

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

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

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

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

order, for the possibilities of development for all nations and peoples.

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

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

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

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

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

detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and

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

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

an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development of all nations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that
in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I
think
this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to
the
Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes
very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from
geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in

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

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

Can you move to the first slide?

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

developed,
they can come to the help of other nations, which has
demographic
problems, like Germany, for example.

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

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

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

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

all the way through Urumqi, then Central Asia into Europe; and
then Maritime Silk Road is actually connecting even Africa and
much of the Pacific also into Europe. And this is modelled on
the
famous Maritime Silk Road of the 15th century, which connected
the nations of the world already at that time.

Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very
happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in
Kazakhstan

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

Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually, in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to all the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions along the Silk Road. And I was there as a speaker, but then came the Asia Crisis in '97, and China, at that conference said, that this will be the long-term strategy for China until 2010. But then the Asia crisis brought chaos and then the Russian GK0 crisis [in '98].

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

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

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

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

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

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

Then number 1 there is the canal built in Nicaragua, it will be the second Panama Canal, which obviously is an extremely

important project, which will mean that Nicaragua has a very good chance to become an industrial country, with improving living standards of its population. Naturally the Greenies are going crazy and they say there are two fishermen who have to be resettled. But, first of all, these people will be compensated, and secondly without infrastructure, there is {no} industrial development; without infrastructure there is not even agriculture, because without infrastructure you cannot transport and process food.

So then, naturally you have the Bering Strait, this number 2. This has been recently announced by Vladimir Yakunin, who is the head of Russian Railways. And he proposed (I don't think I have that slide), a fast train connection from London all the way through the Bering Strait to New York. A couple of years ago, Mr. LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the fathers of the Bering Strait Project were present. These were all older men over 80, and they said: "Oh, in 20 years, we can go with a maglev train from Acapulco through the Bering Strait to Mumbai, and this will be much faster than you can go by ship today," and they had a very pioneering spirit.

So this is very important because this connection not only would connect the transport lines of North America with those of Eurasia, but it would be absolutely crucial to open up the Arctic Region. In the Far East of Russia you have all the raw materials which are in the periodic table of Mendeleev, and they represent

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

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

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

they

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

Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

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

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

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

because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators prefer to keep the casino going, and this is actually reaching a point where at the IMF annual spring meeting which just took place in Washington, the IMF itself put out a report saying that we are facing a collapse {bigger} than 2008 with the collapse of Lehman Brothers. And several economists from J.P. Morgan and other banks warned that you could have a simultaneous stock and bond crisis, causing a meltdown of the system; or, if the Federal Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2 trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it would not so much hurt Greece, but it would blow up the European banks. So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but the date until which countries could join as founding members was end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and naturally, Brazil has a drought.

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

Brown of California has just announced that the water consumption

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

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

snow,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and in that way, developing the planet.

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

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

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

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

important, is the water diversification project from the southern

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

to the region around Beijing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

processes are really what is the cause of it.

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

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

and this is, what we have to do. The reason, why I'm saying this, is, the Silk Road is not just building railways from Dunhuang to Lisbon or wherever; it's not just building roads, it's not just building canals. The modern Silk Road, the New Silk Road is, exactly as the old Silk Road was, {an exchange of ideas, of technology, for the common good of all.} Obviously, today the big challenges are world poverty, are the danger of war, are the danger of water scarcity, which could become the reason for new wars. So the New Silk Road – and this is what we understand with it, and I'm sure that our Chinese friend will show his perspective – but that is the philosophy, which we have taken as a basis in our approach, that the New Silk Road is {a vision}, of how humanity can move away from geopolitics and the stupid idea that we have to fight over scarce resources, that we have to create wars because we don't like another system, that we have to eventually self-destruct, but that we have to make the evolutionary jump to the idea of the common aims of mankind and to define the next phase of evolution in the interest of all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This whole question also has a philosophical dimension.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

thinking

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

months

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

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

the great Classical music tradition, the Italian Renaissance, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

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

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

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

[ovation]

Leder fra LaRouche-bevægelsen

4. maj 2015:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sydvestasien: Koalition af Tyrkiet og saudiskledede Golfstater forbereder at vælte Assad

2. maj 2015 – Præsident Barack Obamas kammerat, den tyrkiske præsident Recep Tayyip Erdogan, arbejder sammen med en koalition af Golfstater under anførsel af Saudi Arabien om en direkte militærintervention ind i Syrien. Den tyrkiske avis

Hürriyet rapporterer, at en koalition, der inkluderer Tyrkiet og Golfstaterne, er i færd med at dannes med henblik på at lancere en direkte intervention for at vælte præsident Bashar al-Assads regering.

De citerer et interview på tyrkisk Tv med talsmand for præsidenten og udenrigspolitiske rådgiver Ibrahim Kalin, der siger, at Assads »regime« må fjernes, før noget kan løses i regionen. Kalin nævnte, at Golflandene var i færd med at ændre holdning hen imod direkte militærintervention, især efter Erdogans konsekutive besøg i regionen, der begyndte med Saudi Arabien den 2. marts og efterfulgtes af rejser til Qatar og Kuwait. Kalin sagde, at disse lande, der havde været skeptiske over for Tyrkiets planer om at etablere en flyveforbudszone og sikkerhedszoner i Syrien, nu var ved at være positive over for idéen. »De har også indset, at dette spørgsmål ikke kan løses udelukkende gennem luftbombardementer af ISIL-mål«, sagde han.

Journalist på avisen *Hürriyet* Serkan Demirtas skriver: »Hverken Kalin eller andre tyrkiske regeringsfolk indrømmer det, men der er stærke indikationer på, at tyrkisk og saudisk støtte til oprørerne er ved at blive mere synlig i felten. Saudi Arabien og Qatar menes at levere våben til oprørerne, mens Tyrkiet spiller en fremmede rolle mht. at overføre denne logistik til Syrien. Blot nogle få dage tidligere anklagede det syriske regime åbenlyst Tyrkiet for at levere støtte til oprørerne og for at overtræde international lov.

»Som Kalin udtrykte det, så er den regionale koalition, bestående af Tyrkiet og Golflandene under Saudi Arabiens ledelse, allerede aktive i Syrien med det formål at vælte al-Assad ved at bruge [den Frie Syriske Hær] FSA-støttede salafistgrupper. Denne ambitiøse plan vækker imidlertid bekymring i Vesten, eftersom den fuldstændig ville gøre det af med den eksisterende, lillebitte chance for en politisk afgørelse i Syrien. For mange i Vesten vil en fiasko mht. at finde en politisk afgørelse blot frembringe en opdeling af Syrien.«

Det bør bemærkes, at den tyrkiske regering næsten har ophævet pengevidvaskningslovene i landets lufthavne. Ingen vil blive retsforfulgt for pengevidvaskning, hvis de gribes i at afgive falske deklARATIONER, men vil blot få en bøde på 1 % af de penge, som de bringer ind i landet. Selv, hvis de oplyser det, vil der ikke blive stillet spørgsmål. Selv den engelsksprogede tyrkiske avis *Today's Zaman* citerer regeringsfolk for at sige, at dette faktisk afviser standardlove for pengevidvaskning.

Foto: Den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan modtages i Saudi Arabien i marts 2015.

Schiller Instituttets Ugeavis 18/19 2015:

Zepp-LaRouche: »Rent strategisk må vi tage to fuldstændigt forskellige systemer i betragtning«

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

2. maj 2015 – Der kommer ikke fred i det sydøstlige Ukraine, så længe der fortsat sidder fascister på magten i Kiev, og deres fjernelse fra magten kan kun fremmes ved, at præsident Obama, der støtter dem, fjernes fra magten i USA. En potentiel sabotage af Minskaftalens våbenhvile, så længe denne situation er fremherskende, blev yderligere antydnet i går, da den ukrainske præsident Petro Poroshenkos kontor udstedte en erklæring, der hævdede, at den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin havde antydnet, at han var åben over for idéen om at udstationere FN-fredsbevarende styrker i Donbass-regionen.

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

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

Med hensyn til [Poroshenkos erklæring i går](#) om, at krigen i den sydøstlige del ikke vil slutte, før Krim og Donbass er genintegreret i Ukraine, så udstedte Denis Pushilin, repræsentant for den selvudråbte Folkerepublik Donetsk, erklæring til Minsk Kontaktgruppen som svar, hvor han advarede om, at sådanne erklæringer blot indikerer Kievregimets plan om at optrappe konflikten. »Dette bekræfter endnu engang den kendsgerning, at Kiev ikke er parat til at gennemføre alle Minskaftalens betingelser«, sagde han. Han tilføjede, at Poroshenkos erklæring også reflekterer holdningen hos regimets støtter, nemlig USA. »Dette siger endnu engang, at Kievs oversøiske støtter forbereder en ny krig og ikke har til hensigt at handle på linje med Minsk-2«, sagde han.

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

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

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 imødekommende 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

Video: Hungersnød – En politik fabrikeret i London. Dansk udskrift.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Video: Slutspil: Det monetære Imperiesystem. Dansk udskrift

Slutspil: Det monetære Imperiesystem

Colin Lowry: » ... Kulturen. Grundlæggelsen af den amerikanske kultur, var baseret på ... folk, der kom for at grundlægge De forenede stater, ville lige fra begyndelsen skabe en republik, baseret på frihed, baseret på det enkelte menneskes identitet, værdien af deres eksistens, hvad de kan gøre, deres intellekt, og udvikling af samfundet. Det var den totale modsætning til det engelske samfund på den tid.«

Grundlæggerne af De forenede Staters Republik var bevidste om deres arv om at skabe en ny form for samfund, der var befriet

fra et imperiesystems magt. Det var dette imperiesystems magt, der havde kontrolleret hele civilisationen i tusinder af år og var en større trussel mod amerikanerne under deres revolution end kanonerne, der pegede mod Boston havn.

Jeff Steinberg: »John Adams gennemførte en undersøgelse af forfatningernes historie, der gik helt tilbage til Athen, og i denne undersøgelse, der blev cirkuleret blandt de delegerede ved Forfatningskonventionen, var der et helt afsnit om Venedig. Ikke alle enheder, der kalder sig republikker, er rent faktisk republikanske. Venedig var oligarkisk, det var en større koncentration af oligarkisk magt, end man ser i de fleste europæiske monarkiers historie.«

Et Imperiesystem repræsenteres ikke af et land eller en enkelt monark. Imperier har altid været baseret på et monetært systems magt.

John Hoefle: »Vi ser Dow Jones, den går op, den går ned ... hver gang, vi gør noget, briterne ikke kan lide, kollapser Dow Jones, og hver gang, vi kapitulerer til briterne, går Dow Jones op. Det er en af de måder, de kontrollerer os på, og andre nationer på lignende måde. «

2.20»Vi har at gøre med Det britiske System, der har sin oprindelse i 1.000 års venetiansk monetarisme.«

Denne arv har i dag sin magtbase på De britiske Øer. Imperiet har måske skiftet, men det britisk-kontrolleret monetaristiske system udøver i princippet den samme, onde hensigt.

Lowry: »Mange ting, som englænderne selv siger, slipper ligesom 'katten ud af sækken'. At det gamle England er dødt. De kalder det endda selv de tre faser af Det britiske Imperium. Den første fase slutter i 1783. Den anden fase begynder, da Shelburne kommer til magten. Og den tredje fase begynder ved slutningen af Anden Verdenskrig. Og dér er de nu.«

SLUTSPIL: Det monetære Imperiesystem

Året er 1780 i England. Den amerikanske Revolution er stadig i gang på den anden side Atlanten. Og de intelligente ser, at England har kurs mod et nederlag i Amerika. Den engelske hær er nu så desperat for at få værnepligtige til at kæmpe mod amerikanerne, at de beslutter at opgive de gamle love og åbenlyst tillade katolikker at gå ind i den britiske hær. En modreaktion dannes omkring et medlem af Overhuset for at få en protestantisk protestmarch mod Parlamentet imod Loven om katolsk undsætning af 1778. En hovedperson i denne operation var en betydningsfuld aktør i grupperingen af det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagni, ved navn Lord Shelburne.

Den venetianske overtagelse af England

Gennem det Ostindiske Kompagnis netværk af spioner og aktører bestak Shelburne et andet medlem af Overhuset ved navn Lord Gordon til at rekruttere alle lediggængere i London og betale dem med whisky. Den 2. juni 1780 marcherede 50.000 mennesker til Parlamentsbygningerne for at fremlægge en appel. De fik også navnelister på ledende skikkelser i Parlamentet, der skulle tæves rent fysisk.

Jeff Steinberg: »Denne fordrukne pøbeflok under Lord Gordon belejrede bogstavelig talt det britiske Parlament, og det var Lord Shelburnes ansvar at beordre hjemmeværnet ud for at undertrykke opstanden. Han ventede i tre dage.«

Folkemængden plyndrede romersk-katolske kirker, katolikkers private hjem og angreb mange offentlige bygninger, inklusive Bank of England. Newgate-fængslet blev stukket i brand og brudt op, og mange af dets fanger blev sluppet fri. 450 mennesker blev dræbt eller såret, før hæren kunne genoprette orden. Premierminister North fra den traditionelle gruppe af

'gamle England' trådte rædselsslagen tilbage.

Jeff Steinberg: »På dette tidspunkt var Lord Shelburne en betydningsfuld person i det britiske oligarki, men han var slet ikke involveret i regeringen. Han var leder af det, der kaldtes det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagnis hemmelige komite. Det var en komite bestående af tre personer, der administrerede den overordnede politiske beslutningstagning for det Ostindiske Kompagni, der selvfølgelig havde sit eget, udstrakte imperium. Shelburne så med rædsel Lord Norths og den britiske regerings dumhed, så de besluttede, at de måtte vælte den britiske regering.«

I kølvandet på opstandene, der væltede Lord Norths regering, blev Shelburne britisk indenrigsminister og dernæst britisk premierminister i 1782, lige netop tidsnok til at kontrollere de amerikanske forhandlinger ved slutningen af Den amerikanske Revolution.

Men for at forstå, hvad det er, der nu kommer til magten med Shelburnes indtræden i regeringen, lad os kaste et tilbageblik til de tidlige 1760'ere. Det er begyndelsen af den proces, hvorved det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagni overtager den britiske regering. Efter Syvårskrigen, også kendt som den fransk-indianske krig i Nordamerika ...

Steinberg: »På det tidspunkt voksede England frem som den førende imperiemagt i Europa og det repræsenteredes af det Ostindiske Kompagni, der blev blandet sammen med og udøvede dominans over den nominelt valgte engelske regering.«

Syvårskrigen

Slaget ved Leuthen 1757.

General Edward Braddock 1695-1755.

Kolnbergs fald 1761.

Englands kultur begyndte at skifte. Mændene fra det Ostindiske Kompagni, der havde kæmpet mod franskmændene i Indien, kom nu hjem. Mange var ikke Lords eller landadel, da de rejste, men da de kom hjem, var de så rige, at de bogstavelig talt kunne købe sæder i Parlamentet og vende det britiske, politiske etablissement på hovedet.

Colin Lowry: »Dette er et kompagni, der minder meget om Haliburton eller Blackwater på den måde, at det er privat ejet, men udfører et angiveligt offentligt arbejde for Imperiet. Det havde en utrolig flåde, sin egen hær, sine egne penge, når det var hjemme i Indien, kontrollerede handlen med Kina hjem til England, kontrollerede handlen med de amerikanske kolonier, og kontrollerede selvfølgelig monopolet på the til Amerika og England. Disse mænd har heller ingen troskab mod Gamle England. De ser ikke Imperiet som centreret i England mere. De ser det som et globalt imperium, et financier-imperium. Med andre ord, så er de fuldstændig parat til at bygge skibe i Indien, med indiske slavearbejdere og lade Deptford skibsværftet i London næsten gå bankerot, fordi de bygger det så billigt, men de er faktisk ligeglade med det. De ser ikke på deres effekt på selve England, men er villige til at ruinere noget af den engelske økonomi til fordel for egen profit.«

En forfatningskrise brød ud i England 1768. Krisen kom til et opgør over spørgsmålet om, hvorvidt Ostindien, der havde sin egen hær, har ret til at erklære krig uden for kronens kontrol.

Lowry: »Svaret fra Ostindien var, ja, det havde de. Kronens svar var nej, det har I ikke. Dette var en enorm konflikt i England, åbenlyst, men også for det meste bag scenen.«

Statsgælden i England i 1768 var astronomisk pga. Syvårskrigen. Og man anså det for at være fordelagtigt for Kronen og Finansministeriet at bringe Ostindien ind på en let reguleret måde. I 1772 skabte Lord North Loven om regulering,

hvilket er første gang, der er en fusion mellem Ostindien ind i regeringen. Loven krævede, at Handelsstyrelsen skulle udnævne 4 direktører for Ostindisk Kompagni, og at Ostindisk Kompagni skulle udnævne 4 medlemmer af regeringens handelsstyrelse. Dette er første gang, en forening med det offentlige finder sted.

Lowry: »Dette er for amerikanerne, især Benjamin Franklin, et signal om, at Den amerikanske Revolution er den eneste vej frem, meget snart. For nu er denne financier-magt i færd med at overtage magten over engelsk politik. Der er ikke længere nogen adskillelse mellem, at amerikanerne er imod den ostindiske politik, men appellerer til Kronen om beskyttelse; disse to kræfter har nu indgået ægteskab gennem denne lov fra 1772. Det bliver meget værre i 1784.«

I 1770'erne i England havde der i den engelske befolkning eksisteret en meget stor, pro-amerikansk sektion, der var imod det, det Britiske Ostindiske Kompagni gjorde. Shelburne påbegyndte dannelsen af en struktur i England, der eliminerede enhver mulighed for engelske patrioter til at redde deres land. Det var et venetiansk oligarki, der nu overtog magten, og det var også dette oligarki, der nu befandt sig midt i fredsforhandlingerne ved slutningen af den amerikanske revolution.

Steinberg: »Shelburnes strategi var at få det til at se ud, som om han var Den amerikanske Revolutions bedste ven, at støtte principperne om frihed og alt det, som Den amerikanske Revolution repræsenterede. Men, på typisk venetiansk maner, så var hans virkelige strategi Del og Hersk.«

Lowry: »Han sidder i krydset mellem Franklin, amerikanerne, og så franskmændene og spanierne ved fredsforhandlingerne, og hans synspunkt er at opgive så lidt som muligt, især i Indien, og alt, hvad der kan have en effekt på Imperiet sådan, som han nu vil modellere det til at blive, som er et financier-imperium og et imperium til udvinding af råmaterialer. Denne

del er ikke noget nyt; men han er parat til grundlæggende set at give amerikanerne anerkendelse af uafhængighed, men holde så meget som muligt væk fra franskmændene i Indien.«

Den amerikanske Revolution var en global krig. Udover, at franskmændene og briterne kæmpede i Nordamerika, kæmpede de også i Indien, og ud for Caribiens og Afrikas kyster. Under fredsforhandlingerne blev alle disse forskellige dele af konflikten forhandlet. Shelburne manøvrerede for at sikre, at briterne kunne føre separate forhandlinger med amerikanerne, franskmændene og spanierne, hvilket gav ham de bedste betingelser for at manipulere den ene op imod den anden og opsplitte den alliance, der netop havde slået Det britiske Imperium.

Med sæden til splittelse sået i Europa, var de primære midler, Shelburne havde for at kontrollere de tidligere amerikanske kolonier, frihandel. Shelburnes synspunkt var, at amerikanerne måtte inddømmes til at være en begrænset kystnation, der ikke kunne bruge de udstrakte indlandsterritorier til udvikling. Skulle De forenede Stater lykkes med at blive en selvstændig nation, så kunne dette Britiske Imperium ikke overleve. Skulle Shelburne sikre denne nye form for Imperium over det britiske samfund, måtte han desuden også eliminere enhver lighed med en nation, der måtte være tilbage i England.

Lowry: »Så på dette tidspunkt vil han skabe en sammensmeltning mellem Ostindisk Kompagnis bestyrelse og en hemmelig komite, der skal styre det britiske Udenrigsministerium og Imperiets udenlandske dele, og dette kaldes Kontrolstyrelsen. Så i 1784 introducerer Shelburne, gennem Pitt, der nu er leder i Underhuset, Loven for Indien af 1784, der officielt skaber Kontrolstyrelsen og forener Ostindisk Kompagnis hemmelige komite med britiske efterretningsfunktioner. Og dette inkluderer Udenrigsministeriet. Men dette gør også noget andet. Det skaber rent faktisk en struktur, hvor Kronen bliver kørt ud på et sidespor mht. til magt over politik. Briterne ville selv sige, at Georg III sandsynligvis er den sidste,

sande monark med fuld magt. Over for de gamle, engelske Whigs og oppositionen fra 1760'erne, der stadig er der, signalerer dette, at de er færdige. Der kommer ingen modstand mod denne magt efter 1784. Det ville være nytteløst; denne magt styrer nu England. Det gør den virkelig også, og dens mål er at smadre Amerika og alle andre rivaler, og selvfølgelig franskmændene og spanierne, der støttede Amerika, er deres mål, samt selvfølgelig selve Amerika.«

Denne magts førsteprioritet var at fuldføre den totale ødelæggelse af Frankrig, der var begyndt med Englands militære sejr under Syvårskrigen. Shelburne skulle nu tage de metoder i anvendelse, som han brugte til at vælte regeringen i England, denne gang med Frankrig som mål, og som skulle blive kendt som Den franske Revolution.

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 km^3 af Solen hvert år, hvoraf 373.000 km^3 falder direkte tilbage i havet, og kun 40.000 km^3

når landjorden, hvor det falder som nedbør. Andre 11.000 km³ fordamper over land og falder igen over land som nedbør; men planteliv gør mere end dette, idet det sender 62.000 km³ 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 km³ ferskvand om året. Dette svarer til en gennemsnitlig effektivitet på 1.300 kWh energi pr. 1 m³ ferskvand, der produceres. Mennesket anvender imidlertid kun 3 kWh til at producere 1 m³ 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 km³ vand strømmer op i atmosfæren fra havene årligt, svarende til 10 gange de 40.000 km³, 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 fyrre 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 km³ for de nordlige floder mod 113 km³ 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 km³ 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, vejrmodifikation 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.

Migrantmord i Middelhavet: Arven efter Obamas og briternes imperiekrige

28. apr. 2015 – Ifølge Amnesty International er der nu henved 57 millioner mennesker, der er blevet gjort til flygtninge i det mellemøstlige og nordafrikanske område (kaldet MENA i Det amerikanske Udenrigsministeriums sprogbrug), »den største flygtningekatastrofe siden Anden Verdenskrig«. To analytiske artikler, udgivet af Ruslands Sputnik nyhedstjeneste, hamrer løs på katastrofen, og begge artikler peger den anklagende finger mod de kombinerede Obama/britiske/EU-krige i området som de ansvarlige.

Pepe Escobars artikel, »Hvordan NATO dræber afrikanere i Club Med«, angriber »humanitær imperialisme« under Obama som værende ansvarlig, især den blodige afsættelse af Gaddafi i Libyen i 2011, men også krigene mod Syrien, Irak og Yemen. Disse imperiekræfter, skriver Escobar, »er stadig på færde og

dræber nu – ved stedfortræder – hen over vandene i Middelhavet, efter at de ødelagde en levedygtig stat – Libyen, en sekulær, arabisk republik, og dernæst installerede et kaos, der trænger frem over alt i en stor del af Magreb og Vestafrika, og som har udløst en massiv, humanitær krise.«

Finian Cunningham peger også fingeren mod krigene i Libyen, Irak, Syrien og nu også Yemen for at have skabt »den katastrofale og moralsk frastødende situation i Middelhavet, der er forurenede af tusindvis af lig i opløsning ... De fleste af de mennesker, der migrerer til Nordafrika og derfra videre til Europa, flygter fra krig og konflikt, med, iflg. FN, en overvægt af syrere, irakere og afghanere«. Henvend 10 millioner syrere, eller halvdelen af befolkningen, »er flygtet internt eller i eksil som vandrende flygtninge«, skriver Cunningham. »Det, som de europæiske regeringer har gjort i Libyen, sammen med deres amerikanske allierede, er intet mindre end en krigsforbrydelse« og har gjort Libyen til et »springbræt for millioner af migranter, der smugles til Europa«.

Foto: Zaartari flygtningelejren i Jordan, for syriske flygtninge.

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

I en helt ekstraordinær uge, hvor Helga Zepp-LaRouche talte ved tre, betydningsfulde »Ny Silkevejs«-konferencer i Europa, indledte hun sin tale til Cultural-Business Dialogue i Baden-

Baden den 25. april på følgende måde: »Rent strategisk må vi tage to fuldstændigt forskellige systemer i betragtning.«

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

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

Dette er BRIKS' og deres allierede landes system. Det oligarkiske system domineres af City of Londons finansielle imperialister og truer med global affolkning og atomkrig. Se på situationen i Yemen – det seneste udbrud af krig med folkemord til følge, som er støttet af præsident Obama, i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika – hvor Røde Kors rapporterer, at 12 millioner af de i alt 20 millioner yemenitter, der nu udsættes for bombardementer og total blokade af Saudi Arabien, Qatar og Den amerikanske Flåde, mangler »sikkerhed for fødevarer«, eller mangler mad i det hele taget. De fleste mangler nu også vand, som ikke engang kan pumpes op, da der hverken er brændstof eller elektricitet. Dette sker samtidig med, at mange tusinde mennesker drukner i Middelhavet, mens de forsøger at flygte til Europa fra terroroperationer, der er sat i gang af Obamas og Camerons krige i Libyen, Syrien og Irak.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Institutets seminar fandt sted på Copenhagen Business Confucius Institute under Copenhagen Business School.

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



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

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



H.E. Ambassador Liu Biwei (right)

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

His Excellency Mr. Liu Biwei, Ambassador of the

People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Denmark delivered opening greetings to the seminar.

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

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

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

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Audio:

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

Dr. Liu Chunrong, PhD, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, and Executive Vice Director Fudan-European Centre for China

Studies, NIAS, University of Copenhagen, presented China's One Belt, One Road policy.

Video:

Audio:

Discussion period:

Video:

Audio:

(See English report below.)

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

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

Følgende personer var talere på seminaret:

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

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

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

Hr. Liu Chunrong, PhD., associeret professor, School of

International Public Affairs, Fundan Universitetet; eksekutiv vicedirektør for Fundan-European Centre for China Studies, Københavns Universitet.

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

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

English:

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

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

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

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

The next speaker was **Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, founder and president of The Schiller Institute, and a major author of the EIR Report "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge." She was introduced by **Tom Gillesberg**, chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche presented the world

land-bridge policy and the new BRICS paradigm, as the alternative to the danger of economic and financial collapse, and nuclear war. One area of special emphasis was the growing crisis of fresh water scarcity, counterposing the lack of action in the U.S., with the great infrastructure project approach in China.

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

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

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

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

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE ADDRESSES “CHINA’S ‘ONE BELT, ONE ROAD’ POLICY’ SEMINAR IN COPENHAGEN, April 27, 2015

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

TOM GILLESBERG: I have the great honor of introducing Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who has come here from a rather busy schedule

both

in Germany and the United States, but also the whole world she's

intervening to. Just as a short introduction, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche

has been since 1977 the wife and very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, the economist, philosopher,

statesman who is giving leadership in the U.S., for the U.S. to

return to the intentions of its founders, to be a promoter of sovereign nations that can collaborate on an equal footing to secure the benefits for all nations and peoples.

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

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

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

peoples.

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

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

Land-Bridge, going from China and Asia to Europe and having a development of the whole region. And as part of that, she then

became a visitor many times to China to speak on the need for a New Silk Road and actually earned her nickname in China as the "Silk Road Lady," for her efforts to have China embark on this policy.

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

detonate thermonuclear war and instead get the United States and

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

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

an equal footing, collaborate to secure the peace and development

of all nations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

annual conference, and there was a large gathering of German industrialists and Russian speakers and Russian people. And we had the fortune to have a videoconference connected to this conference, which brought in a live program from the former Prime

Minister of Ukraine, Mr. [Mykola] Azarov. And he gave an absolutely hair-raising report about the conditions in Ukraine,

the fact that the country is being torn apart. Political leaders

are either forced to go into exile or are threatened to be assassinated; journalists are being killed openly in the street;

trenches are being built; and, as you know, American soldiers are now training the National Guard, which has a lot of Nazi components in it. And for the Russians this is extremely severe, because we are shortly before the 70th anniversary of the end of Nazism and the end of the Second World War, and the mood of the people were really horrified to see this endorsement of Nazis 70 years after the Second World War.

Now, I don't want to go into this in depth, we can do that in the discussion if people have questions about it, but I think this crisis, in Ukraine in particular, I could also point to the Middle East, which is in a similar horrible condition, makes very, very clear, that if we as humanity cannot move away from geopolitics – geopolitics was the reason for two world wars in the 20th century, and right now the continuation of geopolitics is threatening a new global war. I just want to mention an article in {New York Times} from 19th April, where two generals, Gen. James Cartwright, who is former head of the U.S. Strategic Command, and Gen. Vladimir Dvorkin, who is the chief of intelligence of the Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces, they penned together an article, In which they said that the world has never been so close to the danger of nuclear war globally, and therefore extinction, as right now. And the reason is obviously that even the normal code of behavior among nations, which existed in the Cold War, that you had a red telephone between

Kennedy and Khrushchev, this no longer exists; and you have the two nuclear forces, from NATO and the West and Russia, all the time on launch on warning. And launch on warning means there are only a few minutes time, if one side perceives a launch, either by intention or by accident, they have a few minutes, actually it's estimated three minutes' time, to respond or be eliminated.

So that shows you how extremely close we are to the danger of a global extinction of civilization. Because if this would happen, we would not exist as humanity. And I'm saying it with that gravity, to say that this calls all the more urgently, for a different approach. And the different approach must be to move away from geopolitics and move in the direction of the common aims of mankind.

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

of

economic miracle, which China did.

Can you move to the first slide?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

problems, like Germany, for example.

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

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

and numerous other high-tech cooperation areas.

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

and Caribbean States] and Unasur [Union of South American Nations]. Then a little bit later they also had meetings with countries of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations]

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

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

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

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

Now, I want to very quickly say that this made us very
happy, when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in
Kazakhstan

in 2013, we jumped that high – you know, in the Schiller
Institute – because we had promoted this idea. This was our
proposal when the Berlin Wall came down, in '89, and the wall
no

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

Vienna, which is a triangular area of the size of Japan, and
has

the highest concentration of industrial capacity in the world;
and let's make corridors to Warsaw, to Kiev, to the Balkans.

And

it would have been a perfect way to intervene.

Unfortunately at that time, despite the fact there was a
very good resonance, you had Bush Sr., you had Margaret
Thatcher, and they had completely different ideas: They wanted
to

reduce Russia from a superpower to at Third World, raw

materials-exporting country, and therefore they introduced the shock-therapy, instead, which dismantled the Russian industrial

potential between '91-'94, to only 30% left.

But then, when in '91, the Soviet Union collapsed, we connected this triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and we said: OK, now the Iron Curtain is gone, now we can have development corridors connecting the population and industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through corridors. And then we looked

at the best geographical conditions. I should say, we were inspired very much by the railway program of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, who had developed a whole network of Chinese railways, and that went into this program. So, at that time we said let's look at the best geographical preconditions,

and we found, not so accidentally, that the old Trans-Siberian Railroad and the old Silk Road, the ancient Silk Road, had the best geographical conditions to build such infrastructure.

So at that point the shock therapy started to destroy Russia's economy, but we kept holding seminars – we had hundreds

of seminars, in Europe, in United States, and then, eventually,

in Warsaw, in Budapest, in Moscow. And in '96 even in Beijing, where the Chinese government had responded to our proposal to all

the governments, to hold a big conference promoting the regions

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

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

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

So in the mean time we kept working on this initial proposal

which grew. And the latest of this, is this report: It's a 370-page study which is really the idea of connecting the world

through infrastructure corridors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and process food.

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

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

way

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

LaRouche and I participated in a conference in Moscow where the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a special way of developing it.

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

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

Now this is very interesting, because the big question always comes, "who should finance all of this?" As you know, already at the Brazil Fortaleza summit, the BRICS countries agreed, together with some of the other countries, to create new financial institutions: the New Development Bank of the BRICS, the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] was already founded in last October, but also a whole set of other banks. And it came from the idea, that when the Asia crisis happened in '97, in which speculators like George Soros speculated against the currencies of countries like Korea, Philippines, Thailand,

in

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

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

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

of the participating countries against speculative attacks.

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

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

but we will use these funds only for investment in the real economy, into these projects. And this is urgently needed, because as you know, despite all of the quantitative easing of the Federal Reserve, and now [ECB President] Mr. Draghi, who are

printing money as if there would be no tomorrow, the money does

not arrive at the industries! Because the banks, the speculators

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

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

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

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

bond crisis, causing a meltdown of the system; or, if the Federal Reserve would increase the interest rate only by a tiny, tiny amount it could blow up the whole derivatives bubble of \$2 trillion. And if the Troika and the ECB are pushing Greece out of the Eurozone, that could also trigger a collapse, because it would not so much hurt Greece, but it would blow up the European banks.

So therefore, the existence of these banks are de facto a lifeboat in the face of the immediate danger of a collapse. Now, as you probably have noticed, when the question came, who would be a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which was already constituted last October, but the date until which countries could join as founding members was end of March [2015]. And the United States put a lot of pressure on the allies, not to join; they didn't want Korea to join; naturally, they didn't want Europe to join, and they put maximum pressure on Asian countries not to join. But then, it just so happened, that the best ally of the United States, Great Britain, was the first European country to join, and that caused a kind of a dam break, and then Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and all the Scandinavian countries joined. And the actual founding members included 57 countries. And they basically participate in different degrees in this new bank, which obviously people realize that what China is offering with the economic cooperation in these projects, is much, much more attractive than to participate in more speculative bubbles which

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

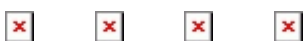
I think, that the idea of man in space, man going into the next

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]

Slides from the presentation (click to enlarge):



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

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

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

»Det internationale samfund må gøre alt, det kan, for at sikre, at disse tragiske begivenheder aldrig mere forekommer, så alle folkeslag kan leve i fred og harmoni og ikke skal kende til de rædsler, der fremkommer af religiøst fjendskab, aggressiv nationalisme og xenofobi.«

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

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

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

Sydvestasien:

Pentagon bekræfter USA's støtte til saudisk krig i Yemen; Bombeangreb fortsætter

24. apr. 2015 – Talsmand for Pentagon oberst Steve Warren bekræftede over for reportere i dag, at den iranske konvoj, der havde været på vej til Yemen, er vendt om og er på vej tilbage til Iran. Kl. ca. 11.00 EST befandt konvojen sig henved halvejen op ad Omans kyst med kurs i nordøstlig retning med en fart på 6 knob. »Dette synes at være en nedtrapning af spændingerne tidligere på ugen«, sagde Warren.

Alt imens en mulig konfrontation mellem USA og Iran muligvis er blevet nedtrappet, så fortsætter USA med at støtte den saudiske krig imod Yemen. I dag bekræftede talsmand for den amerikanske Centralkommando, oberst Patrick Ryder, at USA fortsat leverer efterretninger og logistisk støtte til saudierne og vil fortsætte med det.

Nede på jorden er krigen alt andet end forbi, på trods af den saudiske erklæring den 21. april om, at de ville suspendere bombekampagnen. Der var mindst 20 luftangreb i går i hele landet iflg. forskellige nyhedsrapporteringer, og kampene på jorden mellem Houthi-oprørerne og deres allierede og resterne

af det saudisk støttede Hadi-regime fortsatte.

Verdenssundhedsorganisationen rapporterede den 21. april, at, mellem den 19. marts og 17. april, havde volden dræbt 944 mennesker og såret 3.487 og advarede om, at sundhedstjenesterne i Yemen var på randen af kollaps. UNICEF sagde i dag, at der blandt de dræbte er 115 børn, med yderligere 172 lemlæstede børn. Disse tal bør, som FN tidligere har sagt, betragtes som undervurderet, eftersom enhver evne fra myndighedernes side til at tælle de døde og sårede i sig selv er blevet alvorligt ødelagt af krigen.

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

24. apr. 2015 – Fredagens forhandlinger for at overholde deadline for Grækenland til at opnå en aftale med Eurozonens finansministre om et gælds- og økonomiprogram endte i bitterhed, trusler mod Grækenland og selvbedragerisk plapren fra den transatlantiske flok om, at deres system, inklusive euroen, måske ville overleve en umiddelbart forestående, græsk statsbankerot.

Den maltesiske finansminister Edward Scicluna sagde kortfattet: »Jeg ville beskrive dagens møde som et totalt sammenbrud i kommunikationen med Grækenland.« Forespurgt, om EU ville gå med til at give delvis EU-finanshjælp til gengæld

for et mere begrænset »reform«-program, sagde den hollandske finansminister Jeroen Dijsselbloem: »Nej.« *Bloombergs* kilder rapporterede, at finansministrene »slyngede skældsord imod den græske finansminister Yanis Varoufakis« og kaldte ham »en, der spildte tiden, en hasardspiller og en amatør«. Chefen for Den europæiske Centralbank Mario Draghi truede med, at ECB måske ville begrænse sin aktuelle finansiering af likviditet til de græske banker. (Der er aftalt et møde den 6. maj i ECB's styrende råd).

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

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

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

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

Foto: Den græske finansminister Yanis Varoufakis

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

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

og Obamas Amerika, alt imens det er i live og har det godt i Kina.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

med formand Tom Gillesberg

Europa: Udvid operationerne til redning af bådflugtninge

23. apr. 2015 – Embedsfolk i FN's Flygtningehøjkommissariat (UNHCR) har kritiseret, at EU har nægtet at forlade sin politik med et politi til beskyttelse af grænserne, »Triton«, og i stedet erstatte det med en bred operation til redning af bådflugtninge, lige som Italiens tidligere »Mare Nostrum«-politik. Sidstnævnte tiltag, der blev vedtaget af Italien på

højdepunktet af flygtningestrømmen over Middelhavet for et år siden, finansieret med blot 9 million euro om måneden, blev droppet efter anmodning fra resten af EU, der genfortolkede flygtningeproblemet som en potentiel sikkerhedstrussel mod Europa og hævdede, at terrorister ville snige sig ind under dække af at være flygtninge.

Under »Triton«-politikken holder havpatruljeringen sig for langt væk fra de nordafrikanske kyster til kunne stå til rådighed de steder, hvor bådene synker, og flygtninge kan derfor ikke længere reddes i tide. I løbet af det seneste år har 220.000 klaret turen til Europa, mens flere end 20.000 er druknet – og dette tal stiger hastigt, med ulykken den 17. april på havet ud for Libyens kyst, hvor 900 druknede, og kun 24 blev reddet.

Ruth Schoeffl fra UNHCR's afdeling i Wien fordømte i går den tyske indenrigsminister Thomas de Maiziere som kynisk for hans synspunkt, at redning af flere flygtninge også ville gøre det muligt for flere terrorister at komme ind i Europa: »Antyder det, at vi hellere skal lade folk drukne?« Den idé, der også er blevet drøftet i EU, at man skal skabe interneringslejre til flygtninge i Nordafrika, blev afvist af Schoeffl som absolut ikke levedygtig i den nærmeste fremtid i et ustabil land som Libyen, og som en dårlig politik med at låse flygtningene inde et eller andet sted for at holde dem ude af Europa. Antallet af flygtninge er endda vokset under »Triton« i forhold til »Mare Nostrum« tidligere, hvilket viser, at EU ikke har taget hensyn til det voksende antal konflikter, der oprindeligt skaber disse flygtningestrømme, tilføjede Schoeffl.

Sarah Kahn fra UNHCR's Libyen-afdeling i Tunis, som var nødsaget til at flytte dertil fra Tripoli pga. den ukontrollerbare situation i Libyen, krævede også en udvidet politik for redning af flygtninge og advarede om, at antallet af flygtninge, der vil forsøge at komme over Middelhavet, vil vokse betydeligt hen over sommeren, hvor havet er roligere end

nu.

Foto: Skyellet op på tilfældighedens strande?

Ukraines Oprørshær påtager sig ansvaret for politiske mord i Ukraine

22. april 2015 – I henhold til TASS sagde Oppositionsblokpartiet i Ukraines parlament fredag, 17. april, at det havde modtaget en e-mail med trusler fra en gruppe, der kalder sig Ukraines Oprørshær (UPA). Oppositionsblokpartiet kalder sig selv for Østukraines stemme, partiet for landets industri og realøkonomi. Det ledes af Yuriy Boyko, en tidligere vicepremierminister og energiminister under præsident Victor Janukovitj.

Ukraines Oprørshær er navnet på Stepan Banderas parti, der samarbejdede med nazisterne [under Anden Verdenskrig]. Den 9. april vedtog det ukrainske parlament en lov, der karakteriserede medlemmer af denne organisation og OUN som »uafhængighedskæmpere«.

I brevet påtager UPA sig ansvaret for »elimineringen« af eks-MP Mikhail Chechetov, forhenværende formand for regionalregeringen i Zaporizhia Alexander Peklushenko, tidligere lovgiver Stanislav Melnik, tidligere MP Oleg Kalashnikov og journalisten Oles Buzina.

I henhold til TASS har gruppen også truet med den fysiske eliminering af repræsentanterne for de aktuelle, ukrainske

myndigheder og anklaget dem for ikke at have gennemtvunget en undtagelsestilstand i landet og beskyldt dem for frivilligt at have opgivet ukrainske territorier.

UPA, der er blevet forbudt i Rusland, siger, at de, der er skyldige i »anti-ukrainsk og anti-folkelig aktivitet«, har 72 timer til at forlade Ukraine.

Rapporten om denne e-mail-trussel fra UPA og gruppens indrømmelse af ansvar for den seneste tids mord i landet understreger den kendsgerning, at Victoria Nuland har påtvunget den ukrainske befolkning et nazistisk terrorregime på vegne af Obama.

Den 14. april udstedte Lyndon LaRouche en erklæring, der krævede, at Victoria Nuland stilles til regnskab, hvis nogen overlaster overgik Natalia Vitrenko, der har været udsat for en bagvaskelseskampagne, som sætter scenen for hendes mord. Denne e-mail understreger denne nødsituation.

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

23. apr. 2015 – Verden befinder sig på randen af en atomar Tredje Verdenskrig. De årsager, der sædvanligvis angives til konfrontationen mellem USA og Rusland, er nonsens. Det er snarere tilfældet, at der er nogle mennesker, der har planlagt, at dette skulle ske. »Vi befinder os på randen af en bogstavelig udslettelse, som et resultat af

kædereaktionslignende virkninger« af Det britiske Imperiums og deres Wall Street-lakajers vanvid, sagde Lyndon LaRouche den 21. april. At de ikke vil opgive deres svindende greb om magten vil drive dem til, i desperation, at få Obama til at lancere Tredje Verdenskrig. »Dette er den første trussel om menneskets udslettelse i moderne, historisk tid«, konkluderede LaRouche.

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

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

fejltagelse, eller affyring baseret på forkerte informationer – og risikoen forværres af korte varslingsstider og Ruslands kompromitterede advarselssystemer (Rusland har i øjeblikket ingen satellitter for tidlig advarsel og er udelukkende afhængig af jordbaserede radarsystemer). Som resultat er tidsfristerne, skriver de, »meget sammenpressede og mulighederne for dårligt overvejede beslutninger meget reelle.«

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

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

Nu kan ingen sige, de ikke er blevet advaret.

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

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 as \$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 plan 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.

Schiller Instituttets Ugeavis 16/17 2016:

**Helga Zepp-LaRouches
opfordring til
USA/Europas tilslutning til
BRIKS
giver genlyd over hele verden**

Download (PDF, Unknown)

**Syriens Bashar al-Assad
griller Frankrig og vestlige
regeringer**

for at bevæbne jihadister og skabe ISIS

22. apr. 2015 – I et interview med *France2* den 21. april udtalte Syriens præsident Bashar al-Assad en spiddende fordømmelse af Frankrig og andre vestlige regeringer for deres materielle støtte til jihadisterne – den ikkeeksisterende »moderate opposition« – og for at skabe de kaotiske betingelser i regionen, der førte til fremvæksten af ISIS.

Som svar på *France2's* fjendtlige og provokerende interviewer, David Pujadas, der citerede »analytikere«, som hævdede, at det var Assad, der hjalp med ISIS' fremvækst, fyrede Assad tilbage, at ISIS »blev skabt i Irak i 2006 under amerikanernes overvågning. Jeg er ikke i Irak, og jeg var ikke i Irak, og jeg kontrollerede ikke Irak. Amerikanerne kontrollerede Irak, og ISIS kom fra Irak til Syrien, fordi kaos er smitsomt«. Når der er kaos i et givent land, forsatte han, »så er det frugtbar jord for, at terroristerne kan komme. Så når der er kaos i Syrien, kom ISIS til Syrien. Før ISIS kom al-Nusra-Front, som er al-Qaeda, og før det var der det Muslimske Broderskab. De repræsenterer alle de samme græsrodde for, at ISIS senere kunne komme«.

Gentagne gange pillede den syriske præsident Pujadas påstande ned, som hævdede, at den syriske hær brugte kemiske våben, klorgas, tøndebomber osv. og vendte tilbage til det centrale spørgsmål, nemlig, at det var interventionen fra vestlige nationer, der skabte betingelserne for skabelsen af ISIS. Se engang på de luftangreb, der blev udført af 60-nationers-»koalitionen«, sagde han. Syrien er et lille land, men »det, vi gør, er undertiden ti gange så meget, som de gør på en dag. Er det seriøst?... Hidtil har de ikke været seriøse. Det andet bevis er, at ISIS har spredt sig til Syrien, Irak, Libyen, i hele regionen generelt. Så hvordan kan de sige, det var effektivt? De er ikke oprigtige, det er derfor, de ikke

hjælper nogen i denne region.«

Pointen er, understregede han, at »koalitionen imod terrorisme ikke kan dannes af lande, der samtidigt støtter terroristerne ... de sender våben til de samme terrorister, der går under betegnelsen 'moderat opposition' ... Så dette er en modsigelse. Det virker ikke.«

Al-Assad reserverede sine mest barske ord til franskmændene. Som svar på, at Pujadas spurgte Al-Assad, om han tog noget ansvar for det, der er sket i Syrien i de seneste år, svarede Assad, »tingene er ikke absolutte ... Alle har et ansvar. Vi har vore egne problemer i Syrien ... men nu taler jeg om, hvad det var, der frembragte ISIS: kaosset, og jeres regering, regeringen – eller hvis man vil kalde det regime – det franske regime, som de kalder os, er ansvarligt for at støtte de jihadister, som de kaldte for den moderate opposition.«

Med hensyn til hans villighed til at gå ind i en dialog med Frankrig, erklærede Assad: »Vi er altid interesseret i dialog med alle, men det er baseret på politikken. Hvordan kan vi gå i dialog med et regime, der støtter terrorister i vort land, og for hvad? ... Når de ændrer deres politik, vil vi være parat til at gå i dialog ... « Assad pointerede, at François Hollande er den mest upopulære præsident i Frankrigs historie, siden 1950'erne.

Da Pujadas nævnte, at den franske premierminister havde fordømt Assad som en slagter, svarede Assad ætsende, »ingen tager mere franske regeringsfolks erklæringer alvorligt, af én grund: fordi Frankrig på en eller anden måde er en satellit til den amerikanske politik i regionen; det er ikke uafhængigt, det har ingen tyngde, det har ingen troværdighed.« Han understregede, at han var interesseret i, hvad det syriske folk tænker, ikke det franske.

Foto: Den franske Tv-kanal France2's David Pujadas interviewer

den 21. april Syriens præsident, Bashar al-Assad.

USA's træning af ukrainske nazister begynder

21. apr. 2015 – I går indviede den ukrainske præsident Petro Poroshenko det amerikanske træningsprogram for Kievregimets nationalgarde med en tale, der blev holdt i øsende regnvej. I talen hævdede han elevernes dyder til skyerne, og mange af disse elever kæmpede imod »russisk-støttede separatiststyrker«, som de vestlige medier karakteriserer dem. Poroshenko bemærkede, at programmet vil begynde på 70-års jubilæet for sejren over nazisme og Anden Verdenskrig, og som tidligere, »er den fremskudte grænse for civilisationens kamp for Europas fremtid atter placeret i Ukraine«. Nyhedsmediernes dækning af begivenheden gad imidlertid ikke rapportere, at Vesten denne gang er allieret med nazisterne imod Rusland.

Hidtil har USA afvist at levere »dødbringende hjælp«, så som våben, til Ukraine, rapporterer *Stars & Stripes*. »Uddannelsesprogrammet har i stedet til hensigt at forbedre ukrainske styrkers anvendelse af deres egne våben, såsom Kalashnikov-rifler, sagde amerikanske embedsfolk til *Stars & Stripes*. S&S bemærker, at et mindre antal ukrainske tropper, der deltog i ceremonien, var iført amerikansk leverede kropsrustninger og hjelme lig dem, der blev båret af amerikanske styrker i begyndelsen af den seneste tids krige i Irak og Afghanistan.«

Foto: Den ukrainske præsident Petro Poroshenko mødtes med den amerikanske præsident Barack Obama i Det Hvide Hus, september

2014. Obama lovede sin støtte og sagde: Som De så i Kongressen i dag, har De stærk opbakning fra begge sider her i USA, og det amerikanske folk står sammen med det ukrainske folk.«

Ukraine: Verdenssamfundet forsvarer Natalia Vitrenko

20. apr. 2015 – Hovedemnet på økonom og leder af Ukraines Progressive Socialistparti, dr Natalia Vitrenkos webside www.vitrenko.org, er et overblik over LaRouche-bevægelsens handlinger i hele verden med titlen »Verdenssamfundet forsvarer Natalia Vitrenko«. Rapporten <http://www.vitrenko.org/article/25329> beskriver handlinger i Australien, Tyskland, Italien, Rusland, Slovakiet, USA, Frankrig plus en bemærkning om, at to artikler var blevet cirkuleret på dansk, svensk og spansk, og i Irland.

»Rusland« refererer til den kendsgerning, at *RIA Novosti* den 19. april oversatte bemærkninger fra EIR's Mike Billington til det *Iranske PressTV* om sagen, som dernæst blev bragt som et indslag på russisk på Novosti med overskriften, »Amerikansk analytiker siger, mordene på Kalashnikov og Buzyna er på Nulands samvittighed.«