the planet right now. The dilemma comes from the fact that, by introducing this idea, have

to tell you immediately why this is the case, and that is the reality, that the world is much more close to a new global war,

than most people have an inkling of. And this New Silk Road initiative, which comes from China, but which in the meantime has

been joined by many countries, is the only available war-avoidance policy.

Now there was just on the April 18- 19 in Moscow the Fourth Moscow International Security Conference, and the main subject of

this conference was the danger of nuclear war. And this is a reaction to the fact that NATO has been expanding eastward, up to

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

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

annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we

had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine, the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street; trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe, because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70 years after the Second World War.

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals, Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S.



Strategic

Command, and Gen. Vladimir Dvorkin, who is the chief of intelligence of the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces, they penned

together an article, in which they said that the world has never

been so close to the danger of nuclear war globally, and therefore extinction, as right now. And the reason is obviously

that even the normal code of behavior among nations, which existed in the Cold War, that you had a red telephone between Kennedy and Khrushchev, this no longer exists; and you have the

two nuclear forces, from NATO and the West and Russia, all the time on launch on warning. And launch on warning means there are

only a few minutes time, if one side perceives a launch, either

by intention or by accident, they have a few minutes, actually it's estimated three minutes' time, to respond or be eliminated.

So that shows you how extremely close we are to the danger of a global extinction of civilization. Because if this would happen, we would not exist as humanity. And I'm saying it with that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a

different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

And it just happens to be, that the policies which are proposed by President Xi Jinping, which he calls a "win-win" policy, is exactly that. It's the idea, that with the New Silk Road, you have a policy where every country which participates in

it, will have a benefit for it. The New Silk Road, Maritime Silk

Road policy by China is {not} a new imperial policy replacing

the

Anglo-American imperial policy, but it is a completely new model

of the nations among nations, where the enormous example of the

Chinese economic miracle, which China was able to develop in the

last 30 years – you know, where China in {30 years}, developed as much as most industrial nations needed 100 or 200 years to develop – and China is now offering to export that model and have other countries benefit in a similar way from that kind of

economic miracle, which China did.

Can you move to the first slide?

So the world has changed since July last year, the summit of the BRICS countries in Fortaleza in Brazil. And this is a picture which was made at this occasion, showing the leaders of

Russia, India, Brazil, China and South Africa. And they basically

concluded a new strategic alliance – economic alliance, which Prime Minister Modi characterized in the following way: He said,

“This is the first alliance of nations, which are not defined by

their current capacity, but by their future potential of development.” And at another occasion, Modi said that the biggest

potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30 years

of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and developed,

they can come to the help of other nations, which has demographic

problems, like Germany, for example.

What these countries did, is they concluded an enormous amount of economic treaties, of economic cooperation,

including

peaceful development of inherently safe nuclear energy, the development of fusion energy, joint space projects, space travel,

and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas.

Then, the next day, they met with the leaders of South America, the organizations of CELAC [Community of Latin American

and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American

Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and

actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics,

which is really going to be the infrastructure development of the world.

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road

and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west,

Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea,

all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the

famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time.

Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very

happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in Kazakhstan

in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller

Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our

proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall no

longer was there. So we said let's connect Paris with Berlin and

Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and has the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world; and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans. And it would have been a perfect way to intervene. Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted to reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left. But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions, and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the best geographical conditions to build such infrastructure. So at that point the shock therapy started to destroy Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually, in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to

all

the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions

along the Silk Road. And I was there as a speaker, but then came

the Asia Crisis in '97, and China, at that conference said, that

this will be the long-term strategy for China until 2010. But then the Asia crisis brought chaos and then the Russian GK0 crisis [in '98].

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

through infrastructure corridors.

Now, here you see some of these projects, which are already being built, by the BRICS, by some of the other countries – for

example China is now building a transcontinental railroad from Brazil to Peru, this is letter A [on the map]. This has already

started – you know, Latin America does not have an infrastructure network! It is still in the colonial condition, where you have little railroads from the iron ore mountain to the

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

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

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

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

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

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number 2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is the head of Russian Railways. And he proposed (I don't think I have that slide), a fast train connection from London all the way through the Bering Strait to New York. A couple of years ago, Mr.

LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the fathers of the Bering Strait Project were present. These were all older men over 80, and they said: "Oh, in 20 years, we can go with a maglev train from Acapulco through the Bering Strait to Mumbai, and this will be much faster than you can go by ship today," and they had a very pioneering spirit.

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

Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the Arctic

Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw materials

which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they represent

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

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

be the way to develop it, because these raw-material are in

permafrost conditions, and you have to build, you have to build

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

a special way of developing it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands

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

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

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

Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question

always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know, already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create new financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks. And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in '97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand, in one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect ourselves," so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA], which is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend all of the participating countries against speculative attacks. Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development Fund, are all new banks which follow a completely different principle than Wall Street and the City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. They say, we do not participate in speculation, but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed, because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the



speculators

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

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

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

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

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

Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2

trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it

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

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

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

the date until which countries could join as founding members was

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10,000, the stock goes up! It doesn't make any sense. In the realm of monetarism, this is explained by the idea that the firm

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

real economy this makes no sense at all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

production.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

leading

to a chaotic collapse, is by going back to the Glass-Steagall legislation which was introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, which was his answer to the collapse of '29-'33 period. And he separated the banks, by making the commercial banks separate from the investment banks, so that the investment bank

could not have access to assets of the commercial banks.

And this exist from 1933 until 1999 in the United States, and in Europe you had practically the same thing, because you had

a very regulated banking sector. But the Wall Street forces did

not like it, because naturally it reduced their profit, so they

worked very hard to eliminate it, which they were able to do in

1999, and the whole super-expansion of the speculative area only

occurred after this law was eliminated. And the good news, is that there is a right now a Presidential candidate in the United

States, who has said that his first act if he would move into the

White House, would be to reintroduce this Glass-Steagall law: And

that is the former Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley, about whom many

papers are writing that he has a very good chance to take the Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary Clinton

has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States must

go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is

really the “to be or not to be” question of the whole world. Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in such efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know, the Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how they can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained in Greece, while all the rest really went to the European banks. And therefore, to demand that Greece should pay back these debts, it’s just impossible! And the Greek government has made the point that they want to have a European Debt Conference, like Germany in 1953, without which the German economic miracle would never have taken place. So if this all happens, and that could happen in the short term, Europe could easily participate in that.

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

Now, if you go back to the picture, this is why we have said, “The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge” where we have the camels, sort of symbolizing the old Silk Road, and here you see a maglev train, and here you see a rover on the Moon,

to

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

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

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

A very broad desert band which goes from the Atlantic coast of Africa, through the Sahara-Sahel zone, the Arab Peninsula, the Middle East, all the way to China. And that desert is growing. It's expanding. And then you have the desert in the West of the

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

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

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

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

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

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

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

people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's

taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is ridiculous, because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet. So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one side, the Three Gorges Dam, which is now producing, I think 22 gigawatts of electricity per year, and it has eliminated flooding which killed many thousands of people in the past; and even more important, is the water diversification project from the southern area of the Yangtze River through a Northern Route into the Yellow River and the desert area of China; and the Middle Route to the region around Beijing. So this is actually a model which is now being followed by Narendra Modi for India, who just agreed to make gigantic



water

projects to tame the water coming down from the Himalayas, and also making canals out of 101 Indian rivers.

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't

use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of

the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains down

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in

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

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

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

can contain these projects.

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

what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased

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

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

which have never been thought before.

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

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

Sun is not the only solar impact on the weather; it's also the cosmic radiation, which comes from our galaxy, which leads to

cloud formation, ionization of moisture, and therefore to rain.

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

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

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

Here, you see our Solar System in a 32 million year cycle, moving along the Milky Way. The Milky Way is basically a flat plateau, in which our Solar System is moving up and down in cycles, and you have a complete change in the weather patterns,

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

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

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

than whatever you use in your little car as CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

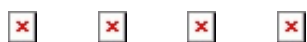
And

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):





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# Den Nye Silkevej: En genoplivelse af konfuciansk kultur. Af EIR's Konfucius- ekspert Mike Billington.

*Ironisk nok er den nuværende renæssance, der finder sted i Kina, på afgørende vis influeret af den »interessernes harmoni«, der karakteriserede det oprindelige Amerikanske System for Politisk Økonomi, der blev introduceret til Kina af dets måske største landsmand, Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), fader til Den republikanske Revolution i 1911, der væltede det kejserlige Qingdynasti og bragte Alexander Hamiltons Amerikanske System til Kina. Sørgeligt nok er dette Amerikanske System systematisk blevet ødelagt i Bush-familiens og Obamas Amerika, alt imens det er i live og har det godt i Kina.*

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**Politisk orientering den 23.  
april 2015:  
Derfor stiller Schiller  
Instituttets Venner op  
til folketingsvalg med BRIKS  
på plakaten**

med formand Tom Gillesberg

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

*The following is a transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's remarks to an EIR diplomatic and business meeting in New York,*

*Thursday, April 16th. A transcript of Deniston's presentation will be available soon.*

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



### **BRICS leaders in Fortaleza, Brazil, July, 2014.**

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

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



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

Now, this annual summit of the Boao Forum on the island of

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

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

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

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

Now, people were quite astounded about the sea change which recently took place when the AIIB went into the final negotiations about who would be among the founding members, basically which concluded a couple of days ago. And lo and behold, the AIIB had 57 founding members. Now the United States government, misjudging the situation dramatically, put

utmost pressure on their allies, and also developing countries, under those circumstances, not to be part of the AIIB. And despite this heavy pressure from the U.S., the first country in Europe to join was, of all places, Great Britain, the firm ally of the United States. And when Great Britain joined, you had a complete avalanche of countries going in the same direction, wanting to become founding members of the AIIB: Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, all the Scandinavian countries—and naturally, Australia, South Korea, New Zealand, and many other Asian countries.

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

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

Asian region, the SAARC countries, are planning to build their own development bank. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is building a new bank.

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

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

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

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

Now, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, which is the major Swiss financial daily, had this morning an article with the headline, "Gold Rush Mood Thanks to New Silk Road, Investors Are Rushing To Buy Stocks in Chinese State-Owned Enterprises. They Are Investing in the New Silk Road." Now, I have to say there is a certain amount of confusion in the editorial board of *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, because they are looking at these developments with the spectacles of monetarism, but obviously, this is not what this is at all, because the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and the other institutions are *credit* institutions, and are not part of the casino economy of Wall Street, or City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. But they go very explicitly back to the principles of the First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Alexander



Hamilton, who created the first National Bank, and with that, a credit-financing institution for the real economy. And that first National Bank, and that credit system, was the basis for the gigantic industrial revolution which occurred in the United States, and it was the policy to which good American presidents always returned, such as Lincoln, with the greenback policy; or Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the New Deal, and the Glass-Steagall separation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which happened to be not only the motor for the United States to overcome the depression in the '30s, but it was also, in the form of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the basis for the German economic miracle, in the post-war reconstruction of Germany.

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

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

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

Fed, the real economy is shrinking.

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

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

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

Now, it is therefore— and because there is a connection between the pending collapse of the Wall Street banks, the City of London banks, and other related banks—there is a

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now, recent studies focused very much on the high-energy galactic, cosmic rays in controlling the ionization of the

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

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

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



## **Major deserts on the planet today.**

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

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



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



### **caption**

But the China is not the only country which is taking this productive approach. At the recent meeting of the SAARC summit, Indian Prime Minister Modi presented a similar program

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

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

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

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

and Uzbekistan, and naturally tensions exist between these countries.



### **The Transaqua Plan.**

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

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





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

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

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

Number 3 on this map is the tunnel connecting the Sakhalin Island with Russia, which is supposed to be a tunnel of 7.3 kilometers. Number 4, the Sakhalin-Hokkaido tunnel, or bridge, which will be 45 kilometers. Number 7 is the tunnel connecting the Bohai Bay, shortening the distance to 100 kilometers connecting two Chinese cities, Dalian and Yantai. Number 10 is the building of the Kra Canal, which is supposed to be an alternative to the Malacca Strait, which is completely overworked. Number 12 is the expansion of the Suez Canal,

which is happening at a very fast speed, with the help of the new el-Sisi government in Egypt, which has completely transformed that country, and cause total excitement of the population.



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

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

## **The Principles To Be Followed**

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

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

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

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

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

That same idea you find in Hinduism, that the cosmic order

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

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

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## **EIR: BRIKS – Skab ferskvandsressourcer: Kina, model for hele verden**

*Kina er model for hele verden med hensyn til forpligtelse til at skaffe og bruge en voksende forsyning af ferskvand, baseret*

*på princippet om, at »naturlige« ressourcer er menneskeskabte. Kina fører an i både geo-økonomiske projekter for at gøre mere vand tilgængeligt fra eksisterende ressourcemønstre på Jorden, og ligeledes med at forfølge fremskridt inden for rumforskning for at vinde viden og midler til at intervenere i planetariske vædecyklusser, for at forbedre ressourcerne på Jorden. Hvad målestanderen er? Menneskehedens fremgang.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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# **RADIO SCHILLER 20. april 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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**Helga Zepp-LaRouches  
opfordring i  
New York til, at USA og**

# Europa skal gå med i BRIKS, giver genlyd over hele verden

17. apr. 2015 – Ved et EIR-arrangement i New York City i går, udstedte Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter og forkvinde for Schiller Institutet, en opfordring til, at USA og Europa allierer sig med BRIKS for udvikling på verdensplan. Hendes budskab blev rapporteret i dag af *Xinhua* nyhedstjeneste og er blevet udsendt over hele verden. I dagens udgave af *China Daily* har *Xinhua*s artikel titlen: »Amerika og Europa får besked på at arbejde sammen med BRIKS«.

Xinhua-artiklen er bevet bragt i Indien af *Hindustan Times Syndicate* og *Asia Pacific Daily News India*; i Afrika af *Namibias Presseagentur (NAMPA)* og mange andre steder. Den cirkulerer på fransk. Den blev bragt på russisk i on-line-publikationen *Ftimes*, der har base i Kazan. Artiklen havde et fotografi fra et møde den 16. april i Washington, D.C. mellem officielle repræsentanter fra BRIKS, med titlen, »Finansministre fra BRIKS og Centralbankchefer mødes«.

Gårsdagens EIR-seminar på Manhattan med titlen »**BRIKS-processen skrider frem: Dannelsen af en ny, international orden for menneskeheden**«, sammenbragte repræsentanter fra erhverv og fagforeninger, universiteter i området og de skønne kunster, og fra 13 konsulater og missioner fra mange kontinenter. Foruden hovedtalen af Helga Zepp-LaRouche talte også Benjamin Deniston om videnskaben om at løse ferskvandskrisen i verden.

Teksten til *Xinhua*s artikel fra 17. april lyder i sin helhed:

**Amerika og Europa fik besked på at arbejde sammen med BRIKS**

Et fuldstændigt nyt økonomisk system, initieret af BRIKS, er ved at vokse frem med ekstrem høj fart, sagde en international tænketank torsdag og tilskyndede indtrængende USA og Europa til at skrotte geopolitik og arbejde sammen med dem.

»BRIKS-nationerne, nemlig Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika, er gået sammen for at forfølge en politik med økonomisk udvikling, ikke alene for deres individuelle lande, men til gavn for folk i alle nationer«, sagde Schiller Instituttet, en tænketank, der har hovedkvarter i både Tyskland og USA, i en rapport, der blev udgivet her på et seminar.

I modsætning til Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), som Obamaregeringen er fortalere for, og som ekskluderer Rusland og Kina, så er de BRIKS-relaterede initiativer, inklusive det kinesiske forslag om et Frihandelsområde for Asien og Stillehavsområdet, inkluderende, sagde tænketanken.

På seminaret talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche, tænketankens stifter, i meget rosende vendinger om BRIKS og sagde, at den markedsblok, der var ved at vokse frem, »har initieret et helt nyt, økonomisk system«, der i sin natur er et win-win-system.

Ved vidt og bredt at udbrede en rute for opbygning af den nye, økonomiske verdensorden arbejder BRIKS-nationerne hen imod reel, økonomisk udvikling, komplet med nye kreditinstitutioner og store, højteknologiske projekter for at hæve alle de deltagende landes velfærd, sagde stifteren.

Hun brugte også sin magt og indflydelse til støtte for andre initiativer, som Kina har foreslået, inklusive Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og oprettelsen af en Silkevejs-Udviklingsfond. Disse initiativer tilsigter at søge resultater, der er til gensidig gavn, og er ikke af geopolitisk natur, sagde hun.

I stedet vil de skabe et opsving i realøkonomien gennem at finansiere opbygning af infrastruktur, som er af særlig stor

betydning i betragtning af, at den nuværende kasinoøkonomi skaber en masse bobler og øger svælget mellem de rige og fattige i hele verden, anså hun.

»Den amerikanske regering foretog et enormt fejlskøn og lagde pres på allierede og udviklingslande for under ingen omstændigheder at blive en del af AIIB«, sagde hun.

Tænk tanken opfordrede USA og Europa til at forlade fortidens destruktive politik, der førte til de to Verdenskrige, og gå med i det win-win-perspektiv, som BRIKS præsenterer. »Det er et spørgsmål om liv og død«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche.

*Executive Intelligence Reviews* 370 sider lange rapport med titlen »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« blev i mellemtiden også præsenteret på seminaret, sponsoreret af *EIR*.

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## **Leder 14. april 2015: LaRouche: Folkemord gennem mangel på vand**

LaRouche-bevægelsens kampagne for at fremlægge en videnskabelig løsning på den dødbringende tørke og selvpåførte ferskvandskrise, som Californien – ligesom resten af planeten – står overfor, har allerede frembragt et dramatisk skift i den globale, strategiske situation.

»Pludselig opdagede vi, at spørgsmålet om vand havde et virkeligt ondt aspekt«, kommenterede Lyndon LaRouche under sin ugentlige webcast-**diskussion med LaRouchePAC** Komite for Politisk Strategi.



Det er mindre end to uger siden, at Ben Deniston fremlagde det positive, videnskabelige grundlag for en fremgangsmåde og løsning på problemet,[1] og vi ser nu en eksplosion af »Sataniske stemmer«, der taler på vegne af Det britiske Imperium. »Der er nu folk, der offentligt siger, at der ikke er nogen løsning. Man må slå folk ihjel *en masse*. De har til hensigt at begå masse mord. Der er ingen forskel på det, de gør, og Adolf Hitlers operation. Og vi er ved at få en Hitler-operation på spørgsmålet om forbruget og forsyningen af og adgangen til vand.« LaRouche fortsatte: »Dette er ikke nazilignende; det er reel, nazistisk indhold ... Vi befinder os i et kapløb for menneskeheden, og vi er på menneskehedens side. Wall Street og deres rejsekammerater er på nazi-siden.«

LaRouche forklarede, at dette er et globalt, ikke et nationalt eller regionalt spørgsmål. Sydamerika er fuld af det samme problem. Vi ser den samme, nazistiske tankegang i Ukraine, hvor vores ven og ledende politiske skikkelse **Natalia Vitrenko** konfronteres med fascistiske angreb og trusler.

Den enkle, videnskabelige sandhed er, at vandet er der, hvis vi blot udvikler videnskaben om at beherske vandcyklussen. Se blot til en begyndelse på planetens have. Som Ben Deniston har vist, så fordamper Solen uhyre mængder af vand fra havene hver dag og producerer ferskvandsdampe i atmosfæren. Omkring 90 % af det falder tilbage i havene som nedbør, men kun 10 % falder på landjorden. Og hidtil har menneskeheden kun beskæftiget sig med de 10 %, der falder over land, af hvilke den anvender omkring 9 % på globalt plan. Så vi bruger altså mindre end 1 % af den totale mængde ferskvand, som biosfæren, med Solens energi, producerer dag efter dag.

Men hvis vi opdager de solare og galaktiske, videnskabelige principper, der styrer den globale vandcyklus, som Deniston demonstrerede; hvis vi går frem efter samme fremgangsmåde, som Kepler brugte, så vil det åbne døren for et fuldstændigt nyt ressourcegrundlag for menneskeheden. For i modsætning til Det britiske Imperiums dyriske menneskesyn, så er ressourcer ikke

begrænsede; de bestemmes og forøges af menneskehedens skabende, videnskabelige fremskridt.

»Problemet er, at oligarkiet er inkompetent, pr. definition«, forklarede LaRouche. »Det, de siger, er i realiteten et bedrageri. For eksempel er problemet i Californien, at myndighederne er inkompetente inden for emnet vand, og alligevel har de magten over befolkningens meninger og tænkning. Og det bruger de til at begå et masse-morderisk bedrageri imod Californiens befolkning«, sagde LaRouche.

USA må bandlyse en sådan videnskabelig inkompetence og gå sammen med Kina og de andre BRIKS-nationer om at udvide menneskets beherskelse af Jorden, Solsystemet og videre endnu. »USA er, som det regeres aktuelt, en katastrofe, og vil fremover ikke engang eksistere, hvis denne politik fortsætter.« Det kommende præsidentskab må formes nu omkring Martin O'Malleys forestående meddelelse om sit præsidentkandidatur, for at frembringe dette skift.

[1] Artiklen er under oversættelse til dansk (-red.)

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

# Investeringsbank

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Verden ved en skillevej: Win- win for alle – eller ind i 3. Verdenskrig med geopolitik?

*... Lad os i stedet tage imod den udstrakte hånd, der ligger i Xi Jinpings og BRIKS-landenes tilbud om at samarbejde om opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej og det nye finanssystem, som for tiden hastigt er under udvikling – med AIIB ... og en hel række af andre finansinstitutioner, der alle principielt har den samme funktion, som Kreditanstalten for Genopbygning havde for virkeliggørelsen af det tyske, økonomiske mirakel efter Anden Verdenskrig –, så kan vi løse alle de problemer, der i øjeblikket synes uløselige.*

**11. april 2015** – Den beslutsomhed, hvormed 50 stater, på trods af USA's massive opposition, har bekendtgjort, at de ønsker at blive grundlæggende medlemmer af Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), som er initieret af Kina, demonstrerer, at det strategiske tidevand har nået det punkt, hvor det fundamentalt vender. Utallige internationale kommentarer refererer til, hvilken alvorlig fejltagelse det

var af den amerikanske regering at gøre spørgsmålet om en regional bank til finansiering af infrastruktur til en strategisk magtkamp mellem Kina og USA – og så dernæst tabe kampen.

Stadigt flere kræfter i verden indser, at det kinesiske perspektiv med en såkaldt »Win-Win«-politik, altså et økonomisk samarbejde, der gavner alle deltagere, er langt mere attraktivt end den angloamerikanske politik med geopolitik, der har efterladt et grusomt spor af ødelæggelse i Sydvestasien, Nordafrika og Ukraine, og pga. hvilken tropper ved grænsen til Rusland nu står over for noget, der kan føre til en krig mellem atommagter. Dertil kommer, at selve USA har et fortvivlende presserende behov for en anden politik. Store dele af Californien, Texas og andre stater vest for Mississippi er udsat for en tørke, der har stået på i årevis, og som har ødelagt nogle af de vigtigste landbrugsområder i USA. Den radikale, grønne, californiske guvernør Brown har netop beordret en 25 % 's nedskæring af vandforbruget for alle områder – undtagen landbrug og fracking (!) – uden at tage noget som helst perspektiv til overvindelse af manglen på vand i betragtning. Californien skulle angiveligt kun være egnet til et befolkningstal på 400.000, mener Brown – en bemærkning, der, i betragtning af, at der lever omkring 40 millioner mennesker i Californien, er en monstrøsitet og åbenbart tager en massiv affolkning med i købet.

Øjensynligt i forventning om en vandmangel, der længe har aftegnet sig, har Wall Streets store »TBTF«-banker og de internationale finanscentre – netop dem, der angiveligt skulle være for store til, at man kan lade dem gå bankerot – såvel som også medlemmer af Bush-klanen og multimilliardæren T. Boone Pickens, i de seneste ti år opkøbt alt, der har med vand at gøre: Jord, hvorunder der findes grundvandsførende lag, søer, alle områder inden for vandbygningsteknik, rustfri rør, pumper, kemikalier til vandforbedring osv. – simpelt hen alt, man skal bruge for at generere profit i en privatiseret

vandøkonomi. Allerede i 2011 lovede Citigroups cheføkonom, Willem Buiter: »Vandmarkedet bliver snart varmere end oliemarkedet. Vand som fabriksanlæg vil, efter min mening, snart blive den vigtigste kategori af fabriksanlæg på basis af fysiske varer, og vil langt overgå olie, kobber, landbrugsprodukter og ædelmetaller.«

En ny Enron-svindler aftegner sig tydeligt, hvor prisen på el nærmest blev firdoblet over en nat, og hvor en hel række af Enrons bagmænd måtte gå i fængsel pga. insiderhandel. Med alle midler presser vandspekulanterne på for, med en tørke, der forværres, snart at få lov til at handle med vand på Markedet for Varefutures.

I betragtning af denne dramatiske situation vinder præsidentkandidataspiranten O'Malleys kampagne, med sin bebudelse af, at han som sit vigtigste fokuspunkt har at bryde Wall Streets magt gennem at genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven for en bankopdeling, strategisk betydning. Bestyrelsesformændene for nogle TBTF-banker lod for omkring to uger siden førende medlemmer af det Demokratiske Parti true med, at de ville blive afskåret fra enhver finansiel støtte fra Wall Street – læs: at man ville købe det næste præsidentskab for det Republikanske Parti – ifald demokrater som senator Elizabeth Warren (O'Malley blev forsigtigvis ikke nævnt) ikke holdt op med sine angreb på Wall Street.

Det er endnu uvist, om det Demokratiske Parti vil blive splittet over dette spørgsmål: På den ene side opportunisterne fra det horisontale erhverv, der argumenterer med, at man i Amerika ikke kan vinde et valg uden Wall Streets penge, og på den anden side patriotiske demokrater som O'Malley, der har indset, at USA kun kan overleve, hvis Wall Streets kriminelle magt bliver brudt gennem Glass/Steagall-loven. Til denne gruppe hører også Robert Reich, tidligere arbejdsminister i Clinton-regeringen, og kongresmedlemmet Donna Edwards, der kæmper for den afgående Baltimore-senator Mikulskys plads i Senatet, og som har erklæret, at hun ikke vil modtage nogen

penge fra Wall Street. Hillary Clinton, der vil annoncere sit kandidatur på søndag, har derimod taget folk ind i sin kampagnestab, der er kendt for at tage store bidrag – altså penge fra Wall Street – hjem, som f.eks. John Podesta.

Konfronteret med den fundamentale krise, som USA befinder sig i, drejede det sig ikke blot om embedet som præsident, selv om O'Malley utvivlsomt er den hidtil eneste kvalificerede præsidentkandidat, erklærede Lyndon LaRouche med eftertryk og lancerede en omfattende kampagne for at placere præsidentskabet som helhed på en kvalitativt højere platform og for dette formål at vinde et team af videnskabelige eksperter, der under et O'Malley-præsidentskab kan hjælpe med atter at gøre USA til en fungerende republik.

LaRouche understregede, at overvindelsen af ferskvandskrisen i det sydvestlige USA vil blive nøglespørgsmålet for dette nye præsidentskabs succes. LaRouche, der allerede for 40 år siden advarede om den ferskvandskrise, der allerede dengang aftegnede sig, og som påviste veje til løsning af krisen, har nu fastlagt en helt ny fremgangsmåde med et team af sine unge videnskabsfolk. Ben Deniston, der er en del af dette videnskabsteam, præsenterede et koncept, der er fuldstændig revolutionært i det aktuelle politiske klima i USA: I stedet for at affinde sig med, at den grønne ideologi og spekulanternes rovgriskhed affolker den nuværende mest folkerige stat i USA, må kimen til en videnskabelig løsning som forudsætning have, at der er tilstrækkeligt med vand på vores planet, men at dette vand ikke er til rådighed i en tilgængelig form; det vil sige, at det enten forekommer som saltholdigt havvand, er indeholdt i atmosfæren som fugt og regner ned over havene, eller flyder uproduktivt ud i havene (som smeltevand/afvanding fra floderne.)

Nye videnskabelige undersøgelser giver belæg for sammenhængen mellem vort Solsystems galaktiske cyklus over mange år og forandringer i vort vejrmønster, der i størrelsesorden overgår virkningerne af menneskeskabt aktivitet i en grad, der gør

disse fuldstændigt negligerbare. Det afgørende spørgsmål er derimod, hvordan menneskeslægten bevidst kan udnytte de processer, der optræder i vor galakse og vort solsystem, såsom den kosmiske stråling og ionisering af fugten i atmosfæren, for at forandre vandcyklusserne på Jorden i en sådan grad, at de kan modvirke den tiltagende ørkendannelse.

Frem for alt har Kina, med to store vandstyringsprojekter, demonstreret menneskets evne til at overvinde oversvømmelser såvel som tørke. Projektet med de Tre Slugters Dæmning har allerede reddet tusinder fra at drukne og producerer årligt 98,8 mia. kWh (2014) elektricitet, og omdirigeringen af vandet fra Yangtze-flodens kildeområde til Kinas tørre områder i nord og området omkring Beijing er en model for overvindelse af vandmangel i andre egne af verden.

Hvis Tyskland og de andre europæiske nationer forbliver i EU's spændetrøje og i slaveagtig, forudbestemt lydighed støtter Londons og Wall Streets geopolitisk motiverede politik imod Rusland og Kina, da kan man frygte, at opstillingen af våbensystemer og tropper på grænsen til Rusland, og Saudi Arabiens krig i Yemen, samt krige andre steder, der også promoveres af London og Washington, meget snart vil føre til udløsningen af en global, atomar udslettelse af menneskeheden.

Lad os i stedet tage imod den udstrakte hånd, der ligger i Xi Jinpings og BRIKS-landenes tilbud om at samarbejde om opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej og det nye finanssystem, som for tiden hastigt er under udvikling – med AIIB, den Nye Udviklingsbank (NDB) og en hel række af andre finansinstitutioner, der alle principielt har den samme funktion, som Kreditanstalten for Genopbygning havde for virkeliggørelsen af det tyske, økonomiske mirakel efter Anden Verdenskrig –, så kan vi løse alle de problemer, der i øjeblikket synes uløselige.

Det altafgørende spørgsmål er: Kan vi i tide frigøre os fra geopolitikkens oligarkisk-snæversynede tankegang, som den

netop på klinisk måde er blevet repræsenteret af vasallerne Norbert Röttgen i Maybritt Illners Talkshow fra den nye »Sorte Kanal Vest«[1]? Og kan vi i tide placere os på det højere standpunkt, der repræsenterer én menneskehed, og som tilbydes af Kina og BRIKS-politikken? Det er netop dette, som tilbydes af den græske regering, når denne tilbyder at blive en bro mellem BRIKS og Europa.

Ironisk nok afhænger såvel USA's som Tysklands overlevelse af, at vi griber denne chance – også selv om hr. Schäuble, af kulturelle årsager, ikke kan forstå det.

[1] 'Den sorte Kanal' var en serie af politiske programmer, der blev sendt hver uge mellem 1960 og 1989 af Østtysk Tv. Hver af udsendelserne blev lavet over optagede uddrag fra nylige vesttyske Tv-programmer, der blev genredigeret til at indeholde en kommunistisk kommentar.

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**Grækenland går foran hele  
Europa: Putin og  
Tsipras bringer russisk-  
græske relationer  
til nye højder i Moskva-møde**



# – BRIKS!

8. april 2015 – Grækenland og Rusland har indgået aftale om at bringe de politiske og økonomiske relationer til et nyt niveau i kølvandet på bilaterale møder i Moskva mellem den besøgende græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras og den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin. Drøftelserne var centreret omkring økonomisk samarbejde, især inden for energi- og infrastrukturområdet. Den varme atmosfære og drøftelserne om samarbejde på alle niveauer står i skarp kontrast til EU's anti-russiske politik og markerer endnu et skridt i Grækenlands proces frem mod *de facto* at blive integreret i BRIKS-systemet.

Tre aftaler blev underskrevet, af hvilke den ene drejer sig om samarbejde mellem Grækenland og Rusland i 2015, inklusive handel og finansiering. Den anden aftale er en erklæring, der mindes 70-året for afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig, og en tredje aftale var et memorandum, der erklærer 2016 for »Året for Grækenland og Rusland, og Året for Rusland og Grækenland«, med forskellige kulturelle begivenheder og initiativer om samarbejde.

Under pressekonferencen adresserede begge ledere krisen i Europa, forårsaget af situationen i Ukraine. Tsipras opfordrede indtrængende til et stop for sanktionerne mod Rusland og sagde: »For at komme ud af denne dybe krise må vi lægge denne ondsksfulde cyklus med sanktioner bag os.«

Som modargument til de vestlige propagandaløgne om, at den russiske præsident bruger Grækenland imod EU, sagde Putin: »Om mytologi og trojanske heste osv.: Spørgsmålet ville være relevant, hvis det var mig, der gik til Athen«, svarede Putin en reporter, der spurgte til EU's frygt. »Vi tvinger ikke nogen til at gøre noget som helst. Vi vil ikke bruge noget som helst inden for EU til at løse, på en fragmenteret måde, spørgsmålet om at forbedre relationerne med den europæiske

blok som helhed«, fortsatte Putin.

Af årsager, som han indikerede i sin erklæring, meddelte Putin, at han ikke ville gøre Grækenland til en undtagelse i Ruslands embargo mod fødevarerimport fra EU og sagde, at sanktioner ikke kan løftes for blot et enkelt land.

Desuden sagde Putin, at den græske side ikke tilnærmede sig Rusland for finansiel hjælp.

Energi var et hovedemne i drøftelserne, især den foreslåede Turkish Stream-gasledning fra Rusland til Tyrkiet og herfra videre til Øst- og Centraleuropa. »Vi har naturligvis drøftet udsigterne til en virkeliggørelse af det store infrastrukturprojekt, som vi kalder Turkish Stream – et hovedprojekt for transport af russisk gas til Balkan, muligvis til Italien, og til landene i Centraleuropa«, sagde Putin under pressekonferencen.

»Denne nye rute vil opfylde europæernes behov for brændsel og vil give Grækenland mulighed for at blive et af hovedcentrene for distribution af energi, og kunne være med til at tiltrække betydelige investeringer i den græske økonomi«, sagde Putin og tilføjede, at Grækenland årligt kunne tjene hundreder af millioner euro fra gastransit.

Tsipras på sin side sagde, at Athen er interesseret i at tiltrække investeringer i konstruktion af gasledningerne på sit territorium, til håndteringen af gassen, der kommer gennem Turkish Stream.

Tsipras blev ledsaget af den græske energiminister, Panagiotis Lafazanis, der var i Moskva for mindre end to uger siden, og desuden af sin udenrigsminister, Nikos Kotzias.

Kotzias fløj direkte til Moskva fra et møde i Budapest mellem udenrigsministrene i Ungarn, Serbien, Tyrkiet og Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien (F.Y.R.O.M.), hvor de underskrev en politisk hensigtserklæring til støtte for

Turkish Stream-gasledningen. Man aftalte at holde fremtidige møder for at drøfte detaljerne i foretagendet. Det næste ministermøde forventes at blive i juli måned, men bilaterale forhandlinger vil begynde tidligere. (Det bør bemærkes, at fire ud af fem lande, der deltog i Budapest-mødet, nemlig Ungarn, Grækenland, Serbien og F.Y.R.O.M., er en del af »Kina-Europa Land-og-Hav Ekspreslinjen«. Dette projekt er sponsoreret af Kina for at udvikle en transportkorridor fra den græske havn i Piræus, og ind i Centraleuropa, gennem disse fire lande.)

Den 9. april er endnu en fuldt besat dag for Tsipras, hvor han skal holde møder med formanden for Statsdumaen, Sergei Naryshkin, den russiske premierminister Dmitry Medvedev og Patriark Kirill for Moskva og hele Rusland.

*Foto: Kort over den planlagte rute for den nye, Turkish Stream-gasledning gennem Tyrkiet og videre til Grækenland. Putin meddelte i dec. 2014, at Rusland havde stoppet alle planer om South Stream-gasledningen, også vist på kortet, pga. af blokering fra Bulgarien/EU.*

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**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 eskalerer 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 [hemmeligstempled] 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 opsplittning af Rusland?***

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## **Hele Norden går med i AIIB og den Nye Silkevej**

*I sidste uge besluttede alle regeringerne i Norden at gå med i den potentielt største jobsatsning nogensinde – Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og den Nye Silkevej. Den betydning, som denne beslutning har for, at landene nu kan nå deres mål for beskæftigelse og økonomisk udvikling, kan ikke overvurderes. Hvis regeringerne følger op på deres ansøgninger og bruger de muligheder, der åbnes op for gennem AIIB, så kan Nordens eksport af maskiner, andre varer og tjenesteydelser blive den motor, som sætter gang i økonomien, både i samarbejdslandene og på hjemmefronten – en Win-Win-kombination.*

**Følgende er en rapport fra Schiller**

## **Instituttets svenske søsterorganisation, LaRouche-bevægelsen i Sverige (EAP).**

**Vi har tilføjet vigtige links til vore danske artikler/brochurer, så man kan informere sig om Verdenslandbroen, BRIKS og AIIB.**

**Vi anbefaler desuden, at du kommer til Politisk Orientering på lørdag, 11. april, se opslag her på siden.**

I sidste uge besluttede alle regeringerne i Norden at gå med i den potentielt største jobsatsning nogensinde – Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og den Nye Silkevej. Den betydning, som denne beslutning har for, at landene nu kan nå deres mål for beskæftigelse og økonomisk udvikling, kan ikke overvurderes. Hvis regeringerne følger op på deres ansøgninger og bruger de muligheder, der åbnes op for gennem AIIB, så kan Nordens eksport af maskiner, andre varer og tjenesteydelser blive den motor, som sætter gang i økonomien, både i samarbejdslandene og på hjemmefronten – en Win-Win-kombination. Det er derfor af største vigtighed, at kendskabet til AIIB og Kinas hensigter med AIIB bliver udbredt så hurtigt som muligt. Informer dig derfor, og se nedenstående links.

Sverige, Finland, Norge og Island besluttede sig, kort tid efter Danmark, til at ansøge om medlemskab i Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) som grundlæggende medlemmer. Der var tale om, at isen blev brudt i sidste øjeblik, eftersom hele den vestlige verden i over et år havde stillet sig afvisende over for AIIB, som Kina og 20 andre asiatiske lande initierede. Det store omsving skete først den 17. marts i år, blot to uger inden sidste ansøgningsdag for lande, der ønskede at blive grundlæggende medlemmer i AIIB, da



Storbritannien brød isen i Vesten og ansøgte, tæt fulgt af Frankrig, Tyskland, Italien, Schweiz og Luxembourg. Dernæst gik så Østrig, Sydkorea og Australien med, på trods af USA's fortsatte pres mod dem om at holde sig væk. I Norden brød Danmark isen den 27. marts, Sverige og Finland fulgte efter den 30. marts og den 31. marts, den sidste dag for ansøgning om at blive grundlæggende medlem, besluttede Norge og Island at indsende deres ansøgning. De enorme projekter, som vil blive startet op med AIIB, og de enorme summer, blev helt enkelt for store til, at disse vestlige lande kunne holde sig væk. Nu står USA med sin vasal Japan alene i sit forsøg på fortsat at dominere det globale finanssystem på sine vilkår.

AIIB blev foreslået af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping i oktober 2013 for at finansiere opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej gennem Asien til Europa, som indgår i Kinas store strategi »Et Bælte, en Vej«. Samtidigt lanceredes også »det 21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej« over havet syd om Asien. AIIB drejer sig derfor om al slags infrastruktur for udviklingen af disse transportkorridorer og de omkringliggende områder. AIIB vil i begyndelsen få 100 milliarder dollar i grundkapital, hvoraf Kina tegner sig for 50 milliarder dollar. En beregning viser, at med en sådan grundkapital kan man udlåne 1.300 milliarder. Det rækker et pænt stykke hen ad vejen til det beregnede direkte investeringsbehov for infrastruktur og opbygning af civilisation omkring den Nye Silkevej på 10.000 milliarder dollar. AIIB vil kun komme til at finansiere halvdelen af hvert projekt, man engagerer sig i, så derfor kan man regne med, at projekterne bliver endnu større. Den anden halvdel vil blive finansieret af andre finansinstitutioner, som BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, Shanghaiorganisationens infrastrukturfond og Asean-fonden, men også gamle, betydeligt mindre institutioner som Verdensbanken, Asiatisk Udviklingsbank, IMF og andre fonde på det almindelige kapitalmarked.

AIIB vil således ikke satse på nogle virtuelle investeringer, men vil derimod flytte tonsvis af bjergmateriale, jord, stål

og cement, for at der skal blive veje, jernbaner, vand, energi, byer og telekommunikation i et bælte, der skal knytte Asiens forskellige dele sammen med hinanden, og med Europa, Afrika og Amerika. Det drejer sig om at sætte hundreder af millioner mennesker i produktiv beskæftigelse og bygge fattigdommen væk så hurtigt, der kan lade sig gøre. Isen er brudt for de lande i den Tredje Verden, der længe har kæmpet imod den nuværende, uretfærdige verdensorden.

Kina ser det som virkeliggørelsen af det, som landet har kæmpet for siden verdenskrigens sejr over fascismen og FN's grundlæggelse for 70 år siden, og den Alliancefri Bevægelses Bandung-konference for 60 år siden, som præsident Xi Jinping sagde på det store Boao-forum for Asien den 28. marts i år. Titlen på hans tale var 'Towards a Community of Common Destiny and a New Future for Asia' (Mod et samfund for vor fælles bestemmelse og en ny fremtid for Asien), og her beskrev han igen Kinas udgangspunkt for sin politik i dag. Præsident Xi sagde:

»Den kinesiske nation elsker fred og har, fra gammel tid, højagtet sådanne filosofier som »harmoni er det mest værdifulde«, »fred og harmoni bør herske« og »alle mennesker under himmelen er brødre«. Kina har lidt under uroligheder og krig i mere end et århundrede i moderne tid, og det kinesiske folk ville aldrig ønske at påføre andre lande eller folkeslag den samme tragedie ...

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

Det vil blive et veritabelt kor, der omfatter alle lande langs

ruterne, ikke en enegang kun for Kina.

Både »Bæltet og Vejen« og AIIB er åbne initiativer. Vi indbyder alle lande langs ruten og i Asien, såvel som også alle vore venner og partnere i hele verden, til at tage aktivt del i disse bestræbelser.«

Præsident Xi Jinpings tale om harmoni og samarbejde viser, hvordan Kinas gamle visdomslærer, Konfucius' idéer gennemsyrrer den nuværende, kinesiske politik og AIIB. Xi citerede Mencius, den store filosof i det gamle Kina, der sagde, »Ting fødtes til at være forskellige«. Xi fortsatte:

»Civilisationer er blot unikke, og ingen er den anden overlegen. Der må være mere udveksling og dialog mellem civilisationer og udviklingsmodeller, så hver af dem kan trække på den andens styrke, og alle kan trives og få fremgang gennem gensidig læring og fælles udvikling.«

Ved hjælp af denne visdomslære, der ligger dybt indlejret i den kinesiske kultur, mobiliserer Kina nu den næste fase af økonomisk udvikling, der skal være drevet af innovation. Det indebærer, at Kina samler, og satser stort på at lægge sig i frontlinjen for, verdens videnskaber med de mest avancerede, økonomisk-tekniske projekter, som verden nogen sinde har set. Det hidtil mest storslåede er det kinesiske rumprogram, der indebærer anlæggelsen af baser og udvindingsanlæg på Månen for at udvinde helium-3, der skal bruges på Jorden til den langt mere effektive fusionskraft. Med dette program er, som Lyndon LaRouche siger, menneskeheden definitivt på vej til at begynde at leve op til Johannes Keplers udfordring med at placere sig i relation til hele Solsystemet.

Kinas økonomiske politik er, ligesom alle BRIKS-landenes, orienteret mod det, der behøves i fremtiden. Dette er den nye måde at tænke på inden for den nye, økonomiske politik, de er i færd med at skabe, i LaRouches ånd. Med sin satsning på universel videnskab er BRIKS-landene, med Kina i spidsen, i

færd med at skabe en form for samarbejde mellem civilisationer, hvor tænkningen, kundskabsudbyttet og det sande menneskelige sættes i fokus.

I 25 år har LaRouche-bevægelsen i Sverige (EAP) og internationalt kæmpet for, at Sverige, Norden og hele verden satser på strategien for udvikling af den Nye Silkevej. I 40 år har Lyndon og Helga LaRouche samarbejdet med den Tredje Verden for denne politik, som nu omfattes af BRIKS-landene, og dermed en tredjedel af verdens befolkning. Gennem Sveriges ansøgning om medlemskab i AIIB har man *de facto* meldt sin interesse for den Nye Silkevejs storslåede, økonomiske udviklingspolitik. Det er uvist, om den svenske regering kender til dette, selv om det tydeligt fremgår af den AIIB-rapport, som er skrevet af myndigheden Tillväxtanalys under Näringsdepartementet.

Det er et stort skridt, at en række vestlige lande har set sig nødsaget til at orientere sig mod den Nye Silkevejsstrategi og mod de lande, som er kernen i BRIKS, et skridt, der er så stort, at de fleste i de vestlige lande, som er gået med, endnu ikke ved, hvad det er, de er gået med i. Det går direkte imod de vesterlandske ny-kolonialistiske magtstrukturer, som hidtil ensidigt har dikteret det globale finanssystems betingelser. Hvis politikken gennemføres, kan det blive det definitive skridt bort fra den vestlige verdens krigspolitik, monetarisme, arbejdsløshed og nedskæringer.

Sverige og mange vestlige lande har dog signaleret, at de tænker tage deres syge virusser med ind i AIIB, for at den gamle, vestligt dominerede, økonomiske politik skal styre selv denne nye institution. Der vil blive en fortsat, stor strid om dette, og det er derfor nødvendigt at vide, hvorfor Kina tog initiativ til AIIB.

## **Se også:**

Specialrapport: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: [»Den Nye Silkevej bliver](#)

til Verdenslandbroen«, med en udførlig gennemgang af de vigtigste storprojekter.

Trailer: »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«

Nyhedsorientering februar 2015: »Byg Verdenslandbroen for Verdensfred«

Brochure: »HVORFOR USA OG EUROPA MÅ GÅ MED I BRIKS: En ny, international orden for menneskeheden«

EIR: »BRIKS er det eneste alternativ til truslen om Tredje Verdenskrig«

EIR: »Mens europæerne tilslutter sig AIIB: Kina spørger Washington: Hvad venter I på?«

Xi Jinpings hovedtale på Boao Forum: »Mod et samfund for vor fælles bestemmelse og en ny fremtid for Asien«

LaRouchePAC, World Land Bridge, med interaktivt kort

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 7. april  
2015:**

**Iran-aftalen må ikke  
saboteres**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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**Nicolaus Cusanus' mission:  
BRICS og en ny, international  
orden for menneskeheden.**

Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

*Lyder det ikke som sund fornuft? Giver det ikke mening, at alle disse lande slutter sig sammen, overvinder fattigdom, overvinder sygdom, har en fælles fremtid ... at forsvare vores menneskehed imod alle farer og definere den næste fase og epoke i menneskets evolution ...?*

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# Europa og USA bør arbejde på at bringe deres og Kinas fælles interesser på linje

4. april 2015 – Kina er på vej frem, og USA og EU bør arbejde på at bringe deres interesser på linje med Kina, inden Kina skal præsidere over G20 i 2016, skrev tidligere NATO-generalsekretær og EU-udenrigsminister Javier Solana i en klumme i Project Syndicate, der første gang blev publiceret på engelsk den 31. marts. Solana erkender, at Kina er blevet den ledende, globale financier af udviklingssektoren og er i færd med at oprette BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank og den Nye Silkevejsfond for at finansiere eurasiske infrastrukturprojekter, der strækker sig over 60 lande og omfatter to tredjedele af verdens befolkning. USA må overvinde sin strategiske mistillid til Kina; »hvis nye magter ikke gives adgang til de eksisterende, globale styrelsesstrukturer, vil de skabe deres egne strukturer.«

*Foto: G20-topmødet i 2014 blev afholdt i Brisbane, Australien, og skal i 2015 afholdes i Tyrkiet. I 2016 skal G20-topmødet afholdes i Kina, har Australiens Tony Abbott meddelt.*

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## Temaartikel: Pave Frans i Albanien: Glem ikke jeres

# historie

## **Udvikling skal være retfærdig – drivkraften bag BRIKS.**

*Økonomisk udvikling af alle nationer er nøglen til fremtiden for os alle. Det understregede Paven i sin tale til den albanske præsident og til diplomater. »Nu går landet nye udfordringer, som opstår, i møde. I en verden, hvor tendensen går i retning af økonomisk og kulturel globalisering, skal man gøre sig alle anstrengelser for, at vækst og udvikling kommer alle til gode, ikke kun en del af befolkningen. Ellers vil denne udvikling ikke være ægte, hvis den ikke er vedvarende og retfærdig, det vil sige, hvis den ikke udtrykkeligt tager hensyn til de fattigstes rettigheder ... Globalisering af markedet må nødvendigvis modsvares af globalisering af solidaritet. Med den økonomiske vækst skal en større agtelse for skabelsen fremmes; sammen med individets ret må retten imellem staten og individet beskyttes, især familieværdier, som skal befæstes, og som lader os se på fremtiden med håb. I dag kan Albanien gå disse udfordringer i møde inden for rammerne af frihed og stabilitet.«*

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# Indisk senioranalytiker: BRICS kan lede verden med nye initiativer

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

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

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

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

[http://in.sputniknews.com/south\\_asia/20150331/1013938820.html](http://in.sputniknews.com/south_asia/20150331/1013938820.html)

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# **RUSSISK BRIKS-formandskab: Repræsentant for den russiske præsident: BRIKS er en »levende kendsgerning«, en »Alliance af reformatorer af internationale relationer«**

*Onsdag, 1. april, 2015* – I en tale i Moskva den 31. marts, aftenen før Ruslands overtagelse af BRIKS-formandskabet, talte Vadim Lukov, generalambassadør for det Russiske Udenrigsministerium og vicerepræsentant for den russiske præsident i BRIKS-spørgsmål, til pressen om de spørgsmål, som Rusland anser for prioriteter i det kommende år.

Han afviste meget hurtigt »vestlige kritikeres« argumenter, der siger, at fordi der har været økonomiske opbremsninger i nogle af BRIKS-landene, eller uenigheder blandt nogle af medlemmerne, har dette forårsaget, at gruppen har mistet sin tiltrækning. »Intet kunne være mindre sandt«, sagde han, fordi BRIKS »ikke forenes af høje, økonomiske vækstrater«, men snarere er »en alliance af reformatorer af internationale relationer«.

Som en sådan alliance, sagde Lukov, har BRIKS specifikke, strategiske interesser: at føre en uafhængig politik i internationale anliggender og at bekræfte international lov som »den fundamentale norm for internationalt liv, i modsætning til magtens lov«. BRIKS-partnerenes strategiske mål, tilføjede han, er gradvist at transformere gruppen til at være en mekanisme for koordinering af handlinger »både mht. strategiske spørgsmål og aktuelle, internationale, politiske og økonomiske spørgsmål«, så BRIKS kan blive »et funktionelt element i det globale styrelsessystem«.

Rusland har til hensigt, forklarede Lukov, at fokusere sin opmærksomhed på BRIKS' rolle i konsolideringen af »strategisk stabilitet og afgørelse af regionale konflikter«, primært i Nordafrika og Mellemøsten, og BRIKS-udenrigsministrene vil afholde særlige konsultationer om dette spørgsmål i Moskva i april eller maj.

Lukov skitserede også en række mål og planlagte handlinger inden for finans- og valutasfæren, inklusive, som topprioritet, befuldmægtigelsen af den Nye Udviklingsbank og Valutareservefonden (CRA). Han understregede ligeledes, at, efter fire års »afventning«, er yderligere forsinkelse af en reformering af Den Internationale Valutafond (IMF) uacceptabel.

BRIKS vil, sagde Lukov, udforme et udkast til sin Strategi for Økonomisk Partnerskab, der vil være en vejledning for alle BRIKS-landenes økonomiske handlinger og andre BRIKS-mekanismer. Rusland er også i færd med at udfærdige udkastet til et »vejkort« for investeringsprojekter, som vil blive yderligere videreudviklet i samarbejde med andre medlemmer i årets løb. Dette vil omfatte en liste af store samarbejdsinvesteringsprojekter, med afsæt i energisektoren. Rusland har blandt andet foreslået oprettelsen af en BRIKS-reservebank for brændstof og en energisammenslutning.

Der kommer også et BRIKS-ministtermøde for at adressere en

antinarkotika-strategi, eller det, som Lukov kaldte for »narkotruslen«, med det formål at etablere en arbejdsgruppe for den »permanente koordinering af handlinger inden for dette felt«. Relateret hertil understregede Lukov, at BRIKS vil lægge særlig vægt på ungdomsspørgsmål, som vil blive behandlet som en separat, selvstændig gruppe. Ud over Ungdomstopmødet, sagde han, »vil vi åbne BRIKS Netværksuniversitetet, afholde et globalt BRIKS-Universitetstopmøde og indlede en konkurrence for unge diplomater fra BRIKS-landene.

Lukovs tale findes på <http://en.brics2015.ru/>

*Foto: Vadim Lukov*

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## **RUSSISK BRIKS-formandskab: Putin lover at bringe BRIKS- partnerskab »til et nyt, højere niveau«**

*Onsdag, 1. april, 2015* – I dag overtog Rusland officielt BRIKS' formandskab, der går på skift, fra Brasilien, og i en tale for at fejre anledningen skitserede den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin gruppens prioriteter i løbet af det kommende år og understregede, at »Ruslands formandskab er dedikeret til at bringe BRIKS-partnerskabet til et nyt, højere niveau. Jeg er sikker på, at dette ikke alene er i BRIKS-landenes befolkningers interesse, men i alle verdens landes

interesse«.

Den russiske leder påpegede, at BRIKS er »hjemsted for næsten halvdelen af planetens befolkning«, og alt imens gruppen stadig er ung, så »har den allerede bevist sin virkningsfuldhed«. Dens medlemmer er i færd med at »koordinere deres politik for afgørende internationale spørgsmål, på en stadig tættere måde, og tager aktivt del i udformningen af en multipolar verdensorden og udviklingen af moderne modeller for verdens finans- og handelssystemer«.

Putin bemærkede, at det kommende BRIKS-topmøde i Ufa den 8.-9. juli falder sammen med to meget vigtige jubilæer: 70-års jubilæet for Sejren i Den store, patriotiske Krig, og 70-året for afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig. »Bevidste om fortidens tragiske lærepenge«, erklærede han skarpt, »støtter BRIKS-landene vedholdende den fredelige afgørelse af internationale konflikter og fordømmer ethvert forsøg på at anvende magt og pression eller intervention i suveræne landes interne anliggender. Ruslands formandskab vil fokusere på at sætte BRIKS-gruppens muligheder til mest mulig, effektivt gavn for styrkelsen af global sikkerhed og stabilitet«.

En anden topprioritet, understregede Putin, er finansielt og økonomisk samarbejde inden for BRIKS-gruppen. Dette betyder specifikt, sagde han, at støtte vedtagelsen af BRIKS-landenes Strategiske Økonomiske Partnerskab og fremme »lanceringen af den Nye Udviklingsbank og Valutareservefonden (CRA), samt også udvidelsen af samarbejdet inden for sektorerne energi, mineindustri og kommunikationsteknologi«.

Fokus på kultur og ungdom er også en prioritet, sagde Putin. BRIKS vil understrege udvikling af »humanitære kontakter inden for uddannelse, kultur, videnskab og sundhedsområdet«. Under Ruslands formandskab »vil BRIKS' Ungdomstopmøde og det Globale Universitetstopmøde finde sted, og vi vil etablere BRIKS Netværksuniversitet«. Vi vil også gøre en indsats for at udvikle interparlamentarisk dialog, »gennem hvilken

parlamentsmedlemmer kan tage direkte del i løsningen af de opgaver, BRIKS-gruppen står overfor«.

Den officielle webside for Ruslands formandskab for BRIKS er <http://en.brics2015.ru/>, der vil sætte fokus på Ruslands formandskabs prioriteter i det næste år, inkludere vigtige taler, en kalender over kommende begivenheder og grafiske fremstillinger af »BRIKS i tal«, og han bemærkede, at gruppen i sin helhed repræsenterer 42 % af verdens befolkning og 26 % af verdens territorium, blandt andet. Websiden vil så detaljere disse informationer, hvert land for sig.

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## **Overblik over præsentation af Kinas Silkevejspolitik “Et Bælte, En Vej” under Boao Forum for Asien konference**

China Presents Action Plan for `One Belt, One Road`

March 30 (EIRNS) – This year’s Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) became

a central focus for China’s mobilization around the “One Belt, One Road” project for Asia and the world. In his speech on March

28th, President Xi Jinping had traced the development of the Asia-Pacific region during the last 70 years from the end of the

Anti-Fascist War and the founding of the United Nations, to the

historic Bandung conference 60 years ago, where Chinese leader Zhou Enlai and India's Jawaharlal Nehru had laid out the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, including non-interference in

the internal affairs of other nations. "This year we will witness

the completion of the ASEAN Community," Xi Said. With the development of the two new Silk Road projects, China hopes to create by 2020 an East Asian Economic Partnership.

Boao drew 48 nations this year with a much greater participation of world leaders, attracted by the vision of the New Silk Road. Most significantly, China used the opportunity to

present a broad and detailed program of how they envision the development of their "One Belt, One Road."

As they did so, the number of countries applying to be founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) rose to 45, with Sweden and Egypt being among those announcing themselves today. Among major economies remaining outside, are {only} the United States, Canada, and Japan. One investment group in China estimated that the AIIB's \$100 billion

capital, "properly borrowed against" with bond issuances, could

provide \$1.3 trillion in financing.

"This is the development we have been pushing for," Lyndon LaRouche noted today, "which Helga and I have been pursuing for a

long time." He characterized it as "far, far greater than a Marshall Plan."

The "Action Plan" is a grandiose vision of trade and development which makes the stalemated PNAC imperial vision of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) pale in comparison. And the

principles of the "One Belt, One Road" laid out in Xi's speech

—  
where the underlying principle is the mutual respect shown to

each country's core interests and choice of development paths – contrast starkly with the imperial unipolar world that lies at the basis of the TPP notion.

Entitled “Visions and Actions on Jointly Building Belt and Road,” the document, issued on March 28, detailed the various aspects of the envisioned process, involving economy, finance, culture and security. The “framework” of the project includes linking Asia, Europe and Africa by means of the Silk Road Economic Belt through China, Central Asia, Russia and Europe,

a link through Central Asia and West Asia to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, and a sea-land corridor linking China with Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean, and through the

South China Sea to the South Pacific. Further corridors will be developed through China-Mongolia-Russia, China-Central Asia-West

Asia and China-Indochina Peninsula. There will also be a China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and a

Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor.

Economic priorities involve coordinating, enhancing and accelerating trade and transportation, eliminating obstacles on

the borders with regard to customs and multimodal transport, promoting connectivity of energy infrastructure, enhancing cooperation in oil and gas, in hydropower and in nuclear energy,

and collaboration among the nations in developing new industries, setting up science centers and cross-border economic and investment zones.

The “Road and Belt” will also be supported through a number of new financial institutions, the action plan continues: the AIIB, the BRICS Bank, the Silk Road Fund. A financial arm will



be

established in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and cooperation will be strengthened in the China-ASEAN Interbank Association and SCO Interbank Association. China will also allow

companies and financial institutions with good credit ratings to

issue renminbi bonds in China for their financing needs. They will also create a regional financial risk early-warning system,

and create an exchange and cooperation mechanism for addressing

cross-border risks and crisis.

The cultural exchanges are equally important with the promotion of student exchanges between the "Belt and Road" countries promoting tourism along the Belt and Road as well as sports exchanges; cooperation in the area of medicine and in the

control of epidemics and other medical emergencies in the region

as well. Joint labs and research centers will be set up to promote innovation in science.

The report goes on to indicate the effects this will have in the continued "reform and opening up" policy in China, including

the development of the northwest region with Xian in the center

and the northeast region with a focal point in Harbin and corridors going north into Russia and Mongolia.

In addition there will be a development of a western corridor from the Yangtze Delta region along the Yangtze River to

Chongqing and to Chengdu, which has become a transportation hub

along the Central Asian Economic Belt. Such a Yangtze River Corridor would also include such inland cities as Changsha, Nanchang and Hefei, the site of the China Science and

Technology

University and the Chinese fusion program. The action plan also

indicates accelerating cooperation between the upper and middle

reaches of the Yangtze and their counterparts along Russia's Volga River. [wcj]

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**Politisk orientering den 30.  
marts 2015:**

**Danmark bliver medlem af  
AIIB,**

**Asiatisk Infrastruktur-  
Investeringsbank!**

**Video og lydfil**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video udlægges senere i dag, mandag.

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# New York-konference: En ny, Mørk Tidsalder, eller en Ny Renæssance? Dansk tekst til invitation

Vi bringer her den danske oversættelse af den åndrige invitation til Schiller Instituttets konference i New York i går. Noteapparat tilføjet af redaktionen.

*Kære ven af Schiller Instituttet,*

*Der findes i øjeblikket to systemer i verden. Det første lover kaos, økonomisk fattigdom, slaveri og krig; det andet lover harmoni, økonomisk velstand, frihed og fred. Det første er Londons og Wall Streets system; det andet er det system, der nu foreslås af BRIKS-nationerne – Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika. Den eneste sikre vej for at standse det aktuelle, accelererende mudderskred ind i global krig, inklusive atomkrig, er, at De forenede Stater tilslutter sig BRIKS-udviklingen.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Se også: [Video af hele konferencen](#)

*Foto: Jeanne d'Arc, glasmosaik*