

Euroens Sarajevo

Fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 29. juni 2015 – Den krise, der nu ruller hen over gældsmarkederne, er ikke en græsk krise, men en krise i det bankerotte eurosystem og det amerikanske finanssystem. De fleste af nationerne i det transatlantiske område står over for en sammenbrudskrise, der kommer, hvis ikke i morgen, så inden for få uger; en sammenbrudskrise i de transatlantiske nationer, mod hvilken kun nationerne i Sydamerika har en vis beskyttelse.

Denne krise er nu blevet udløst pga. den finansielle og økonomiske voldtægt af Grækenland, og ikke som følge af landets meddelelse om at holde banklukket; det er ikke et græsk problem, at finanssystemet står på randen af et kædereaktionssammenbrud.

I kølvandet på den græske premierministers bestemte tale, hvor han bebudede banklukkedagene, og i hvilken han citerede præsident Franklin Roosevelt, materialiseredes det kaos, som kreditorerne ønskede, ikke, undtagen på deres egne markeder. Nye kilder, der interviewede borgere i græske byer – Reuters, *USAToday*, for eksempel – fandt, at de fleste grækere støtter regeringen og et »Oxi« (Nej) i folkeafstemningen: »Vi kan ikke blive fattigere« var et typisk svar. Der var en stærk støtte til Grækenlands holdning fra oppositionskræfter i Spanien og Italien, og fra britiske Labour-MP'er.

Grækerne befinder sig i realiteten i en mere stabil position end resten af Europas nationer. »Græsk krise kunne blive et 'Sarajevo'-øjeblik for euroen«, skrev *Guardians* ledende finans-klummeskriver, Larry Elliot; »Merkels strategi slog ikke bare fejl, den slog i den grad fejl«, stod der at læse i *Der Spiegel's* hovedoverskrifter. »Der er en reel trussel om Europas kollaps.«

Samtidigt meddelte guvernøren for Puerto Rico, at det ikke

længere kunne afbetale på sin gæld, det meget store beløb på 72 mia. dollar, og sendte chokbølger gennem det amerikanske marked for kommunale obligationer; Det Hvide Hus udelukkede at skride til enhver handling. Og snesevis af hedgefonde og banker, der, som lemminger, alle havde satset på den forkerte vej mht. eurogældskrisen, indkasserede store tab.

»Situationen for Londons og Wall Streets finanssystem er umulig«,

sagde *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche mandag.

Det er et generelt, ustoppeligt kollaps, som Obamaregeringen ikke kan løse. Grækerne befinder sig i en bedre position; de har handlet for at komme af med Schäuble-sygdommen, og Merkel-sygdommen. Der er kun én ting, der vil fungere: en global Glass/Steagall-politik, der begynder med USA's genindførelse af loven; og dernæst en produktiv kreditpolitik, der tilslutter sig Kinas og BRIKS' ditto. Ingen af delene vil ske uden at smide Obama og Merkel ud – hvilket også vil afvende en verdenskrig.«

Efter LaRouches vise ord genoptog markederne deres fald hele mandagen.

Supplerende materiale:

Tsipras' kampberedte erklæring på banklukkedagen

Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras' erklæring med meddelelse om, at bankerne lukker i en periode ('Bank Holiday') er lige så kampberedt som erklæringen om

folkeafstemningen, og den fortjener at citeres uddybende. Efter at have påpeget ECB's afvisning af at øge likviditeten til bankerne sagde Tsipras:

»Det er tydeligt, at målet for Eurogruppens og ECB's beslutninger er et forsøg på at afpresse det græske folks vilje og forhindre de demokratiske processer, nemlig afholdelse af folkeafstemning.

Det vil ikke lykkes dem.

Disse beslutninger vil kun have til følge at frembringe det stik modsatte resultat.

De vil yderligere styrke det græske folks beslutsomhed om at afvise de uacceptable memoranda-forslag og institutionernes ultimatummer.

En ting er sikkert: afvisningen af en forlængelse på nogle få, korte dage, og forsøget på at annullere en rent demokratisk proces, er en fornærmelse og en stor skændsel for Europas demokratiske traditioner.

Af denne grund sendte jeg en kort anmodning om en forlængelse igen i dag – denne gang til formanden for Europarådet og de 18 statsoverhoveder i Eurozonen, så vel som også til overhovederne for ECB, EU-kommissionen og det Europæiske Parlament.

Jeg afventer deres omgående svar på denne fundamentalt demokratiske anmodning.

De er de eneste, der – allerede i aften – kan omstøde Eurogruppens beslutning og gøre det muligt for ECB at gengive bankerne likviditet.

Det, vi har brug for i de kommende dage, er ro og tålmodighed. De græske bankers indeståender er fuldstændigt sikre.

Dette er også sandt mht. betaling af lønninger og pensioner.

Vi vil håndtere enhver vanskelighed fattet og beslutsomt.

Jo mere roligt, vi konfronterer vanskeligheder, desto hurtigere vil vi overvinde dem, og desto mildere vil deres konsekvenser blive.

I dag har vi chancen for at bevise for os selv – og for verden – at retfærdighed kan sejre.

Endnu engang, vi har en historisk mulighed for at sende et budskab om håb og værdighed til Europa og til verden.

I disse kritiske timer, hvor vi sammen står ansigt til ansigt med historien, må vi huske, at det eneste, vi har at frygte, er frygten selv.[1]

Vi vil ikke tillade den at besejre os.

Vi vil lykkes.

Det græske folks værdighed stillet over for afpresning og uretfærdighed vil sende et budskab om håb og stolthed til hele Europa.

**[1] »Only Thing We Have to Fear Is Fear Itself«:
FDR's Første indsættelsestale:
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5057/>**

NYHEDSORIENTERING JULI:

Finanssystemets døds kamp, et nyt paradigme nu!

Det eneste, der kan give Grækenland en fremtid, vil være en gældssanering, hvor man afskriver en stor del af gælden, der under alle omstændigheder ikke kan betales tilbage, og som er opstået på svindelagtig vis.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Erklæring om den strategiske situation: 'Vi er alle grækere!' – Kun med den Nye Silkevej har Europa en fremtid

Der er en meget reel og umiddelbart tilgængelig løsning på denne krise: Den »Win-win«-strategi, som Kina har tilbudt, dvs. samarbejde om opbygningen af den Nye Silkevej, den såkaldte »Et bælte, en vej«-politik, som den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, under APEC-topmødet i Beijing i oktober sidste år, inviterede præsident Obama og andre vigtige nationer til at deltage i, og som tilbyder et virkeligt perspektiv om at overvinde geopolitikkens onde.

Politisk orientering ved Tom Gillesberg den 29. juni 2015: Skæbnetime for Grækenland og finanssystemet

Med formand og fhv. folketingskandidat Tom Gillesberg

Video:

Lyd:

EIR: 'Vi er alle grækere' – EU-lederes konfrontation med Grækenland truer hele verden

– Idet han gik op over den rasende konfrontation med bankmagterne over »græsk gæld«, bemærkede den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras den 15. juni: »Jeg er sikker på, at fremtidens historikere vil anerkende, at lille

Grækenland, med sin lille magt, i dag kæmper en kamp, der overgår dets kapacitet, ikke alene på egne vegne, men også på vegne af Europas befolkning.»

Den store, engelske digter Percy Shelly berørte den samme idé for to århundreder siden og skrev linjer, der sidenhen ofte er blevet citeret; dog aldrig af den nuværende tyske kansler, den franske præsident eller direktøren for Den internationale Valutafond.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

LaRouche om den græske krise: Den eneste vej ud af dette rod

Fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 25. juni 2015: Den Europæiske Union forsinker bare tingene, sagde Lyndon LaRouche i dag. Det bør siges. De ved, hvad det drejer sig om, og grækerne har gjort det klart, at spørgsmålene er afgrænsede, så stop alt det der. For ellers, ellers hvis de ikke gør det, så bare aflys det hele og flyt grækerne over i en anden afdeling, og de kan forlade Europa. Det kan ikke siges på anden måde. Sig, enten kommer I til fornuft og holder op med at trække alting ud – det eneste, der skal gøres, er at komme med en erklæring.

Sig, at problemet her, i denne diskussion, er, at visse dele af Europa nægter at indrømme det faktum, at deres regeringer, eller deres repræsentanter, har begået bedrageri mod det græske folk. Og disse elementer kræver, at de tages i

betragtning: at grækerne må betale gælden, der blev skabt ved et bedrageri. Sig ganske enkelt, at bedrageriet ikke vil blive honoreret.

I stjal pengene, til ren spekulation, og I kræver nu at få dem, forfra og om igen. Og vi siger, »Nej. I har allerede stjålet mere end rigeligt fra os.« Det bør være sloganet.

'Fluen i salven' er, at en ærlig behandling af den gæld, der tilskrives grækerne, ville betyde, at det ville gøre store, spekulative interesser i Europa og USA især, bankerot. Den eneste måde at afgøre dette på er derfor ikke at bekymre sig om, hvad grækerne gør. Det problem, som Europa skal bekymre sig om, er det faktum, at den europæiske gæld, som er denne spillegæld, ikke er ombyttelig. Dette ville derfor f.eks. betyde at annullere Wall Street og gå tilbage til Glass/Steagall.

Vi bør sige, »I fyre misser pointen. For det, I forsvarer, er værdiløse aktiver. I forsøger at begå et bedrageri, som I allerede har begået, om igen. Nu skal I holde op: det, I skal gøre, er at gå over til en global Glass/Steagall-lov. Kom sammen med USA, og vi vil genindføre Glass/Steagall-politikken i USA. Og vi vil annullere den værdiløse gæld. Og I, i Europa, I vil annullere jeres værdiløse gæld af samme art. Især briterne.« Og det er den eneste måde at behandle dette på.

Faktum er, at det er den eneste måde, dette vil fungere på: europæerne må æde, hvad de skal æde. For vi ved, at meget af banksektoren er ren spekulation. Og det, de kræver, er beskyttelse af deres tyvekoster, i realiteten. Løsningen er genetableringen af Glass/Steagall-politikken for de relevante områder af planeten, inklusive USA, og så fremdeles. Vi vil alle gå tilbage til en Glass/Steagall-politik.

Det er den eneste måde at komme ud af dette rod på, for hvis man lukker de amerikanske banker, der er spekulationsbanker, ned, så gør man det under et amerikansk system. Man har

således ændret karakteren af pengesystemet i USA, i særdeleshed, for at eliminere dette svindelssystem. Man går tilbage til Glass/Steagall. Dernæst bruger man det faktum, at man er gået tilbage til Glass/Steagall, til at bruge som en kilde til kredit. Denne kilde til kredit lægger man i hænderne på den amerikanske regering, så nu er det den amerikanske regering, som er den institution, der repræsenterer den amerikanske befolkning. Vi anbefaler, at en lignende fremgangsmåde anvendes for Tyskland, Frankrig og så videre. På denne måde, så, ja, svindlerne mister penge. Men svindlerne er svindlere. Så vi gør det, at vi tager svindlernes penge fra dem, og giver dem tilbage til de respektive nationalbanker, dvs. til statslige banksystemer. Og vi skaber en ny Glass/Steagall-politik med international udvikling i en betydelig del af det transatlantiske område. Det er det vigtigste, som vi må smide på bordet.

Forestil jer så bare den tyske finansminister Schäuble osv., alle disse kryb, pirater og tyveknægte, komme frem og skræppe op om at beskytte piraternes og svindlernes såkaldte interesser. Lad os gå tilbage til Franklin Roosevelt-metoder; og Franklin Roosevelts metode er modellen. Frankrig behøver det. At forsøge at svindle Grækenland vil ikke hjælpe Frankrig en hvid. Det, man bør gøre, er at rense ud i situationen; at rense ud i det monetaristiske system. Det vil ikke løse alle problemer, men det vil give os et fundament, på hvilket løsninger kan bygges. Få gang i noget produktion. Og vi lukker dette euro-spekulationssystem ned; disse karle er alle sammen tyveknægte. Briterne er de værste. Så vi behøver ikke bekymre os om deres tilgodehavender; de har ingen tilgodehavender.

Det, vi behøver, er et økonomisk system, et statsligt banksystem, et nationalbank-system. Vi må rense op i det hele og gå tilbage til Franklin Roosevelts amerikanske koncept med Glass/Steagall. Pointen er, at det er svindlerklassen, der stiller disse krav over for grækerne. Lyt ikke til svindlerne; gå tilbage til nationaløkonomi, og vi vil ikke have sådanne

svindlere.

Supplerende artikel:

Grækenlands kreditorer går efter blod

Det er tydeligt, at man har taget en beslutning om at gå efter blod for at ødelægge premierminister Alexis Tsipras' græske regering. Det, der står på spil, er ikke nedskæringerne, men gælden og Grækenlands forhold til BRIKS.

Eurogruppens møde den 24. juni med Eurozonens finansministre begyndte 25 minutter over midnat og brød op 90 minutter senere, hvor EU smed Grækenlands forslag, der alle var markeret med rødt, tilbage i Tsipras' ansigt, et punkt, der især afslørede i den britiske presse, anført af *The Times*.

På toppen af listen over afviste forslag var, naturligvis, Grækenlands krav vedr. gælden, der blev blankt afvist. Kreditorerne afviste næsten helt Grækenlands skatteforslag og insisterede igen på nedskæringer i pensionerne, samt generelle stigninger i meromsætningsskatten (Moms), der vil berøre de fattige mest.

De såkaldte tekniske forhandlinger blev genoptaget den 24. juni og sluttede igen med, at de to parter lå langt fra hinanden; Tsipras skulle efter planen holde endnu et møde i går morges med formand for EU-kommissionen, Jean-Claude Juncker, adm. dir. for IMF, Christine Lagarde, formand for Den europæiske Centralbank, ECB, Mario Draghi, formand for Eurogruppen Jeroen Dijsselbloem, samt adm. dir. for Den europæiske Stabiliseringsmekanisme (ESM), Klaus Regling.

Den græske forsvarsminister Panos Kammenos, leder af regeringspartneren Uafhængige Grækere, er også i Bruxelles for NATO-mødet. Det rapporteres, at han også har holdt møde med Tsipras.

Mens dette står på, udfører kreditorerne fjendtlige operationer imod Grækenland. ECB's Draghi og den forræderiske guvernør af Den græske Bank, Yannis Stournara, går i gåsegang og har besluttet at være endnu mere fornæret med Nødlikviditetsassistance til de græske banker. De har tilladt den såkaldte sikkerheds-stødpude at falde under det oprindelige 3 mia. euro og frigiver kun den absolut nødvendige mængde likviditet.

I mellemtiden mødes Juncker med tidligere premierminister Antonis Samaras, der er på vej til Bruxelles for et møde i Det europæiske Folkeparti (Kristendemokraternes gruppe i EU-parlamentet), hvor det er tænkeligt, at han fremlægger et »forslag«, som han har omtalt i de græske medier, om at danne en overgangsregering, der ville implementere kreditorernes krav.

Bortset herfra er de græske medier fulde af anti-kreditor-overskrifter: »Skammens Europa« er overskriften i *To Pontiki*; »Tyskernes statskup for at vælte Tsipras«, fremfører Kontra TV-kanalen; »D-dag, Europa beslutter sin fremtid«, siger Syrizas *Avgi*; »Slaget om gælden«, står der i *Ethnos*; og *Ta Nea* rapporterer, »Tsipras træder ikke et skridt tilbage vedr. gælden«.

Mens der var spekulationer om det europæiske topmøde ville diskutere det græske spørgsmål, som er blevet afvist med den påstand, at først efter de tekniske forhandlinger har opnået en aftale, vil det blive diskuteret, hvilket er endnu et slag i ansigtet på grækerne, der har krævet et kompromis og en erklæring om gælden på politisk niveau.

**VERDEN EFTER VALGET: TG: ...
Velkommen
til vores første offentlige
møde efter valget...
at det nu er deadline for det
transatlantiske,
finansielle system. Og det er
præcist så
dramatisk. Der er lige nu
'panik før lukketid'.**

Video:

Lyd:

**Løsningen begynder lige her i
USA.**

**Helmut Schmidt: Slet gælden.
Eurozonen producerer kun
trusler.
Græsk gældsrapport udelukket
af medierne.
Yderligere græsk interesse
for BRIKS.**

Fra LaRouche-bevægelsen, 19. juni 2015:

Netop, som Lyndon LaRouche indledte sin femte, historiske 'Fireside Chat'[1] med det amerikanske folk og med sin udbredte organisation torsdag aften, som forberedelse til et nyt præsidentskab, gjorde hans udtalelse om den græske krise fra i går et dybt indtryk på nogle vigtige ledere i hele verden. Ingen ud over LaRouche har turdet sige, at en ny, græsk drakme ikke nødvendigvis vil falde i værdi, men rent faktisk kunne stige, fordi det er eurosystemet, der er slået fejl, ikke Grækenland

Samtidigt bevægede kampen for Grækenland sig mod en beslutning. Angela Merkel arrangerede endnu en på forhånd fejlslagen forhandlingsrunde ved på en barsk måde at fordømme grækerne over for det tyske parlament onsdag. Da Eurogruppens finansministre igen nægtede at give Grækenland en høring og afbrød deres eget møde, blev der indkaldt til et hastemøde mandag for Eurogruppens regeringsledere, som en sidste chance for Grækenland til at underkaste sig.

Den europæiske Centralbank er i færd med at arrangere et stormløb på de græske banker i forsøg på at tvinge Tsipras-

regeringen i knæ. ECB-repræsentant Benoit Coeure sagde, at de græske banker muligvis ikke kunne åbne på mandag.

LaRouche sagde:

»Det er sådan, man kollapseder et banksystem. Grækerne har måske kun nogle få dage at handle i.«

»Elementer i det transatlantiske område, inkl. USA, er bankerot. Derfor er hele den græske udvikling afhængig af, at euroen drives bankerot. Og den eneste måde at gøre det på er ved simpelthen at lukke skidtet ned og bygge en ny, økonomisk struktur.«

Den græske premierminister Tsipras ankom til Skt. Petersborg i går for at deltage i Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum og for at mødes med Putin.

LaRouche sagde:

»De vil orientere sig mod Asien. Det græske system vil blive semi-europæisk, orienteret mod Asien.«

»Deltagelse i Ufa vil være meget nyttigt«, sagde LaRouche.

»Det vigtigste kommer i USA. Det betyder 'Obama ud!' På dette grundlag, ved at gøre dette ordentligt, er krisens afslutning forhånden. Wall Street er bankerot; bare afskriv det som en bankerot ting. Det er simpelt hen en svindelinvestering.«

»Det problem, vi har, er, at Obamaregeringen stadig lurer der. Fjern den regering, og få en anstændig regering. Eller få noget i gang, der vil føre til en anstændig regering.

Det ville være en stor forbedring af verdenssituationen.«

Obama bragte øjeblikket for en rigsretssag imod ham meget nærmere i går ved at tvinge 'Fast Track' igennem Repræsentanternes Hus i alliance med republikanerne imod

demokraterne, i samarbejde med John Boehner og Mitch McConnell snarere end sit eget parti. Han gjorde det i en sammensværgelse med republikanere, udelukkende gennem republikanske stemmer, og demokraterne er fuldstændigt rasende på ham.

Der behøves kun ét kongresmedlem, eller et af partierne, for at indlede en rigsretssag imod Obama. Dette er den passende anledning til at gøre det.

Helmut Schmidt: Annuller gælden.

Den tidligere tyske kansler, Helmut Schmidt, krævede en slettelse af store dele af den ubetalelige, græske gæld, under et 12 min. langt interview med det halvofficielle, græske presseagentur, ANA-MPA. Dette kommer blot få dage efter Schiller Instituttets konference i Paris, hvor Lyndon LaRouche pegede på, at Helmut Schmidt, sammen med tidl. kansler Gerhard Schröder og udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, spiller en hovedrolle i at forhindre faren for krig, for hvilken den græske krise kunne fungere som udløser.

Alt imens Schmidt sagde, at en uorganiseret Græxit kunne føre til en katastrofe, så sagde han også, at Grækenland aldrig skulle have tilsluttet sig Eurozonen, og at, hvis det stadig havde drakmen, kunne problemet være blevet løst på en lettere måde. Men han var bestemt mht. gælden. På et spørgsmål om annulleringen af den græske gæld med London-gældsftalen for Tyskland i 1958 som model, svarede Schmidt.

»Jeg må sige, at jeg mener det er helt udelukket, at Grækenland skulle blive i stand til at tilbagebetale sin gæld. Det meste af gælden bør annulleres.«

Mht. spørgsmålet og krigsskadeerstatninger til Grækenland sagde han, at eftersom Grækenland ikke deltog sammen med USA, England, Frankrig og Sovjetunionen, der sammen med Tyskland

indgik aftalen »2+4« om ikke at modtage krigsskadeerstatninger, med Sovjetunionens betaling som eneste undtagelse, sagde Schmidt, at den græske finansministers synspunkter om dette spørgsmål ikke i alle tilfælde kan anses for at være helt forkert.

»Jeg mener ikke, at disse krav om kompensation er blevet afsluttet legalt og politisk.«

Alt imens han sagde, at det var en fejltagelse, at Grækenland gik med i Eurozonen i 1991, og i Maastricht, så sagde han, at det retrospektivt kunne korrigeres på en koordineret måde, men hvis det sker på en uordentlig måde, vil det få ødelæggende virkninger, og han tilføjede,

»Visdommen hos Grækenlands kreditorer er ikke overvældende stor.«

Han fremkom dernæst med sit eget forslag og sagde,

»vi har brug for en europæisk investeringsplan til gavn for Grækenland, som ikke kun kan blive finansieret fra Tyskland, men også fra Tyskland, og ligeledes en aftale om afskrivning af en stor del af Grækenlands akkumulerede gæld.«

Han gjorde det ligeledes klart, at det er »nonsens« at sige, at det tyske folk er blevet »åreladet« af Grækenland, hvilket er, hvad tyskere hver dag læser i løgne-medierne ... Forespurgt om, hvordan han ser fremtiden for Europa i lyset af den græske krise, sagde han, at man må se bredere på det og sagde, at det ikke kun er mht. Grækenland, at Europa har handlet i indbyrdes uoverensstemmelse, men også mht. Rusland og konflikten i Ukraine. Han nævner også ISIS i Irak og Syrien.

»Der er mange problemer, der presser Europa, og for hvilke der, på nuværende tidspunkt, ikke tilbydes løsninger.«

Eurozone frembringer kun trusler

Gårsdagens møde mellem 19 europæiske finansministre i Luxembourg for at drøfte den græske krise, gav intet resultat bortset fra flere vrede trusler og krav om, at Grækenland totalt skal underkaste sig deres morderiske diktater.

Donald Tusk, formand for Europarådet, meddelte umiddelbart efter mødet, at han ville indkalde alle Eurozonens statsministre og premierministre til et hastemøde i Bruxelles mandag, den 22. juni. »Tiden er inde til at drøfte den græske situation på højeste, politiske niveau«, sagde han, rapporterede *Financial Times* i går eftermiddag.

Den hollandske finansminister, Jeroen Dijsselbloem, der var ministermødets formand, brokkede sig over, at der endnu ikke var en aftale i sigte og beskyldte den græske finansminister Varoufakis for at have præsenteret »for få tiltag, der var troværdige og seriøse«, rapporterede *Associated Press*. Tiden er ved at løbe ud, og tiden er nu inde for grækerne til at indgive »nye« forslag i løbet af de næste par dage, råbte han. Inden mødet gentog Dijsselbloem, at gældssanering »ikke lå i kortene«. *Financial Times* rapporterer, at Dijsselbloem for første gang havde indrømmet, at, for at Grækenland kunne få frigivet de 7,2 mia. euro, det søger om, skal landet acceptere en tredje forlængelse af bailout-programmet.

Administrerende direktør for IMF, Christine Lagarde, krævede på sin side mere mord. Hun advarede om, at Grækenlands forslag »ikke kan være røgslør og spejle«, men må være » troværdige«. Ifølge rte.ie. websiden erklærede hun, at Grækenland ikke vil få ekstra tid til at betale de 1,6 mia. euro, det skylder Fonden ved månedens slutning.

»Der bliver ikke nogen ekstra betalingsfrist«, hvædede hun.

»Jeg har en betalingsdato, der hedder den 30. juni. Hvis det ikke er betalt til den 1. juli, så er det ikke betalt. Ingen

frist på en måned eller to, som jeg har hørt; betalingsfristen er den 30. juni.«

Græsk gældsrapport udelukket i medierne

Den græske gældskommissions rapport, der erklærer hele bailout-gælden for »odiøs« og »ubetalelig«, er bogstaveligt talt blevet udelukket i de største, engelsksprogede, internationale medier. Selv Grækenlands engelsksprogede aviser har udelukket det. *Kathimerini*, den førende, neoliberale avis, inkluderede en linje om det, begravet i en artikel om et andet emne. Men Gældskommissionsrapporten er på hele blog-sfæren på utallige websider og i udstrakt grad dækket i spansksprogede medier, både i Spanien og Latinamerika. Flere websider, såsom Centret for Forskning i Globalisering, blandt andre, offentliggjorde den Detaljerede Opsummering eller kortere opsummeringer af hvert kapitel.

Internationale medier er fulde af rapporter om det faktum, at guvernøren for Bank of Greece, Yannis Stournaras, i bankens officielle rapport indskød en advarsel om, at hvis Grækenland går i betalingsstandsning, ville det blive smidt ud af Eurozonen og EU. Hans rapport blev afvist af parlamentet, så snart den blev indgivet, af formand Zoe Konstantopoulou, som værende »uacceptabel« og et »udemokratisk« forsøg på »at skabe et *fait accompli* og forhindre et modforslag om gældssanering«.

Stournaras blev udnævnt af den tidligere regering som en belønning for, som finansminister i 2012-2014, hver dag at kysse bagdelen af EU-kommissionen/ECB/IMF-Trojkaen. Han anses for at være en idiot og en lakaj for det europæiske oligarki, og er totalt miskrediteret.

Selv Ambrose Evans-Pritchard kalder, i sin klumme i går i *Daily Telegraph*, Stournaras' påstande for »tåbelige« og siger, at EU ikke ville vove at smide Grækenland ud. Evans-Pritchard

sagde, at Stournaras' handling, når han skal forestille at være en »neutral« skikkelse, »fortæller os meget om råddenskab i institutionerne«.

Onsdag aften samledes tusinder af græske demonstranter på Syntagma-pladsen med bannere, der anklagede EU-ledere for at være »lånehajer« og »pengeafpressere«, for at sende Athen-regeringen et budskab om, at dens mandat er at indtage en hård holdning over for kreditorerne.

Yderligere græsk interesse i BRIKS

Onsdag, aftenen før den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras' deltagelse i Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum den 18.-20. juni, sagde Panagiotis Roumeliotis, den græske regerings BRIKS-rådgiver, til *Sputnik*, at Grækenland både var interesseret i at gå med i BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank og også ville være interesseret i at deltage i BRIKS-topmødet i Ufa, Rusland, den 9.-10. juli.

»Selvfølgelig er vi interesseret i at deltage i Ufa-topmødet; det ville være en stor anledning til at fortsætte vores drøftelser med de russiske myndigheder om skabelsen af den Nye Udviklingsbank og bankens virkemåde, og hvordan Grækenland kunne blive et aktivt medlem.«

Sagde Roumeliotis.

Mht. de anti-russiske sanktioner bekræftede Roumeliotis, der nu er i Skt. Petersborg, ligeledes over for *Sputnik*, at

»Vores regering har en klar holdning til dette: Den er imod sanktioner ... Vi bør på europæisk niveau forsøge at arbejde på at overvinde vanskelighederne og de politiske og økonomiske problemer for at etablere og forstærke relationer med Rusland.«

Viceforsvarsminister, og medformand for den russisk-græske, interstatslige kommission, Costas Isychos, kunne dårligt være mere fremme i skoene med sine bemærkninger til *Sputnik* i går:

»Det græske selskab, der besøger Skt. Petersborg under ledelse af premierminister Alexis Tsipras, anser dette for at være en fremragende mulighed – Jeg ville endda sige, en historisk mulighed. Det åbner et vindue for Grækenland i et område, hvor vi har traditionelle forbindelser – historiske, religiøse, økonomiske og så fremdeles.«

Jeg mener, at BRIKS' Udviklingsbank synes at være et alternativ ... [IMF er]

»et monopol, der har ført til tragedier og katastrofer for tusindvis af mennesker i de seneste årtier ... Vi står selvfølgelig ikke med noget i hånden endnu, det er endnu meget tidligt; det er stadig ved at blive dannet, og vi har ingen praktiske måder at analysere BRIKS-udviklingsbanken på, men i teorien er der muligheder, der giver os vinding.«

Tsipras forventes at mødes med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin den 19. juni på sidelinjen af konferencen. Tsipras' energiminister Panagiotis Lafazanis er inkluderet i delegationen, eftersom Turkish-Greek Stream-gasledningen forventes at være øverst på dagsordenen for drøftelserne.

I takt med, at relationerne mellem Rusland og Grækenland udvikler sig, vil det halvofficielle nyhedsagentur *Athens-Macedonian News Agency (ANA-MPA)* underskrive en samarbejdsaftale med *Rossiia Segodnya* – forældreselskabet til *Russia Today*. ANA-MPA skriver, at aftalen tilsigter en »opgradering af relationerne mellem Rusland og Grækenland«. De to agenturer vil i fællesskab gennemføre programmer, der dækker nationale og internationale nyheder, samt yderligere specifikke områder for samarbejde mellem Grækenland og Rusland inden for energi, handel, investeringer, turisme og kultur. Kontrakten blev underskrevet af MPA's præsident og

generaldirektør, Mihalis Psilos og generaldirektøren for Rossiya Segodnya, Dmitry Kiselev.

[1] Præsident Franklin D. Roosevelt talte hver søndag aften til det amerikanske folk over radio, døbt 'Fireside Chat'. Det kan stærkt anbefales enhver, der er interesseret i denne uforlignelige periode i amerikansk historie – og i verdenshistorien – at studere disse taler her: <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/fireside.php>

**RADIO SCHILLER den 22. juni
2015:**

**Det danske valg og
skæbnetimen for euroen og
finanssystemet.**

Folketingskandidat

Tom

Gillesberg om det kommende skift i verden

RADIO SCHILLER med kandidat Tom Gillesberg den 8. juni 2015:

Revolte i Tyskland imod konfrontation med Rusland



Fhv. tyske kanslere Helmut Schmidt og Gerhard Schröder, samt nuværende udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, angriber konfrontationspolitikken over for Rusland.

Politiken bringer stort interview den 3. juni 2015 med Tom Gillesberg:

Han går til valg på faren for atomkrig

Se indslaget [her](#)

Vil Europa overleve euroens kollaps?

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche: ... Af denne grund, så vel som også pga. den voksende frygt for en stor krig, der truer med at udvikle sig ud af NATO's og USA's provokationer mod Rusland og Kina – vinder Kinas politik med den Nye Silkevej, og i særdeleshed den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings tilbud om en inkluderende »win-win-politik«, stadig større tiltrækning. Hvis Churchills udsagn om, at, i politik er der ingen venner – hvilket tydeligvis bekræftes af NSA – men kun interesser, er sandt, så tjener det Europas interesser bedre at samarbejde med BRIKS-nationerne.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Se Tom Gilleberg's valgvideo: »Win-win med BRIKS – ikke kollaps og krig«.

... Jeg stiller op, fordi vi netop står ved en afgørende skillevej. Vi befinder os – både Danmark, men også Europa og verden som helhed – i en utroligt farlig situation. Vi står over for et finansielt kollaps, der er langt større end det, der rystede verden i 2007-2008. Som nogen måske vil huske, så advarede jeg faktisk dengang om det.

Schiller Instituttets Venner stiller op til folketingsvalget som kandidater uden for partierne

København, 28. maj 2015 – »Win-win med BRIKS, ikke kollaps og krig«, med et billede af Verdenslandbroen og kandidaten, lyder vore valgplakater, der sættes op i Danmark (se: www.sive.dk), efter at statsminister Helle Thorning Schmidt i går udså valg til Folketinget. Valget finder som bekendt sted om tre uger, den 18. juni.

Fire aktivister fra Schiller Instituttets Venner, med Schiller

Instituttets formand, Tom Gillesberg, i spidsen, stiller op som kandidater uden for partierne. I Københavns Storkreds stiller Tom Gillesberg op, i Københavns Omegns Storkreds Christian Olesen, i Østjyllands Storkreds Poul Gundersen og i Nordjyllands Storkreds Hans Schultz. I går og i dag blev der hængt 750 valgplakater op i København, og i hver af de to jyske storkredse kommer der 200 plakater op.

Det vil direkte sætte Schiller Instituttets/LaRouche-bevægelsens kampagne for at få Europa og USA til at gå med i BRIKS, i stedet for finansielt og økonomisk sammenbrud og krig, på den politiske dagsorden i Danmark. Allerede i dag blev Tom Gillesberg kontaktet af et af de større medier, der bad om et interview.

Stay tuned på www.sive.dk for dækning af vores valgkamp.

DET ER UDE MED EUROEN! – Den dødbringende nedskæringspolitik afvises; Hvad med USA?

26. maj 2015 – De fortsatte rapporteringer indikerer, at den bankerotte euro er ved at gå ned, og Grækenland er ikke årsagen, selv om en græsk betalingsstandsning kan blive udløsermekanismen. Den voksende panik over den overhængende, græske betalingsstandsning hos visse personer i den tyske og franske regering – og i Obamas Hvide Hus – repræsenterer ganske enkelt, at de ved, at eurosystemet er ved at gå ned. De

kan ikke længere udskyde det uundgåelige. Grækenland betyder ganske enkelt, at Wall Streets og [City of] Londons år med at udsætte afskrivningen af værdiløs gæld i deres regnskaber, er forbi. »Markederne er illikvide!«, jamrer de. Nej: Banksystemerne er insolvente. Euroens sammenbrud er over hele Europa. En græsk webside, DefenseNet, tilføjer i dag det stød, at 26,5 billion dollar i udenlandske valutaderivater vil nedsmelte sammen med euroen.

Tilbage den 18. februar udstedte stiftende redaktør for *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, en international erklæring om det, han kaldte »den græske gældssvindel«, der gav kraftig støtte til den nye, græske regering. Erklæringen viste, at den »Græske bailout«, som den bedragerisk blev kaldt, fra 2012, var den sidste, større bailout (redningspakke) til London- og eurosistem-bankerne.

»Udplyndring udgør ikke legitim gæld«, sagde LaRouche dengang. »Gælden er illegitim, den kan ikke betales, og den er frugten af en kriminel virksomhed under anførsel af London, som fuldstændigt må lukkes ned, hvis verden skal overleve de kommende måneder uden udbruddet af en generel krig i Europas centrum. Dette må anbringes højt og tydeligt på hvert eneste dørtrin i USA. Hvis man ønsker at undgå Tredje Verdenskrig, så er det, hvad man må gøre.«

Denne vurdering fra LaRouche bekræftes nu, som reelle hændelser.

I valg i denne weekend afviste endnu to europæiske befolkninger – Polen og Spanien – Wall Streets og Londons dødbringende nedskæringspolitik, som er blevet dem påtvunget med hjælp fra de aktuelle, korrupte, tyske og franske regeringer.

Denne fascistiske nedskæringspolitik er en fejlkalkulering, der har truet Grækenland, og hele verden, med massedød. Den afvises af europæiske regeringer, mens Kina og BRIKS tilbyder

dem økonomisk vækst og teknologisk fremskridt gennem deres nye udviklingsbanker. Den væltes af pinden i Latinamerika i et voksende partnerskab med Kinas derværende infrastruktur- og industriinvesteringer, der fokuserer på store projekter for højhastighedsjernbaner, havne og energiprojekter.

Hvad med USA? Kan fornægtelsen af ferskvand – og fødevareproduktion – i Californien af guvernør Jerry Browns diktater ændres? Vandet er der; Brown må afsættes, og teknologierne til at producere det indføres. Kan vi udvikle et landsdækkende højhastigheds-jernbanesystem her, som Kina har gjort det, på et årti? Kan vi give beskæftigelse og uddannelse inden for produktionssektoren til, især, Amerikas unge mennesker og skabe den nationale kreditinstitution, der kan sætte dette i værk?

Dette betyder, at Obama, der går ind for krig, skal smides ud. Hvis det amerikanske system kan sættes tilstrækkeligt hurtigt i bevægelse til at fjerne Obama, kan vi ændre nationens politik.

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen 27. maj 2015: Lyndon LaRouche: I denne og næste uge skrives der historie

»Kina er hastigt i færd med at ændre det verdensøkonomiske landkort ... og at bidrage til en vækstcyklus uden fortilfælde«, erklærede Alicia Barcena, direktør for FN's Økonomiske

Konference om Latinamerika og Caribien (ECLAC), i går entusiastisk, som vært for en konference om ECLAC i Santiago, Chile, med deltagelse af Chiles præsident Michelle Bachellet og den besøgende, kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang. Konferencen havde den passende titel: »Mod en ny æra af økonomisk samarbejde.«

Chile var det sidste ben på Lis tourné til fire lande i Sydamerika, og han meddelte, at hans regering ville opfordre kinesiske selskaber til at deltage i bygningen af en »tunnel mellem to oceaner«, der forbinder Chile og Argentina, under Andesbjergene, og som ville være nøgleelementet i en transkontinental jernbane, der forbinder Atlanterhavet og Stillehavet gennem Chile, Argentina, Paraguay og Brasilien. Blot få dage forinden havde Kina, Peru og Brasilien underskrevet et forståelsesmemorandum om en forundersøgelse af en anden, mere nordligt beliggende transkontinental jernbane tværs over Sydamerika.

Det bør bemærkes, hvor langt, og hvor hurtigt, tingene har udviklet sig i Sydamerika på under et år, siden BRIKS-Unasur-topmødet fandt sted i Brasilien i juli 2014. Som vi dengang bemærkede, havde Argentina anført vejen tidligere i foråret ved at være det første land, der brød med det synkende, transatlantiske system og ved at alliere sig med BRIKS, og nu følger størstedelen af Sydamerika efter.

Det britiske Imperium og deres marionet Obama 'are not amused', men de har ikke ret mange kort på hånden, som de kan spille ud med for at standse dette fremvoksende Nye Paradigme, bortset fra at lancere en atomar, Tredje Verdenskrig – og naturligvis ved at bruge den totalt miskrediterede, såkaldte »Duggan-affære« i forsøg på at bagtale Lyndon LaRouche, der har været en af de drivende, intellektuelle kræfter bag Verdenslandbroen, der nu er under opførelse af BRIKS og deres allierede.

Som optakt til indeværende års BRIKS-topmøde i Ufa, Rusland,

den 8.-9. juli, tager lignende, strategiske udviklinger nu form omkring Grækenland og Europa – men forløbet vil blive anderledes end i Sydamerikas situation, erklærede Lyndon LaRouche i dag. Denne udvikling involverer USA direkte – samt faren for, at præsident Obama vil lancere en atomkrig på kort sigt.

Grækenlands regering gør det fortsat klart, at de har valgt at udbetale lønninger og pensioner til deres forarmede befolkning snarere, end de vil fortsætte med at betale IMF og landets øvrige kreditorer for gæld, der for størstedelens vedkommende er illegitim. Hvis Grækenland virkelig ikke betaler sit 300 million euro store afdrag til IMF den 5. juni, så vil landets 30-dages afdragsfri periode – efter hvilken en officiel betalingsstandsning kunne blive erklæret – udløbe den 5. juli ... tre dage før BRIKS-topmødet åbner i Ufa!

Vil Angela Merkel og kompagni virkelig være dumme nok til at skubbe Grækenland ud af Eurozonen? Hvis ja, så har Lyndon LaRouche gentagne gange advaret om, at det vil blive ikke Grækenlands, men hele det transatlantiske finanssystems død, som vel at mærke under alle omstændigheder er totalt bankerot.

I dag understregede LaRouche, at verden befinder sig på lynnedtælling til en potentiel atomkrig, hvis Obama ikke bliver fjernet fra embedet. Når Eurozone-systemet nedsmelter, vil dette tvinge krisen til USA som hovedscenen. Wall Street og relaterede institutioner vil gå ned, og hvis Obama fortsat sidder i præsidentembedet, vil verden have kurs mod krig.

Martin O'Malleys kommende annoncering den 30. maj af sit kandidatur til USA's præsident, understregede LaRouche, vil forandre alt i dette land.

Hillary Clinton vil ikke klare det; hendes kandidatur vil ikke fungere. Republikanerne har også store problemer. Så når sammenbruddet af det europæiske system kommer, vil spørgsmålet blive udfordret i USA. Hvilket betyder, at de næste par uger

bliver afgørende.

I løbet af de næste tre uger vil nationer på diverse kontinenter blive direkte præsenteret for Lyndon LaRouches programmatisk alternativ til det nuværende folkemorderiske system: den 28. maj, på konferencen i Lima, Peru, hvor Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Kinas dr. Liu Youfa vil være talere; den 6. juni, på vores næste, store konference i New York City; osv.

Så nyd Det britiske Imperiums nederlag.

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

Den schweiziske hær forbereder sig til EU's kollaps

16. maj 2015 – Præsident for Den europæiske Centralbank, Mario Draghi, samt herskerne i Bruxelles bliver ikke glade: Den schweiziske hær forbereder manøvrer til september med stabsøvelser og udstationering af 5.000 tropper, baseret på et »fiktivt« scenarie om, at Europa falder fra hinanden midt i en økonomisk krise. Som det er udlagt på websiden for den Schweiziske Hærs Territorium 2 Kommando, der skal gennemføre øvelsen, er scenariet det følgende:

»I et fiktivt fremtids-Europa, med nye lande og grænser, har en økonomisk krise taget magten. Virkningerne når også til Schweiz: knaphed på forsyninger, smugleri og kriminelle organisationer. Store forsyninger af olie, gas og korn er målet for sabotage og plyndring. Hertil kommer, at etniske konflikter udløser store bølger af flygtninge til Schweiz.«

»Bundesrat [det schweiziske føderale råd, det eksekutive organ] beordrer hæren til at forstærke grænsetropperne og de

civile partnere i kantonerne (politi, brandvæsen og sundhedstjeneste). Hæren får ansvaret for at beskytte især sårbar infrastruktur for telekommunikation, elforsyning og fødevareforsyning.«

Den regionale Basel-avis *Basellandschaftliche Zeitung* indledte sin dækning den 13. maj: »Den schweiziske hærs lederskab har tydeligvis ikke den store tillid til fred i EU. Det er den eneste forklaring på, at de nu igen planlægger en øvelse for at forsvare farer som følge af et kontinent, der synker ned i anarki. En lignende øvelse i 2012, 'Stabilio Due', var også baseret på en økonomisk krise i EU, med et Frankrig, der faldt fra hinanden med diverse krigsherrer, af hvilke en invaderer Schweiz' Jura-region.«

Det siges ikke; men måske er årsagen til Schweiz' manglende tillid til EU, dennes kriminelle og selvmorderiske inkompetence mht. indsatsen for at beskytte sine 'too-big-to-fail'-banker, det være sig Draghis pengetrykning i ECB, eller det Grækenland, som Trojkaen har gjort til offer.

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

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

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

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

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

**SI-seminar i København den
27. april 2015: Kinas politik
for "Et Bælte, En Vej"
SI Copenhagen seminar, April
27, 2015: China's One Belt,**

One Road Policy

Titelbillede: Dr. Liu Chunrong og Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

The Schiller Institute seminar was held at the Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute, Copenhagen Business School.



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

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



H.E. Ambassador Liu Biwei (right)

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

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

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

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

Video af Zepp-LaRouches tale, med dia-billeder; en dansk oversættelse følger lige under videoen.

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Audio:

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

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

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

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

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

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

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

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

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

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

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

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

English:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And Helga has a very, I think, close connection to China. As a young journalist she traveled to China in 1971, in the height of the Cultural Revolution as one of the first Western journalists and actually saw on the spot what was going on. She

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

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

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

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

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

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

to
detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States
and
Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join
forces
in an inclusive world order, where all nations of the world,
on
an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and
development
of all nations.

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

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

Well I have a certain dilemma, because I want to present to
you the potential, which lies in this program, and given the
fact
that the Western media have reported very little about it, I
have
a dilemma, that I need to tell you, that this is {the} most
important political initiative on the planet right now. The
dilemma comes from the fact that, by introducing this idea,
have
to tell you immediately why this is the case, and that is the
reality, that the world is much more close to a new global
war,
than most people have an inkling of. And this New Silk Road
initiative, which comes from China, but which in the meantime
has
been joined by many countries, is the only available
war-avoidance policy.

Now there was just on the April 18- 19 in Moscow the Fourth
Moscow International Security Conference, and the main subject
of
this conference was the danger of nuclear war. And this is a
reaction to the fact that NATO has been expanding eastward, up

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

in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals, Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S. Strategic Command, and Gen. Vladimir Dvorkin, who is the chief of intelligence of the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces, they penned together an article, In which they said that the world has never been so close to the danger of nuclear war globally, and therefore extinction, as right now. And the reason is obviously that even the normal code of behavior among nations, which existed in the Cold War, that you had a red telephone between Kennedy and Khrushchev, this no longer exists; and you have the two nuclear forces, from NATO and the West and Russia, all the time on launch on warning. And launch on warning means there are only a few minutes time, if one side perceives a launch, either by intention or by accident, they have a few minutes, actually it's estimated three minutes' time, to respond or be eliminated. So that shows you how extremely close we are to the danger of a global extinction of civilization. Because if this would happen, we would not exist as humanity. And I'm saying it with

that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

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

Road policy by China is {not} a new imperial policy replacing the Anglo-American imperial policy, but it is a completely new model

of the nations among nations, where the enormous example of the Chinese economic miracle, which China was able to develop in the

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

economic miracle, which China did.

Can you move to the first slide?

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

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

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

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

by their current capacity, but by their future potential of development.” And at another occasion, Modi said that the biggest potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30 years of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and developed, they can come to the help of other nations, which has demographic problems, like Germany, for example.

What these countries did, is they concluded an enormous amount of economic treaties, of economic cooperation, including peaceful development of inherently safe nuclear energy, the development of fusion energy, joint space projects, space travel, and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas.

Then, the next day, they met with the leaders of South America, the organizations of CELAC [Community of Latin American and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and

actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics, which is really going to be the infrastructure development of the world.

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west, Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea, all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and

much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time. Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in Kazakhstan in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall no longer was there. So we said let's connect Paris with Berlin and Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and has the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world; and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans. And it would have been a perfect way to intervene. Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted to reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left. But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of

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

the

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

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

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

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

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

and process food.

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

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

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

LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the

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

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

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

of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a special way of developing it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the
horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the
thousands
in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring
development to Africa is the only way how you can overcome
this
unbelievable tragedy. And if Europe would have a right mind,
they
would join! You know, rather than sending the Triton boats to
chase the refugees back, which is a complete moral bankruptcy
of
Europe.

Now this is very interesting, because the big question
always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know,
already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries
agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create
new
financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS,
the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already
founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks.
And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened
in
'97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against
the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand,
in
one week up to 60-80% downward, and these countries had no
defense; so they concluded, "OK, we have to protect
ourselves,"
so they created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement [CRA],
which
is a pool of currencies of a \$100 billion, which will defend
all
of the participating countries against speculative attacks.
Now, the AIIB, the New Development Bank, the New Silk Road
Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the bank of the Shanghai
Cooperation Organization [SCO Development Bank], and the SAARC
[South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] Development

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

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came,

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

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

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

The World Bank only spends per year \$24 billion for

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

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

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

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

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

real economy this makes no sense at all.

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

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

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

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

in the United States were totally indebted. So he unified the United States by taking over the debt obligations of these

states, and basically saying, it's no longer your business, we'll take these debts as a Federal state, as a national state, and we will transform that into a credit mechanism, only aimed at areal production.

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

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

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

production for the livelihood and the common good of the people.

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

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

than that, it was an exchange of ideas and technologies: Silk making is more important than silk; how to print books is more important than the book. So the ancient Silk Road was an extremely important exchange of goods and culture, and ideas, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

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

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

will be cut by 25% up to 36%! Now that is the death to

Californian agriculture; in the south of California, for example, in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now being completely destroyed. Here you see, this is a former reservoir, which is almost dried up. This is the snowpack: in 2013, it was relatively, a lot of snow, and last year, no snow, so the drought is expanding, and obviously, to cut consumption means you kill people. I mean, you cannot cut water – where should these people go? There are already cities and towns where people are – it's not just not watering their lawn – it's taking public showers, of getting water rations, and then eventually people have to move away, because if there is no water there is no life. There were already herds being transformed, of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, and the idea to just accept that, and as Governor Brown said, "California historically has only a carrying potential of 400,000 people," is ridiculous, because there are presently 39 million people living in California! And the idea to say there's only room for 400,000 is completely ahistorical about what is the role of human beings, who differentiate themselves from animals by being able to increase the living capability for more people by improving productivity, by transforming the industry, the infrastructure, and in that way, developing the planet. So obviously, China has taken a completely different approach. Here you see, China is actually the only country which has taken a very big water diversification: There is on the one

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

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

important, is the water diversification project from the southern

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

to the region around Beijing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Here you see a very interesting comparison – you see here

the water diversion of the United States. Even though the water diversion of China has started much more recently, it's almost double, which shows you the completely different philosophy. This is a very important project, which is part of the approach to fight the desert, and this is the Lake Chad Transaqua project, which is the idea, that you could eliminate a lot of the drought in the Sahel zone and around Lake Chad by bringing some of the surplus water from the headwaters region of the Congo on the one side, through rivers and canals into Lake Chad, which has been reduced to less than 10% right now; and also through a second canal along the Nile to increase the agricultural land in Africa tremendously. And also now to bring real development to these countries, without which you will have more people running away from Boko Haram, which is now at Lake Chad and Nigeria. And without a real development perspective, there is no way how you can contain these projects. Human beings are the only species, which can improve the conditions of mankind again and again and again, and the last 10,000 years, or 20,000 years since the last Ice Age, just think, what an enormous development mankind has made. We have increased the population potential of the Earth from about 5 million at most, to presently around 7 billion. This is due to the fact that man, unlike animals, can make new discoveries, discovers the universal principles of our physical universe, and think

things,

which have never been thought before.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because these are forces, which are of a completely different

magnitude, and naturally, the climate is changing, but galactic processes are really what is the cause of it. Anyway, the idea of using cosmic rays and ionization of moisture is already successfully being done by Israel and by some of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this, and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.} Obviously, today the big challenges are world poverty, are the danger of war, are the danger of water scarcity, which could become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution in the interest of all. If you look at this, the Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin of Russia just two days ago, pointed to the fact, that the BRICS countries are all space travelling nations. China is

the leader in space travel. When China in December 2013 landed the Yutu rover on the Moon, with was the idea, that in a few missions later, I think it was in 2017, this Yutu – “Jade Rabbit” – that they will bring back helium-3. Helium-3 is an isotope, which is actually a fuel for fusion power. It’s much more efficient than deuterium or tritium, because with this heavy deuterium and tritium in the fusion process, you are still using turbines, and you use turbines to create electricity in the old way. But with helium-3 you can directly gain electricity from the physical process of fusion power, and therefore, naturally, the energy efficiency is much, much higher. And once we have fusion power, for example, this will create for the first time energy and raw materials security for the Earth. Energy security, because on the Moon, you have several tons of helium-3, which will be sufficient for many tens of thousands of years of energy security on the Earth; and raw materials security, because with the high heat of the plasma torch, you can take any waste, including nuclear waste, including waste in your household, and turn it back into isotopes, which you then can reconstruct and make new raw materials.

So this is the vanguard of where mankind must go, and China has made that its national pride. And China, contrary to Germany, which is very stupid with respect to energy – you know, this stupid exit from nuclear energy without having an alternative, is completely crazy – but China has basically created a situation,

where they are in the right position to solve this problem, and Rogozin, the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, has said, that the BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems. So this is extremely important, because if mankind makes that jump to not have war as a conflict resolution, which in a time of nuclear energy, it should be obvious that we must move to a different regime, that we must define the common aims of mankind, that which is, – if you have seen these pictures with astronauts and cosmonauts and taikonauts, they all report the same: When they are in space and look at our little planet, this blue planet, they realize that there are no borders. They also realize that our planet is extremely small in a very big Solar System, in an even bigger galaxy, and there are {billions} of galaxies. So, there are dangers from space, like cosmic radiation, like asteroids; there are all kinds of dangers, which we don't manage right now. But if we don't want to have the same fate as the dinosaurs, who became eliminated 65 million years ago, because probably a meteorite hit the Earth and created so much cloud cover, that all the vegetation stopped, and then the dinosaurs, and 96% of all other species were eliminated; if we as a creative species, {are} really the creative species, we should put our efforts together and defend against common dangers to our planet, common dangers to our civilization, and unite. And there is no better image for that than space collaboration. This whole question also has a philosophical dimension. Because people think, China is just doing an imperial expansion,

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

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

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

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

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

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

and their best maximum capacity, and takes the development of the

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

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

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

Christian idea of charity.

And it happens to be that these ideas are also in the European best tradition. There is a very important philosopher of

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

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

Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but when he brought the Orthodox delegation in 1453 to the Council of Florence, he had a stroke of genius: He said, now, I am thinking something, which no human being has ever thought before. He then wrote his {De Docta Ignorantia}, and he developed this notion of the coincidence of opposites, the {coincidentia oppositorum}, which was the idea, that the One has a higher quality than the Many, and that the human mind is capable of synthesizing some hypothesis, which gives you a deeper insight into the laws of the universe, into Classical art – in other words, it's the creativity of the human mind, which is the driving force in the development of the universe. And that's for example, what the Russian philosopher Vladimir Vernadsky called, that the creativity of man is a geophysical force in the universe. Now, what he did basically, is to say – he didn't say it in this way, but the effect of it was – that in order to move away from the Middle Ages, from the Scholasticism, from the Neo-Peripatetics and the Aristotelean ideas, you had to basically break with the axioms of the Middle Ages thinking, and that you had to create something basically completely new, a new method of thinking. And I'm saying, that with the New Silk Road, we have to do exactly that: We have to break away from money, greed, monetarism, all of these things, which really are a decaying culture. If you look at the European, American, Western culture, it {is} a decaying culture. Just look at the youth culture.

Look

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

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

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

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

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

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

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

of
this crisis. So that is, what the New Silk Road is all about.
[ovation]

Slides from the presentation (click to enlarge):



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foto: Den græske finansminister Yanis Varoufakis