

Stigende spændinger i det arktiske område og Baltikum

Mandag, 1. juni 2015 – Det russiske militærs seneste SNAP-øvelse gør tilsyneladende NATO nervøs. Sidste uges øvelse i det Centrale Militærdistrikt (Rusland), der omfatter et område, der strækker sig fra Ural til det vestlige Sibirien og mod nord til det arktiske område, omfattede henved 250 krigsfly og 12.000 tropper og kulminerede i sidste uge med øvelser med levende ild, der involverede krydsermissiler, lanceret i luften.

Det er med til at levere brændstof til spændinger mellem Rusland og dets nordiske naboer og, naturligvis, NATO, iflg. en rapport i *Defense News* i går. »Den øgede spænding kommer fra kombinationen af, hvad der opfattes som en russisk trussel, og den igangværende debat om opfattelsen af de Svenske Luftstyrkers manglende evne til fuldt ud at udføre sin opgave«, sagde Ulf Bjereld, en politisk analytiker ved Sveriges Gøteborg-universitet. »Tilsammen driver dette flere svenskere til at støtte svensk medlemskab af NATO.« *Defense News*-rapporten gør meget ud af den kendsgerning, at øvelsen i det Centrale Militærdistrikt var meget større end NATO's Arctic Challenge-øvelse, der slutter den 5. juni. NATO-øvelsen, med Norge som værtsland, sammenbragte 115 fly og en stab på 4.000 fra 9 lande, inklusive ikke-NATO-medlemmerne Sverige og Finland.

NATO starter en ny, stor øvelse i denne uge, Baltops 2015, i det Baltiske Hav, der skal løbe af stablen fra 5. juni til 20. juni. Iflg. planlægningsdokumentet, der er tilgængeligt på NATO's webside, har Baltops 2015 til formål at uddanne flåde- og luftenheder i hele spektret af maritime, militære operationer og vil omfatte 10 NATO-medlemslande, inkl. alle tre baltiske lande, såvel som også Finland og Sverige. I sidste uge meddelte talsmand for det svenske militær,

generalmajor Karl Engelbrektson, at 2 B-52'ere fra USA vil deltage i øvelsen ved at simulere nedkastning af søminer i svenske farvande den 13. juni. »Hvordan Rusland vil fortolke dette, må de selv bestemme«, rapporteres Engelbrektson at have sagt.

Det Russiske Forsvarsministerium meddelte i dag, at dets øvelsestidsplan vil blive intensiveret hen over sommeren til et niveau, der er 50 % højere end under vinterhalvåret. Træningsforløbet er planlagt til at vare indtil slutningen af november og vil fokusere på fælles taktiske øvelser og øvelser på tværs af brancherne, rapporterer RT. Øvelserne vil omfatte »Center-2015«, der er planlagt til september, og Union Shield 2015, sammen med Belarus, ligeledes planlagt til september. De Strategiske Raketstyrker (RVSN) vil også gennemføre en intensiv øvelsestidsplan i løbet af sommermånederne. »I løbet af træningsperioden i sommeren 2015 vil flere end 30 taktiske øvelser med missilregimenter og flere end 20 specialtaktiske øvelser med støtte- og sikkerhedsenheder blive gennemført, inkl. flere end 30 % SNAP-øvelser«, sagde talsmand for RVSN Igor Yegerov, iflg. TASS.

Foto: Fra Arctic Challenge Exercise

Kina: USA's globale militærøvelser vs. Rusland og Kina er »ukloge«

29. maj 2015 – I en leder i dag vurderer *Peoples Daily* det væld af USA's fælles militærøvelser i hele verden og erklærede, at det er »uklogt af USA at etablere Kina og Rusland som to betydningsfulde fjender og at forstærke sin

mærkbare tilstedeværelse gennem militærøvelser«.

De undersøger de seneste øvelser, »fra Det caribiske Hav til Nordafrika, Kaukasus, Centralasien, Sydasien, Sydøstasien og Den koreanske Halvø, som falder sammen med den ustabile bue [omkring Rusland og Kina, -red.], som det amerikanske militær har foreslået«.

De advarer om, at »USA's forsøg på at involvere Kina og Rusland i en militær kappestrid kunne give bagslag, når USA opdager, at det er fanget i en ond cirkel af militær ekspansion«.

»Efter først at have viklet sig ind i krigene i Irak og Afghanistan«, tilføjer de, »og dernæst kæmpe med en utilstrækkelig, økonomisk genrejsning, er det kun ved hjælp af disse øvelser, at USA kan bevare sit allerede vaklende overherredømme.«

Lederartiklen bemærker, at Kina og Rusland er fuldstændigt enige i disse spørgsmål og faktisk gennemførte deres egen, fælles øvelse i Middelhavet den 17. maj og således »sendte et signal om, at de to lande vil gøre en fælles indsats i respons til USA«.

Giscard d'Estaing: Krim har aldrig været ukrainsk

30. maj 2015 – Den tidligere franske præsident, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, sagde i fredags, i et foredrag til Moskvas Statsuniversitet, at Krim aldrig har været ukrainsk. »Lad os

vende tilbage til de historiske fakta: Rusland besejrede Krim for flere århundreder siden. Krim har aldrig været ukrainsk. Det var under tyrkisk overmyndighed en tid, men senere gjorde [Prins Grigorij] Potemkin det til en del af Rusland. Ukraine deltog ikke i denne proces.«

Foto: Tidligere franske præsident, Valery Giscard d'Estaing

Rusland kommer med sønderlemmende kritik af USA's krigsforberedelser i Asien

30. maj 2015 – Den russiske viceforsvarsminister, dr. Anatoly Antonov, kom i dag under en tale til den IISS (International Institute for Strategic Studies)-sponsorerede Shangri-la Dialog i Singapore med et direkte og kraftigt angreb på USA's forberedelser til krig mod Kina og Rusland i Asien og nævnte ved navn Obamaregeringens førsteangrebspolitik, »Prompt Global Strike«, og USA's massive oprustning af offensive våben.

»Det er vigtigt at indse«, sagde Antonov, »at ingen 'afbalancering', sabelraslen, militæroprustning, politisk pres, intimidering og 'indeslutning' eller informationsaggression, vil løse vore problemer. Tværtimod, de vil forværre situationen og så mistillidens sæd. I denne kappestrid er vi bekymrede over USA's politik i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde i betragtning af, at den bliver mere og mere fokuseret omkring en systemisk 'indeslutning'«

af Rusland og Kina.«

»Der foreligger fra USA's side et åbenlyst ønske om at bringe deres krigsskibe med AEGIS [missilforsvarssystem] tættere på den russiske kyst og placere hypersoniske våben om bord på VIRGINIA-ubåde, iflg. konceptet om 'Prompt Global Strike'«, sagde han.

Han understregede, at denne politik er offensiv, ikke defensiv:

»På trods af vor foruroligelse over USA's globale missilforsvarsarkitektur, så går USA frem med sin politik for underminering af den strategiske stabilitet ved at tilføje en regional afdeling med missilskjold i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde. Den ønskede missilforsvarskapacitet i området vil på signifikant vis overskride det nødvendige niveau for at neutralisere mulige angreb og trusler fra missiler.«

Antonov advarede også om, at Asien ikke er immun over for 'farvede revolutioner':

»Epidemien af 'farvede revolutioner', der indledningsvist ramte Mellemøsten, fejede som en orkan hele stater væk. Denne sygdom har også ramt nogle europæiske stater. Vi bliver vidne til uroen i Makedonien, der på så skandaløs vis er orkestreret udefra ... [Dernæst vurderer han krisen i Ukraine.] Ingen kan føle sig absolut sikker, ved at opretholde det faktum, at 'farvede revolutioner' ikke er kommet til det asiatiske Stillehavsområde. Det kunne ske når som helst, når de vestlige eliter først er utilfredse med en stats politik og beslutter sig til at introducere 'demokratiske' værdier. Vi husker paraply-revolutionen i Hongkong. Hvem mon bliver den næste?«

Foto: Den russiske viceforsvarsminister Anatoly Antonov

**RADIO SCHILLER den 26. maj
2015:**

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

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Ruslands udenrigsminister Lavrov knytter opstand i Makedonien til antirussisk politik; Udenrigsministeriet advarer om 'farvet revolution'

17. maj 2015 – Ifølge TASS knyttede den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov fredag, den 15. maj, den aktuelle opstand i Makedonien sammen med den makedonske regerings afvisning af at støtte sanktioner [mod Rusland], og han advarede om faren for terror i hele Balkan.

»Begivenhederne i Makedonien finder sted på baggrund af Makedoniens afvisning af at støtte sanktioner mod Rusland, samt planerne om konstruktionen af Turkish Stream-gasledningen«, sagde Lavrov.

»Med hensyn til udviklingerne i Makedonien, som reflekterer den usikre situation også i andre dele af Balkan, frygter vi alvorligt, at det drejer sig om manifestationer af velforberedte terrorhandlinger, som er i færd med at blive planlagt og iscenesat«, sagde Lavrov.

»I denne forbindelse er vi meget bekymrede over udviklingerne i Kosova og visse områder i Bosnien og Herzegovina.« Ministeren sagde, at Islamisk Stat allerede er aktiv i denne region, og »forsøger at rekruttere unge mennesker for at sende dem til Mellemosten og Nordafrika for at deltage i terroraktivitet.«

»EU, inklusive dens afdelinger på Balkan, bør ikke indtage en strudse-holdning og forsøge at fremstille tingene, som om det

var den eneste hændelse, og at der ikke står nogen organisation bag«, sagde han.

Lavrov sagde, at han var sikker på, at regeringsfolk i Bruxelles var udmærket klar over, hvad der egentlig foregik, men »skammer sig over at indrømme det«. »For de forsøger sandsynligvis at retfærdiggøre ineffektiviteten af deres indsats«, sagde den russiske udenrigsminister.

»Vi har støttet de makedonske myndigheders handlinger og tilskynder alle de politiske kræfter til at indlede en dialog, uden forsøg på nogen forfatningsstridige handlinger«, sagde Lavrov.

Lørdag advarede det Russiske Udenrigsministerium om, at uroligheder i Makedonien kunne føre til en vestligt koordineret farvet revolution. Ministeriet citerede rapporter i de serbiske medier om en person af montenegrinsk nationalitet, som man havde opdaget havde assisteret kosova-albanske ekstremister i Makedonien, som »overbevisende bevis for planer, der er lanceret udefra, om at destabilisere den politiske situation i landet og således skubbe det ud i en farvet revolutions afgrund«.

Søndag, den 17. maj, protesterede ti tusinder af demonstranter på Skopjes centrale plads med krav om premierminister Gruevskis tilbagetræden. Zoran Zaev, lederen af den Socialdemokratiske Makedonske Union, svor på, at han ville fortsætte med protesten, indtil Gruevski træder tilbage. »Vi vil ikke opløses, før premierministeren opfylder vore krav og går af«, bemærkede Zaev. Han tilføjede, at hvis Gruevski ikke trækker sig, »vil Makedonien se en krig ligesom i Ukraine«.

Foto: Tusinder protesterer i Makedonien og kræver premierminister Nikola Gruevskis afgang. Han blev premierminister i juli 2006 efter at have vundet parlamentsvalget. Hans parti vandt efterfølgende

parlamentsvalgene i juni 2008, juni 2011 og sluttelig i april 2014 og sikrede ham således en ny periode som premierminister.

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

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

I mellemtiden har informationerne om den kinesiske politik med den Nye Silkevej og den nye model for internationalt samarbejde, som BRIKS-staterne i et utroligt tempo opbygger, bredt sig i vigtige industri- og militærkredse i mange europæiske stater bag kulisserne – på trods af de vestlige mediers udbredte censur, der stadig finder sted. Frem for alt i den tyske middelstand har den bitre erkendelse meldt sig, at sanktioneerne mod Rusland har skabt et dybt indsnit i deres eget kød, med tilbagegangen i eksporten på 35 %, mens USA – der forlanger, at Europa forordner sanktioner imod Rusland – samtidigt øgede deres eksport til Rusland med 17 %.

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

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

Kina har gentagne gange indbudt USA og andre, store nationer til at samarbejde med denne inkluderende, økonomiske model og de nye banker, som AIIB (Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank) og den Nye Udviklingsbank («BRIKS-banken»), om en politik til gensidig fordel – altså den såkaldte win-win-strategi; frem for alt udgør det et nyt koncept for samarbejde mellem store nationer, der er baseret på fuldkommen respekt for den gensidige suverænitet og det herskende samfundssystem. Den tyske industri ville for længst være brudt sammen, hvis der ikke bestod en voksende, økonomisk relation til Kina, og Indiens ligeledes signifikant stigende betydning er ikke først kommet i fokus siden den seneste Hannovermesse.

Hvad er det så, der forhindrer Tyskland og de andre europæiske nationer i at gøre det, der ligger i deres egen interesse – nemlig, sammen med BRIKS-staterne, at komplettere dette nye verdensøkonomiske og verdensfinansielle system, dette alternativ til den transatlantiske verdens bankerotte kasinomodel, et alternativ, der er orienteret mod realøkonomi og det almene vel?

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

Lydighed som forhåndsindstilling – hele vejen til verdenskrigen?

Den tænkende del af det tyske etablissement og velmenende, såkaldte almindelige borgere er absolut i stand til at erkende, at BRIKS-staternes nye, økonomiske koncept repræsenterer et virkeligt fremtidsperspektiv. Men det, som forhindrer, at man aktivt forfølger sin egen interesse, er en ligefrem skizofren forhåndsindstilling med i lydighed at opføre sig i konformitet med den politiske korrekthed i den nye Kolde Krig med Rusland. Og det hører med til denne regel for, hvad der må siges, at Rusland var aggressoren i Ukraine, at Putin var ansvarlig for en »kriminell og folkeretsstridig annektering af Krim«, som Merkel atter understregede det i Moskva.

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

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

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

70-års dagen for nationalsocialismens totale nederlag er måske et godt tidspunkt til at erindre sig, at det netop var denne fejhed, som i 1930'erne fik mange tyskere, der slet ikke var nationalsocialister, til alligevel at blive til medløbere, idet de skridt for skridt reducerede, og slutteligt opgav, deres modstand mod Hitler. Det amerikansk støttede statskup i Kiev har uden for enhver tvivl bragt ukrainske fascister, der

åbenlyst bekender sig til Stepan Bandera og benytter hagekorslignende symboler, til magten. Bør det ikke forurolige os? Men det bestrides, altid efter devisen: Vore fascister er gode fascister.

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

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

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

Spørgsmålet er altså: Er vi tyskere stadig et folk af digtere og *tænkere* – eller en Pinocchio-fanklub? Lad os være optimistiske og beslutte os for den første variant!

Titelbillede: Specialrapport:

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

Rusland inviterer Grækenland til at gå med i BRIKS-banken

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

Storchak foreslog, mht. græsk-russiske relationer, og hvordan de kan udvikles yderligere, »For så vidt som jeg mest arbejder med international finansiering, mener jeg, at begge nationer kan arbejde inden for betingelser af at bruge national valuta, i hvert fald i Ruslands tilfælde kan russiske rubler bruges til betaling for varer og ydelser.« Hvad der imidlertid er vigtigere, så understregede han, at »BRIKS-banken«, som er et ofte anvendt kæle navn for NDB, er den anden, globale institution af denne art, som ikke alene vedrører udviklingsprojekter i Brasilien, Indien, Rusland, Sydafrika og Kina, men mere generelt i de fleste lande i verden.

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

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen

14. maj 2015: Obama på vej ned

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

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

Den seneste indikation på, at Obamas tid i Det Hvide Hus er talte, kom i går, da amerikanske institutionelle kræfter ved deres fornuftsfulde fem intervererede, og udenrigsminister John Kerry rejste til Sotji, Rusland, for at indgå i otte timers drøftelser med den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov og præsident Putin. Drøftelsernes formål var at nedtrappe briternes/Obamas provokationer mod Rusland, før disse nåede punktet for atomkrig. Kerry gav et klart budskab, der gik ud på, at fornuftige kredse i Washington har til hensigt at genoptage samarbejdet med Rusland til forhindring af krig. Det tydeligste offentlige udtryk for dette kom under den fælles Kerry/Lavrov-fremtræden for pressen efter et fire timers møde med Putin, og hvor Kerry leverede en klar advarsel til den

ukrainske præsident Poroshenko om at afholde sig fra planer om at genoptage militære handlinger for at genindtage Donetsk-lufthavnen.

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

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

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

Med Obama væk vil det være muligt hurtigt at annullere det finansielle svindelnummer og, gennem hastelovgivning, lancere en ny finansiel og monetær struktur til genoplivning af den

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

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

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

RADIO SCHILLER den 12. maj 2015: 70-års sejrparade i Moskva viser den nye verdensorden

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen

11. maj 2015:

Vi er ved at vinde! Ingen forhandling. Begå ingen fejltagelser

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

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

Merkel er i klemme, sagde LaRouche til sine medarbejdere i går. Den tyske situation befinder sig i krise. Det kan ikke fortsætte ad den nuværende vej. Måske er der andre folk i

Tyskland, der vil være mere seriøse end Merkel, som jeg ikke stoler det mindste på.

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

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

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

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

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

Egypten, hvilket betyder andre ting. Det, som det er lykkedes Putin at gennemføre, ikke som et nummer, men som politik, har truet og skræmt Vesteuropa fra vid og sans.

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

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

Det kunne ske meget tidligere, sagde LaRouche. Man må tænke på en ting. Det britiske Imperium er i fiaskoens gab. Hvad er Det britiske Imperium, der kontrollerer alt muligt, mht. onde mennesker, i alle dele af verden. Hvad er deres problem? Problemet er, at deres magt er i færd med at blive knust. Se! Vi befinder os i en strategisk situation, hvor vi har vundet en margin af indflydelse, vi ikke har haft i årevis. Og pludselig er det tilfaldet os, og nøglen ligger i den nylige fejring, centreret omkring Rusland. Fejringen centreret omkring Rusland, med disintegrationen af Ukraine, økonomisk og på anden vis, og det store sammenbrud, der er på vej i Tyskland, og Italiens knuste økonomi, og krisen i Frankrig. Hvad fanden tror I, problemet er? At Putin repræsenterer en magt, der strategisk er ved at vinde.

Nøglen er, hvad vi gør. Den ekstremt fremtrædende og hurtige respons, med hvilken Sputnik News udsendte LaRouches

bemærkninger om fejringen i Moskva, er særligt vigtig.

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

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

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

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

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

Steinmeier var tydeligt bevæget af den højtidelige begivenhed i Volgograd og bemærkede, at »de lidelser, som de tyske, nazistiske styrker påførte befolkningen og soldaterne her i Volgograd, er fuldstændigt ufattelige ... For mig, pga. krisen i Ukraine, var det især vigtigt at komme her som et tegn på forsoning og forståelse.« Hvor komplicerede, tingene end har været, tilføjede han, og »hvor forskelligt, vi end ser på forskellige spørgsmål, så må vi, konfronteret med mindet om Stalingrad, forsøge så hårdt som muligt at løse konflikten i Ukraine.«

Ifølge *TASS* rapporterede Steinmeier, at NATO gør fremskridt mht. at genetablere militære kontakter med Rusland, og mht.

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

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

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

RUSLAND UPDATE: Aldrig mere fascisme! Putin og Xi Jinping taler offentligt på møde i Moskva

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

»I morgen vil vi, med andre verdensledere, deltage i fejringen

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

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

Moskva-parade til minde om sejr under Anden Verdenskrig

– En spektakulær opvisning med international deltagelse

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

USA vil, sammen med en række europæiske og andre nationer, gøre sig bemærket ved deres fravær. Et arrangement, der

afviger herfra, er fra Tysklands ledere. Den 11. maj vil kansler Angela Merkel mødes med præsident Putin i Rusland. Den 7. maj deltog den tyske udenrigsminister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, sammen med sin russiske modpart, Sergei Lavrov, i en kranselægning i Volgograd (Stalingrad).

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

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

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

Yakunin i kinesisk interview om russisk-kinesisk Silkevejs-jernbane

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

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

Præsident Vladimir Putin havde på forhånd indtalt erklæringer om samarbejdet mellem de to nationer. Han sagde: »Vor to staters interesser er sammenfaldende for de fleste holdningers vedkommende, og det er netop dette, der danner basis for vore

relationer i dag. I området for internationale relationer koordinerer vi vores arbejde på FN's Sikkerhedsråds niveau og inden for rammerne af FN. Og denne koordinering er en meget vigtig del af skabelsen af en mere fair, mere demokratisk verdensorden i dag.« Han nævnte begge landes medlemskab af Shanghai Samarbejdsråd og BRIKS.

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

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

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

Med Tom Gillesberg

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

HELGA ZEPP-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 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]

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen

4. maj 2015:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. maj 2015 – Der kommer ikke fred i det sydøstlige Ukraine, så længe der fortsat sidder fascister på magten i Kiev, og deres fjernelse fra magten kan kun fremmes ved, at præsident Obama, der støtter dem, fjernes fra magten i USA. En potentiel

sabotage af Minskaftalens våbenhvile, så længe denne situation er fremherskende, blev yderligere antydnet i går, da den ukrainske præsident Petro Poroshenkos kontor udstedte en erklæring, der hævdede, at den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin havde antydnet, at han var åben over for idéen om at udstationere FN-fredsbevarende styrker i Donbass-regionen.

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

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

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

hensigt at handle på linje med Minsk-2«, sagde han.

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

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

SI-seminar i København den 27. april 2015: Kinas politik for "Et Bælte, En Vej"

SI Copenhagen seminar, April 27, 2015: China's One Belt, One Road Policy

Titelbillede: Dr. Liu Chunrong og Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Schiller Instituttets seminar fandt sted på Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

The Schiller Institute seminar was held at the Copenhagen

Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School.



Hr. Li Xiaoguang, kinesisk meddirektør for Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, holdt en velkomsttale.

Mr. Li Xiaoguang, the Chinese co-director of the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, welcomed the participants to the Institute.



H.E. Ambassador Liu Biwei (right)

HE hr. Liu Biwei, Den kinesiske Folkerepubliks ambassadør til Kongeriget Danmark holdt åbningstalen.

His Excellency Mr. Liu Biwei, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Denmark delivered opening greetings to the seminar.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, stifter og formand for det Internationale Schiller Institut, holdt en tale om 'Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen, med introduktion v/**Tom Gillesberg**, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and president of the international Schiller Institute spoke about The New Silk Road becomes The World Land-bridge. Introduced by **Tom Gillesberg**, chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark:

Video af Zepp-LaRouches tale, med dia-billeder; en dansk oversættelse

følger lige under videoen.

(Video of Zepp-LaRouches speech, with the slides included. An english transcript can be found further down the page)

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Audio:

Hr. Liu Chunrong, PhD., associeret professor, School of International Public Affairs, Fundan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fundan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet, præsenterede Kinas "En Bælte, En Vej" politik.

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

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

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

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

Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

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

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

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

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

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

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

English:

Very Successful Copenhagen Seminar on "China's 'One Belt,

One Road' Policy"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOM GILLESBERG: I have the great honor of introducing Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who has come here from a rather busy schedule both in Germany and the United States, but also the whole world she's intervening to. Just as a short introduction, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche has been since 1977 the wife and very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, the economist, philosopher, statesman who is giving leadership in the U.S., for the U.S. to return to the intentions of its founders, to be a promoter of sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples. And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China. As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She

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

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

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

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

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

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

detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and

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

in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world, on an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development of all nations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the borders of Russia. You have a whole bunch of strategic doctrines which Russia regards as a threat to their security interests, and naturally you have the horrendous situation in Ukraine, which contrary to what the Western media have been

reporting on – or not reporting actually – is it's really something which the West must make up. I just participated in the last two days, or Friday and Saturday in a conference in Baden-Baden in Germany, the German-Russian Cultural Days. It's an annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine, the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street; trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe, because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70 years after the Second World War. Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes

very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics

is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals,

Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S. Strategic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Can you move to the first slide?

So the world has changed since July last year, the summit of the BRICS countries in Fortaleza in Brazil. And this is a picture which was made at this occasion, showing the leaders of Russia, India, Brazil, China and South Africa. And they basically concluded a new strategic alliance – economic alliance, which Prime Minister Modi characterized in the following way: He said, “This is the first alliance of nations, which are not defined by their current capacity, but by their future potential of development.” And at another occasion, Modi said that the biggest potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30

years

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

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

problems, like Germany, for example.

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

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

and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas.

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

and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American

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

actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics,

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

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west, Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea,

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

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

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

happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in Kazakhstan in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall no longer was there. So we said let's connect Paris with Berlin and Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and has the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world; and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans. And it would have been a perfect way to intervene. Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted to reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left. But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions, and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the

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

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

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

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

and process food.

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number 2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is

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

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

LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

this
unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind,
they
would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to
chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy
of
Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

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

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

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

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

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

Now, this is also very interesting, because this is a proposal which my husband made in 1975. It was called the International Development Bank, and it was basically the same idea as the AIIB, today, saying that the IMF and the World Bank do not provide enough credit for Third World development. This was a proposal he made in '75, and it went into the final resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1976 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and it had the same idea as the AIIB. The World Bank only spends per year \$24 billion for projects. But the actual requirement of the developing countries, is about \$8 trillion in the next years! So there is no way the World Bank can manage that, and this bank, on the other side, the AIIB, and the other banks will grow and will become more productive.

Now, this is very important because what the AIIB and the New Development Bank and this new economic system which is emerging represent, is something completely different than monetarism. Monetarism is the idea that you have to have maximum profit, the real economy doesn't count; as a matter of fact, you all know, that if you have an industrial firm which lays off 10,000, the stock goes up! It doesn't make any sense. In the realm of monetarism, this is explained by the idea that the firm becomes "more productive" because fewer workers work more, and therefore the profit is greater; but from the standpoint of the real economy this makes no sense at all. And it is exactly that philosophy which has caused the Troika to destroy Greece. What they managed to do is to reduce the Greek economy by one-third, to increase the youth unemployment to 65%, and people are extremely unhappy, not only in Greece, but also in Italy, in Spain, Portugal and so forth. What we propose, both the IDB and these new banks, is really going back to a completely different model. It's based on the idea of this man, whom you all recognize, I'm sure – he is Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. And he created, actually, the United States, by creating the National Bank and the credit system, because, what he did, was after the War of Independence, the different states in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at

areal

production.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Democratic nomination, because many people think Hillary Clinton has made too many compromises with bad policies, when she was Secretary of State. But, O'Malley is not alone, but you have a whole bunch of people around him, who say the United States must go back to being a Republic; it must go back to putting the common good above the interests of Wall Street. And that is really the "to be or not to be" question of the whole world. Now, if this reorganization would take place, then, the United States could easily join with the BRICS countries in such efforts as the AIIB and other such things. And, as you know, the Greek government has also demanded that there is no way how they can pay their debt, because as you know, of all the rescue packages which went to Greece, only 3% of that money remained in Greece, while all the rest really went to the European banks. And therefore, to demand that Greece should pay back these debts, it's just impossible! And the Greek government has made the point that they want to have a European Debt Conference, like Germany in 1953, without which the German economic miracle would never have taken place. So if this all happens, and that could happen in the short term, Europe could easily participate in that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

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

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

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

in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now being completely destroyed. Here you see, this is a former

reservoir, which is almost dried up. This is the snowpack: in 2013, it was relatively, a lot of snow, and last year, no snow, so the drought is expanding, and obviously, to cut consumption means you kill people. I mean, you cannot cut water – where should these people go? There are already cities and towns where people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is ridiculous, because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet. So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one side, the Three Gorges Dam, which is now producing, I think 22 gigawatts of electricity per year, and it has eliminated flooding which killed many thousands of people in the past; and even more

important, is the water diversification project from the southern area of the Yangtze River through a Northern Route into the Yellow River and the desert area of China; and the Middle Route to the region around Beijing.

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

Now, what most people don't consider is, that water is not a natural resource like iron ore, or gold, or whatever: You can't use up, because water is organized in global cycles, where 90% of the precipitation rains down over the ocean, only 10% rains down over the land. And that water, the Sun causes evaporation, this leads to cloud formation, and then the water rains down, and it is human activity, which can make these cycles more efficient. It's not just, that it rains down over land and then flows back into the ocean. You can use it in agriculture, you can use it in industrial production, you can use it in other urban activities, and it is actually the ability of man to make that more efficient.

Here you see a very interesting comparison – you see here the water diversion of the United States. Even though the water diversion of China has started much more recently, it's almost double, which shows you the completely different philosophy. This is a very important project, which is part of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

processes are really what is the cause of it.

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

some

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

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

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

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

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

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

is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk

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

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

in the interest of all.

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

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

problems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This whole question also has a philosophical dimension.

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

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

philosopher, who reacted to a historical period in China, which was characterized by war, by great unrest, by turmoil. And he developed the Confucian philosophy, which is beautiful. I can only advise you, in case you are not doing it, study Confucius.

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

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

And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of the 15th century, called Nicolaus of Cusa, who was the founder of modern science, the founder of the modern nation-state, and he was very important: He broke through the barrier from the Middle Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council

of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

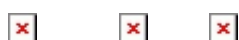
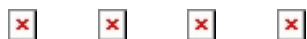
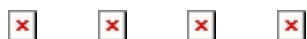
I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the next

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

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

[ovation]

Slides from the presentation (click to enlarge):



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

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

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

»Det internationale samfund må gøre alt, det kan, for at

sikre, at disse tragiske begivenheder aldrig mere forekommer, så alle folkeslag kan leve i fred og harmoni og ikke skal kende til de rædsler, der fremkommer af religiøst fjendskab, aggressiv nationalisme og xenofobi.«

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

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

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

Stop 3. Verdenskrig: Tidl. amerikanske og russiske top-generaler: Hvordan man afværger atomkrig

23. apr. 2015 – Verden befinder sig på randen af en atomar Tredje Verdenskrig. De årsager, der sædvanligvis angives til

konfrontationen mellem USA og Rusland, er nonsens. Det er snarere tilfældet, at der er nogle mennesker, der har planlagt, at dette skulle ske. »Vi befinder os på randen af en bogstavelig udslettelse, som et resultat af kædereaktionslignende virkninger« af Det britiske Imperiums og deres Wall Street-lakajers vanvid, sagde Lyndon LaRouche den 21. april. At de ikke vil opgive deres svindende greb om magten vil drive dem til, i desperation, at få Obama til at lancere Tredje Verdenskrig. »Dette er den første trussel om menneskets udslettelse i moderne, historisk tid«, konkluderede LaRouche.

Forhenværende næstformand for Generalstabscheferne, gen. James Cartwright, og pensionerede russiske general Vladimir Dvorkin, advarede, i en kronik den 19. april i *New York Times* med overskriften, »Hvordan man afværger atomkrig«, mod et meget sandsynligt scenarie for, hvordan Tredje Verdenskrig kunne indtræffe. Før han blev medlem af Generalstaben, var Cartwright kommandør for USA's Strategiske Kommando. I en lang karriere, der strakte sig fra 1958 til 2001, spillede Dvorkin en hovedrolle i Ruslands udvikling af sin ubådsbaserede atomafskrækkelse i 1960'erne, og senere i forhandlingerne om strategiske våben i 1970'erne. Dette er to mænd, der har et intimt kendskab til deres respektive landes strategiske atomstyrker, inklusive kommando- og kontrolsystemerne over disse styrker.

I deres kronik foreslog Cartwright og Dvorkin, at både USA og Rusland burde eliminere konceptet om affyring-efter-varsel fra deres atomstrategier. De bemærker i begyndelsen de voksende, strategiske spændinger mellem USA og Rusland – spændinger, som diplomatisk aktivitet har gjort meget lidt for at lette. »Dette gør det så meget desto mere afgørende for Rusland og USA at tale sammen, for at lette presset om at 'bruge eller spille' atomstyrker under en krise og minimere risikoen for affyring ved en fejltagelse«, skriver de. »Kendsgerningen er, at vi stadig lever med atomangrebsdoktrinen fra den Kolde

Krig, der dikterede tre strategiske valgmuligheder; førsteangreb, affyring efter varsel og gengældelse efter angreb.« De går videre med at fokusere på affyring efter varsel, hvilket giver en meget stor risiko for affyring ved en fejltagelse, eller affyring baseret på forkerte informationer – og risikoen forværres af korte varslingsstider og Ruslands kompromitterede advarselssystemer (Rusland har i øjeblikket ingen satellitter for tidlig advarsel og er udelukkende afhængig af jordbaserede radarsystemer). Som resultat er tidsfristerne, skriver de, »meget sammenpressede og mulighederne for dårligt overvejede beslutninger meget reelle.«

»Denne risiko burde motivere præsidenterne for Rusland og USA til sammen at beslutte at eliminere konceptet om affyring efter varsel fra deres atomstrategier«, skriver de. »De bør genetablere dialog direkte mellem landenes militær, der blev suspenderet pga. Ukraine-krisen, for at forfølge denne tilbagetrækning som en hasteprioritering.« Sådanne forhandlinger er imidlertid meget lidt sandsynlige, så længe den gale Barack Obama er præsident for USA.

»Under perioder med forhøjede spændinger og nedsat beslutningstid vokser sandsynligheden for menneskelige og tekniske fejl i kontrolsystemerne«, konkluderede de. »Affyring efter varsel er et levn fra koldkrigstidens strategi, og det repræsenterer en risiko, der langt overgår dets værdi. Vore ledere må som en hastesag tale sammen og, håber vi, enes om at skrotte denne overflødige fremgangsmåde, før der sker en ødelæggende fejl.«

Nu kan ingen sige, de ikke er blevet advaret.

Foto: En del af det antennesystem, der udgjorde det russiske tidlige advarselssystem fra koldkrigsæraen.

Vil NATO gå så vidt som til atomkrig for Estland?

21. apr. 2015 – Britiske tropper har, sammen med nogle amerikanske tropper, kurs mod Estland for »Operation Pindsvin«, en øvelse, der skal uddanne estiske tropper (af hvilke der kun er et par tusinde, inkl. reserver) i, hvordan man går i krig med Rusland. »De tre baltiske stater – Estland, Litauen og Letland – er bekymret for, at hr. Putin vil forsøge en lignede aggression på deres grænser, som han har gjort over for Ukraine, der oplevede, at Moskva annekterede Krim«, rapporterer *Daily Express*.

Hvis Rusland virkelig var interesseret i at invadere Estland, ville der ikke være andre muligheder end en snarlig anvendelse af atomvåben for at stoppe det. Således argumenterer David Blair, klummeskriver for *Daily Telegraph* i London, der spørger, om de britiske ledere var klar over dette, da Estland kom under NATO's artikel 5, da landet kom med i alliancen i 2004.

»Fattede vore ledere de mulige konsekvenser af at garantere sikkerheden i en tidligere Sovjetrepublik med en østlig grænse kun 100 mil fra St. Petersburg?«, spørger Blair. Han bemærker, at NATO-planlæggerne under den Kolde Krig mente, at en sovjetisk invasion af Vesteuropa ville finde sted igennem Tysklands Fulda-svælg. Nu mener den estiske præsident Toomas Hendrik Ilves, at Fulda-svælget ligger mellem det egentlige Rusland og Kaliningrad (Fulda-svælget ligger nu flere hundrede mil nærmere Rusland end under den Kolde Krig pga. NATO's ekspansion, men dette nævner Blair på intet tidspunkt og foretrækker at forevige myten om, at Rusland er aggressorstaten), og hvis Rusland brugte denne invasionsrute,

ville NATO være blokeret i at sende styrker til at forsvare Estland, for der er ingen NATO-tropper i Estland til at forsvare det. Og hvis NATO placerede de tropper i Estland, som Ilves kræver, ville Rusland se det som en alvorlig optrapning.

»Før man begynder at kravle op ad stigen for optrapning, må man være sikker på, at ens modstander ikke vil kravle tre eller fire trin højere op«, skriver Blair. »Man kan med rimelighed formode, at hr. Putin altid ville være villig til at klatre højere op end Vesten, så Rusland ville uundgåeligt vinden spillet om optrapning.« Den eneste mulighed, som NATO derfor har for at forsvare sine baltiske medlemmer, er at satse på atomvåben. Hvis NATO nægter at gøre dette, er alliancen forbi. »Ved at gøre udfald mod de baltiske stater kunne hr. Putin tvinge os til at vælge mellem at skrotte NATO eller satse på atomvåben«, konkluderer Blair. »Er der nogen, der tror på, at denne tanke aldrig er faldet ham ind?«

Foto: Amerikanske panservogne deltager i parade i Narva, Estland, kun få hundrede meter fra Rusland, i febr. 2015.

Leder 22. april 2015: Obama er detonator for Verdenskrig

Udviklingerne i de seneste par dage er en frygtelig påmindelse om, at, så længe Barack Obama forbliver i embedet som præsident for USA, står verden på randen af generel krig, en krig, der hastigt kunne blive til en atomar udslettelseskrig.

Det drejer sig ikke om Obama som sådan. Han er en degenereret syndebuk for kræfterne i Det britiske Imperium og dets

allierede, Wall Street, som i øjeblikket er ved at blive vanvittige over den kendsgerning, at hele deres transatlantiske finanssystem er dømt til undergang, og at et alternativt paradigme, centreret omkring det fremvoksende BRIKS, der ledes af Kina og Rusland, er i færd med at blive skabt. De kræfter, der har ejet Obama lige siden de lancerede hans politiske karriere, er parat til at starte Tredje Verdenskrig hellere, end de opgiver deres magt.

Lyndon LaRouche advarede tirsdag om, at »vi står på randen af en bogstavelig udslettelse, som et resultat af situationens kædereaktionslignende virkninger«. Briternes og Wall Streets afvisning af at opgive deres svindende greb om magten vil i desperation drive dem til at få Obama til at lancere Tredje Verdenskrig. »Dette er den første trussel om menneskehedens udslettelse i moderne, historisk tid«, konkluderede LaRouche.

Han observerede desuden, at den blotte kendsgerning, at Obama endnu ikke er blevet fjernet fra embedet, er den tydeligste advarsel om, at ledende amerikanske kredse, og det amerikanske folk generelt, ikke længere besidder temperamentet til at forhindre denne katastrofe i at ske. Fjern Obama fra præsidentembedet, og faren er fjernet. Briterne vil fortsat være hysteriske over deres imperiums forestående død, men magten til at handle vil være fjernet fra dem. Det transatlantiske systems bankerot betyder Det britiske Imperiums død.

Ruslands vitalitet er vendt tilbage, og Kina er ved at vokse frem som en venlig, men dominerende kraft i Asien og fremmer en politik med Win-Win-samarbejde blandt alle regionens nationer og tværs over Eurasien. Alene dette er ved at drive briterne til vanvid.

Det er af afgørende betydning at forstå motiverne bag krigsfremstødet. Dag-til-dag-begivenhederne er blot markører for denne proces – advarselsskilte langs vejen til potentiel undergang.

Den Fjerde Moskva-Sikkerhedskonference, der blev afholdt i weekenden, gjorde det tydeligt, at de russiske ledere klart forstår den umiddelbare fare for atomkrig. Det var det fremherskende tema i de vigtigste indlæg af den russiske forsvarsminister Shoigu, udenrigsminister Lavrov og generalstabschef Gerasimov. Listen over deltagere og talere inkluderede forsvarsministrene fra alle væsentlige eurasiske nationer: Kina, Indien, Iran, Pakistan, Nordkorea, Grækenland, Indonesien, Mongoliet, Serbien og Belarus, plus Sydafrika.

Lavrov gjorde det i sine bemærkninger klart, at USA's og NATO's opstilling af antiballistiske missilsystemer i områder, der grænser op til Rusland, udgør en trussel om et førsteangreb mod Rusland. Præsident Obama har påstået, at ABM-systemerne var rettet mod Iran, og at opstillingen ville blive genovervejet, hvis en P5+1-aftale om Irans atomprogram blev opnået. Nu, da en sådan aftale er inden for rækkevidde, har Obama nægtet at nedskalere eller annullere ABM-opstillingerne, som vil anbringe afgørende komponenter af missilforsvarsskjoldet i Rumænien og Polen, direkte op ad Ruslands grænser.

Desuden er Obamaregeringen i færd med at udvide sin Globalt Angreb-kommando til at inkorporere både konventionelle våben og strategiske atomvåben. Regeringen er også i færd med at udvikle en ny generation taktiske atomvåben, der forud skal placeres i Europa og kunne anvendes i langtrækkende stealth-bombefly samt droner, der medfører krydsermissiler.

Situationen i Den persiske Golf, hvor de samme saudiske kræfter, der stod for 11. september-angrebene imod USA – angreb, der er blevet mørklagt af to, successive præsidenter, Bush og Obama – er engageret i en befolkningskrig mod nabolandet Yemen med påstande om, at Houthi-oprørerne i Yemen er surrogater for Iran, er endnu et brændpunkt for umiddelbart forestående krig. Da det oprindelige P5+1-gennembrud blev meddelt i begyndelsen af måneden i Schweiz, advarede LaRouche om, at aftalen ville være en udløser for krig – med mindre

saudierne blev knust. I stedet gik Obama med saudierne i bombekampagnen mod Yemen, imod stærk modstand fra det amerikanske militær under anførsel af generalstabscheferne og Centralkommandoen.

I takt med, at Adenbugten blev fyldt med saudiske og amerikanske krigsskibe i de seneste 72 timer, inklusive hangarskibet USS Theodore Roosevelt, og Obama truede med indgreb over for iranske handelsskibe, en route til Yemen, førte intenst pres fra det amerikanske militær og andre kredse til, at saudierne meddelte et stop i deres bombekampagne sent tirsdag aften. Tidligere på dagen havde Kong Salman sat den Saudiske Nationalgarde i alarmberedskab med henblik på mulige operationer over grænsen ind i Yemen. Omstændighederne omkring denne indefrysning i sidste øjeblik af disse operationer mangler stadig at blive opklaret, men den kendsgerning bliver tilbage, at regionen havde kurs mod en »Tonkin-bugt«-type provokation af generel krig, der kun blev standset i sidste øjeblik.

Civilisationens undergang er ikke uundgåelig. Men den er bogstavelig talt garanteret, med mindre Obama fjernes fra embedet. Han er detonatoren for verdenskrig, og hans omgående fjernelse er den eneste, legitime mulighed til forhindring af krig på dette sene tidspunkt.

Foto: USS Theodore Roosevelt

Stop 3. Verdenskrig:

Ruslands generalstabschef Gerasimov: Atomvåbenfri NATO-lande, der er vært for NATO's BMD, har gjort sig selv til mål

18. apr. 2015 – I en tale til den 4. Moskva-konference for International Sikkerhed den 16. april advarede den russiske generalstabschef, gen. Valeriy Gerasimov, om, at lande, der er værtsnationer for komponenter af USA/NATO's missilforsvarssystem, risikerer at blive mål.

»Atomvåbenfri magter, hvor der installeres missilforsvarsinstallationer, er blevet genstand for førsteprioritetsrespons«,

sagde han, idet han specifikt henviste til Polen og Rumænien. Gerasimov sagde til konferencen, at NATO's opstilling af missilforsvar var

»endnu en afgørende militær trussel mod den Russiske Føderation og udgør et voksende problem for bevarelsen af den strategiske stabilitet i verden«, og at dette af Rusland ses som »endnu et skridt fra USA's og dets allieredes side for at ødelægge det nuværende, internationale sikkerhedssystem i dets stræben efter verdensdominans«.

Gerasimov kaldte NATO's BMD-systemer, som er i færd med at blive bygget i Polen og Rumænien, for

»et brud fra USA's side på en af de vigtigste aftaler, der sikrer stabilitet i Europa, Traktaten om Mellemdistance-atomstyrker (INF)«.

Dette refererer direkte til de anvendte MK41 vertikale affyringssystemer, der udgør en del af de rumænske og polske installationer. MK41-systemet er det samme som det, der installeres på det amerikanske søværns missilforsvarsskibe, og skibsversionen kan affyre enten SM-3 interceptor-missiler, eller Tomahawk krydsermissiler, selv om hverken USA eller NATO, så vidt vides, har foreslået, at Tomahawks skulle installeres på de landbaserede BMD-anlæg.

Gerasimov bemærkede også NATO-øvelsernes anti-russiske karakter.

»Hvis øvelserne i tidligere år fokuserede på krisestyring og kontraterror, så er prioriteten i dag blevet løsningen af spørgsmål gennem en militær konfrontation med en konventionel fjende, der er let at gætte: den Russiske Føderation«, sagde han.

NATO blev, ikke overraskende, fornærmet over Gerasimovs bemærkninger, og ligeledes over bemærkninger fra forsvarsminister Sergei Shoigu, der var på talerstolen forud for Gerasimov. Generalløjtnant Darryl Roberson, kommandør af USA's 3. Luftvåben med hovedkvarter i Ramstein, Tyskland, sagde til *Wall Street Journal*, at han ikke var »bevidst« om, at NATO skulle praktisere anvendelse af taktiske atomvåben. Derudover hævdede han, at rotationerne af USA's F-15 og A-10 ind i Østeuropa var planlagt, før Ukraine-krisen begyndte.

»Jeg forventer ikke, at russerne tror på det, men det er sandt«, sagde han.

Talskvinde for NATO, Oana Lungescu, udstedte også en erklæring den 16. april i kølvandet på Shoigu-Gerasimov-bemærkningerne, hvor hun gentog NATO's erklæring om, at dets BMD-system ikke er en trussel mod Rusland.

»Formålet med NATO's missilforsvar er at forsvare vore europæiske allierede imod de voksende trusler, som udgøres af spredningen af ballistiske missiler. Aftalerammen om Iran

ændrer ikke noget ved dette.«

For det andet benægtede hun, at NATO's atomvåben er i færd med at blive rykket tættere på Rusland, som Shoigu havde anklaget – men hun kunne godt have indrømmet, at fly, der kan medføre atomvåben, er i færd med at blive flyttet ind i Polen og Baltikum. Hun klagede også over, at Rusland optrapper sin atomvåbenretorik; og hun erklærede, at NATO var en forsvarsalliance, der responderer til russiske handlinger.

Foto: Den russiske generalstabschef, general Valeriy Gerasimov, under den 4. Moskva-konference for International Sikkerhed.

Det Russiske Udenrigsministerium siger, amerikanske tropper i Ukraine krænker Minsk-II-aftale

17. apr. 2015 – Efter USA's meddelelse om, at 290 amerikanske tropper ville ankomme til Ukraine i dag for at uddanne den ukrainske hær, kom talsmanden for det Russiske Udenrigsministerium Alexander Lukashevich med en erklæring, der blev rapporteret af TASS, det russiske nyhedsagentur.

»Så vidt jeg ved, omfatter uddannelsesprogrammet træning i færdigheder mht. håndtering af våben og udstyr af vestlig standard«, sagde Lukasevich. »Det kan anses for at være første skridt hen imod levering af amerikanske våben af højeste

standard, som Kiev-krigspartiet higer så stærkt efter. Washingtons opmuntrende holdning over for dets planer om gengældelse rummer endnu en bølge af vold og blodsudgydelse i vores naboland.«

»Rapporter om ankomsten af 290 soldater fra USA's 173. Luftbårne Brigade [udstationeret i Vicenza, Italien] til Yavorovsky-øvelsesområdet i Ukraines Lvov-region kan kun volde alvorlig bekymring«, sagde han. »Det er indlysende, at amerikanske soldater i Ukraine ikke vil bringe fred til landet.«

Han påpegede også, at »Disse handlinger er i modstrid med de aftaler, der blev indgået i Minsk den 12. februar og underskrevet af myndighederne i Kiev, og, så vidt vi forstår, støttet af Washington.«

Med en barsk kritik tilføjede han, »Det er således en åbenlys krænkelse af forpligtelser, som Kiev har indgået, samtidig med, at Obamaregeringen, der i ord opfordrer til en fredelig afgørelse af krisen i Ukraine, i realiteten søger at forpurre Minskaftalerne.«

Tidligere har en erklæring fra Kreml på dets webside gennem talsmand for Putin, Dmitry Peskov, ligeledes kritiseret udstationeringen af de amerikanske tropper, rapporterede TASS.

»Tilstedeværelsen af udenlandske instruktører i Ukraine, hvor en intern konflikt fortsat er uløst i den sydøstlige del, og hvor der opstår problemer med implementeringen af Minsk-freds aftalen, hjælper ikke med at afgøre konflikten og frembringe et miljø, der fremmer en afgørelse«, sagde Peskov. »Tværtimod destabiliserer det situationen.«

Foto: Amerikanske faldskærmstropper fra 173. Luftbårne Brigade, baseret i Vicenza, Italien, i kø for at gå om bord et C-130J Super Hercules transportfly, Ramstein Flyvestation i

Tyskland, 10. feb. 2015, i anden anledning.