

# Debatten om BRIKS og den Nye Silkevej breder sig

*Mandag, 1. juni 2015* – Da Schiller Institutet i november 2014 udsendte sin nu berømte, internationale appel, »USA og Europa må have modet til at afvise geopolitik og i stedet samarbejde med BRIKS«[1], var der meget lidt debat i det transatlantiske samfund om BRIKS eller Kinas Nye Silkevejsprojekt, og den debat, der var, var generelt fjendtligsindet. Schiller Institutets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, insisterede på, at denne censur skulle smadres, og det blev den.

**Det danske Schiller Institut, der stiller op med 4 kandidater uden for partierne, har på mindre end en uge gjort BRIKS-alternativet til et hovedemne i debatten i forbindelse med det danske folketingsvalg.**

Planlægningen af den sydamerikanske økonomi er blevet ændret gennem de aftaler, der i sidste uge blev underskrevet sammen med den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang om konstruktion af et netværk af transkontinentale jernbanelinjer for at opkoble Sydamerika til Verdenslandbroen.

*AlBawaba Egypten-nyhedsportalen* offentliggjorde et kort indlæg i går og citerede chefen for Al-Ahram Afdeling for Internationale Anliggender, Ossama Al Dalil, for at sige, »der foreligger ingen trussel mod Egypten fra den nye, kinesiske Silkevej«.

Robert Berke fra *Oilprice.com* rejste spørgsmålet om USA's tilslutning til »over en tredjedel af menneskeheden« i den Nye Silkevej, i del II af sin serie om den Nye Silkevej. Første del af serien, »Ny Silkevej kunne ændre global økonomi for

altid«, der blev refereret af magasinet *Time* (22. maj), efterfulgtes den 26. maj af seriens anden del, »Kunne den Nye Silkevej gøre en ende på gamle, geopolitiske spændinger?«

Berke indrømmer, at det »indtil for nylig var en udbredt antagelse, at USA ville anføre sine vestlige allierede i en politisk kampagne imod den russisk/kinesiske aftale om at udvikle den Nye Silkevej, men begivenhederne er vendt omkring med bemærkelsesværdigt tempo.«

Forsigtig, som han ellers er, om det, der allerede er i gang, indrømmer Berke en vis entusiasme, hvis dette skulle lykkes:

»Hvis Indien vælger at gå i partnerskab med Kina om den Nye Silkevej, så vil Kina i resten af dette århundrede være i gang med at bygge på et projekt, der ville forbinde verdens mest folkerige nationer, med flere end 2,6 mia. mennesker. Med Rusland, der allerede er en partner, og med Iran, der venter på sidelinjen for at blive det, kunne projektet tilføje yderligere en kvart mia. mennesker og således samlet omfatte over en tredjedel af den globale befolkning. Det vil være vanskeligt at finde et bedre design.«

Han kalder [den amerikanske udenrigsminister] John Kerrys besøg i Moskva for »en holdningsændring i den amerikansk/russiske dynamik« og konkluderer, at det »fortsat er et åbent spørgsmål« om denne ændring »er forspillet til amerikansk støtte til projektet med den Nye Silkevej«.

[1] Læs hele brochuren: [\*\*»Hvorfor USA og Europa må gå med i BRIKS – En ny, international orden for menneskeheden«\*\*](#)

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# **Politisk orientering den 1. juni 2015: Kandidat Tom Gillesberg: Valget i Danmark og USA; nyt om den Nye Silkevej**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg, kandidat i Københavns Storkreds uden for partierne

video:

lyd:

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## **KÆMPE BRIKS-INFRASTRUKTUR- INDSATS:**

**Kinas vicepremiermin. Zhang  
annoncerer op til seks  
korridorer  
i planen for Ét bælte, Én  
vej, med en \$900 mia. stor**

# investering

31. maj 2015 – Kina er i færd med, i en bjergtagende skala, at skitsere store projekter til forøgelse af 60 landes videnskabelige platform i planen for Ét bælte, én vej, og som indledningsvis kunne beløbe sig til over \$1 billion.

Ifølge *China Daily* fra 28. maj annoncerede den kinesiske viepremierminister Zhang Gaoli, at Kina har planer om at investere \$900 mia. i planen for Ét bælte, én vej, som vil udvikle nationerne langs med og imellem ruterne. Zhang kom med denne meddelelse den 27. maj ved åbningsceremonien for en todages konference i Asien-Europa-mødet (ASEM), der blev afholdt i Chongqing med titlen, Dialog i industrien om konnektivitet. ASEM repræsenterer 53 europæiske og asiatiske nationer og organisationer.

Zhang sagde, iflg. *China Daily*, at Kina overvejer at udvikle op til seks store korridorer: Kina-Mongoliet-Rusland; Nye Eurasiske Landbro; Kina-Central- og Vestasien; Kina-Indokinesiske Halvø; Kina-Pakistan; og Bangladesh-Kina-Indien-Myanmar. Disse korridorer ville stråle ud i flere retninger og frembringe en enorm, økonomisk transformation. Iflg. artiklen vil Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB) og den Nye Silkevejsfond, der er i færd med at blive skabt, blive tappet som en kilde til finansiering. AIIB vil tilsyneladende bruge en stor del af sin kapital til finansieringen.

Kinas handelsvolumen for varer med de 64 lande langs med de afstukne ruter, hvoraf mange er udviklingslande, har været voksende med gennemsnitligt 22 % hvert år siden 2001.

Ifølge *World Industrial Reporter* den 29. maj, »vil Kinas Udviklingsbank sandsynligvis også spille en mere aktiv rolle i Ét bælte, én vej, og bankens viceguvernør Li Jiping har erklæret, at banken har etableret en database med over 900 projekter i 60 lande, der involverer investeringer for over

\$890 mia., rapporterede *21st Century Business Herald* torsdag.«  
*EIR* undersøger i øjeblikket, om Kinas Udviklingsbanks forventelige portefølje af potentielle investeringer i 60 lande er adskilt fra de projektlån, som vicepremiermin. Zhang forestiller sig, at den kommende AIIB og Nye Silkevejsfond vil finansiere, eller om der er nogen, eller en del, overlapning.

Men som sagt har Kina til hensigt at indledningsvist investere sandsynligvis \$1 billion eller mere i planen for Ét bælte, én vej, med yderligere betydelig finansiering fra den fremvoksende BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, der kunne danne kernen i et nyt, økonomisk verdenssystem.



*Kinas officielle plan over det 'Nye, økonomiske Silkevejsbælte'.*

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## **GRÆKENLAND OVERVEJER AT GÅ MED I BRIKS-BANKEN; går frem med aftale om russisk Turkish Stream- gasledning**

30. maj 2015 – USA er modstander af Grækenlands beslutning om at deltage i den russisksponsorerede Turkish Stream-gasledning, der vil løbe fra Rusland, gennem Tyrkiet og dernæst videre til Grækenland og Centraleuropa. Ikke desto mindre vil Grækenland fortsat støtte projektet, og vil måske endda gå med i BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, erklærede minister

for produktiv genopbygning, miljø og energi, Panagiotis Lafazanis, der i øjeblikket besøger Moskva.

I et interview med det russiske *Sputnik News* sagde Lafazanis: »Ulykkeligvis er USA's holdning mht. den russiske gasledning negativ. USA tog officielt dette standpunkt under et møde, jeg for nylig personligt havde med den amerikanske regeringsrepræsentant, der er ansvarlig for energispørgsmål.« Men, fortsatte han, »Vi støtter gasledningen, vi ønsker, den skal lægges tværs over græsk territorium, og vi er overbevist om, at det vil være et input til alle de europæiske nationer og Europa som sådan, og vi er helt uenige med USA's standpunkt i dette spørgsmål.«



»Den russiske gasledning, der vil erstatte den ukrainske transitroute for naturgas, er absolut nødvendig for energisikkerheden i Europa. Det betyder, at den må hilses velkommen af alle EU-medlemsstaterne og af de europæiske folk, der forstår behovet for at have uafbrudte forsyninger af billig naturgas«, sagde Lafazanis.

Han sagde også, at den foreslåede, USA-støttede Transadriatiske Gasledning ikke vil konkurrere med Turkish Stream-gasledningen, og at de begge vil have en rolle at spille.

Lafazanis sagde, at en overenskomst om bygningen af gasledningen kunne blive underskrevet 18.-20. juni på Økonomisk Forum i St. Petersborg, som den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras forventes at deltage i, og hvor han vil mødes med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin. »Vi er i øjeblikket på analyse- og planlægningsstadiet. En transnational overenskomst om gasledningen er i sit slutstadium. Vi håber, overenskomsten snart vil blive underskrevet«, sagde Lafazanis.

De diskuterede også, hvordan kredit fra russiske banker kunne

udstedes til det græske selskab, der skal bygge gasledningen. »Tilbagebetaling af det russiske lån vil finde sted gennem det overskud, der skabes gennem gasledningens operation, og denne facilitet er ikke relateret til lån eller økonomisk assistance mellem stater«, sagde han.

Lafazanis sagde også til Athen-Makedonsk Nyhedsagentur (ANAMPA), at Grækenland har sikret sig russisk støtte til deltagelse i BRIKS' Ny Udviklingsbank og nu er i færd med at udarbejde, og sandsynligvis indgive, en anmodning om optagelse i den Ny Udviklingsbank. »Under et møde med den russiske vicefinansminister, Sergei Storchak«, der havde indbudt Grækenland til at gå med i BRIKS-banken, »fik vi den afgørende russiske støtte til Grækenlands anmodning om optagelse i BRIKS-landenes Ny Udviklingsbank. Det relevante [finansielle] krav for Grækenlands optagelse vil blive betalt i afdrag, alt imens Grækenland, straks efter, at gasledningen bliver operativ, vil kunne modtage finansiell støtte [fra banken]«, sagde ministeren.

(Se også: 'USA har ikke lyst til at give plads til russisk gas i Europa', *Sputnik Danmark*)

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**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.

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## Begejstring i kølvandet på BRICS-konference i Peru

29. maj 2015 – Femogfyrre personer deltog i gårsdagens ADECAEM-konference om »BRICS-alternativet og Udviklingen af Peru og Sydamerika«, som var arrangeret i fællesskab med LaRouches *Executive Intelligence Review*, og som inkluderede private erhvervsfolk, pensionerede militærpersoner og andre. Konferencen, der havde to paneler, varede i fem timer, med livlig diskussion efter hvert indlæg.

Arrangørerne af begivenheden var begejstret for resultatet og ville omgående drøfte udbredelsen af videooptagelsen, og hvilke nye aktiviteter, man skulle gå i gang med. Andre var tilskuere fra hele verden, fra Spanien til Frankrig, og i Latinamerika.

Efter dr. Liu Youfa og **Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale** foreslog Dennis Small, at peruvianerne anskuede deres fremtid, som



Lyndon LaRouche havde gjort i 1987, da han personligt sagde til dem under en tale ved en stor, St. Augustine-konference i Lima, at der, hvor andre ser fattigdom, ser han potentiale; at en ung pige, som da levede i slummen, meget vel kunne blive den første, kvindelige astronaut til at sætte foden på Mars. I denne ånd foreslog Small, at Peru bestemt kunne fortsætte med at være et »mineland«, som kolonialmagterne altid har sagt, men at de skulle være det på Månen ved at tilslutte sig Kina i udvinding af helium-3 – en idé, der blev modtaget med latter og klapsalver fra tilhørerne.

De korte åbningsbemærkninger fra pensionerede general Juan Luis Autero Villagarcia, den nyligt etablerede præsident for ADECAEM, indfanger det skift, der er ved at finde sted i Peru, et af de fire latinamerikanske lande, der stadig deltager i Obamas vordende TPP, og hvis regering indtil for få måneder siden har været over-underdanig over for minekartellerne, der dominerer økonomien. Her følger gen. Auteros fulde erklæring (minus formaliteter):

»Brasilien, Rusland, Indien, Kina og Sydafrika: BRIKS tager den historiske udfordring op om morgendagens fremtid. En gruppe lande, der udgør, og er i færd med at bygge, en ny bestemmelse, en ny verdensorden med fremskridt. Men de gør det, efter min mening, ikke for at være imod det, der hidtil har været de vestlige landes – USA's og Europas – vækst og økonomiske udvikling, og hvad dette har betydet. Det står over dette, en demonstration af nye, virkelige kapaciteter i lande, der er gået sammen for med kraft at udgøre en ny akse, som er de nye poler for udvikling på tre kontinenter: Asien, de amerikanske kontinenter, især Sydamerika, og Afrika, der allerede repræsenterer, gentager jeg, en ny, økonomisk verdensorden, en virkelig udfordring for menneskeheden i dag, som også betyder fremskridt og social og menneskelig udvikling. Det er opkomsten og udviklingen af de fremvoksende lande, der betyder en ny verdensdynamik, en fødsel mellem dem og deres voksende relation til resten af verden, som vil

bringe stor rigdom.

Og det er i lyset af dette perspektiv, at Peru føler sig nært forbundet med denne fælles indsats og gør en indsats for at deltage; at det har brug for at skabe den nødvendige infrastruktur for at blive indbyrdes forbundet, og blive Sydamerikas hovedadgangsvej til Stillehavet: det nye panorama, der nu vil materialisere sig med konstruktionen af jernbane mellem to oceaner, fra Peru til Brasilien, der forceres fremad af en økonomisk overenskomst med Den kinesiske Republik.

Denne begivenhed, som, via teknologiens fremskridt, giver os mulighed for at bringe forskellige, eminente talere fra forskellige lande i hele verden sammen for at tale om aktuelle spørgsmål af stor betydning, er af dybtgående betydning i dag, idet ... San Martin Instituttet i Peru har givet os mulighed for at samle denne udvalgte tilhørerskare.

Sammenslutningen af tidligere elever fra den Højere Militærskole træder atter frem med præsentationen af denne vigtige konference om BRIKS-alternativet og udviklingen af Peru og Sydamerika ...«

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## **Helga Zepp-LaRouche taler i Lima, Peru: »Silkevejen bliver til Verdenslandbroen«**

29. maj 2015 – I en videooptagelse talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 28. maj til Sammenslutningen af gamle elever fra Perus Center for Højere Militærstudier, i Lima, Peru, om »Silkevejen

bliver til Verdenslandbroen«.

For et overblik over hele konferencen, læs »Peru hosts BRICS Seminar, Featuring Helga Zepp-LaRouche«.

Her følger en dansk oversættelse af hendes tale:

Kære konferencedeltagere,

Lad mig begynde med mine helhjertede lykønskninger i anledning af den nylige beslutning om at bygge en transkontinental jernbane, hvor, efter den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiangs besøg, et forståelsesmemorandum netop er blevet underskrevet af Peru, Brasilien og Kina om at foretage en forundersøgelse til den 3.300 mil lange, transkontinentale jernbane. Dette vil forbinde Perus Stillehavskyst med Brasiliens Atlanterhavskyst, og det betyder, at denne meget vigtige infrastrukturforbindelse vil transformere hele det sydamerikanske kontinent og forøge produktionsprocessen, og hele Latinamerikas befolkning, produktivitet og således øge befolkningens levestandard og bygge en håbefuldst fremtid. Og dette bliver blot det første skridt.

Det betyder, at Peru nu vil være koblet til den betagende, optimistiske transformation af store dele af verdensøkonomien, der i realiteten begyndte fra det tidspunkt, hvor præsident Xi Jinping annoncerede en politik for Den nye Silkevej i september 2013 i Kasakhstan, og som begyndte at træde i kraft i fuldt omfang med BRIKS-topmødet i Fortaleza, Brasilien, sidste juli.

Siden da er et fuldstændigt parallelt, økonomisk og finansielt system begyndt at vokse frem, som er baseret på totalt anderledes principper, end det nuværende, endnu dominerende, transatlantiske finanssystem; IMF/Verdensbanken, Wall Street og City of London. Den nye Silkevej, eller Det 21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej, er blevet synonymt med det, som Bevægelsen af Alliancefri Nationer for mange år siden kaldte en ny,

retfærdig, økonomisk verdensorden, hvor mennesket, og befolkningens almene vel, og ikke profit for de få, atter er sat i centrum for økonomien.

Denne nye udvikling er virkelig noget stort. Efter at alle de vestlige, etablerede medier totalt har mørklagt denne nye udvikling i næsten to år, så er der nu en pludselig erkendelse af, at dette er i færd med at blive til en realitet i verden, og der er en strøm af artikler, såsom en artikel for nylig i magasinet *Time*, som har skabt en del postyr, med titlen: »Nye Silkevej kunne ændre global økonomi for evigt«; »Kina og en stor del af verden har til hensigt at udvikle historiens største udviklingsprojekt«. Og det er sandelig lige præcis, hvad det er.

For, Den nye Silkevej og Den maritime Silkevej er slet ikke begrænset til Eurasien. Schiller Instituttet og *EIR* har for ikke så længe siden udarbejdet en 370-siders rapport med titlen **»Den nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«**, og fra hvilken rapport man ser et kort her bag mig. Det er faktisk en detaljeret plan for de næste årtier, og den omfatter mange, mange infrastruktur-korridorer, der forbinder alle kontinenterne. Det vil sige, at man meget snart vil kunne rejse med maglev-tog (magnetisk levitation, *-red.*), eller med et andet system for højhastighedstog, fra Punta Arenas i Chile, eller fra Ushuaia i Argentina, og hele vejen nordpå, via jernbaneforbindelsen mellem Syd- og Nordamerika, gennem Central- og Nordamerika, krydse over Beringstrædet via en tunnel, hele vejen over Eurasien, videre gennem en tunnel over Gibraltarstrædet fra Spanien til Afrika og hele vejen til Sydafrika og Kap Det Gode Håb.

Jeg tror, de fleste af os kunne tænke sig at foretage en sådan rejse meget, meget snart.

Der er allerede nu, med det kinesiske lederskab og BRIKS, en enorm bevægelse med infrastruktur-korridorer, nye kanaler, som Nicaragua-kanalen, den sekundære Panama-kanal gennem

Nicaragua, tunneler, broer, store vandprojekter; samt samarbejde inden for atomkraft- og rumfartsteknologi. Men sammen med alt dette er et nyt finanssystem ligeledes ved at vokse frem, med BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank, AIIB, der allerede har 58 grundlæggende medlemmer – heriblandt 12 NATO-medlemslande; dernæst er der Den Nye Silkevejs-Udviklingsfond; Shanghai Samarbejdsbanken; SAARC-banken, dvs. banken for de sydasiatiske lande. Som Sergei Glazyev, der er rådgiver til præsident Putin, for nylig sagde under BRIKS' Syvende Akademiske Forum, der netop har fundet sted i Moskva:

*»Den Nye Udviklingsbank er ikke et alternativ til IMF og Verdensbanken, den er et supplement, fordi den imødegår de udfordringer, som er blevet ignoreret af de vestlige finansinstitutioner. IMF har udelukkende arbejdet for spekulanternes interesser, og den enorme mængde af dollar, euro, pund og yen, der kommer fra seddelpressen, kommer nu i bølger til BRIKS-landene og destabiliserer deres økonomier. Det er derfor nødvendigt, at BRIKS udvikler deres egne finansinstitutioner for at finansiere langsigtede udviklingsprojekter. En del af dette nye finanssystem er Contingent Reserve Arrangement (valutareservefond), der kort fortalt drager lektien af krisen i Asien i 1997, hvor asiatiske landes valutaer i løbet af en enkelt uge blev spekuleret ned med 80 %, eller som også er svaret på de nylige ondsindede angreb på latinamerikanske lande fra hedgefonde.«*

Dette parallelle system kunne også meget hurtigt blive en redningsbåd for det kollapsende, transatlantiske finanssystem, for dette kunne krakke når som helst, og blive meget større end i 2008 under Lehman Brothers-krisen. Et sådant krak kunne blive udløst af den såkaldte »Græxit«, altså EU-Trojkaen (EU-kommissionen, Den europæiske Centralbank, IMF -red.), der sparker Grækenland ud af euroen, hvilket dernæst ville kollapse hele det europæiske og sandsynligvis også det amerikanske banksystem; det kunne udløses af Ukraines

bankerot; eller bare af en nedsmeltning af derivatboblen, der i øjeblikket har en udestående gæld på 2 milliarder dollar, en gæld, der aldrig vil kunne betales.

Så BRIKS-landene skal tage sig i agt. Selv om det er godt, at AIIB har fået tilslutning fra 58 grundlæggende medlemmer, så mener jeg, at folk virkelig må tage sig i agt for ikke at tillade højrisiko-spekulationen eller derivatboblen at trænge ind i det nye system.

Men denne Nye Silkevej og denne Nye Maritime Silkevej er ikke blot et økonomisk og finansielt system. Det er i realiteten den eneste politik til at undgå krig, og på nuværende tidspunkt er vi meget tæt på krigsfaren, pga. Ukraine-krisen og NATO's fremskudte udstationering til Østeuropa og til Ruslands grænser.

Præsident Xi Jinping har skabt en politik, der er opskriften på at overvinde geopolitik ved at inkludere alle parter: Han kalder det en »Win-win«-politik. Kinas kritikere siger, »Jamen, det er bare et forsøg fra Kinas side på at erstatte den anglo-amerikanske imperialisme. Det bliver bare et nyt, kinesisk forsøg på at overtage verden. De *må* have en hemmelig dagsorden. De *må* ønske at få fat i råmaterialer.«

Men jeg kan sige til jer, »Nej!« Det, som »win-win« betyder, er, at begge parter vil få et udbytte, og som man ser i Afrika, så vil Kina selvfølgelig på sin side få forsyninger af råmaterialer til en langsigtet råmaterialesikkerhed, som landet har brug for, eftersom en sjettedel af verdens befolkning er kinesere. Men de udvikler samtidigt infrastruktur for Afrika; dæmninger, jernbaner og andre ting. Hver eneste afrikaner, jeg har talt med, fortalte mig, at de meget hellere vil have dette »win-win«-samarbejde og få gavn af det, end de vil have repræsentanter for EU, der kommer og holder søndagsprædikener og taler om menneskerettigheder, men som ikke giver nogen infrastruktur.

Det følgende spørgsmål stilles ofte: Kan man stole på Kina? Jamen, døm selv: Hvordan tror man, det var muligt for Kina at realisere en økonomisk udvikling på 30 år – det verdensberømte kinesiske, økonomiske mirakel – som det tog normale lande i Vesteuropa og USA 150-200 år at opnå? Hvordan tror man, det var muligt for Kina at gå fra ekstrem fattigdom under Kulturrevolutionen og til at transformere livet for 600 eller endda 800 millioner mennesker til at få en relativt anstændig levestandard? Med Den nye Silkevej er det Kinas plan også at overvinde den tilbageværende fattigdom i Kinas interne regioner.

Nøglen hertil er **den konfucianske tradition i Kina**. Jeg kan ligesom forbinde dette med mit eget livs historie, eller min livserfaring, for jeg rejste til Kina første gang i 1971, og det var midt i Kulturrevolutionen, og jeg har derfor en førstehåndsviden om, hvor fattig den kinesiske befolkning var. Under Kulturrevolutionen var der et ondsindet angreb på konfucianisme.

Så rejste jeg tilbage til Kina 25 år senere, i 1996, med forslaget til en Eurasisk Landbro og Den nye Silkevej, og jeg deltog i en konference i Beijing. Og allerede dengang kunne man begynde at se resultatet af reformerne, indført af Deng Xiaoping, der var begyndt at genintroducere konfucianismen, som trods alt havde været Kinas statsfilosofi i 2.500 år. Og for nylig, sidste år, rejste jeg atter to gange til Kina, og jeg var totalt forbløffet over de seneste 20-30 års endnu større udvikling, hvor folk simpelt hen var ekstremt optimistiske og glade og virkeligt havde en god idé om deres egen fremtid.

Idéen i den konfucianske filosofi, som jeg for øvrigt mener nu må være i det kinesiske folks gener, er den, at samfundet må have en harmonisk udvikling. Samfundet må baseres på nøglebegrebet *ren*, som man ville oversætte til det engelske »benevolence« (godgørenhed), eller *agape* (fra oldgræsk; kærlighed til medmennesket, -red.), hvilket vil sige, at

samfundsstyrelsen må rettes imod hele befolkningens almene vel. Og det må være baseret på *li*, hvilket betyder, at hver nation og hver person bør opfylde sin rette plads på bedst mulig vis, og udvikle sit fulde potentiale. Og hvis alle nationer og alle mennesker udvikler deres bedste kapacitet, så har man harmoni i samfundet som helhed.

Regering må finde sted ved de mest vise og mest moralske personer. Det er idéen om Himlens Mandat, hvilket betyder, at regeringen må følge love på et højere plan end blot opfyldelsen af almindelige daglige behov, men må være ledet af en form for idé om kosmos. Og hvis regeringen ikke længere har Himlens Mandat, må den erstattes af de vise, Chun-Tzu, de ædle vismænd.

Med Xi Jinping mener jeg, at Kina i særdeleshed har en leder, hvis politik er fuldstændigt baseret på konfucianisme, og jeg kan kun tilskynde jer til at læse hans taler, som er fuldstændigt fascinerende; taler, som han holder, når han rejser til Indien eller andre lande, til Europa, Frankrig, Tyskland, og hvor han altid ikke alene fremmaner Kinas konfucianske tradition, men også relaterer til de bedste traditioner i det land, han besøger.

Nogle citater fra hans taler genspejler en enorm optimisme.

*»Folk skabte historie og arbejde skaber fremtiden. Arbejde er den fundamentale kraft, der driver fremskridtet i samfundet. Lykken daler ikke ned fra himlen, ej heller går drømme automatisk i opfyldelse, men det sker gennem arbejde, flittigt, ærligt og skabende arbejde. Arbejde er det mest ærefulde, ophøjede, storslåede og skønne. Det udløser det skabende potentiale til at skabe en bedre fremtid for alle. Innovation er sjælen i en nations fremskridt. Videnskab og teknologi er den primære, drivende kraft. Det er grunden til, at Kina er ved at uddanne et så stort antal skabende videnskabsmænd og ingeniører på så højt et niveau af ekspertise. Vi er stolte af at have de fleste videnskabsfolk*



*og ingeniører i hele verden.»*

Så jeg mener, at det kinesiske begreb, 'Fremstillet i Kina' i den aktuelle periode erstattes af 'Skabt i Kina', hvilket skal sige, at Kina ikke kun producerer, men at Kina er innovativ; Kina udvikler nye teknologier og forvandler dem til de mest avancerede produkter i verden. Kina befinder sig i en proces, hvor det går i retning af at blive en totalt innovationsbaseret økonomi, og det er idéen om, at den eneste, virkelige kilde til rigdom er landets egen befolknings skabeevne. Den kinesiske Drøm er idéen om at skabe en bedre fremtid for hele samfundet, baseret på den mest optimale udvikling af hvert eneste samfundsindivids skabende potentiale.

Efter at have arbejdet sammen med min mand, Lyndon LaRouche, i over 40 år, kan jeg sige, at Kina i øjeblikket er nærmest til at repræsentere det, hr. LaRouche kalder »fysisk økonomi, baseret på menneskehedens identitet som den eneste, skabende art«. Den Nye Silkevej betyder simpelt hen at gøre det kinesiske, økonomiske mirakel opnåeligt for alle andre nationer, der deltager i denne kinesiske drøm ved at udvikle deres eget potentiale, i deres egne, gensidige interesser og til deres egen, gensidige gavn.

Xi Jinping sagde på et tidspunkt,

*»selv om der er vidtstrakte oceaner mellem Kina og Latinamerika, så er de stadig forbundne i hjerte og sjæl, og de bør have deres fælles stræben efter deres skønne drømme sammen.»*

Det er præcist det, som nu er på dagsordenen med den transkontinentale jernbane. Og ligesom admiral Zhou Man i det 15. århundrede bragte sin flåde til Perus kyster og bragte vigtige teknologier til Peru, så lad i dag hele det peruvianske folk inspireres af bygningen af den transkontinentale jernbane som begyndelsen til

transformationen af hele det latinamerikanske kontinent.

Lad mig slutte med et citat af Konfucius, der altid opmuntrede især unge mennesker til at have modet til at være innovative. Han sagde:

*»Unge mennesker burde have viljestyrken til at skære passager gennem bjergene og bygge broer over floderne.«*

Og det er netop den ånd, der vil oplyse bygningen af den transkontinentale jernbane, og det vil blive løftet om en ny æra for hele menneskeheden.



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# 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](http://www.sive.dk)), efter at statsminister Helle Thorning Schmidt i går udskrævede 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.

Dette 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](http://www.sive.dk) for dækning af vores valgkamp.

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## **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 programatiske 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.

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

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

**BRIKS systemet på vej op**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:**

**BRIKS-staternes dynamik:**

**Rædsel for Imperiet, Håb for  
Verden**

*Wiesbaden, 23. maj 2015 – Modsætningen kunne næppe være større: BRIKS-nationerne, og her især Kina, såvel som de*

stater, der flokkes omkring dets nye økonomiske system og finanssystem, koncentrerer sig om opbygning, udvikling og forbedring af befolkningens livsbetingelser. De transatlantiske regeringer forsumper derimod i et morads af skandaler og begår oven i købet den eneste synd, der selv i de skrupelløses rige er utilgivelig: De bliver taget i deres intriger – som præsident Obama i affæren om attentatet i Benghazi i 2012, drabet på Bin Laden eller NSA-affæren med forbundskansler Merkel, eller storbankerne med deres bedragerier.

Præsident Putins rådgiver Sergei Glasjev kom med en præcis opsummering den 22. maj på BRIKS' VII. Akademiforum i Moskva: BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank er ikke et alternativ til IMF og Verdensbanken, men et supplement til dem; BRIKS-banken tager de udfordringer op, som i øjeblikket bliver ignoreret af de vestlige finansinstitutioner. IMF fremmer udelukkende spekulanternes interesser, idet barriererne for spekulativ kapital bliver afskaffet. Den enorme mængde af spekulativ kapital, der via seddelpresse for dollar, euro, pund og yen når frem til BRIKS-staterne i form af spekulative bølger, destabiliserer disse nationaløkonomier snarere, end de gavner deres tilbagestående udvikling. Derfor måtte BRIKS-staterne slå deres finansinstitutioner sammen for at finansiere deres langsigtede udviklingsprogrammer.

I mellemtiden er Kina, inden for rammerne af politikken for Den nye Silkevej, i færd med at investere de enorme valutareserver, som det pga. en restriktiv eksportpolitik frem for alt fra USA's side – og her især vægringen ved at eksportere den såkaldte »Dual-Use-Teknologi« – har samlet sammen, i sammenhæng med multilaterale aftaler. Sammen med Pakistan investerer Kina 46 mia. dollar i en fælles udviklingskorridor; under den indiske premierminister Modis seneste besøg afslørede Kina projekter i størrelsesordenen 32 mia. dollar, og under premierminister Li Keqiangs besøg i Brasilien, projekter i størrelsesordenen 73 mia. dollar,

efterfulgt af andre projekter med andre latinamerikanske stater. Især var den kinesiske premierminister Lis besøg i stand til, på få dage, at neutralisere storangrebet på præsident Dilma Rousseff, som havde til formål at brække Brasilien ud af BRIKS-alliancen og sabotere Brasiliens deltagelse i den Nye Udviklingsbank, og i stedet for dette, at intensivere det kinesisk-brasilianske samarbejde.

Kinas og BRIKS-staternes politik viser vejen til fremtiden; det er tydeligvis også den tyske ambassadør i Beijing, Michael Clauss' mening. Til *South China Morning Post* erklærede han, under AIIB's, Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbanks, tredages stiftelsesmøde i Singapore, at Tyskland ville være medlem af bestyrelsen for AIIB, og at Frankfurt skulle være hjemsted for den europæiske AIIB-filial.

Hvor let ville det ikke være for Tyskland og de andre europæiske nationer at overvinde den umiddelbart truende detonering af euroen! I stedet for at holde fast på, at Grækenland fortsat skal massakrere sin egen befolkning for at betale sin gæld, som for 97 %'s vedkommende har vist sig at være til gavn for de europæiske banker, kunne de, efter en gældsnedskrivning som den, der blev aftalt for Tyskland under Gældskonferencen i London i 1953, udstede lignende kreditter til Grækenland til udvikling af landets realøkonomi, som Kina i øjeblikket gør det til dusinvis af nationer. Men, så længe den tyske regering ser sig selv som statholder for det anglo-amerikanske imperium (med EU som dette imperiums regionale udtryk), vil den i stedet holde fast ved sin politik, der risikerer at styrte os ud i kaos.

Med en noget forsinket reaktion hidser den amerikanske finansanalytiker Robert Berke i magasinet *Time* sig nu op over Kinas to år lange Silkevejspolitik, der kunne føre til et »revolutionært skift« mht. det globale, økonomiske landkort og til en alvorlig øst-vest-konfrontation. Han fremfører dernæst,



så det ikke er til at tage fejl af, som talerør for den britiske imperie-faktion, den trussel, at det store skakspil mellem øst og vest om overherredømmet i Eurasien fortsætter, og at geopolitiske konflikter over det Nye Silkevejsprojekt kunne igangsætte en ny Kold Krig, hvis udgang er helt åben.

*Deutschlandrundfunk* har tilsyneladende også stået på sidelinjen i to år mht. betydningen af den Nye Silkevej. Men nu har *Duetschlandrundfunk* samtidigt med artiklen i *Time* bragt en udsendelse, der absolut ikke står tilbage for denne mht. geopolitisk ophidselse. I stedet for at begribe den chance, der med Xi Jinpings inkluderende »win-win-politik« netop består i overvindelsen af en geopolitik, der har beskåret det 20. århundrede to verdenskrige, opremser denne udsendelse de samme, gennemtyggede påstande, som Det britiske Imperium til enhver tid tygger drøv på, om, hvorfor Silkevejen angiveligt ikke vil fungere. Samtidigt bliver de virkeligt nye elementer, der vækker begejstring, om en vision for fremtiden, og den strategiske forståelse, som er uden fortilfælde, mellem BRIKS-staternes statschefer, fuldstændigt udeladt – en for massemedierne desværre så typisk tilsløring gennem udeladelse og vildledende sammensætning af kendsgerninger.

I mellemtiden finder der i USA's regeringsinstitutioner et oprør sted imod Obamaregeringen, der meget hurtigt kunne ændre den strategiske situation. Fra Seymour Hersh' højeksplosive artikel, der præsenterer omstændighederne ved Osama Bin Ladens mord, som står i diametral modsætning til Obamaregeringens officielle version, og til den militære efterretningstjeneste DIA's, Defense Intelligence Agency, frigivne dokumenter om de faktiske hændelser i forbindelse med angrebet på den amerikanske ambassadør Stevens og tre medarbejdere i Benghazi i Libyen den 11. september 2012, er der nu kommet fakta på bordet, der kun tillader den ene konklusion, at Obama har løjet. Disse dokumenter afslører, at der allerede en dag senere, den 12.9.2012, forelå beviser for, at 1. angrebet foregik for al-Qaedas regning og altså på ingen måde var en

»spontan protest« over en anti-islamisk video; at 2. det drejede sig om våbenleverancer fra Libyen til de syriske oprørere; og at 3. man allerede på det tidspunkt vidste, at disse oprøreres mål var at oprette et islamisk kalifat. I betragtning af IS' nylige, »overraskende« succeser i Ramadi og Syrien er denne vurdering fra 2012 højeksplosiv.

Alle disse baggrundsomstændigheder, der nu er blevet kendt, undersøges af formanden for Den amerikanske Kongres' Benghazi-komite, republikaneren Trey Gowdy, så vel som også daværende udenrigsminister Hillary Clintons rolle i affæren, der vel burde høre til hendes største bekymringer med hensyn til hendes ambitioner om at blive præsidentkandidat. Forfatteren Ed Klein har i sin bog om konflikten mellem Obama-parret og Clinton-parret hævdet, at Obama lagde pres på Hillary, til fordel for hans daværende præsidentvalgkamp, for at hun skulle lyve om Benghazi.

Bag dette oprør i regeringsinstitutionerne skjuler der sig endnu mere end disse skandaler, hvor oprørende de end i sig selv er. I virkeligheden drejer det sig om USA's identitet: Handler USA, militært og som finansmagt, som Det britiske Imperiums udøvende organ, hvilket bl.a. kommer til udtryk i konfrontationsstrategien over for Rusland og Kina, og som fremmaner en umiddelbar fare for en atomar verdenskrig, udløst gennem Ukraine – eller kan USA atter bringes tilbage til den vej, hvor det begyndte sin historie, nemlig som en republik, der var forpligtet over for det almene vel? Bevarelsen af verdensfreden afhænger af udfaldet af denne debat.

Det var ligeledes i Richard Nixons tilfælde, hvor det rent overfladisk drejede sig om noget helt andet i Watergate-affæren, slutteligt en beslutning i regeringsinstitutionerne om at stille ham en rigsretssag i udsigt, der dernæst bevægede ham til at træde tilbage. På samme måde blev det nu, efter offentliggørelsen af DIA-dokumenterne, for første gang heftigt diskuteret at stille Obama for en rigsret, og det i begge de politiske lejre.

Hele krisen – fra Grækenland, Ukraine, finanssystemet og til skandalerne i USA – der tilspidses frem til beslutningstidspunktet, reduceres ned til det altafgørende spørgsmål, om menneskeheden i rette tid kan præstere det spring at befri sig fra geopolitikkens selvdestruktive dynamik og hæve sig op på menneskehedens fælles måls højere plan. Til dette formål byder Kinas og BRIKS-staternes tilbud om at samarbejde om virkeliggørelsen af den Nye Silkevej på en gylden – og eneste tilgængelige – lejlighed.

Det er en uigendrivelig kendsgerning, at Schiller Instituttet i 25 år har foreslået og grundigt udarbejdet denne politik med Den eurasiske Landbro eller Den nye Silkevej; den blev for nylig atter aktualiseret i form af en omfattende rapport på 370 sider, *The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge* («Den nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen»)[1]. Programmet for overvindelsen er der altså – det, vi har brug for, er modige medkæmpere, der hjælper med at bringe de europæiske nationer om bord!

[1] <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=3777>

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# Højtplaceret indisk regeringsperson: Infrastruktur er en offentlig statsværdi

Berlin, 20. maj, 2015 – På et panel om Modi-regeringens ambitiøse »100 Smart Cities«-program for Indien, der afholdtes

i forbindelse med Den asiatiske Stillehavsuge i Berlin i dag, rapporterede Pradeep Puri fra Indiens Føderale Råd for Handel og Industri (FICCI) om de blandede erfaringer med offentligt-private partnerskaber og erklærede: »Infrastruktur er en offentlig, statslig værdi, og staten må påtage sig ansvaret.« Måske lige borstet fra i USA, så er dette et princip, der er anerkendt over hele verden, og det kan ikke være anderledes i Indien. Indiens basale infrastrukturbehov er enorme: Puri og andre indiske talere talte om et minimumsbeløb på 1,3 billioner dollar, som må investeres for at gøre indiske byer egnede til at leve i og forhindre dem i at synke ned i slum. Frem til 2050 må der skabes henved 500 millioner nye jobs i Indien, og de fleste vil blive inden for bymæssige områder; 60 af disse 100 byer vil have en befolkning på 1 million mennesker og mere, og seks af dem vil hver have en befolkning på mere end 10 mio. mennesker.

Modis Smart Cities-program skal, som flere indiske talere påpegede, ikke begrænses til 100 byer, men er tænkt som en drivkraft for at få alle landets flere tusinde byer involveret. »Smart« indebærer ikke alene IT og elektronik; det indebærer først og fremmest at tilvejebringe en garanteret og billig forsyning af ferskvand, energi, kloakering og offentlige sundhedstjenester, så vel som også offentlig transport, for hver eneste borger i Indien. Modis program gælder for alle indiske borgere, ikke kun for en rig elite, der ønsker at kopiere vestlig livstil – Indien vil blive en moderne nation, men vil have sin egen særlige karakter. Og befolkningen støtter Modi, som paneldeltagerne understregede.

En repræsentant fra det tyske Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) (Kreditanstalt for Genopbygning), som under dette panel af *EIR* blev spurgt om samarbejdet med de nye finansinstitutioner, BRIKS' NDB (Nye Udviklingsbank) og AIIB (Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank), sagde, at han bød disse nye spillere velkommen på det internationale marked, og at KfW helt bestemt ville arbejde sammen med dem, idet AIIB

begynder at operere først og NDB lidt senere, efter hans mening. Han tilføjede, at han mener, de nye banker vil konsultere KfW om, hvorledes den udfører sit arbejde, men dernæst vil de naturligvis udføre deres arbejde på deres egen måde.

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## Måske Europa skulle byde Den nye Silkevej velkommen for at komme ud af sin knibe?

20 maj 2015 – Direktøren for Internationale Sikkerhedsstudier ved Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), med hjemsted i Storbritannien, og det britiske monarkis førende tænketank for militære efterretninger, er gået med på holdet for at samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevej snarere end at forsøge at tilbageholde det uundgåelige tidevand.

Idet han måske gav udtryk for en »realistgruppe« i Europa, fremførte Raffaello Pantucci i et interview, han gav til det russiske nyhedsagentur *Sputnik*, at »der fejer en økonomisk kraft langs med Silkevejen, der bringer Kina stadig tættere på de europæiske markeder«, og at det er en »dynamik, der under alle omstændigheder vil finde sted, og som allerede er i gang«, hvad enten man kan lide det eller ej. Så i stedet for at bekæmpe det, bør Europa overveje de »potentielle muligheder«, det tilbyder, argumenterede Pantucci. Herefter opsummerede *Sputnik* hans argument: »Det kinesiske tiltag med Den nye Silkevej kan blive en udvej for EU, der lider under sin langvarige, økonomiske tilbagegang, og kunne styrke magterne på det eurasiske kontinent både politisk og økonomisk.«

Et lignende perspektiv blev præsenteret af Vasilis Trigkas fra Carnegie-Tsinghua-Centret for Global Politik i en artikel, der fremfører: »Dette initiativ [Kinas Nye Silkevej] tilbyder Grækenland i særdeleshed en mulighed for at genvinde de seneste tyve års tabte, økonomisk rum og blive en teknologisk fremskreden og serviceorienteret [! -red.] økonomi. Dette strategiske *deus ex machina*[1] er blevet endnu mere afgørende nu, da Grækenland oplever en langvarig depression med en arbejdsløshedsrate på 27 %, pr. december 2014.«

[1] Udtrykket *Deus ex machina* er latin og betyder løst oversat »gud fra en maskine«. Med maskine henvises i dette tilfælde til de kraner, der i skuespil i det gamle Grækenland blev brugt til at sænke skuespillere ned på scenen fra oven. (Wikipedia)

*Titelbillede:*

*Schiller Institut Specialrapport:*

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

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**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 21.  
maj 2015: Den nye strategiske  
BRIKS-baserede verdensorden,**

# video og audio

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## **Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Kinas politik for Ét bælte, én vej. Seminar i København den 27. apr. 2015 (dansk)**

*Mit dilemma stammer fra den kendsgerning, at jeg ... med det samme må fortælle jer ... , at verden er langt tættere på en ny, global krig, end de fleste mennesker har nogen anelse om. Denne nye politik for Den nye Silkevej ... , er den eneste politik til at undgå krig, der er til rådighed.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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## **RUSLAND UPDATE: Aldrig mere**

# **fascisme!**

## **Putin og Xi Jinping taler offentligt på møde i Moskva**

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

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

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

**Moskva-parade til minde om sejr under Anden Verdenskrig**



## **– En spektakulær opvisning med international deltagelse**

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

USA vil, sammen med en række europæiske og andre nationer, gøre sig bemærket ved deres fravær. Et arrangement, der afviger herfra, er fra Tysklands ledere. Den 11. maj vil kansler Angela Merkel mødes med præsident Putin i Rusland. Den 7. maj deltog den tyske udenrigsminister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, sammen med sin russiske modpart, Sergei Lavrov, i en kranselægning i Volgograd (Stalingrad).

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

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

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

## **Yakunin i kinesisk interview om russisk-kinesisk Silkevejs-jernbane**

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

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

Præsident Vladimir Putin havde på forhånd indtalt erklæringer om samarbejdet mellem de to nationer. Han sagde: »Vor to staters interesser er sammenfaldende for de fleste holdningers vedkommende, og det er netop dette, der danner basis for vore relationer i dag. I området for internationale relationer koordinerer vi vores arbejde på FN's Sikkerhedsråds niveau og inden for rammerne af FN. Og denne koordinering er en meget vigtig del af skabelsen af en mere fair, mere demokratisk verdensorden i dag.« Han nævnte begge landes medlemskab af Shanghai Samarbejdsråd og BRIKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

She

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

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

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

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

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

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

detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and

Europe to accept the offer of the BRICS countries to join

forces

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

an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development

of all nations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

aims of mankind.

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

Can you move to the first slide?

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



potential of India is, that 60% of its people are below 30 years of age, and therefore, if they are well-educated and developed, they can come to the help of other nations, which has demographic problems, like Germany, for example.

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

Then, the next day, they met with the leaders of South America, the organizations of CELAC [Community of Latin American and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] and actually you have now a completely parallel system of economics, which is really going to be the infrastructure development of the world.

Now this here is an official picture of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, which shows you the old Silk Road from Xi'an, actually it goes even farther to the west, Lianyungang, where the end of that Silk Road is on the China Sea, all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on the famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected the nations of the world already at that time.

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

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

railroad system.

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

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

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

and process food.

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

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

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

LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the

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

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

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

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

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

materials

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

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

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

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

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

a special way of developing it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

horrendous refugee crisis, the people drowning by the thousands

in the Mediterranean, it makes it {so} clear that to bring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

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

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

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

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

was

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

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

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

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

a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they

basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with

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

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

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

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

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



become more productive.

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

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

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

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

real economy this makes no sense at all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

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

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

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

in the Central Valley, in this region, 40% of the entire agriculture of the United States is produced, and this is now

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

more

important, is the water diversification project from the southern

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

to the region around Beijing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



they

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

processes are really what is the cause of it.

Anyway, the idea of using cosmic rays and ionization of

moisture is already successfully being done by Israel and by some of the Gulf States; Russia is doing a lot of research on this, and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.}

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

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

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

BRICS countries will cooperate in space to solve these problems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

to our planet, common dangers to our civilization, and unite.

And there is no better image for that than space collaboration.

This whole question also has a philosophical dimension.

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

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

people have Confucius in their genes. Confucius was a philosopher, who reacted to a historical period in China, which

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Christian idea of charity.

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

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

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

Ages to modern times. Because he was actually the person, who brought the Council of Florence into being by first finding handwritings in Byzantium, which were then the basis for the unification of the Orthodox Church with the Roman Church; but

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

to

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

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

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

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

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

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

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

[ovation]

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# Grækenland som knudepunkt i 'Et Bælte, En Vej': Infrastruktur er altafgørende

*Fredag, 1. maj 2015* – Den altafgørende faktor for, at Grækenland bliver et knudepunkt for Kinas politik, 'Et Bælte, En Vej', er udvikling af landets infrastruktur, der vil forbinde havnen i Piræus, hvor Kinas COSCO Skibsfartsselskab har leaset containerterminalen, til resten af Europa.

Den græske journalist Yannis Palaiologos skrev i dagens udgave af Politico, at, i Kinas politik for 'Et Bælte, En Vej' »er Piræus på det seneste blevet et afgørende vigtigt punkt for denne strategi – og især for Kinas planlagte '21. århundredes Maritime Silkevej', der tilstræber at forbinde Kina med Europa via Det indiske Ocean og Suezkanalen«. Siden Kina leasede to af havnens containerterminaler og foretog afgørende investeringer i dens infrastruktur, har Kina firedoblet antallet af containerskibe, der passerer igennem Athen, siden 2010.

»Det er min vurdering, at der kan blive et strategisk partnerskab med Kina for udvikling«, sagde vicepremierminister Yannis Dragasakis til Politico. »I forbindelse med politikken for den Nye Silkevej er der infrastrukturprojekter, der har fælles interesse«, sagde han. »En afgørende vigtig del af Grækenlands økonomiske genrejsning i de kommende år må komme fra forøgede investeringer i infrastruktur.«

Med hensyn til privatisering af myndigheden over havnen i Piræus påpegede Dragasakis, at det ikke drejede sig om privatisering som sådan, men om, hvordan denne privatisering



struktureres. Det generelle spørgsmål, sagde Dragasakis, er, at »kineserne har en klar strategi« for havnen som et kommercielt omdrejningspunkt, hvorimod grækerne »aldrig har udviklet deres egen, fuldt udviklede strategi«. Grækenland har behov for en klar politik inden for tre afgørende sektorer: jernbanetransport, logistik og skibsreparation.

Der er meget specifikke projekter, der må udvikles inden for disse tre områder. Med hensyn til transport, så drejer det sig om at færdiggøre moderniseringen og etableringen af tovejs spor på landets nord-sydgående jernbanelinje. Artiklen nævner ikke, at det største problem har været, EU ikke har været imødekomende mht. finansiering til jernbaneprojektet på trods af den kendsgerning, at Grækenland er kvalificeret til at modtage sådanne lån iflg. EU-reglerne.

»Vi har en enestående chance for at gøre Grækenland til et internationalt omdrejningspunkt for handel, men landet har brug for en fællesaktion fra regeringens side«, sagde Thanasis Ziliaskopoulos, præsident for TrainOSE, det statskontrollerede jernbanegodsselskab, der allerede er i færd med at udvide sine tjenester fra Piræus til Centraleuropa. »Med den rette politik kunne Grækenland overtage noget af den varefremstilling«, der i øjeblikket finder sted i Centraleuropæiske lande, iflg. Ziliaskopoulos.

Med hensyn til logistik er det af afgørende betydning at udvikle Thriasio Fragtcentret, et 59 hektar stort område vest for Athen, der endnu mangler at blive færdiggjort. Med sin placering direkte på Grækenlands nord-sydgående jernbanekorridor, og med direkte forbindelse til Piræus via den nyligt åbnede 17,5 km lange jernbanelinje, er kineserne meget interesseret i at udvikle centret.

Med hensyn til skibsreparation, så ligger der et skibsværft, der ikke længere er i brug, i Perama-regionen ved siden af Piræus, der ejes af Piræus Havnemyndighed, og som Athen ønsker at genoplive som et skibsreparationscenter. Ifølge Drakasakis

har COSCO antydnet, at de var interesseret, da han rejste spørgsmålet under sin seneste rejse til Kina.

*Foto: COSCO-Containerterminal i Piræus*

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# **Video: Vand for Livet**

## **Animeret infografik**

### **Dansk udskrift**

Hvor meget vand er der i den globale vandcyklus?

Af alt det vand, der findes på jorden, er kun 2,5 % ferskvand.

Af dette ferskvand findes 68 % indesluttet i indlandsisen og gletsjerne.

30 % findes som grundvand, og kun 1,2 % er overfladevand.

Hvordan foregår strømmen af dette vand?

Groft regnet fordampes  $413.000 \text{ km}^3$  af Solen hvert år, hvoraf  $373.000 \text{ km}^3$  falder direkte tilbage i havet, og kun  $40.000 \text{ km}^3$  når landjorden, hvor det falder som nedbør. Andre  $11.000 \text{ km}^3$  fordamper over land og falder igen over land som nedbør; men planteliv gør mere end dette, idet det sender  $62.000 \text{ km}^3$  tilbage til atmosfæren, hvorfra det atter falder som nedbør over landjorden.

Med andre ord, så når 90 % af vandet, der fordamper over havene, aldrig frem til landjorden; men når det først befinder sig over landjorden, vil vandet fordampe eller transpirere og atter vende tilbage til landjorden som yderligere nedbør. Hvis

man alligevel ser på den totale mængde ferskvand, som Solen producerer, så strømmer der 10 gange så meget vand fra havene op i atmosfæren gennem fordampning, end fra alle Jordens floder tilsammen. Dette svarer til 75 Mississippi-floder, der strømmer fra havene op i himlen, uafbrudt hele året. Men kun 8 af disse floder deponerer deres vand over landjorden.

Hvordan kan vi forbedre disse vandcyklusser?

Lad os undersøge tre metoder:

### **Afsaltning**

### **Vejrmodifikation**

### **Transport af overfladevand**

#### **Først: Afsaltning.**

Vidste du, at havene udgør kilden til alt dit ferskvand? Omkring 60 mio. gigawatt energi fra Solen når havoverfladen, hvor det afsalter 413.000 km<sup>3</sup> ferskvand om året. Dette svarer til en gennemsnitlig effektivitet på 1.300 kWh energi pr. 1 m<sup>3</sup> ferskvand, der produceres. Mennesket anvender imidlertid kun 3 kWh til at producere 1 m<sup>3</sup> ferskvand, ved at anvende omvendt osmotisk afsaltning, hvilket gør mennesket 430 gange så effektivt som Solen, når det drejer sig om produktion af ferskvand.

Den energi, der kræves for at afsalte vand til de store californiske kystbyer, ville kun udgøre 50 watt pr. person i hele delstaten og ville levere to tredjedele af borgernes aktuelle forbrug og 10 % af hele delstatens samlede forbrug, inklusive landbrug og andre anvendelsesområder.

Hvordan kan afsaltning forøge den globale vandcyklus? (Se grafik).

## **Den anden fremgangsmåde til forbedring af vandcyklussen: Vejrmodificering**

Husk, at 413.000 km<sup>3</sup> vand strømmer op i atmosfæren fra havene årligt, svarende til 10 gange de 40.000 km<sup>3</sup>, der flyder gennem alle verdens floder. Dette udgør en enorm ressource, der venter på at blive udnyttet. Atmosfæriske ioniseringssystemer er i årtier blevet anvendt med held til at stimulere kondensering af atmosfæriske vanddampe, inklusive nedbør.

En version af atmosfærisk ioniseringsteknologi blev udviklet i Rusland i midten af 1980'erne og bragt til Mexico, hvor kommercielle foretagender fra slutningen af 1990'erne til 2008 resulterede i en forøget nedbørsmængde i hele stater på mellem 5 % og 50 %, genopfyldning af reservoirer og reduktion i antal skovbrande.

I Israel fyldte operationer mellem 2011-2013 således 7 reservoirer til deres fulde kapacitet for første gang i de fyrré år, reservoirerne havde været i brug.

En anden version af atmosfærisk ioniseringsteknologi blev udviklet i Schweiz og blev taget i anvendelse i De forenede arabiske Emirater.

Prøveforsøg med disse systemer i Australien mellem 2007 og 2010 forøgede vedvarende nedbørsmængden med mellem 10 % og 20 %, og et femårigt prøveprogram i Oman, der startede op i 2013, har forøget nedbørsmængden med 18 % i løbet af forsøgets første to år.

Lad os se på, hvordan ionisering kan forøge den globale vandcyklus. (Se grafik).

**En tredje måde at forbedre vandcyklussen på: Styring af overfladevand,** eksemplificeret af Det Nordamerikanske Vand- og

Elektricitetssamarbejde (NAWAPA).

I den vestlige del af Nordamerika er distribueringen af vand vildt ujævnt fordelt, hvilket skaber en stor diskrepans i det vestlige område. Dette ses ved at sammenligne den årlige afstrømning af de nordvestlige floder med den årlige afstrømning af de sydvestlige floder. Det udgør 1.509 km<sup>3</sup> for de nordlige floder mod 113 km<sup>3</sup> for de sydlige floder. Det samme kontinent, og den samme kyst. Hvordan kan vi adressere denne store diskrepans i vesten?

NAWAPA XXI-projektet ville være det største vandprojekt i verdenshistorien, som ville omdirigere vand fra den nordvestlige del, hvor det findes i overflod, til den sydvestlige del, hvor der er en desperat mangel. En opdateret version af programmet kunne transportere groft regnet 10 % af afstrømningen i den nordvestlige del, 150 km<sup>3</sup> om året, ned gennem den sydvestlige del, før dette vand atter vendte tilbage til havet. Tilføjelsen af denne vandmængde kunne fordoble det sydvestlige områdes fotosyntetiske produktivitet og forøge produktiviteten af hele cyklussen, uden at forandre dens nettovolumen.

Samlet set går afsaltning, vejmodifikation og transport af overfladevand sammen om at muliggøre en forbedret og udvidet vandcyklus. Ved at integrere disse metoder kan menneskeheden forøge produktiviteten af eksisterende cyklusser, udvide eksisterende cyklusser, samt skabe helt nye vandcyklusser.

Intet af alt dette opbruger begrænsede vandforsyninger, men udgør i stedet en bedre styring af det cykliske system. Lad ikke nogen fortælle dig noget andet:

Vandet findes; lad os udvikle det!

*Produceret af LaRouchePAC: Vand til Fremtiden.*

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

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

*Titelbillede: Dr. Liu Chunrong og Helga Zepp-LaRouche*

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

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



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

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



H.E. Ambassador Liu Biwei (right)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Audio:

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

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

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

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

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

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

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

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

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



Schiller Institutttet 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 Institutttet, 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 Institutttet 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.

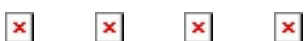
And

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):



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

*The following is a transcript of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's remarks to an EIR diplomatic and business meeting in New York, Thursday, April 16th. A transcript of Deniston's presentation will be available soon.*

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



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

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



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



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

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

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

As you can see here, this is a vast, vast network of corridors

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

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

Now, people were quite astounded about the sea change which recently took place when the AIIB went into the final negotiations about who would be among the founding members, basically which concluded a couple of days ago. And lo and behold, the AIIB had 57 founding members. Now the United States government, misjudging the situation dramatically, put utmost pressure on their allies, and also developing countries, under those circumstances, not to be part of the AIIB. And despite this heavy pressure from the U.S., the first country in Europe to join was, of all places, Great Britain, the firm ally of the United States. And when Great Britain joined, you had a complete avalanche of countries going in the same direction, wanting to become founding members of the AIIB: Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria, all the Scandinavian countries—and naturally, Australia, South Korea, New Zealand, and many other Asian countries.

China was very emphatic to point out the fact that, despite the fact that the AIIB obviously has been created as a supplement to the IMF and the World Bank, that China does *not* want to turn the AIIB into a geopolitical confrontation with the United States, and they have reiterated, both from the government and also leading Chinese publications many times, the offer that the United States and European countries should

join the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and also the projects of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road. Because China is developing a new model of international relationships, which is all-inclusive, which is overcoming and superseding the concept of geopolitics, which, after all, was the basis for two World Wars in the 20th century.

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

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

What these countries of the BRICS and related organization are now doing, is, they have created the Contingency Reserve Arrangement, to protect participating countries against speculative attacks, even new financial crises are to come—and they are shortly to come. It was also the reaction to the fact

that the U.S. Congress absolutely refused to change the rules of the IMF and the World Bank, after the 2008 crisis.

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

Now obviously the aim, explicitly and stated so by several BRICS leaders, is to use these banks to eradicate poverty from the surface of the planet in a very short period of time. And in Asia alone, you have presently over 700 million people who are still living below the poverty level. Now, Prime Minister Modi has made several absolutely exciting speeches, where he declared a national objective of India, to eradicate poverty from the Indian nation. Also, President Xi Jinping has proudly announced, repeatedly, that the Chinese economic miracle, which, nobody can deny, is one of the greatest miracles in terms of economics *ever* in the history of economies—because China was able to have an economic development in *30 years* which most industrial nations in Europe, in the United States, and elsewhere, needed 100 or even 200 years to accomplish. And Xi Jinping has announced that that kind of development which has now transformed the poor population of the coastal regions, and the southern parts of China, to bring that into the inner regions, and into the Western parts of China, which

are mostly desert, and therefore it's not so easy—but to use this Chinese economic miracle as the model for the New Silk Road for every country which participates in these projects, to repeat exactly what China has accomplished.

Now, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, which is the major Swiss financial daily, had this morning an article with the headline, "Gold Rush Mood Thanks to New Silk Road, Investors Are Rushing To Buy Stocks in Chinese State-Owned Enterprises. They Are Investing in the New Silk Road." Now, I have to say there is a certain amount of confusion in the editorial board of *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, because they are looking at these developments with the spectacles of monetarism, but obviously, this is not what this is at all, because the AIIB, the New Development Bank, and the other institutions are credit institutions, and are not part of the casino economy of Wall Street, or City of London, or Frankfurt, for that matter. But they go very explicitly back to the principles of the First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Alexander Hamilton, who created the first National Bank, and with that, a credit-financing institution for the real economy. And that first National Bank, and that credit system, was the basis for the gigantic industrial revolution which occurred in the United States, and it was the policy to which good American presidents always returned, such as Lincoln, with the greenback policy; or Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the New Deal, and the Glass-Steagall separation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which happened to be not only the motor for the United States to overcome the depression in the '30s, but it was also, in the form of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the basis for the German economic miracle, in the post-war reconstruction of Germany.

As Dennis already mentioned, this was also the basis of the proposal by Lyndon LaRouche to create an International Development Bank, which he made in 1975, and for which this organization has campaigned practically in all the years

since, and we have now the development that this idea, to have a development bank, which is only there to finance development, is coming into reality. The Casino's About to Blow

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

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

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

Now, therefore, in reality, we are looking at the upcoming explosion of the financial system of the transAtlantic sector,

and these new banks are actually the lifeboat for a sinking *Titanic*.

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

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

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

nations, to ever become stronger than the United States.

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

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

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

So, when we recently, about a week ago, presented in the state legislature in Sacramento the revolutionary new concept of how to deal with this water crisis, which has been worked out by Ben Deniston and Lyndon LaRouche, with the science team he's working with, we have a very unusual shocking experience. Because when we presented this revolutionary proposal of Ben Deniston to Mr. O'Connor, who is the principal consultant to the State Senate Committee for Natural Resources and Water, and we went there with the expectation that they would be happy to find people concerned with solving the water crisis,



the reaction—which was a complete hysterical denial that there is a water shortage [were water shortages before—ed.], cyclic development of weather patterns over thousands of years, that the drought is not the result of anthropogenic dealings of mankind, he completely freaked out, and what Ben Deniston had proposed—he will elaborate this later on himself—that you can have a combination of measures, like desalinization of ocean water, with the help of nuclear energy, in the tradition of what Roosevelt did with the Tennessee Valley Authority, like managing and changing the Colorado River, and similar proposals... But also you could revive aspects of NAWAPA—that is bringing down the plentiful water from Alaska and Canada, along the Rocky Mountains, with a system of channels all the way to Mexico. Or, use the fact that 90% of all precipitation does not occur over land, but over oceans, and that you could use the ionization of moisture in the atmosphere, over the Pacific Ocean, to develop more water.

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

The same too-big-to-fail banks, which are about to blow, including the different members of the Bush family and the American multi-billionaire T. Boone Pickens, all of these people had invested in the last 5 to 10 years, enormous amounts of money into everything that has to do with water. Land, which is over aquifers; lakes, but also water pumps, chemicals to purify water, membranes, bottled water—just

everything which has to do with water—and not only in the United States, but all over the world. So it is very clear that what they have been trying to do is to corner the water market, in order to speculate on the scarcity of water, on rising prices, totally disregarding what would be the effect of depopulation, of destruction of agriculture, of increase of food prices—and actually killing people. And there's no question that this *is* a Nazi policy, because you see the same support of Nazi policies, in Ukraine. You see it in the absolutely anti-human policy of the Troika in Greece, destroying one-third of the Greek economy, and you see it, naturally, in the absolutely horrendous condition of the developing countries.

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



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

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

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

secondly, you have the South North Water Transfer Diversion Program, of which two of the three parts have already been completed.



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



### **caption**

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

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

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

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



### **The Transaqua Plan.**

It must be taken to Lake Chad, which has shrunk to less than 10% of its previous levels, and for which we have proposed for a very long time, the Transaqua plan, which has been worked out by the Italian physicist Dr. Vicchi, which has the idea to take the abundant water, actually too much water, from the Congo River, and bring it up through a system of channels and canals into Lake Chad, which obviously would transform the life of millions of people, and obviously this is not an option, but a bitter necessity. Because right now, we hear every week, the horrendous reports about thousands of people trying to flee over the Mediterranean, from Africa, and naturally also from Syria and Iraq, and many hundreds of them

are drowning every week. And the EU has nothing better than to chase these people back, and to try to prevent them from coming, which underlines once more, the complete moral bankruptcy of the EU.

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



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

Projects of this include, for example: The second Panama Canal, which started to be built in Nicaragua—this is here, number one on the map. This already started last December, with the help of China. It's a 278 kilometer canal. Then,

number two is the building of the Bering Strait tunnel. Can you please now show the map from London to New York? This has been recently proposed by the head of Russian Railways, Vladimir Yakunin, which is to built a fast railway system from London all the way to the Bering Strait, and then, from there, to New York. And that has been adopted as the official policy of Russia.

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

Number 3 on this map is the tunnel connecting the Sakhalin Island with Russia, which is supposed to be a tunnel of 7.3 kilometers. Number 4, the Sakhalin-Hokkaido tunnel, or bridge, which will be 45 kilometers. Number 7 is the tunnel connecting the Bohai Bay, shortening the distance to 100 kilometers connecting two Chinese cities, Dalian and Yantai. Number 10 is the building of the Kra Canal, which is supposed to be an alternative to the Malacca Strait, which is completely overworked. Number 12 is the expansion of the Suez Canal, which is happening at a very fast speed, with the help of the new el-Sisi government in Egypt, which has completely transformed that country, and cause total excitement of the population.



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

Africa.

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

## **The Principles To Be Followed**

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

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

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

What we have to accomplish, therefore, is to make an all-out

effort to convince the United States, and the European nations, that they should join with the BRICS, and with the New Silk road policy.

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

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

So, I think we have an unbelievable optimistic situation. It is full of dangers. We are threatened with World War III, very immediately, but the solution is there. I mean, if we get the United States to really become a republic again, as it was intended by the Founding Fathers, as it was established by Alexander Hamilton and the idea of a National Bank and a credit system; as it was promoted by John Quincy Adams, who had the idea that America must be a republic in an alliance of sovereign republics; as it was reconstituted by Abraham Lincoln; and naturally, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and as it



was echoed by John F. Kennedy. I think we have to revive that American tradition, and then I think Europe will follow, because, as you could see with the rush into the AIIB, and the excitement about Modi, about China in general, in Europe, I think we could really turn the tide. And I want to ask all of you, to join in this effort.

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

*Kina er model for hele verden med hensyn til forpligtelse til at skaffe og bruge en voksende forsyning af ferskvand, baseret på princippet om, at »naturlige« ressourcer er menneskeskabte. Kina fører an i både geo-økonomiske projekter for at gøre mere vand tilgængeligt fra eksisterende ressourcemønstre på Jorden, og ligeledes med at forfølge fremskridt inden for rumforskning for at vinde viden og midler til at intervenere i planetariske vædecyklusser, for at forbedre ressourcerne på Jorden. Hvad målestanden er? Menneskehedens fremgang.*

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**RADIO SCHILLER 20. april**

# 2015: Flytningekatastrofen er vores ansvar

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## LPAC-Video: VAND TIL FREMTIDEN I. Med dansk Udskrift

Ben Deniston: »Kendsgerningen er, at vandet eksisterer. Vandet, som Californien og de andre stater i det sydvestlige USA har brug for, eksisterer. Vandet, som andre egne af verden har brug for, eksisterer. Der er ikke knaphed på vand på denne planet. Menneskeheden må begynde at styre vandcyklussen på Jordkloden som helhed på en ny måde. Vi har løsningerne; de må udvikles; vi må skabe et nyt præsidentskab, der kan udvikle disse løsninger. Men for at gøre det, må vi komme af med affaldet, og det begynder med [Californiens guvernør] Jerry Brown.«

Jerry Brown: »Vi befinder os i en ny æra. Idéen med en dejlig lille græsplæne, der får masser af vand hver dag, hører fortiden til.«

Er Californiens ledere så bange for sådanne inkompetente myter, at de er villige til at tolerere en så åbenlys politik for affolkning og en tilsidesættelse af ægte videnskab og teknologi? Et svindelnummer, der umiddelbart truer

Californiens fattigste mennesker på livet og nationens fødevareforsyning?

Barack Obama: »Jeg beordrer alle føderale faciliteter i Californien til at træffe omgående forholdsregler for at nedskære deres vandforbrug. Vi må gøre det klart. En forandring i klimaet betyder, at vejrrelaterede katastrofer, som tørke, potentielt set bliver dyrere og mere barske. Hvad betyder alt dette? Med mindre, og før, vi gør mere for at bekæmpe CO<sup>2</sup>-forurening, der forårsager klimaforandringer, og alle, fra landmænd til industri og beboelsesområder, såvel som også hele det vestlige område, må vi begynde at gentænke, hvordan vi håndterer spørgsmålet om vand i de kommende årtier.«

Tiden er kommet, hvor vi må sætte en stopper for guvernør Jerry Browns vanvittige affolkningsfantasier og resten af den miljø-Gestapo-bevægelse, der påstår, at for at løse Californiens ferskvandskrise må de drastisk reducere forbruget af ferskvand til en begrænset gruppe af mennesker. Det er ikke en løsning for Californien eller USA. Det er en dagsorden, inspireret af affolkning, og finansieret af Wall Street, der er gået ind i den forretning, der hedder at gøre knappe ressourcer mere knappe.

Ben Deniston: »Vandet eksisterer. Det der mangler, er en politik for at udvikle vandet, samt erkendelsen af, at det er menneskehedens rolle at styre disse systemer.«

Rent vand eksisterer, for Californien, for Texas og for andre stater i USA's Vesten. Det skal bare udvikles. Det er ikke et job for de videnskabelige analfabeter. Denne krise er en af de største prøver for det næste, amerikanske præsidentskab. Tørken i Californien er typisk for den generelle, økonomiske krise i USA. Vil USA fortsat befinde sig i Wall Streets paradigmes greb, der består i nulvækst? Eller vil vi tænke stort og gå med i den nye, økonomiske orden, der anføres af Kina og dets BRIKS-partnere?

LaRouchePAC har lanceret en ny kampagne for at løse ferskvandskrisen. Fremtidens vand for Californien og verden afhænger af en ny forståelse af det globale vandssystem som værende drevet af solare og galaktiske processer. Vand er ikke en begrænset ressource. Det bruges ikke op og kastes væk. Jordens vandssystem er en cyklisk proces, og hele menneskehedens historie har været knyttet sammen med styringen og forbedringen af naturlige vandcyklusser. Menneskehedens fremtid afhænger ikke alene af en bedre styring af disse cyklusser, men også af skabelsen af nye vandcyklusser.

Vidste du, at, i mindst 7 forskellige nationer, har man med held anvendt landbaserede ioniseringssystemer til at øge nedbørsmængden? Vidste du, at nationer i Mellemøsten skaber ferskvand fra havene med afsaltningsanlæg, der er tre til fem gange så store som noget, der findes i USA? Vidste du, at Kinas Syd-Nord-projekt for omdirigering af vand allerede har overgået noget, der er blevet gjort i USA, og som transporterer vand over en længere afstand end noget andet projekt i verden? Og det tog dem under 15 år at gennemføre det!

**Landbaserede ioniseringssystemer** kan anvendes til at inducere atmosfærisk væde til at falde som regn. Gennemsnitligt når 90 % af havfordampningen aldrig ind til landjorden og falder simpelt hen unyttigt tilbage i havet. Ioniseringssystemer kan udvikles langs Californiens kyst og gøre det muligt for menneskeheden at begynde at tappe af de udstrakte reserver af væde i atmosfæren over Stillehavet.

Californien og Texas har nogle af USA's længste kyststrækninger, og **afsaltning, drevet af atomkraft**, kan befri disse kyststater for at være afhængige af ustabile nedbørsmønstre. To tredjedele af Californiens befolkning bor i det sydlige Californiens kystområder og området omkring San Francisco-bugten, og hele deres vandforbrug kan opfyldes gennem afsaltning ved anvendelse af, hvad der svarer til energien i en 50 watts lyspære pr. person.

Et vandtransporteringssystem langs NAWAPA-ruten, Det Nordamerikanske Vand- og Elektricitetssamarbejde, kan forbedre den kontinentale vandcyklus' produktivitet som helhed, idet det cirkulerer noget af det nordvestlige områdes overskudsafstrømning af ferskvand, hele vejen ned gennem det sydvestlige område, før det vender tilbage til havet.

Disse løsningsmuligheder tilsammen udgør et forenet program for udviklingen af vandcyklussen på et helt nyt niveau. Vi kan håndtere alle Californiens og Sydvestens ferskvandsbehov gennem denne styring på et højere plan med land-, atmosfære- og havbaserede aspekter af den nordamerikanske vandcyklus som en forenet proces. Men Jerry Brown siger til Californiens befolkning, at der ikke er noget vand, så se at vænne jer til det!

Jerry Brown: »... standse klimaforandringerne, og vi må radikalt ændre den måde, vi lever på og bruger vores penge, radikale forandringer.«

Vi du lade Jerry Brown fortsætte med dette morderiske falskneri? Vi du lade ham affolke staten og begynde med de fattigste og mest sårbare? Vil du lade ham præsidere over ødelæggelsen af Californien?

Løsningerne findes. Gå med i LaRouchePAC og gør dem til virkelighed.

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**EIR: MEMO TIL DEN NÆSTE  
PRÆSIDENT:**

# Et nyt perspektiv for ferskvands-krisen i USA's vestlige stater

*De objektive løsninger eksisterer; det er forpligtelsen over for fremtiden, der mangler. Blot i løbet af det seneste årti har Kina demonstreret, at succesfulde handlinger kan gennemføres, alt imens USA i realiteten intet har gjort. Bag ved denne skarpe forskel i manifesterede (eller ikke-manifesterede) handlinger ligger det dybere spørgsmål om den kulturelle erkendelse (eller mangel på samme) af menneskehedens unikke rolle som en skabende kraft, på planeten og, inden længe, videre endnu. Sammen med denne iboende kraft kommer ansvaret, ikke for at bevare, men for at forbedre.*

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