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LaRouchePAC Issues Emergency War Plan Against Ebola
Asian Investment Bank Will Finance Great Projects
Putin Speaks the Truth about NATO War Provocations

**The New Silk Road: Mankind
Is the Only Creative Species!**



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EIR

From the Editors

This issue of *EIR* begins our coverage of the Oct. 18-19 conference of the Schiller Institute in Frankfurt, Germany, a conference which epitomized the spirit of optimism and determination to rid the world of geopolitics, which has been sweeping the world with the BRICS developments, beginning Summer 2014 (*Feature*). The scope of the first panel, which was devoted to the New Silk Road, gives you the idea of this conference's importance, which was also underscored by the high-level participation of several of the nations in that project—especially China, India, and Iran.

The role of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Institute, has been crucial in bringing these forces together, and her contribution to promoting the New Silk Road was acknowledged by a number of the speakers. The Russian contribution, which congratulated both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche on their work, came in the form of a greeting by Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Institute of Far East Studies, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which we published in our last issue.

Prof. Shi Ze, of the China Institute of International Studies in Beijing, Dr. Fatemeh Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Women's Solidarity Association of Iran, and Jayshree Sengupta, senior fellow of the Observer Research Foundation of India, were joined by Dr. Natalia Vitrenko, economist of Ukraine, and Ali Rastbeen, founder and president of the Paris Academy of Geopolitics.

The challenge and intent of this event, as conceived by Mrs. LaRouche, were reflected in the concluding Resolution (see last week's issue): "We call on all forces of reason in Europe and the United States, to join the emerging new economic order of the BRICS and the New Silk Road," and establish "an inclusive peace order" for all mankind.

Our news coverage is limited to a few crucial developments. First, in *Economics*, the formal agreement by 21 Asian nations to form the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the inauguration of one of the major infrastructure projects underway on the planet—the central route of the Chinese North-South Water Transfer Project. These breakthroughs reflect the dynamic that London and Wall Street want to kill—starting with the news of their achievement.

On the Empire side, we focus on the threats of the ISIS jihadists (*International*) and the Ebola epidemic (*National*)—but not as bystanders. Our coverage features what needs to be done to stop these horrors. Don't miss the War Plan against Ebola, which is literally a life-or-death matter for all mankind.

Cover This Week

Chen Bo and Pei Hua of the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation present a gift to Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche.



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

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We begin our coverage of the 30th anniversary conference of the Schiller Institute with speeches from the first panel, titled, “The New Silk Road Is Transforming the Planet,” featuring a keynote address by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in which she laid out in stark terms, the triple threat that faces mankind today: the spreading Ebola epidemic; the expanding incursions of the barbaric ISIS terrorism in Southwest Asia, and beyond; and the disintegration of the global financial system.

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7 Helga Zepp-LaRouche: A New Era of Mankind

Zepp-LaRouche’s keynote speech. “We are in a crisis moment of unprecedented dimensions,” she said. “Humanity right now is on the edge of a genocide which could become worse than anything that ever happened in history...” But, the crises are man-made, and can therefore be remedied—if we can find the political will to do so.

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Dr. Rafsanjani is the head of the Women’s Solidarity Association in Iran and founder of the Charity Foundation for special disease activities.

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Dr. Debra Freeman, national spokeswoman for Lyndon LaRouche, issued this statement on Oct. 24, which is being circulated in a mass leaflet form by the LaRouche Political Action Committee. It reports on a three-phase program for control of epidemic disease, outlined by Dr. Michael Osterholm, one of the world's leading experts on public health and biosecurity.

Economics

44 A Challenge to Pessimism: Asian Investment Bank Will Finance Great Projects

"There is an unmistakable indicator that provides information about whether a government is making good policy or not," writes Helga Zepp-LaRouche. "If the majority of the population is happy and optimistic about the future, the government would appear to be fulfilling its mission to serve the common good. Should the vast majority of people, however, be pessimistic about the possibility of change and a better future, then this government is obviously pursuing a bad policy." Contrast, then, the governments of China and India vs. those of Europe.

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After investing more than a decade in constructing dams, canals, tunnels, and the world's most modern aqueduct, and just as long in intensive measures to improve and protect water quality in the upper Yangtze River system, China has completed the Central Route of its huge South-North Water Transfer Project.

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Russian President Vladimir Putin used the occasion of the annual Valdai Club dialogue in Sochi, Russia, Oct. 24 to deliver a sweeping assessment of the present danger of global war, and the efforts that Russia is taking to avert that outcome.

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EIR Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg's response to a question, during the Oct. 24 LaRouchePAC webcast.

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SCHILLER INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

The New Silk Road: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!

This week, we begin full coverage of the 30th anniversary conference of the Schiller Institute, in Frankfurt, Germany Oct. 18-19, titled, “The New Silk Road and China’s Lunar Program: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!” In this installment, we publish the speeches from the first panel, titled, “The New Silk Road Is Transforming the Planet.”

The theme of the conference was established by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in her keynote speech, “A New Era of Mankind,” at the start of Panel I, in which she laid out in stark terms, the triple threat that faces mankind today: the spreading Ebola epidemic, which, it could be said, is a marker for the collapse of civilization into a New Dark Age; the expanding incursions of the barbaric ISIS terrorism in Southwest Asia, and beyond; and the disintegration of the global financial system, which, she said, is going to be much worse than the crash of 2008. But, she declared, since all of these disasters are man-made, there are also remedies that can be found.

One of the speakers at the conference, Jason Ross, of the LaRouche Scientific Team, who addressed the final panel, presented a summary of the conference on the LaRouchePAC weekly webcast Oct. 24 ([<http://larouchepac.com/node/31959>]). He characterized the impact of the proceedings on audience and speakers alike:

“The overall direction—development around an up-

lifted view of mankind—existed as an overall social-sense at the conference. It was beyond the individual presentations. It developed a life of its own, which I think is the mark of a very fruitful dialogue and a fruitful conference. The quality of discussion wasn’t passing around rote incantations of the accepted formulas; it was an actual discussion of something real; people meant what they said. It was a human discussion, in which creativity expressed itself. *It was a human conference!*”

Conference organizer Elke Fimmen, in the *EIR*’s weekly Internet radio LaRouche Show ([www.larouchepub.com/radio/archive_2014.html]), amplified Ross’s assessment, calling the two-day event “universal history in action.”

One Road, One Belt

Following Zepp-LaRouche, Prof. Shi Ze, from the Chinese Institute of International Studies, discussed how innovative thinking about the “One Road, One Belt” concept of the New Silk Road, should be applied to international affairs. Technological and scientific advancements, he said, must be applied in an even manner, and without striving for hegemony, or for spheres of influence, or for interference in the sovereignty of other nations. Development should strengthen the equality of a multi-polar world.

Next, Dr. Fatemeh Hashemi Rafsanjani, the presi-

dent of the Women's Solidarity Association of Tehran, spoke about the role of Iran, both historically as part of the Old Silk Road, as well as the potential for Iran to play a significant part in the New Silk Road today.

From India, Jayshree Sengupta, a senior fellow at the Observer Research Foundation in New Delhi, reviewed the rapid emergence of the BRICS, whose members represent 46% of world population, 18% of world trade, and 26% of world landmass. The BRICS, she said, seek a multi-polar world, rather than dominance by the developed nations.

Economist Natalia Vitrenko, chairwoman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, discussed the economic and strategic crises confronting her nation, noting that despite Ukraine's wonderful climate, and its famous black-earth soil, because of its obedience to the IMF since the end of the Soviet Union, it is now heading into the abyss.

Vitrenko stunned the audience with her first-hand, graphic reports of the way neo-Nazism is taking over Ukraine. Only with a determined effort by both Europe and Russia, she said, can Ukraine be rescued from the neo-Nazi parties that have taken over in Kiev, with the backing of the IMF/World Bank vultures.

The final speaker on the panel was Ali Rastbeen, founder and president of the Paris Academy of Geopolitics, who spoke on "A Vision of the Future of Eurasia."

Beethoven's 'Fidelio'

While it is impossible to adequately convey the beauty of the musical performances and the impact they had on the audience, in a print publication, Ross's description gave a good sense of it:

"The event overall had begun with a musical introduction, and at the conclusion of the first day, we were treated to, and challenged by, a wonderful presentation of [excerpts from] Beethoven's only opera, *Fidelio*. It



EIRNS/Lemaître

Members of the first panel; Prof. Shi Ze is speaking.

was conducted by Sergej Strid of the Schiller Institute, with a small orchestra, soloists, choruses from a very international group among all of these—the soloists, the orchestra, and the choruses.

"*Fidelio* is the story of the rescue of the imprisoned Florestan, who had been jailed for speaking truth to power, by his heroic wife, Leonore, who dresses up as a man under the name 'Fidelio,' to get access to the prison. It is based on the true story of the imprisonment of Marquis de Lafayette, and of his wife Adrienne's work to free him.

"The [impact of] this performance, in the context of a serious conference on the future of mankind, rather than as an evening of entertainment for overdressed people who paid too much for tickets, was very, very powerful. It was met with a tremendous, sustained ovation. It's really difficult to try to describe music, so you can hear it for yourself on the [website](#)."

In fact, videos of the entire conference are available on the website.

In upcoming issues, we will be covering Panels II-IV: The Future of Europe—Transatlantic Collapse of Alliance of Sovereign Republics?; The New Silk Road and the New Paradigm for Mankind; and Science Drivers for a New Economic Miracle and the Commons Aims of Mankind.

The conference program follows immediately below.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

The New Silk Road and China's Lunar Program: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!

30th Anniversary Conference of the Schiller Institute

Oct. 18, 2014

Musical offering

Panel I: The New Silk Road is Transforming the Planet

Keynote: A New Era of Mankind: *Helga Zepp-LaRouche*, President of the Schiller Institute, Germany

Some Innovative Ideas Concerning the Mode of Cooperation along the Silk Road: *Prof. Shi Ze*, China Institute of International Studies, Beijing

Iran's Role in the New Silk Road in the Third Millennium: *Dr. Fatemeh Hashemi Rafsanjani*, President of Women's Solidarity Association, Teheran
BRICS and the New International World Order: *Jayshree Sengupta*, Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi

A Constructive Alternative to the Existing World Order, and Stability in Ukraine—Pathway to Saving Mankind: *Dr. Natalia Vitrenko*, economist, Chairwoman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, Kiev

A Vision of the Future of Eurasia: *Ali Rastbein*, founder and President of Paris Academy of Geopolitics

Panel II: The Future of Europe—Transatlantic Collapse or Alliance of Sovereign Republics?

The Role of Steel in the New Silk Road Perspective: *Prof. Dr. Dieter Ameling*, President of German Steel Federation (until 2008), Essen

Greece and the Silk Road Economic Belt: *Panos Kammenos*, Chairman of Independent Greeks, Member of Hellenic Parliament, Athens

Mediterranean Bridging: *Prof. Enzo Siviero*, Member of Italian National Council of Universities, Venice

Common Security Interests in Eurasia: *Col. Alain Corvez (ret.)*, former Advisor to the General in Command of UNIFIL, Paris

How Long Will the "Sovereign Republics" of Europe Keep Dancing to Washington's Tune?: *Ray McGovern*, Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS), USA

Classical Concert

Oct. 19, 2014

Panel III: The New Silk Road and the New Paradigm for Mankind

Europe's Identity: The Advantage of the Other in the New Paradigm: *Jacques Cheminade*, President of Solidarité et Progrès, Paris

World Against Violence and Extremism: Middle East in Transition: *Saeed Khatibzadeh*, Institute of Political and International Studies (Iran), Head of IPIS Regional Office Berlin

Enrico Mattei's Policy as a Universal Model for North-South, East-West Relations: *Antonino Galloni*, economist, Statutory Auditor of Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale, Rome

The Danube, Morava-Vardar-Axios-Aegean Waterway and the Silk Road Economic Belt: *Dragan Duncic*, Republic Agency for Spatial Planning, Belgrade; *Asst. Prof. Milena Nikolic*, Higher Education Institute for Applied Studies, Belgrade

Greeting from the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation (CSCFLF): *Pei Hua*, Director of the Research Division, Beijing; *Chen Bo*, Deputy Director of the International Division, Beijing

BRICS and Pan-Africanism: Operational Convergences: Representatives of the Association LP Umoja, Pan-African League, Paris

Which Way Australia? To Hell with London and Wall Street, or to the Heavens with the BRICS?: *Robert Barwick*, Citizens Electoral Council, Australia

Panel IV: Science Drivers for a New Economic Miracle and the Common Aims of Mankind

Mining of Helium 3 on the Moon for a Fusion Power Economy and Space Propulsion: *Jason Ross*, LaRouche Science Team, Washington, D.C.

Future Perspectives of Nuclear Power in the New Era of the Silk Road: *Prof. Dr. Wangsuo Wu*, Dean of the School of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, China

Where Germany Should Be 50 years from Now: *Toni Kästner*, Chairman of the Fusion Energy Foundation, Essen

Fighting Diseases and Pandemics Through a Policy of Global Development: *Dr. Wolfgang Lillge*, Editor-in-Chief of *Fusion* magazine, Berlin

Panel discussion with the audience: The New Paradigm for Mankind

A New Era of Mankind

Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote speech led the first panel, which was titled, "The New Silk Road Is Transforming the Planet."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I greet you all to this extremely important conference, and I'm giving you, in the beginning the most heartfelt greetings of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, who is in spirit with us, in this conference, and whose prophetic work has contributed very much, so that there is a solution in the world today.

But I have to tell you that we are in a crisis moment of unprecedented dimensions. Humanity right now is on the edge of a genocide which could become worse than anything that ever happened in history, and as of now, if the present policies of the trans-Atlantic sector are continued, it will happen. In the short term, we face the coincidence of three mortal dangers: We have the expansion of the ISIS terrorism, which is already causing genocide against the Kurdish Iraqi and Syrian populations, as well as religious minorities. And that could very quickly reach the point where the nations against which this terrorism is directed, have no other possibility left than to fight wars, and that then could blow up the entire Southwest Asia region, and it could ignite a global war.

The second, equally mortal danger, or equally dangerous situation, is the pandemic of Ebola, which is already completely out of control, and is right now not only ravaging several West African nations, but is spreading to Europe, to the United States, and to Latin America. And contrary to irresponsible assurances that in the so-called "advanced sector," it is absolutely not possible to spread, the so-called advanced countries are unprepared, due to the cuts in the health sector; it could also go completely out of control.

And the third mortal danger, is that we are facing with an absolute certainty, a new financial crash which



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Helga Zepp-LaRouche outlined the three mortal dangers facing mankind today, and then challenged the audience: "It is in our hands: Do we want to have a humanity to become truly human?"

is going to be much worse than 2008, and if then, the EU and the United States go for the so-called bail-in, that is, the Cyprus model, taking a haircut off all the people who have accounts in the banks, that would throw the world into a dark age, and with that, a war would result, with the danger that all weapons in existence would come to be used.

Now, the key to emphasize is that all of these three dangers are not the result of inevitable processes, but they're all man-made, and therefore, they can be remedied. But it has to be first recognized, that they are the results of policy failures of the establishment of the trans-Atlantic region, and they can only be corrected, if the political will can be mobilized to do so.

Storm Over Asia

Now, concerning the first threat, the IS Caliphate—which is right now advancing massively, despite the bombing—my husband Lyndon LaRouche produced a



BuSo-TV

These two images are taken from Lyndon LaRouche's 1999 video "Storm Over Asia," which was characterized by a prescience, said Zepp-LaRouche, that showed where the policies of the Anglo-Americans would lead.



BuSo-TV

video in 1999, which had the title *Storm Over Asia*, which was characterized by a prophetic prescience, showing where the policies of the Anglo-Americans would lead. In this [clip](#) shows footage of the film], Mr. LaRouche, in great detail, laid out how the new version of the Great Game against Russia at that point, and against China, was using terrorism for the preparation of what would become eventually a new world war; and, among other things, he emphasized the very treacherous role of Turkey. I would suggest that people who are interested in this can watch this clip on the website of LaRouchePAC.

Now, to use the "Islamic card" against the Soviet Union was originally the idea of Zbigniew Brzezinski, who presented this policy at a conference of the Trilateral Commission in Kyoto, in 1975. But then, after the mujahideen were trained for the fight against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, that movement took on a life of its own, and it spread from Afghanistan to Central Asia, to Dagestan, to Chechnya, to Pakistan, and beyond.

This already created havoc enough, but then, what was added was the policy of "regime change," which was the result of the intention by the Anglo-Americans to turn the world into a global empire, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. And the policy of regime change worsened the situation by dismantling states as organizational principles of the international order.

In 2003, the war against Saddam Hussein and Iraq,

which was based entirely on lies, manufactured by Tony Blair and the MI6, indeed, turned Iraq into a country "bombed back into the Stone Age," and it was left as a breeding ground for the present terrorism wave which we see.

Then the war against Libya, which again was based on lies, where the UN veto powers, Russia and China, were betrayed by being told that it was just a "humanitarian intervention," not a war, which is why they abstained from the vote in the UN Security Council. Now if you look at Libya, it's a country in complete and total chaos.

Then the lies against Syria, that the Assad government used chemical weapons, which is not proven, but to the contrary, it *is* proven that they were used by the rebels who were supported by Saudi Arabia and the West; nevertheless, the lie that Assad has used chemical weapons is being maintained by the mass media up to the present day.

The military strikes were prevented at the last minute, but as a result, if you look at the entire region, Iraq and Syria today are too weak to cope with ISIS. And in Europe, you have right now completely foolish proposals, like the one coming from the Green Party to use German troops under UN mandate, which as of now, is not occurring, not least because the Green policies of backing a Nazi coup in Ukraine helped to contribute to the isolation of Russia, and therefore, the chances are that under present conditions, a UN man-

date for such a mission will not happen.

The German Foreign Minister [Frank-Walter Steinmeier] makes that point; but then he goes, of all places, to Saudi Arabia, to emphasize the leading role Saudi Arabia should play in the fight against IS! Now, you can go to the goat, if you want to protect to the cabbage, and ask him to guard the garden. The political spokesman of the CDU, Philipp Missfelder, says that for Syria, there can only be a political solution without Assad, but temporarily we may have to back Assad, because otherwise ISIS will take over.

Now, this is “Amateur Night”! These dabblers in politics play with a situation which could lead to World War III in the short term.

The 28 Pages of the 9/11 Report

In the United States right now, there is a growing revolt, the demand to get to the bottom of the present crisis with ISIS, by looking at what were the real circumstances of 9/11, and to publicize the entire official Sept. 11 report [of the Joint Congressional Inquiry on 9/11], which was produced at the time under the leadership of then-Sen. Bob Graham, and investigated the circumstances of Sept. 11.

The big fight in the United States, which could determine where the world goes, is the fight to release the suppressed 28 pages [of the report], which are classified to the present day; they were classified by George Bush, and Obama promised in the 2008 election campaign that he would declassify this chapter of the report, and give the 3,000 families whose family members were killed in the Twin Tower attack, the right to find out what really happened.

Now, there is right now, not least due to our own efforts, a growing number of Congressmen who demand that these 28 pages be declassified. The Canadian Broadcasting Corp., a week ago, had an 11-minute program where they discussed exactly the importance of these 28 pages [plays audio].

“Our biggest problem is our allies. Our allies in the



YouTube

Former Sen. Bob Graham, co-chair of the Congressional Inquiry on 9/11, in a recent interview on the suppressed 28 pages of the Inquiry's report: "Not only has Saudi Arabia been promoting this extreme form of religion, but it also has been the principal financier, first of al-Qaeda, then of the various al-Qaeda franchises around the world, ... and now the support of ISIS...."

region were our largest problem in Syria.' Now that was the voice of Vice President Biden, who made a much-noted speech about two, three weeks ago, where he said that the problem with the present bombing of the ISIS by the United States, is the fact that the 'allies'—Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the Emirates—that they are pursuing quite different policies and that the United States has no allies.

“But much more to the point is what Sen. Bob Graham, who is still under obligation of secrecy because it's classified, however, he is increasing the pressure that these 28 pages must be made public.”

“[Graham:] ‘The connection is a direct one. Not only has Saudi Arabia been promoting this extreme form of religion, but it also has been the principal financier, first of al-Qaeda, then of the various al-Qaeda franchises around the world, specifically, the ones in Somalia and Yemen; and now the support of ISIS....’”

Now, this is dynamite. And the scandal is obviously—I mean, all the heads of state of Europe, and beyond, know this! Because Sen. Bob Graham is a widely recognized and highly reputed Senator. He was the [co-chair] of the Joint Congressional Inquiry around Sept. 11. And for example, Mr. Steinmeier, who, in his capacity as Cabinet Chief under [Gerhardt] Schröder, when Schröder was Chancellor, was in charge of secret services. And now, being foreign minister for the second time, there is no way he cannot know that, and that goes as well for all the European governments.

So, the scandal which we have to really make public and use for a change in policy, is the fact that the same countries which have been financing and building up, first the mujahideen, then al-Qaeda, then al-Nusra, and now ISIS, they are supposed to be the ones in the coalition to fight ISIS, which obviously is a complete farce.

ISIS Targets Russia, China

Now Bloomberg, the news service, had a story a couple of days ago, where they say the Islamic State

grooms Chechen fighters against [Russian President Vladimir] Putin, and that one of the top ISIS commanders, who is a Georgian, “Omar the Chechen,” his name is Omar al-Shishani, openly says the ultimate target of ISIS is President Putin. We also know that the majority of ISIS fighters are actually from Chechnya, and they are preparing to bring the fight which is now raging in Southwest Asia, into Russia.

The leader of the Nazis in Ukraine, of the Right Sector, Dmytro Yarosh, called on the Chechen warlord Doku Umarov to take up arms against Russia; and this Yarosh, by the way, fought in the first Chechen war against Russia on the side of the Chechens.

So as we can see very clearly, these operations are not just in the Middle East, but they are directed against Russia, and also China. On the 4th of July, the ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi published a map which showed the extended Caliphate they are trying to build, into Xinjiang in China, and he named 20 countries that have supposedly seized Muslim rights.

Now, what conclusion can we draw out of all of this? Rather than allying with countries that help to groom and finance terrorist groupings, from the mujahideen, to ISIS, to the present day, if we want to prevent the escalation of this situation into World War III, we absolutely have to change course and form an alliance that includes Russia, China, India, Iran, Syria, and Egypt, and only if we change the policy in this direction can this crisis be stopped.

It also means, urgently, to put the question of a new, all-inclusive security architecture on the table, because it is a situation where you cannot have some countries on a confrontation course with Russia, and hope to avoid World War III. We have to go back to the rule of international law. We have to go back to the absolute respect of national sovereignty, as it developed during the Peace of Westphalia negotiations, and as it is represented today in the UN Charter.

Also, the entire paradigm of regime change through color revolution—which *is* warfare, even if it’s not declared—has to be outlawed, but especially the Blair Doctrine of so-called “humanitarian intervention.” In 1999, Blair gave a speech in Chicago, which changed the doctrine of NATO and the West completely, basically by saying that from now on, humanitarian military interventions are allowed by NATO even without UN mandates; and the first time this was applied, in this period, was in the Kosovo war against Yugoslavia. We also have to absolutely, urgently scrap the “responsibil-

ity to protect,” which was a consequence of this Blair Doctrine, and it was adopted in 2005 by the world summit of the United Nations. Because this policy has led to the present erosion as we see it in Southwest Asia and Africa, right now.

Westphalia vs. Geopolitics

We have to go back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, which ended successfully 150 years of religious war, and which represented an absolute breakthrough, and for the first time, the establishment of international law. If you look at the principles of the Peace of Westphalia, the first principle said, for the sake of peace, all crimes of all sides must be forgotten. And the second principle was, that from now on, foreign policy must be based on the “interest of the other”: There must be an absolute respect for national sovereignty. And that means today, that we absolutely must end the idea of geopolitical interest of one nation or a group of nations. Because it is geopolitics which has led to two world wars in the last century, and it is about to lead to a third world war, coming out of the Great Game policy and the encirclement against Russia and China.

We have to replace geopolitics with the idea of the common aims of mankind, and we need to build a new security architecture, that must take care of the interest of every single nation on the planet. Chinese President Xi Jinping has said, repeatedly, that you cannot have security in the world for some nations, and chaos for others.

Now, if we look at the second mortal danger, the Ebola pandemic, this is already completely out of control (**Figure 1**). As of now, there is no treatment, no cure, and no vaccine, and Ebola is an extremely aggressive virus with a mortality rate of up to 70-80%. The rate of growth is increasing exponentially, and the present estimates are, that by January of next year, there will be probably, conservatively estimated, 1.5 million people infected! There are presently anywhere between 10,000 and 20,000 new cases per week. Health workers have given up counting, because it is completely out of control.

In March, when the first outbreak was known by West African countries—essentially Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea—these countries asked for help from the World Health Organization and the United Nations, and they did not get any help. It is right now practically a situation where the medical personnel have given up in these countries, because they just—it’s a situation like that described by Boccaccio in the *Decameron*,

FIGURE 1

The Spread of Ebola from West Africa, and the Spread of Terrorism from Southwest Asia



where people were first put into treatment camps, then into holding camps, because there were too many people; but then these holding camps just turned into death camps. And then people were just told, stay at home, here you have some aspirin, don't leave the house, and that simply meant that the families soon would be all infected.

Now, already in 1974, my husband had called for a task force to investigate the long-term implications of the IMF conditionalities policies and he, at that time, said, if the IMF policies are applied, then it will lead to a biological catastrophe down the road. But, as we know, in 1974, Henry Kissinger, when he was National Security Advisor in the United States, published the infamous NSSM-200 memorandum, which simply said that the population in some countries in the Third World is the biggest threat to the national security interests of the United States, because too many people use up too many raw materials, and therefore, this population growth should be discouraged—with the means of the IMF conditionalities. Because if you tell a Third World country, "You cannot invest in health policies, you cannot invest in infrastructure, but you have to pay your debt," the consequences are very clear. And the wretched condition of many countries, especially in Africa, in the world today, is the deliberate intention of the present world system.

We should also remember that the British policy has been population reduction, at least since World War II, Bertrand Russell, in his 1953 book, *The Impact of Science on Society*, said, it would be very advantageous if every generation would have a deadly pandemic, because then population would be reduced, and the survivors could procreate more freely without causing overpopulation. And we should also keep in mind that Prince Philip has been on the record, saying that if he would be reincarnated, he would like to come

back as a deadly virus, to help to reduce the population.

In 2008, CDC, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in the United States, wrote a memorandum to the incoming President Obama, or actually already during the election campaign, which was published yesterday due to the Freedom of Information Act in the United States—this was published in the *Washington Times*—where the CDC, in 2008, said that the planned funding cuts could lead to a situation where simple diseases like rabies, hepatitis A, and Ebola, could become a mortal danger. Now, obviously, this was completely ignored and the cuts were absolutely dramatic.

Troika Austerity Intersects Ebola

What we have to do today, is to remedy a situation where the situation in Europe and the United States is much, much worse, because it turns out that, for example in Spain, where the first cases [in Europe] emerged, and then many of the nurses got infected, there was no protocol for the health workers! Instead of bringing people to a Level 4 hospital, there was a complete lack of preparedness, and basically, the nurses were left to figure out what they should do.

In the United States there are only four hospitals which can treat such patients on Level 4; in Germany, there's only room for 50 patients. And last Wednesday [Oct. 15], there was a conference call in the United

States where the National Nurses United trade union, was on a conference call with 11,500 nurses, and they basically blamed Obama for the utter lack of preparedness of the U.S. health-care system, where they have received no training, no protective gear, and no means of disposal of the infected material, no respirators.

And there is also research by Rebecca Milner of the International Medical Corps, that contrary to the official line, Ebola *can* be transmitted on an aerosol level. In other words, that it's not true that only contact with bodily fluids can transmit it.

The Spanish military proposed last August, that is two months ago, when this first case was known, to use the army's highly trained ABC teams—atomic, biological, chemical weapons teams—to take charge of handling the situation, because they are trained to do so. But this was rejected by the government. Instead, people were sent to Madrid's Carlos III Hospital; Spain's most advanced infectious disease unit had been dismantled a year earlier to cut costs and due to privatization. So therefore, untrained personnel were shown a 20-minute video instead, and naturally, now many people are infected.

Now, angry military ABC experts gave an interview to *El Confidencial Digital*, reporting that when their teams are being trained, they are trained to put on and to take off the protect gear *hundreds* of times, and an officer is standing behind them and tells them at every error: "If this was a real case, you would be dead now." Now, 500 doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel put out a statement that the most deadly virus *is* the policy of the Spanish government and the health officials who are tearing apart the public-health system by privatization. And that obviously, does not only apply for Spain.

Meanwhile, the European health ministers still have the line that it's not out of control, and it's not transmittable by aerosols, but, we have to absolutely say, that the worst risk for the rapid spread of Ebola in Europe right now, is the policy of austerity by the Troika, because they have dismantled the health systems of Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal; and you can actually see the criminal negligence of these governments by the fact that they focus now mainly on the screening in airports and railroads of arriving passengers, to check their temperature, which absolutely does not prevent any infection or contagion at all.



YouTube

Ebola has now spread from the "hot zone" in West Africa to Europe and the United States, which up till now, are unprepared to deal with it. Here, health-care workers in Spain don protective clothing to care for an Ebola patient.

If you look at the figures in Europe, the hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants, have decreased from 2003 to 2014, with the austerity policies of the Troika: In Germany by -6%; in France by -16%; in Italy, -18%! And Europe, at this point, is not prepared, because it takes up to 20 medical personnel to treat one single patient, so you can imagine what the situation is.

Obviously, what should be done, is we should absolutely go into an emergency mode, to stop the crisis in Africa, which is not being done right now. What we would need is to send the hospital ships of every navy around the world, because the worst-stricken countries in West Africa are on the Atlantic coast. Then you could at least treat a lot of patients.

Also, there are 3,500 American soldiers who have been deployed there, to build up facilities, but so far have not built one single building! So rather than waiting and losing more precious time, we should simply take buildings, turn them very quickly into Level 4 hospitals, and really try to contain this epidemic before it is too late. And use especially those sections of the international armies which have been trained for biological warfare, because these are the only existing capabilities right now, which can do so. And there again, without the cooperation of the United States, Russia, China, India, European countries, and others, this cannot be solved.

So we have two situations where the continuation of the confrontation against Russia is absolutely suicidal for the human race, and I can assure you that there will be, in the next weeks and months, a growing panic in the world about all of these situations, and we have to help to turn that panic into the recognition that the

human race must change its course, that we must have an international, new security architecture, where all of these countries are working together to contain these mortal dangers.

A Biological Defense Initiative

Already in the 1970s, LaRouche called for a Biological Defense Initiative; this occurred in the context of the IMF measures. He reiterated that call after the anthrax attacks in the United States in the context of Sept. 11; and he called for a national defense against germ warfare, drawing on the lessons of the principles which were drawn from the Korean War, and which were then turned into the Hill-Burton Act in the United States.

In February 2006, I called for a Biological Defense Initiative, after the bird flu had reached three continents, and there was the immediate danger of mutation of this virus—that it could mutate to be communicated from person to person. The World Health Organization had reported, in 1991, that there would be a window of 10 years before the combination of old and new pandemics and antibiotic-resistant diseases would create the conditions for a biological holocaust. This was 14 years ago, and obviously, it is more urgent to pool all international resources of all medical facilities, and avoid the kind of duplication which is now occurring, because people are still looking for patents to make profits, when this is a question where a Black Death could diminish the world population, as it did in the 14th Century.

This Biological Defense Initiative would require a thoroughgoing crash program, to find the solutions, but it should have a completely different approach—not the profit of pharmaceutical companies, but to look at the fundamental question: what life really is, namely, from the standpoint of the connection between the biosphere and the noosphere, in the sense of the Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky.

It was already clear since the '70s, that we are heading toward a new financial crash, and the danger of a new fascism. This was the famous prognosis of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, on Aug. 15, 1971, when Nixon decoupled the dollar from the gold standard, and dismantled the Bretton Woods system. And he predicted at that point, it would come to a new crash.

In the meantime, the international financial system has become more criminal, and it turned into what Jean Ziegler, who is the new UN commissioner for the investigation of vulture funds, has described as a “canni-



BFMTV/YouTube

The prominent human rights advocate Jean Ziegler, who is now UN commissioner for the investigation of the vulture funds, has described the casino economy as a “cannibalistic system.”

balistic system,” where the most criminal element is the vulture funds, which are responsible, in large part, for the condition of not only Argentina, which is fighting a very courageous battle against the funds, but also for example, Africa. Because the same vulture funds which demand full payment from Argentina for junk bonds which they bought for \$48 million, they want to have now \$850 million, which would mean a profit rate of 1,608% over six years!—now, they have done the same to Congo Brazzaville, by a fund called Elliott Management, owned by the same Paul Singer who is in the war against Argentina.

We should just simply know how many medicines, how much food, how much housing, one could build with the millions these vulture funds and criminal activities are costing. Lots of these lives could be saved and could have been saved in the last four decades. And we, at the time, said that the IMF policies were a hundred times worse than those of Adolf Hitler; and if you look at how many people have been killed in the meantime, that was not an exaggeration at all.

Now, this system, which has led to a situation where 85 individuals own as much wealth as 3.5 billion people—this is about to crash, it will disintegrate. And as of now, if nothing is changed in time, it will be much worse than in 2008, because the too-big-to-fail banks are 50% bigger, they’re 50% more indebted, and there is right now, a chorus of financial experts who say that the “big one is about to happen.” William White, the ex-chief of the Bank for International Settlements; Guy Debelle, the head of the BIS Markets Committee, says



CCTV

Zepp-LaRouche visited China in August, and was invited to travel along the Ancient Silk Road. She is shown here accompanied by Peng Jinzhang, a researcher at the Dunhuang Academy. The photo on the right shows the desert in the background, while a new rail line (foreground), from Lanzhou to Urumqi, is being built.



CCTV

ferred many setbacks. This organization has been fighting for this parallel system since Lyndon LaRouche called for an International Development Bank in 1975, and we have been fighting for this for the last 40 years.¹

A new era of civilization began, when President Xi Jinping announced last year that there should be a New Silk Road policy, when he was in Kazakhstan. The Ancient Silk Road was built 2,000 years ago, during the Han Dynasty. At that

time it led to an exchange of goods, technologies, ideas, cultures, and it indeed was a tremendous victory, because it had to overcome unbelievable challenges, like the Taklamakan Desert. People had to travel with horses, camels, and by foot.

This is a place where I had the fortune to visit, at the end of August, on the invitation of the China

this will be a relatively violent crash; Thomas Hoenig, the vice-chairman of the FDIC, said recently, if one too-big-to-fail bank comes down, it will be the entire system; and basically, all that the EU countries and the U.S. administration have prepared is a bail-in, which is a haircut on the Cyprus Model.

As I said at the beginning, these three existential threats coincide, and if there is not a dramatic shift in the paradigm, we all, as well as those who are responsible, are as good as dead.

A Parallel Development Toward a Solution

Fortunately, there is a solution and a way out, because there is a parallel development, which has developed as a direct reaction to the utterly immoral and criminal casino system of profit maximization for a few, and poverty and death for millions, if not billions. The preparation for this alternative system has been under way for a very long time. It was the fight of the Non-Aligned Movement in the '60s and in the '70s for a New World Order, but at that point, it was crushed, and it has suf-

Soong Ching Ling Foundation and the Dunhuang Academy, where we were invited to make a trip along the Ancient Silk Road, from Lanzhou to the Great Wall in Jiayuguan, Dunhuang, and the Great Wall even farther west in the Gobi Desert. This, by the way is very interesting. You see there is only desert, but there you see these arches: This is the beginning of the new rail line, which will go all the way from Lanzhou to Urumqi and beyond. It is being built with very fast speed.

Now, the New Silk Road is not just a connection from China through Central Asia to Europe; it's an open concept, every country on the planet is invited to join.

Then in November, Xi Jinping added to that. This is the BRICS countries and the other countries working with the BRICS (**Figure 2**). In November last year, Xi Jinping added the Maritime Silk Road, and in May, there was the breakthrough summit in Shanghai, between President Putin and President Xi, where they

1. See last week's *EIR* for "The LaRouche Record: A Forty-Year Fight for a New World Economic Order"—ed.

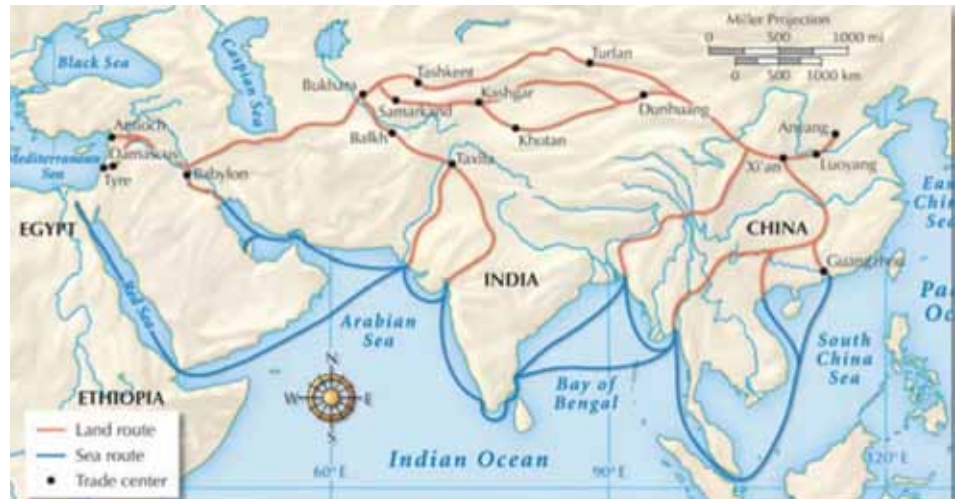
concluded the 30-year gas deal and 40 agreements. In July, there took place the summit of the BRICS countries in Fortaleza, Brazil, and also the CELAC countries, the 17 heads of state, the Unasur countries, and then later meetings of the ASEAN and the ACEM.

This is now the new system (Figure 3). This represents more than half of humanity, and these countries are engaged in a completely different paradigm than you have any inkling of, than we have in the United States or in Europe.

There is a tremendous cultural optimism in China. China is a country which has developed in the most unbelievable way in the last 30 years. In 30 years, it have undergone a development which, for most countries of the so-called advanced sector, took several centuries, and they're now offering that kind of development to the participating countries of the New Silk Road.

It is also a new conception of man, mankind's identity as defined from the future and its relationship to the

FIGURE 2
The Ancient Silk Road



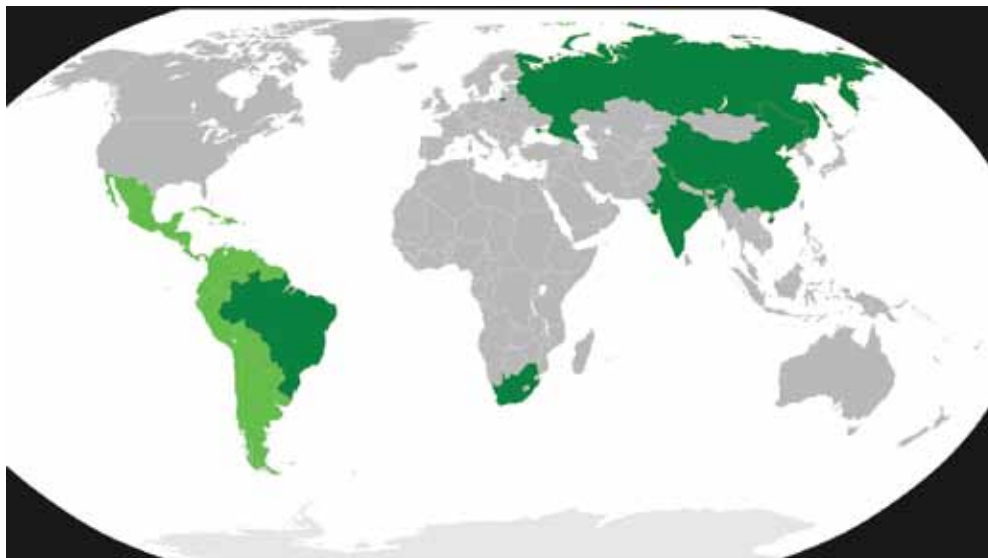
cosmic order. This part of the world is presently operating on completely different principles, and the Silk Road is *not* a geopolitical conception, but it is superseding national interest as the basis for collaboration among nations for the common interest of mankind.

The BRICS: Large Development Projects

In Fortaleza, a gigantic number of large development projects were agreed upon among various nations, and I only want to name a few, to give you a feeling for the magnitude of these projects:

First, new credit mechanisms and commitments to principle were agreed upon, as the basis to lift the entire planet onto a completely new trajectory of development. Three banks are being built now, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Shanghai Cooperation Bank, which are no longer giving credit for speculation, but only to

FIGURE 3
The BRICS Nations: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

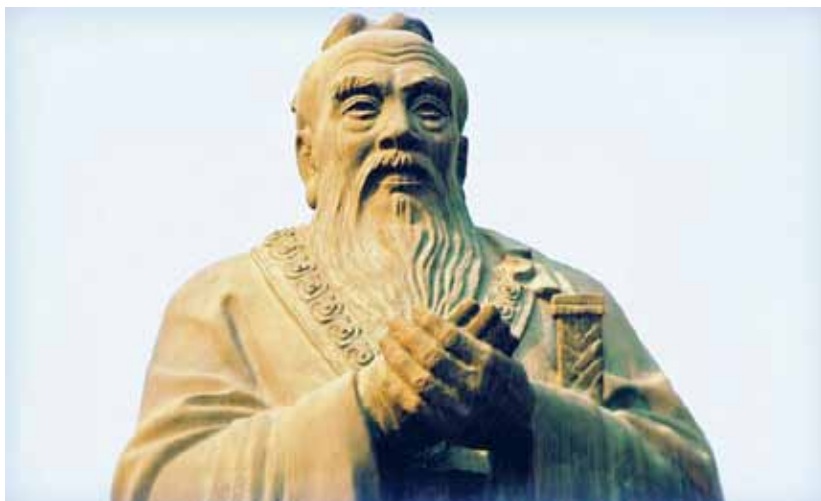


finance projects. And these three banks, even though they are not yet in full development, will become the lifeboat when the *Titanic* of the trans-Atlantic system is collapsing.

Among the many projects that were included was the idea to build, with Chinese help, a second Panama Canal in Nicaragua, connecting the Pacific and the Caribbean, to become the focal point of an entire Central American/Caribbean Basin. And this was designed with the top Chinese water-management, rail, aviation, port design companies, which worked out two seaports, one airport, an artificial lake, a cement and steel plant. This was designed by the Changjiang Institute of Survey, Planning, Design and Research, which also had designed the Three Gorges Dam. Russia, in the meantime, has expressed interest to participate in this concept.

Next, the Brazil-Peru transcontinental railroad: This is a gigantic project, where basically, for the first time, a railroad is going to be built from Brazil's Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast in Peru. At a meeting between [Brazilian President] Dilma Rousseff and Xi Jinping, Dilma Rousseff said that this is fundamental to South American integration, and an outlet for Brazilian exports to Asia. Bolivia, in the meantime, has asked China for help in building the Bolivian part, an alternative transcontinental route from Brazil, through Bolivia to Peru.

There is a series of projects between Russia and Nicaragua, Russia and Cuba, between China and Cuba—29 big projects; between Russia and Bolivia, nuclear plants, infrastructure; between China and Bolivia, they're working on satellite cooperation; Argentina and Russia, infrastructure, nuclear design, construction, the operation of nuclear plants and a research reactor; water desalination, and many other projects. Then, between Russia and Brazil, trade, military, nuclear cooperation—they want to double the trade per year; and they also are building together an anti-aircraft defense system, to expand the Russian Glonass GPS navigation system. Between Brazil and China, there has now developed a truly strategic partnership. They are deepening space cooperation—joint satellite work with Africa—and also Brazil is selling



Chinese President Xi Jinping, on the occasion of the 2,565th birthday of Confucius (shown here), said: If a country or nation does not cherish its own thinking and culture, if they lose their soul, no matter which country or nation, it will not be able to stand.

jets to China, and they have large scientific exchanges. Between Argentina and China: infrastructure, nuclear cooperation, altogether 19 agreements. Between Venezuela and China; China and Mexico; China and India.

And when, on Sept. 17-20, Xi Jinping visited India in a state visit, they agreed upon ten major economic deals, and collaboration on nuclear science, especially the thorium-based nuclear reactor, and also the Chinese pebble-bed solid fuel 100 MW demonstration reactor.

All of these projects are extremely important, because they show the way to the future. They are doing high-speed things the entire trans-Atlantic region has given up—for example, nuclear energy—for the sake of speculation in worthless money and profit.

But even if these projects are obviously extremely important, the spirit of a new renaissance of the nations of the BRICS and the countries collaborating with the BRICS is even more important. Because the populations in the U.S. and Europe have become culturally so pessimistic that it is very difficult for them to imagine that there are leaders in the world who are indeed fighting for the common good of their own people.

China and India: Youthful Hearts

If you look at the speech of Xi Jinping in New Delhi during his state visit—I urge all of you to read that speech, because it is a speech which represents the

highest level of statecraft and indeed, he expresses the principle of the Peace of Westphalia.²

He said that China and India share a long history of friendship of over 2,000 years. Buddhism developed from India and was brought to China by monks. He mentioned Ji Xianlin, the master of Chinese studies, who was an expert in Sanskrit. He mentioned Admiral Zheng He of the Ming Dynasty, who made seven voyages of exploration and visited India six times. And from India, they brought astronomy, calendars, literature, architecture, which were all introduced to China. And in turn China brought paper manufacturing, silk, porcelain, tea, music, to India.

India, Xi Jinping said, supported China during the Opium War and China encouraged the Indian Independence movement. Then he quoted at length Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet, who is adored by the Chinese people, saying, when he came to China, “I don’t know, but I feel as if I’ve come back home, when I’m in China.” And when he left, he said, “My heart remains here.”

Then Xi Jinping addressed the Chinese and Indian youth in the audience, and said, “I hope you can absorb the wisdom of the ancient history of China and India, and continue forward in the pursuit of truth. Keep youthful hearts in China, and keep youthful hearts in India. Let’s be of the same mind and create a better future, hand-in-hand.

“One who wishes to be successful seeks to help others to be successful. One who wishes to be understood, understands others. While China is seeking its own development, we sincerely wish India to be prosperous, striving, and powerful. We are the driving force of Asia and global development, and now, we once again are at the frontier of times. China and India work together for the benefit of each other, the Asian region, and the whole world.”

Xi expressed that he already had had a deep interest in Indian civilization since he was young, and then he very knowledgeably pointed to the great periods of Indian history: the Ganges River civilization, the Veda culture, the Gupta period, and then had many beautiful quotes from Tagore.

This is exactly the same spirit in which the Schiller Institute was created 30 years ago: that if a nation wants to live in peace with other nations, we have to



Rabindranath Tagore (right), the beloved Indian poet, who is adored by the Chinese people as well, said, in his famous dialogue with Einstein, “When our universe is in harmony with man, the eternal, we know it as truth, we feel it as beauty.”

highlight and emphasize the high cultures of the others. Not only will the New Silk Road economically benefit the other, and create a higher economic platform, a progress for all participating nations, but the New Silk Road is also a metaphor for a new cultural renaissance, where each nation will emphasize and revive the best, most beautiful poetry, music, and philosophy.

Xi Jinping, at the occasion of the 2,565th birthday of Confucius, said at an international seminar: If a country or nation does not cherish its own thinking and culture, if they lose their soul, no matter which country or nation, it will not be able to stand.

And that is the problem of Europe, and that is the problem of America, that we have lost our culture, and we have lost our soul.

And Xi Jinping said also: Classics should be embedded into the student’s mind, and become the genes of the Chinese culture.

For China, Confucius, Mencius, and the 5,000 years of its history, is now becoming very rapidly the identity of the entire nation, and the Chinese government is making a tremendous effort that everybody finds out about 5,000 years of Chinese history, and adheres to that. In India, a similar effort is being made to study the Vedic writings, the *Rig Veda*, the beautiful song of Creation; the *Sanatana Dharma*, which means there is an eternal religion above all other religion, which is ex-

2. See Ramtanu Maitra, “President Xi in India: An Alliance of the Two Asian Giants Will Benefit Mankind,” *EIR*, Sept. 26, 2014—ed.

actly the idea of Nicholas of Cusa, that there is a higher truth that unites all of mankind, and a higher being which is above religion. Or as Tagore said in his famous dialogue with Einstein, “When our universe is in harmony with man, the eternal, we know it as truth, we feel it as beauty.”

A More Harmonious World

Now, for Russia, that means that the power of Pushkin’s poetry and the prescience of Vernadsky, must be equally made a question of national identity. And if we in Europe want to survive, we had better revive

our great tradition of Plato, Leonardo da Vinci, Cervantes, Rabelais, Rembrandt, Nicholas of Cusa, Leibniz, Bach, Beethoven, and Schiller, and revive the noble self-conception of man these people had.

We need, as [Indian Prime Minister] Narendra Modi said, a mass movement for development, not only in India and other developing countries, but we need a mass movement for development, especially in the nations of Europe and in the United States. We need a movement to join the BRICS countries for the creation of a better, more harmonious world, for the development of all nations on the planet. And this mass movement for development must be inspired by a *passionate* love for mankind!

For Russia, this new paradigm must be based on the beauty of Pushkin’s poetry and Vernadsky, who, as Lyndon LaRouche wrote in his book *Earth’s Next Fifty Years*, must be defined as the sublime notional reference for which it includes the serious question: What is the difference between countries in a quasi-axiomatic way? How will the noosphere look in two generations from now? What is the best approach for the fulfillment and requirements of national and personal sovereignty in the course of the next two generations or more, as well as the creation of an urgently needed improvement of the characteristics and quality of the noosphere?



As the Chinese lander, Chang’e 3 descended to the lunar surface, wild applause broke out among the scientists. An announcer in this video stated: “A Chinese dream since ancient times has come true.”

We have to define the solution for the present problems of the world from the standpoint of the future: Where do we, as mankind, want to be in two generations, or in a hundred years from now? If we don’t want to be in a dark age, where only a few million miserable people are cave-dwelling in the wilderness, or have a mankind which is extinct, because we could not get rid of the Empire in time to avoid thermonuclear extinction, then we have to affirm the identity of mankind as the only known creative species in the universe, so far.

Let us, therefore, create a mass movement for the common aims of mankind, for a vision of the future, a world where we have accomplished energy and raw materials security for all of humanity, because we have established an industrial base on the Moon, for mining of helium-3, for fusion energy production and other raw materials, which will give us the condition for an isotope economy, precision medical procedures, and manufacturing space propulsion with one-gravity constant acceleration, space travel to farther away heavenly bodies, Mars, and asteroids. And where we will be able to have the defense of the planet Earth against asteroids, meteorites, and comets.

We will have new scientific revolutions to find out what our Solar System, our galaxy—what is the universe with its billions of galaxies—what it really is.

This new inclusive security architecture has to proceed from that standpoint. The New Silk Road concept will not only be a connection among nations on the planet, like the Ancient Silk Road, but it will be a World Land-Bridge connecting all continents, and it will also lift mankind up to the stars, together, elevate us to think on the level of the *Coincidentia Oppositorum*, the coincidence of opposites, developed by Nicholas of Cusa.

This must become the identity of mankind in the New Silk Road: that of a creative species, which will be in cohesion with the laws of the cosmic order.

[Shows video of the Chinese lunar lander Chang'e-3 and the rover Yutu, presented to the music of Beethoven's "Razumovsky Quartet"]

First Announcer: A Chinese dream since ancient times has come true. The lunar probe, named after the mythical Chinese goddess Chang'e, began its descent towards the Moon on Dec. 14, at 9 p.m. Beijing time. About 12 minutes later, a touchdown on the Moon crater Sinus Iridum, the Bay of Rainbows.

Second Announcer: Chang'e 3 has successfully landed!

First Announcer: Just one day after the Chang'e-3 landed on the surface of the Moon, the six-wheeled Yutu rover was sent out to begin exploring. As it reached 9 meters north, the lunar lander and rover snapped photos of each other. The color images were transmitted right back to Earth, via a deep space network designed by China. It was the first time images of the Chinese national flag had been taken on an extraterrestrial body! As photos from outer space were being transmitted back to the Beijing Aerospace Command and Control Center, cheers and congratulations were shared all around. The chief command of the lunar program declared the Chang'e-3 mission a complete success!



From the Sistine Ceiling fresco by Michelangelo, God touches the hand of Adam.

Zepp-LaRouche: So. It is in our hands: Do we want to have a humanity to become truly human? This is a detail of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel fresco, where God is touching the hand of Adam (see photo above), and that is a symbol for man becoming the divine creative species.

As a last picture, I want to show you a design of a Chinese man at a recent conference, to show how China is reaching out to the United States (see photo below).

And in that spirit . . . !



A Chinese artist's concept of China reaching its hand out to the United States, across the Bering Strait.

Ideas for Cooperation Along the Silk Road

Mr. Shi is the Director for International Energy Strategy Studies, and Senior Fellow, China Institute of International Studies (CIIS). His speech was translated from Chinese by Lynn J. Wen.

Honored Schiller Institute President Mrs. LaRouche, honorable experts, distinguished friends, hello.

I am from Beijing, China, a senior research fellow of the China Institute of International Studies. Today, I'm very happy to be able to attend the Schiller Institute's 30th anniversary conference.

Within China, I've attended many conferences on "One Belt and One Road." However, this is the first time that I've attended a conference outside of China that touches upon China's governmental policy and international diplomacy. So, very importantly, I must earnestly express my heartfelt thank you to Mrs. LaRouche, for having provided me with such a great opportunity to introduce to you the relevant concepts and thoughts of our "Silk Road Economic Belt."

Mrs. LaRouche is someone who, in China, is received by everyone as a much-liked and respected social activist. I have, in many of China's media outlets, read her speeches and interviews. Her expert opinion regarding China is something that I deeply respect. And as a friend of China and the Chinese people, she has provided many sincere and earnest ideas towards China's development. So, we very much honor and respect such an old friend of China.

Today, I will discuss some of my thoughts on the "New Silk Road Economic Belt" innovation. Everyone knows that in 2013, our Chinese leader [President Xi Jinping] presented two very important development proposals: the Silk Road Economic Corridor and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. These two new proposals are to develop and deepen cooperation in a new form, and have very meaningful implications for the development of the relationships between China and the other nations along the New Silk Road. So,



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Shi Ze described China's new "One Belt, One Road" policy as introducing "a new era with a grand conception of deepening China's cooperation with the outside world."

how do we actualize these ideas that China's leader proposed?

I. The Concept of Innovation

First, from the standpoint of ideas and concepts, we must have innovation. In the detailed development of the New Silk Road Project, we must also have innovation in the implementation. So the topic of my speech today is "The Silk Road Economic Corridor and the Innovations on its Conceptualization and Implementation." I'd like to discuss its four main points.

First point, the innovation in conceptualization/outlook: In the innovation of conceptualization, I'd like to emphasize three areas. Firstly, China, in the course of its "reform and opening up," initially adopted a "bringing-in" strategy, that is, to attract outside countries' technology and investment to carry out development in China. We call it a policy of "hitching a ride," to draw in support from international assistance to push forward our economic development. This policy, at the beginning of our opening up of China, achieved obvious results in developing China. A lot of international financial organizations and friendly nations came to China to invest and engage in economic cooperation.

The second phase, is the “going-out” strategy. That is, to better accelerate the development of China’s economic policies, we pushed for our Chinese companies and enterprises to go out, to go abroad to do international development, to develop everywhere in the world; to go out for international economic cooperation. This, I think, has had very obvious results in the recent past. This used national resources very well, to go abroad and allow Chinese enterprises to learn more advanced technology. This advanced our R&D capability and facilitated the foundation for our own advancement. So in the “going-out,” we broadened and expanded the scope of our “reform and opening up,” increasing the scale and the momentum of economic development.

At this point, the central government proposed the New Silk Road Economic Development Corridor—the “One Belt and One Road” strategic concept, which lawfully took the foundation brought about from the “bringing-in” and the “going-out” strategies, and both expanded and merged the two concepts. So, when China’s friends study our “One Belt, One Road” development proposal, this policy possesses a much broader and richer conceptual significance. This is the innovation on the conceptual level.

The second innovation in conceptualization: Following China’s own economic development, in what way do we adapt to the needs of our own “reform and opening up,” while at the same time, interacting in a process with the countries on our periphery and along the Corridor, giving them a share in the benefits of our own development, and then proceeding in broadening collaboration between China and the other countries of the world, in order to achieve our common development? That is, to allow our cooperation to achieve mutual and equal benefit. This is not that China alone is receiving benefit, but rather, how in our cooperation, we all share in the development dividends. This is a very important shift in development of China’s international policy.

Furthermore, our leaders have brought about a new concept of “benefit.” That is, in terms of “profit/benefit,” to consider how we, in our cooperation with our partners, allow our partners to achieve benefit and development, so that our partners will not receive diminished benefits against what we achieve in the course of our cooperation. This is something that our leaders, especially President Xi Jinping, have recently empha-

sized as the necessary outlook for our cooperation with other nations. And I think that in our “New Silk Road Economic Development,” he also emphasized a very important concept—that this kind of development must be both balanced and equal; that this is not only China having increased development, but rather, that in the course of this cooperation, it will allow our partners to benefit.

This is important, because recently some friends have said to me that China’s proposal of the New Silk Road only considered how it will be beneficial to China. I think that is only half right. That is, any proposal for China’s international development project will, of course, consider the benefit that it will have for China. But, we are also considering its benefit to our cooperative partner, and that it is both a mutual and equal pace of development for our partners.

Thirdly, in sponsoring the “One Belt, One Road” policy, our leaders emphasize the concept of the “Three No’s.” That is, first, we do not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations; second, that China does not seek to increase the so called “sphere of influence”; and third, China does not strive for hegemony or dominance. That is, we are all equal partners. So our leaders are proposing this “Three No’s” concept. I think that for all of our friends present today at this conference, this is something to heavily emphasize about China’s foreign policy, that it is on the basis of “peaceful development” with others.

I think that the promotion of the New Silk Road Project reflects how China seeks to position itself internationally—to propose such an important concept and such an innovative proposal, China is looking at how we seek to align ourselves in our relationship with the international community. This is to say, after the Cold War, in the Eurasian region, we are seeking to provide equilibrium.

In this area, all the major countries, including China, Russia, the United States, and the European Union, there exists a situation of checks and balances among the major powers, where not one, single, major country in Eurasia has dominance. China’s goal, in promoting the “One Belt and One Road,” is not to disrupt this equilibrium in the Eurasian area, but rather, to ensure its stability. We seek that each region form and develop mutual assistance, mutual friendship, and mutual cooperation. This, I think, is a necessary development, is a necessary basis, and precondition, as

well as reason, for our development of the New Silk Road Project.

I would like to say a few more words about the fact that in the Eurasian region, there are many regional economic cooperatives, including the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and others. What are the relationships among these organizations? I don't think that these organizations are there to negate or work against each other. Rather, I feel that these organizations are there to learn to work with, to cooperate with each other, to benefit from each other, to motivate each of these cooperatives to invest in our mutually beneficial development. Only that way, can our New Silk Road Economic Corridor have real development.

So, I feel that our New Silk Road Economic Corridor is a proposal that is spearheading and opening possibilities, rather than the closing or blocking out relationships. Today in the audience, we have mostly European friends, and our New Silk Road Economic Corridor's basis is that Europe will be at one end of its center, and China at the other end. It's just like a linked dumbbell; the development of this corridor between China and Europe not only will strengthen both Europe and China on each end, but will bring about the social and economic development in all of the regions of Central Asia, South Asia, Middle East, and Eastern Europe.

So, I think that the New Silk Road Economic Corridor can have a direct impact and importance to the European nations. The European nations in this regard, already have a great foundation in their technological basis, and the New Silk Road Corridor is something that we think will greatly develop all of these nations. Again, we must emphasize that in promoting the New Silk Road Corridor, we seek friendly cooperation with all major nations—finding common ground while existing differently. This is central to our conception. So, we do not oppose the United States, or Russia, or Eu-



Xinhua/Huang Jingwen

"One Road and One Belt" is beneficial for China, and at the same time, "promotes and advances economic cooperation in Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia," Shi said. Here, Chinese President Xi Jinping visits the ancient Ulugh Beg Observatory in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, with President Islam Karimov, September 2013.

ropean nations joining us in this. We welcome all nations.

III. A Cooperative Model of Innovation

My second major point is that for our New Silk Road Corridor's "One Road, One Belt" concept, I'd like to emphasize the question of how to innovate on a model of cooperation.

How do we advance the building of "One Belt, One Road"? Typically, whether in discussions inside or outside China, when people talk about the overarching idea of the New Silk Road, the discussion centers more on the practical concepts. When China makes the proposal, what is the content of its proposal, as in, "what regions will it cover," or "what is China's goal." But what we often leave out is, how do we cooperate together? That is, what is the model for cooperation? How do you develop cooperation? If we don't solve that question, in actuality, this initiative will not be realized.

So, I think the point to emphasize is that when we consider how we promote the New Silk Road Project—the level of economic development in these areas surrounding the Corridor is very different. There are de-

veloped nations, large countries, relatively developed nations, and some underdeveloped nations. So, under the condition of very large differences in the level of economic development among these nations, to push forward the process of this project, I think, involves high degrees of difficulty.

We are not proposing that in the future three or five years, or even ten years, we will have already developed the New Silk Road Corridor Project. This is a long-term goal on the part of China. It has no definite end. Where and when we can push forward the cooperation, we will. So, when China promotes the New Silk Road initiative, this not on the basis of force. Our cooperation partners are only those who freely and willingly join us in this project. Whoever is interested is welcome to join us.

Also, for those joining us in the project, we want for each to enjoy equal privilege. So the New Silk Road Project, for any nation, is a development opportunity, utilizing China's "Opening Up" policy to broaden each other's economic cooperation. This provides all kinds of opportunity for entrepreneurship and employment.

So what is the cooperative model? In the Eurasian region, the economic development level is varied, unlike the European region, which is mostly developed. Second, in the course of considering the model of cooperation, when we talk about the Eurasian region, we're talking about a process of strengthening the region. It is not like some of the other existing economic regions around the world, where the purpose is that of "expansion" or "encompassing."

For example, the ASEAN or EU cooperation, or Latin American cooperation—they are all a kind of "encompassing." However, our emphasis for the Eurasian region is that of strengthening it. So, whether we can use ASEAN or EU or the Latin American experience, I think that we do not exclude their experience. We must study and learn from them. More importantly, we must enjoin the unique potential of our various regions along the corridor. I think the important thing for us is how do we set up our cooperation? That is, this process of strengthening the region, how do we go about it? We cannot simply take from the existing models.

Often, economic experts, even our own in China, take the Western European model and attempt to simply impose the whole of that model on the new concept.

Well, we don't reject others' models, but we must seek to develop new ones. In this regard, I very much hope that our European friends will provide us with their thoughts and new suggestions.

So this New Silk Road Project is very new, and has little precedent in world history. The regions that it encompasses are many; the length of the Corridor is very great; the countries that it will reach are many. So, there is no precedent. The road in front of us is that we must innovate, we must develop new ideas and thoughts, to find a way that would work for the common goals and aspirations of China, and the nations along the New Silk Road Corridor.

III. The Content of Development

Third point: I would like to talk about the content of cooperation for our New Silk Road Corridor.

First, I talked about conceptualization and methodology. Now, I will talk about the details of the areas for development, the content of development. I must again emphasize that building the "One Belt, One Road" long-term process of development is not something to be finished in a few years. We are very clear about that. There are opportunities, and at the same time, there are challenges. So we must retain a clear head about this.

In the process of building the "One Belt, One Road," in the innovation of the character of its development, there are a few elements that must be noted and emphasized. Our efforts must first be put to energy resources, the transportation grid, electricity systems, communications networks, other such basic infrastructure platforms, and the networking together of such platforms.

There is a saying in China, "to develop wealth, you have to first build roads." The development corridor's economy can only prosper when human resources, logistics, and economics have all been brought on-line and integrated. These basic conditions must be there.

In promoting the development of the "One Belt, One Road," we are not talking about creating a new cooperation mechanism. I must emphasize this. Rather, we are building on the foundation of existing regional cooperation, ever expanding the scope. This is a cooperative process, not imposing any specific kind of mechanism over the process.

Second, we must improve and strengthen each nation's development strategy and development planning,

as well as advance the mutual communication and integration of these improvements. We do this so that nations can understand what each other's next five- to ten-year development goals are, and cooperate on that basis—what areas of your strategy are similar to mine—and we must find particular areas and projects for cooperation on the basis of those mutual and common strategies.

China, in promoting the “One Belt, One Road,” is not seeking unilateral oneness. We only seek to push forward the process of cooperation. Third, I think that in the course of cooperation, we must walk on the frontier of technological advancement. We must nurture and pay serious attention to the most advanced scientific achievements that are being developed in the world. We must take the existing level of development in the Eurasian region and carry out large-scale cooperation on a non-natural-resource-taking and non-energy-resource-taking basis. Because in the Eurasian region, each nation's economic endowment—its national and natural resources—plays a large role in existing cooperation.

I think that there is not enough cooperation based on non-natural resources. This means especially, the development of agriculture, of infrastructure, of the manufacturing industry, which I think are all areas of needed improvement. We must emphasize cooperation based on non-natural resource-taking, so that it will allow our economic advancement to reach a new high standard of cooperation.

Lastly, I must place emphasis on the multi-sided attributes for our “One Belt, One Road.” We must emphasize high-level, multi-dimensional cooperation. For example, we can and should, for the nations along the Silk Road Corridor, develop the effect of “city alliances.” We should develop urban-industry alliances—for example, international railroad associations, international transportation associations and other similar associations, including international cooperative-network associations. That is, to develop cross-regional, existing industry cooperation, so as to develop bilateral or multilateral cooperative networks and cooperation systems.

At the same time, China encourages plans and programs that would develop the “One Belt, One Road” proposal, even if they do not include China as a participant. So that some of the programs China will not participate in, but such programs will be beneficial to all.

What we seek is to be able to promote regional development, and any such program that develops regional economy, China supports. It is not that we will only support those programs that China participates in. No: Programs that belong to and are developed by others, we also support. So we seek an inclusive and open cooperation framework.

IV. Innovation of the System

The “One Belt, One Road” is a grand vision. For China, the challenges are great. First, it not only touches on the necessary cooperation of some of the regions and department within China, but also on China's overseas organizations and entities. It not only concerns the domestic interests and prerogatives of each region and department, but also private and state-owned enterprises abroad, as well as international enterprises with multi-income and -profit sources. And we must consider the development of these multi-profit sources. We must consider coordination between these national and international policies.

In order to facilitate the development of the New Silk Road Corridor, our central government has been compelled to increase the pace and reform of our economic system, so that this system can better facilitate the development of the New Silk Road Corridor.

In promoting the New Silk Road, we have taken examples from how other nations have carried out their international strategy. For example, the United States, in conducting its own “New Silk Road Plan,” looked at South Asia and Central Asia as an entity with regard to its own development needs, and combined the original Department of Central Asian Affairs and the Department of South Asian Affairs into a single Department of South and Central Asian Affairs. I think that this kind of experience is something that we can learn from.

Russia, to promote the development of the Far East, and regional cooperation, created the Ministry for Development of the Russian Far East. In like manner, we intend to take those examples that suit the development of the “One Belt, One Road” system and utilize them to develop our proposal.

So, in the future, in the course of our development of the “One Belt, One Road,” we earnestly hope to work with the international community, the various nations, the different regions, and on the basis of equal and mutual developments, to promote a program that benefits all of mankind.

Iran's Role in the Silk Road in the Third Millennium

Dr. Rafsanjani is the head of the Women's Solidarity Association in Iran and founder of the Charity Foundation for special disease activities, an NGO that plays an important role in the health system in Iran. Her father, former Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and chairman of the Expediency Council of Iran, is one of the initiators of the Silk Road project in Iran.

[Dedication in Arabic]

Honorable audience, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very glad to be here with you in this session, in which I want to recall a few historical periods and facts showing that Iran is committed to the development and revival of the Silk Road.

Iran's relationship and critical role in the construction, maintenance, and renewal of the Silk Road is entering its Third Millennium. The ancient cultures of Iran, China, and the Middle East generally had cooperation not only on commercial but also on security, diplomatic, and cultural issues.

As history attests, toward the beginning of the First Millennium, the Parthian Dynasty ruling over Persia benefitted massively from customs duties levied on goods transported between Roman-dominated Europe and China on the Silk Road that stretched under their dominions from the Euphrates in Mesopotamia to Western China. The Parthian Dynasty, which was in favor of expanding East-West trade relations, closely supervised and maintained the road.

The Silk Road consisted of a series of land and marine routes that linked various civilizations. This road made a great contribution to the development of human civilization. In Iran, the Silk Road was of special importance. Considering the role of silk in ancient times, it can be said that the history of Iran and the Silk Road were intertwined. The trade and cultural exchange between the two great countries of Iran and China were carried out via the Silk Road.



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Dr. Fatemeh Hashemi Rafsanjani

It seems that as early as the 6th Century BC, King Darius the Great established military checkpoints on these roads in order to ensure the safety of the caravans. The road between the cities of Shush and Sardis was the continuation of the Silk Road, which had been built to boost the silk trade between East and West. By playing a key role in the Silk Road, Iran made great contributions to the booming of the silk trade and other commodities to the West. During the Parthian era [247 BC-224 AD], the Silk Road was still an important route for the exchange of commodities among various countries. Some steps were taken to repair and expand the Silk Road during the reign of the Parthian Emperor Mehrdad II, the Great [123-88 BC].

The Islamic Renaissance

Around the end of the First Millennium and the beginning of the Second Millennium, Iran was at the center of the Islamic Renaissance. The Islamic state had extended from western China, the Indus River, and all the way westward to North Africa and Spain. Iran's role as a scientific, philosophical, and cultural center was boosted by its geographical location and heritage. With the help of Chinese paper production techniques, Chinese, Indian, Persian, Arabic, and Greek science and philosophy were translated and proliferated over most of the inhabited globe. This was the greatest process of exchange of ideas between cultures ever, leading into the European Renaissance in the 14th Century.

The revival of the Silk Road would have consider-

able benefits for Iran, China, and their neighbors, and would prove the geopolitical role of Iran as a commercial and diplomatic intersection in the world.

Iran has made great endeavors to revive the Silk Road in the last decades of the Second Millennium and the beginning of the Third.

The railroad of Mashhad-Sarakhs-Tejen (in Turkmenistan), which was located on the ancient Silk Road, was put into operation in the presence of his Excellency Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, the former President of Iran, with the presence of 11 heads of state, and diplomatic representatives of 45 countries from around the world, on May 14, 1996. On that occasion, Ayatollah Rafsanjani stated that “one can easily notice that, even though the Silk Road was a trade route for ferrying goods, it played an important and effective role in cultural, social, and artistic communications. The revival of the Silk Route, through construction of the lengthy Persian Gulf (or Bandar Abbas)-Sarakhs-Tajan railway, which once again links China to Central Asia via Iran, is in continuation of efforts of Iran to expand the Silk Road.”

In 1998, Iran completed a railway connection to the northwest from Tabriz to Van in Turkey. Thus, the New Silk Road was connected to Europe again. In 2001, the Mashhad-Bafq-Bandar Abbas line was completed, connecting landlocked Central Asia to the Persian Gulf. Iran also completed the Bafq-Kerman-Zahedan railway to Pakistan’s border, connecting Iran to the Indian Subcontinent. The North-South Corridor connecting Russia, Iran, and India is being constructed now through Armenia and the Caucasus. From India, through Chabahar Port in southeast Iran, and the completed Iranian railway system, Southeast Asia and the Indian Subcontinent will be connected to Northern Europe.

By constructing this network of railroads, commercial transit on a global scale has been reduced between East-West and South-North by weeks, compared to sea routes. Besides trade, this development corridor-building has massive implications for the economic, social, and political developments for the peoples involved. From the very beginning, the construction of this railroad and revival of the Silk Road, which was accomplished by contrivance of Iran’s authorities, was meant to provide the basis of economic growth and diplomatic relations promotion in the region. As was stated at the inauguration ceremony in 1996, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani wished the Silk Road to be the road to peace and friendship by connecting this railroad to it.

The Islamic Republic of Iran also welcomed the

recent initiative announced by President of China Xi Jinping to launch the Silk Road Economic Belt. Last May, President Hassan Rouhani, after meeting President Xi in Shanghai, spoke to the press on Iran-China relations. He said: “China is now Iran’s biggest trade partner. We have many cooperation agreements with China on international and regional issues.... We agree with the idea of the revival of the Silk Road. In the past, China has been engaged with the countries alongside the Silk Road in the aspects of culture, economy, and trade, and also in other areas like energy and transportation. These ties between China and Iran and other countries in the region can be resumed. So the plan of the Silk Road Economic Belt could be successful.”

Last month, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit convened in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, which was a strong reminder of the ancient Silk Road that is being reconstructed.

Toward Global Peace

The world needs peace and friendship. The New Silk Road can extend to Europe and become our ambassador to Europe and the world. It does not mean that we should forget peace and friendship in other arenas. In my capacity as the president of Charity Foundation for Special Diseases (CFSD) I have felt the pain and suffering of special patients who have been negatively affected by unpeaceful measures, especially sanctions that can compromise people’s health. We all should do our best for peace in all aspects of human life. CFSD has made appropriate reactions to echo the harms, and communicate the voice of patients for peace, and illegality of any sanctions that target innocent people. I, also as the secretary general of Women’s Solidarity Association of Iran (WSAI), have always tried to cooperate with other NGOs in the world for the purpose of peace that could be motivated by women, both in and out of Iran. WSAI has done its best to promote women’s organizations and an active presence of women in social and cultural arenas, and to help the process of development of their societies by striving to solve problems facing women.

Now the Schiller Institute, by having a brilliant and credible history of efforts to maintain and ensure peace and progress for all nations, fighting against war and violence, and launching endeavors for respecting human rights and dignity, could propel public opinion toward global peace through holding such conferences. In the end, I would like to thank you for all your initiatives and efforts.

The BRICS and the New International Order

Jayshree Sengupta is a Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi, India.

A group of emerging countries called the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) came into existence at the beginning of the 21st Century, when Goldman Sachs coined the name for them in 2002. Today, the BRICS signifies the dawn of a new era. It signifies a grouping that for the first time represents the new power behind five emerging nations in the world, that are rich in human and material resources, and have a rich history of civilization and culture.

The group also has a great growth potential, even though, at present, they may be termed as developing. The group is diverse, yet there is a kind of glue or “cement” that will bind them together in the future. Three of the members are resource-rich and sparsely populated, and two others are highly populated and some of the biggest consumer of resources.

They have set upon themselves an agenda which includes a quest for a new world order, in which they would play a very critical role, and this may bring an end of the unipolar world and the rise of a polycentric and multipolar world. The first BRIC meeting was at Yekaterinburg, Russia, on June 16, 2009, against the backdrop of the global financial crisis. South Africa joined in 2011.

The BRICS are and will be very important in the future, in terms of the share in world output, trade, population, investment, and incomes. Today, the BRICS represents 18% of world trade, accounts for 46% of the global population, and has a total GDP of \$11 trillion. The countries represent 26% of the world’s landmass.

As India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, “For the first time it brings together a group of nations on the parameter of ‘future potential’ rather than existing prosperity or shared identities. The very idea of the BRICS is thus forward-looking.” Such a group is indeed a cause for worry for countries that have domi-



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Jayshree Sengupta: “The BRICS signifies the dawn of a new era.”

nated the present international order, especially the twin Bretton Woods institutions [the IMF and World Bank—ed.].

The BRICS nations seek to assume a leadership role in the global political and economic governance paradigm, and want greater equity for the developing world. They want to bring about significant reforms within institutions like the United National Security Council, the World Bank, and International Monetary Fund.

The Case of India and the BRICS

India, a country known for its ancient civilization and rich cultural heritage, is a member of the BRICS. Despite the fact that it has some of the most beautiful monuments of the world, and it is still populated by the finest craftsmen and weavers, it is today a developing country. In GDP terms, however, because of its huge population of nearly 1.3 billion, it is the third-highest economy in the world. India has a huge potential for growth if things go right, but if policies go wrong, there is bound to be chaos.

It has a young population, with 65% of the population below age 40, and a rising middle class that could amount to 350 million. It is still fighting abject poverty

and deprivation, and has to create millions of jobs in the future.

After the exploitative and oppressive British colonial rule of 200 years, India won its independence in 1947. The leaders Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru envisioned an India of self-rule and democratic values, non-violence, and greater harmony for humanity. They chose to go for self-reliance, and Nehru greatly favored the building of capital goods industry first, for rapid industrialization and economic growth. He launched India's first Five Year Plan in 1950.

Many things went wrong, however, in the first four decades after Independence, and India went through many crises of food shortages, slow growth, foreign-exchange problems, and wars with neighbors. It had to approach the IMF for a bailout in 1991, as the government became bankrupt and India's development path changed to one of market reform and liberalization.

Beginning in 1991, the liberalization of the Indian economy has led to many advantages but also disadvantages. Globalization had led to vast wealth creation for some, with 10 dollar-billionaires and 14,800 dollar-millionaires. It bred corruption and creation of a power elite which cornered privileges and assets for themselves. A large section of the population was left behind, bereft of assets and skills.

Thus there came to be two Indias, due to two decades of liberalization. One which is prosperous and living in a First World lifestyle, and the "other" India in which people are living without human dignity, and suffering multiple deprivations. Regional disparities have also led to disparate standards of living. Some states have more lawlessness and lack of governance than others. Values, especially patriarchy, and class, caste, and gender discrimination, have remained unchanged, even though the economy has been liberalized.

A key feature of liberalization—land acquisition for building real estate, factories, EPZs [Export Processing Zones]—has also been anti-poor, as they [the poor] have not been adequately compensated for land that has been taken over. Just as liberalization has brought immense wealth to some people, it has pauperized large sections of the population. A balance has to be reached through better governance and a dedicated leadership.

The informal or organized sector still absorbs 90% of India's 465-million-strong labor force. Globalization has led to the increased role of the private corporate sector, but it absorbs only 8% of the labor force. Simi-



The Indian leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, who led the nation to Independence against the British Empire, "envisioned an India of self-rule and democratic values, non-violence, and greater harmony for humanity."

larly, the rapidly growing ITC sector absorbed only 2% of the labor force. India's problem ahead is job creation for 12.8 million youth entering the labor force every year.

A change of government has taken place after ten years of neoliberal policies, and we have a common tea seller who has risen to be the prime minister, a man who is keen on making India great, but following its own development path and not the diktats of the WTO, EU, World Bank, and the IMF. He has already declined to open up the multi-brand \$500 billion retail sector of India to multinational retailers like Walmart, Tesco, etc. This is because there are 40 million small retail traders whose livelihoods are threatened if the giant retailers gain a foothold in India. He has also refused to sign the TFA [Trade Facilitation Act]¹ under the WTO because it would compromise India's stand on food security. The reforms under Narendra Modi hopefully will be different, and will help to empower the common person rather than the rich only.

In the years of neoliberal policies, there has been a

1. Author's note: India is forced to give indirect subsidies to its 80 million small farmers because they do not have bank accounts. Stockpiling of food for 1.2 billion people is absolutely necessary, but the WTO regards it with suspicion because it could cause price distortions in case India decides to sell the surplus in the markets. The total amount of subsidy is now running into more than 10% of the value of its food production, and exceeding the limit under WTO. Since the value of the food production has to be calculated at 1986 prices, India has rejected signing the TFA, in view of the high rate of food inflation in India today.

rape of India's mineral resources, and there has been exploitation of the tribal and indigenous people who lost their land to the land mafia. Disgruntled and impoverished, with no skills and assets, the tribal poor in one third of India's 600 districts took to armed struggle, which still remains as a major non-traditional security threat in the country. The mining sector, under the pressure of multinationals, has also been ridden with scams and corruption.

India needs infrastructure more than anything else for growth and prosperity. While western FDI [foreign direct investment] is clamoring to enter the Indian market to sell their consumer goods to its growing middle class, especially through a takeover of the retail trade, few infrastructure development companies are placing their bets on India's future. It is in this context that India would welcome the BRICS' New Development Bank (NDB), which will give loans for infrastructure to the developing world, without strings attached.

The New Development Bank

There is much skepticism regarding the establishment of the New Development Bank, which was agreed upon in the BRICS summit in Fortaleza, Brazil recently. It is viewed as a competitor of the Asian Development Bank, and a challenger of the twin Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF/World Bank—which have dominated the international financial architecture in the post-World War II years.

The global development discourse unfortunately has been largely driven by institutions that were formed in the 20th Century, and do not reflect contemporary realities. For instance, the only development consensus today seems to be the Washington Consensus, which stresses maximizing the role of the market and minimizing the role of the governments in developing countries. Clearly in the 21st Century, this has not offered a panacea for global development deficits. The “one size fits all” development approach has not been successful,



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“The agenda for the BRICS will be, first, to bring about change in the global financial architecture and reform of the global financial institutions.” Here, the five BRICS leaders at their 6th Summit in Brazil, July 2014: Russian President Putin, Indian Prime Minister Modi, Brazilian President Rousseff, Chinese President Xi, and South African President Zuma.

as is evident by the variable levels of progress of developing countries in meeting the MDGs [Millennium Development Goals].

The New Development Bank will be a viable alternative for the developing countries which are not getting a proper representation in the IMF/World Bank system. Reforms of the IMF quotas and voting rights have not been undertaken, as the bill for passing such reforms has been languishing in the U.S. Congress since 2010. The reform could have corrected the heavy weightage given to the industrialized countries in the IMF, and could have led to a better representation of the emerging countries. The BRICS comprise over one-fifth of the global economy, but together they wield 11% of votes in the IMF. China, whose economy is second only to the U.S. economy, has fewer votes than the Benelux countries.

With the exception of Russia, the BRICS is still a forum of developing countries, and the interest of the developing world matters to them, most especially, borrowings for infrastructure development. Hopefully when the Bank is in place, there will be fewer delays in credit availability, and there would be less conditionality. It will offer a protection to the member-countries against global liquidity pressures, and will include cur-

rency issues where members' national currencies are being adversely affected by global financial upheavals. For this purpose, it was decided in Brazil to create a Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) of \$100 billion.

There is fear in some quarters that China, with its high-contribution CRA, which is directly related to its having the highest foreign exchange reserves, would dominate the Bank. China will be contributing \$41 billion; Russia, Brazil, and India, \$18 billion each; and South Africa, \$5 billion. But this may not be the case, despite the headquarters being in Shanghai. There is going to be a democratic approach to governance, and each member will get equal voting rights. Regarding the management of the Bank, the first president will be an Indian, the first chairman of board of governors will be a Russian, the first chairman of the board of directors will be a Brazilian, and the first regional center of the Bank will be in South Africa.

There are of course problems within the members of the BRICS, with China and India having a longstanding border issue that needs to be resolved. India and China went to war over it in 1962. There is also the need for revival of economic growth in all the member-countries, and it is increasingly important that they have a forum of their own, and a bank of their own, in which they have control.

The BRICS bank is not trying to replace the IMF/World Bank, but will play a complementary role which will cater to the needs of developing countries. Many smaller countries in South Asia and Africa may approach it for loans, and the terms could be easier than the big regional banks that have been functioning in the past. The New Development Bank will succeed if it follows a robust credit appraisal mechanism.

The Bank's membership will be open to other countries, but the BRICS' share cannot fall below 55%. In fact, when it starts functioning at full steam, the era of western countries' (G7) monopoly on setting the global agenda will be over, and the voice of the Global South will become prominent.

The BRICS, hopefully, with their own Bank, will have greater flexibility in crafting monetary policy and enhancing leverage in global markets. The BRICS can, with the help of the NDB, work together without being boxed in the rigid framework of the Washington Consensus.

There will be focus on capacity building under the NDB in the nations that take loans. It could support

existing domestic capacities for project management and implementation, as well as new institutions which can facilitate the measurement of developmental impact of recipient countries. This could be done through special funding windows available with the NDB.

The MoU on cooperation between Export Credit Guarantee Agencies and the Inter-Bank Cooperation Agreement on Innovation will spur further cooperation among the BRICS.

Agenda for the BRICS

The BRICS agenda is bound to be complex if it wants to be a forum of might and global importance. It is working hard to identify new areas of convergence. It is time now not to conform to old templates and paradigms, because it is an age where groups will be theme-specific.

The agenda for the BRICS will be, first, to bring about change in the global financial architecture and reform the global financial institutions. The setting up of the NDB signifies that the emerging countries need their own financial system and to follow their own rules and voting rights, since the IMF reforms for voting rights have been languishing.

The second point in the agenda is to bring about intra-BRICS cooperation in food security, water stress, health care, inclusive growth, urbanization, education, trade, and investment. The members have different needs, and their levels of human development and infrastructure are different, and in many cases need massive improvement.

For example in health, the BRICS suffer from uneven development, and there is great need for cooperation. The BRICS' NDB can help in accessing resources to improve the functioning of the health sector, especially in India, Russia, and South Africa.

Collaboration in urbanization and health-care needs of almost half of the world's population represented by the BRICS are being worked out. Sharing of resources, technology, mutual research and development, coordination across key sectors such as IT, energy, and high-end manufacturing is also on the agenda for development of the five members. The BRICS are intending to share indigenous practices and experiences to learn and respond to the immense social economic challenges from within and outside their countries.

The BRICS have repeatedly stressed the reduction of inequalities and poverty. Measured by the Human

Development Index, most of the members lag behind developed countries. The BRICS have an average Gini coefficient² of 0.49, as compared to 0.31 in developed countries, and life expectancy is 68.1 years, whereas in developed countries it is 80 years. Also, in terms of mean years of schooling, the BRICS average is 8.14 years, and in developed countries, it is 13 years.

The weighted average of infrastructure investment in BRICS will need roughly 7% of the respective country GDP, which is much higher than the percentage required in developed countries. India will require 9.6% of its GDP in the next 5 years (**Figure 1**)

Third, the agenda aims at increasing the use of currencies of the five members to facilitate intra-BRICS trade and a vibrant mechanism for greater cooperation among the stock exchanges of the five countries.

Fourth, the agenda includes larger global political issues, no use of “threat of force” in international relations, the importance of a multilateral approach in addressing global issues, and the recognition of the G20 as the premier institution for dealing with global economic and financial matters. It seeks to establish a roadmap for a multipolar world. It seeks a leadership role in the global political and economic governance paradigm, and seeks greater equity for the developing world.

It wants to further market integration and to ensure that the five members become less dependent on cyclical trends in the global economy and the ups and downs in the value of the dollar due to U.S. monetary policy changes.

The emergence of the BRICS reflects the 20th-Century Third World movement and the rise of the South-South solidarity movement. South-South trade amounts to \$2.2 trillion and exceeds North-South trade. The BRICS’ NDB carries the promise of becoming a major source of capital for the developing world, which is in

FIGURE 1

Infrastructure Indicators, Selected Countries

Country	Electricity	Fixed broadband internet subscribers (per 100 people)	Rail lines (route-km)	Roads paved (% of roads)	Quality of over infrastructure (rank)
Brazil	2,438	10.08	29,817	13.5	104
Russia	6,486	16.62	84,249	72.2	100
India	684	1.16	64,460	53.8	86
China	3,298	13.63	66,298	63.7	69
South Africa	4,604	3.06	20,500	17	60
Japan	7,848	28.84	20,140	80.4	13
U.S.	13,246	28.54	228,218	65.4	24
Germany	7,081	34.58	33,509	100.0	10

Source: World Development Indicators, World Economic Forum, CIA Factbook

dire need of infrastructure development. India and Brazil especially need both physical and social infrastructure improvement that will require trillions of dollars.

The BRICS also intend to intensify their cooperation in tackling terrorism, cyber-security, and climate change.

The BRICS are home to some of the world’s most valuable regions of bio-diversity. They would proactively work to protect these areas and promote sustainable development and preserve the ecological base within each of the BRICS countries. They would also cooperate in preventing climate change conflicts that some of the BRICS are prone to, in the form of migration of people living in coastal or flood-prone areas.

Indian Prime Minister Modi has said that the BRICS should champion sub-national-level exchanges, and champion engagement among BRICS states, cities, and other local bodies. He has insisted that the BRICS should be driven by people-to-people contact, and that the youth should take a lead in this.

The BRICS are growing in strength, and will be an important challenger of the old world order which came into existence in the post-World War II era, and which needs to be amended in view of the realities of the 21st Century and the need for a multipolar world.

The BRICS is bound to expand, and the countries waiting to join the BRICS are Turkey, Indonesia, and Mexico. Other smaller countries may also seek membership as the path of the BRICS becomes clear and established.

2. The Gini coefficient measures income or wealth inequality; it was developed by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini, and published in his 1912 paper “Variability and Mutability”—ed.

A New World Order and Stability in Ukraine

Dr. Vitrenko is a Doctor of Economics and Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine. Her speech was translated from Russian by EIR.

This conference is a unique informational platform for scientists and specialists, from various countries and continents, to exchange ideas in this very difficult, pre-war situation. We have an opportunity to chart a pathway to saving the world, and to reorganize the world in order to ensure sovereignty and political stability, economic growth, and a better quality of life for the people of all countries.

For us, as citizens of Ukraine, these questions are especially acute. Ukraine today is permeated with blood, from a civil war. Ukraine is experiencing colossal human and economic losses, and is in the clutches of a neo-Nazi dictatorship, which is being used in attempts to detonate a (nuclear!) World War Three.

Our country is endowed with an excellent climate, 20% of the planet's black earth soil areas, a unique strategic location, and a highly skilled and educated labor force. For 22 years, Ukraine has obediently and scrupulously fulfilled the conditionalities attached to IMF and World Bank reforms, and for eight years has been abiding by the trade rules of the World Trade Organization. This year, Ukraine signed an Association Agreement with the European Union. And now our country is careening into an abyss, toward disintegration and self-destruction.

As of 2013, the GDP of Ukraine stood at only 65% of its 1990 level. During 2014, the decline has continued: in the 1st quarter, it fell by 1%; in the 2nd quarter by 4.7%. The projected year-end decline in GDP is 10%. Ukraine's gross foreign debt is increasing rapidly. For 2014 as a whole, it will have risen by 102.2%. In the first eight months of 2014, industrial production fell by 7.8%. Ukraine's national currency, the hryvnia, was devalued by more than 60%, with 90% inflation in that period. The civil war has compounded the economic crisis. Military spending is devouring the lion's share of



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Natalia Vitrenko: Saving Ukraine from the Nazi takeover is not just an internal matter; it requires joint efforts of Russia and Europe.

budgeted government spending. Wages, pensions, and entitlements remain frozen, while prices and utilities rates have risen by 40% so far this year. The standard of living has fallen by 30%. Seventy-eight percent of the population of Ukraine is living below the poverty level.

Instead of what was promised—namely European values, the rule of law, freedom of speech, freedom to demonstrate peacefully, the right to life, security, and dignity, and the right of the people to express their will through voting—a neo-Nazi dictatorship is being consolidated in Ukraine. School textbooks, media broadcasts, and the behavior of our institutions of government, all make heroes out of the collaborators of Hitler, from the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Corruption has been reconfigured in a new “European” format.

The Post-War Oligarchy

Unfortunately, what is happening in Ukraine is not an anomaly, an accident which has occurred in a thriving world community. Rather, it is the lawful, planned result of the current world order, established by the USA after the defeat of Nazi Germany.

The USA laid the basis for this new world system back in 1944 at the Bretton Woods conference, by establishing the U.S. dollar as the world currency (still

backed by gold at the time). The dollarization of the world economy has brought enormous profit to the American oligarchy. Since August 1971, the United States, having built up its post-war economy many times more than the recovery of the USSR, Europe or other continents, brazenly cancelled the dollar's backing by gold. Who could object? By then, the USA had already set up such institutions of globalization as the IMF, NATO, the World Bank, and the WTO (or the GATT, at that time), to protect its own interests. Mercilessly looting the whole world, destroying national economies, and condemning billions of people to a half-starved existence, or to death, from hunger, drugs, epidemics, and armed conflicts, the United States looked after its own welfare. The populations of Yugoslavia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, and Syria have been victims of this policy of pursuing U.S. national interests.

The existing world system is being met with a steady and universal growth of dissatisfaction in various countries, which view this current world order as unjust and unacceptable—this order, prescribed by the IMF and the WTO, under conditions of total dollarization, economic sanctions, instigated-to-order coups d'état, color revolutions, and armed conflicts for ensuring U.S. hegemony. New global leaders are emerging. New integration associations of countries, like the BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Customs Union, and the Eurasian Union, are asserting their economic and political interests.

On Oct. 8 of this year, the *Financial Times* published an emerging markets analysis that showed world economic prospects as threatening to U.S. leadership. Looking at GDP adjusted for purchasing power parity, the old Group of Seven leading nations, headed by the USA, is being eclipsed by a new seven: Brazil, Russia, India, China, Mexico, Indonesia, and Turkey, with a combined GDP of \$37.8 trillion, as against \$34.5 trillion for the G7. China itself has already surpassed the United States. Its GDP, based on purchasing power parity, is \$17.6 trillion, as against \$17.4 trillion for the USA.

For the United States, the loss of its world leadership position and the destruction of the worldwide dollar pyramid is a real threat. And it threatens not only their continued world dominance, but even the very existence of the United States as a nation. The USA has an astronomical foreign debt of \$17 trillion and a yawning budget deficit of \$1.7 trillion. For the United States, the

radical pathway to salvation is World War III. And this is supposed to happen on the European continent. They are counting on Ukraine, for purposes of igniting this war.

The Assault on Ukraine

Ever since the destruction of the Soviet Union, the USA has been heavily cultivating Ukraine. It was clearly in their interests, that neo-Nazi parties and movement experienced a boom in our country, beginning in the 1990s. The following neo-Nazi organizations came on the scene: the Ukrainian National Assembly-Ukrainian People's Self-Defense (UNA-UNSO), in the 1990s; the Social Nationalist Party of Ukraine (SNPU), in 1991, which was renamed in 2004 as the Svoboda All-Ukraine Association. Svoboda has held seats in the local legislatures in Halychyna (western Ukraine) since 2010 and in the national Parliament since 2012. Then there's the Stepan Bandera Trident organization, founded in 1993, which in December 2013 was the basis for the creation of the Right Sector. There are many others. Throughout their existence, they have received generous financing and informational support from the West.

In violation of the Charter and Judgment of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, which required national courts to put collaborators of Hitler's Nazis on trial;

- and contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations, which condemn racism and Nazism, and which oblige the state to ban any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred and to make such advocacy a punishable criminal act. Such prohibitions, emphasized a UN Resolution of Nov. 26, 2012, in no way violate the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

- and contrary to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which all forbid any discrimination whatsoever, based on gender, race, skin color, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin, status as a property-owner or not, or any other basis;

- and contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 37 of which forbids the creation and activity of political parties and public organizations, whose programmatic goals or actions are aimed at inciting interethnic,

racial, or religious enmity, or infringement of human rights and freedoms—those in power in Ukraine (already under President Yushchenko and President Yanukovich, and even more so today), have used laws and regulations to turn a Nazi ideology into the ideology of Ukraine today.

The latest instance is President Poroshenko's decree, dated Oct. 14, 2014, which established Oct. 14 as a holiday, Defender of the Fatherland Day. On Oct. 14, 1942, the so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was founded, which went on to collaborate with Hitler and which had blood on its hands: suffice it to recall the Volhynia massacres of Summer 1943, when they butchered 120,000 ethnic Poles in Volhynia. The birthday of the organization that did that, has now become a national holiday in Ukraine.

Neo-Nazis formed the ideological core of the Euromaidan. During their Nazi marches, they blatantly displayed Nazi symbols (the swastika, the numbers 14 and 88, the Celtic cross, and certain flags), as well as portraits of their ideological idols—the collaborationists and agents of the Abwehr—Konovalets, Bandera, and Shukhevych. At the Euromaidan in Kiev, they constantly chanted “Muscovites onto the knives!” (meaning, “Stab the Russians”), “Hang the Communists,” “Ukraine for Ukrainians,” “Glory to the Nation—Death to the Enemies” (and they consider not only Russians to be their enemies, but everyone who fails to profess their ideology), “Glory to Ukraine—to the Heroes Glory,” and “Ukraine Above All.” Here in Germany, I think, people remember what “*Deutschland über alles*” meant.

We have published a book titled *International Law against the Rehabilitation of Ukrainian Collaborationists*, which includes photographs of [last Winter's] Euromaidan demonstrations in Kiev. I showed these pictures at my press conference at the European Parliament, on Feb. 26, 2014. I am truly grateful (and I think that all anti-fascists in Ukraine are grateful) to the Schiller Institute, and to our true friends in France, Germany, and Italy, who at that time, in February-March 2014, organized our trip through several European countries, meetings with members of national parliaments and regional parliaments, and of the European Parliament. We showed all these things at that time. But Brussels,



Wikimedia/Henryk Slowinski collection

Polish civilian victims of a massacre by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in Volhynia, March 1943. The organization's birthday has now been made a Ukrainian national holiday.

Washington, and London chose not to see this. They saw only a “peaceful Euromaidan.”

It was peaceful, however, only for one week: from Nov. 23-30, 2014. The Euromaidan in Kiev ceased to be peaceful, already on Dec. 1, 2013. That is when the Berkut special forces were forbidden to use any weapons, while the guerrillas from the Maidan made ample use of clubs, cobblestones from the street, flares, Molotov cocktails, ice-axes, and chains. After they pillaged police weapons depots and military bases in Halychyna, they also had automatic weapons. They seized 19 government buildings in the center of the capital city.

Washington and Brussels, however, though they saw the neo-Nazi guerrillas rampaging in Kiev, stubbornly forbade the authorities to use force.

How does this posture of the West square with the events of Aug. 9, 2014, when the police in Ferguson, Missouri, in the USA, shot an unarmed 18-year-old African-American named Michael Brown, touching off peaceful demonstrations by his indignant fellow citizens, which the police met first with tear gas and then with rubber bullets? After that, the National Guard was sent in and they imposed a state of emergency and a curfew.

A segment of the population of Ukraine supported the Euromaidan, but millions, tens of millions, of people rejected it. Those who rejected it did not want Ukraine to be turned into an enemy of Russia. They op-

posed signing the Association Agreement with the EU, which would deliberately break its strong economic, cultural, informational, scientific, and even simply family ties with the Russians. A poll done in February 2014 by the Democratic Initiatives Foundation clearly showed that only 16.8% of Ukrainians completely supported the actions of the demonstrators. The participants in the Maidan were largely from Halychyna: 55% of the protesters had come from small towns and villages in western Ukraine. And after that, people have the gall to say that the Maidan in Kiev showed the choice our people had made!

The Neo-Nazis Are Preparing for War

On Feb. 20, 2014, the neo-Nazi guerrillas already had firearms. On Feb. 21, three foreign ministers (from Germany, France, and Poland) forced President Yanukovich, in effect, to recognize the coup d'état and to agree to the Maidan's terms. The memorandum involved obligations for each of the sides. But the Maidan representatives had not the least intention of fulfilling their obligations, nor did anyone make them do so. The illegal armed units were neither disarmed nor disbanded.

The neo-Nazi ideology became the ideology of the new state. This is an ideology under which one ethnic group dictates to all others. It is an ideology of reprisals against Russians (and any partisans of Russia): an ideology of reprisals against dissidents. The new authorities proclaimed, "One nation—one language—one church—one state."

Under these conditions, representatives of the Russian world (and that means not only citizens of the Russian Federation and not only ethnic Russians, but also those Ukrainians, the so-called "Little Russians," who identify with the Russian world and Eastern Slav civilization), definitely sounded the alarm. Crimea exploded, and the March 16 referendum was practically unanimous in favor of returning to Russia. The Donbas rose up. This region is inhabited by 6.5 million people, most of them of a Russian cultural orientation, and closely tied to Russia. The May 11 referendum showed that 75% of the population of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions did not want to be in a neo-Nazi, anti-Russian Ukraine.

But the Kiev regime decided to punish the Donbas, trampling on the values, the will, and the interests of its population.

Before April 2014, we did not imagine that the government would use, against civilians and the insurgents,

such sophisticated methods of annihilation as Grad and Uragan rocket-launchers, cluster bombs, phosphorous bombs, Tochka-U (also called SS-21) tactical missiles, and other types of selective-effect heavy offensive weaponry. As a result of combat involving the Ukrainian Army and various volunteer battalions, even the seriously understated UN estimates are that 3,600 people had been killed and 8,700 wounded in the Donbas by the beginning of this month, October 2014. By comparison, 3,360 soldiers and officers from Ukraine were killed over the 10-year duration of the Soviet War in Afghanistan! And now, 3,600 during half a year of the Kiev regime's war against the Donbas.

But this figure does not reflect reality. Military experts estimate the casualties to be over 40,000 dead on all sides—Ukrainian military and law enforcement, the insurgents, and civilians. The fratricidal war in the Donbas also set the stage for a stream of refugees, around 1 million of whom have taken refuge in Russia, and around 300,000 in other regions of Ukraine.

But Ukraine's problems today are not limited to the Donbas. Broadcasting by all Russian TV channels has been turned off, and an ever increasing number of films and TV series from Russia are being banned. The phenomenon called "garbage lustration" is growing rapidly: this refers to street actions, in which, without any investigation or trial, elected representatives and other officials are beaten up and then thrown into garbage dumpsters. Slanders are spread against people the regime doesn't like. People are disappearing. I'll give you two examples:

1. In July 2014, in the city of Melitopol (not in the Donbas, but in Zaporozhye Region), six people broke into the home of Sergei Dolgov, editor-in-chief of a newspaper called *I Want To Go to the USSR!*, and carried him off. And he disappeared. In the months since then, nobody has been able to find him.

2. Also in July 2014, our colleague Yelena Mazur, who was a Member of Parliament when we were [during the 1990s], decided to organize a picket line of women against the war, outside the Supreme Rada [Parliament]. The demonstration was broken up and the women were beaten. The police seized the female activists, including People's Deputy of Ukraine Yelena Mazur, and beat her so badly that she landed in the hospital with a concussion.

Slanders and persecution affect not only members of political parties or public activists and bloggers, but

also people who are merely active in online social networking. Militant toughs beat up peaceful demonstrators, and then law enforcement arrests them—the demonstrators. This happened in August in Kherson, and in September in Odessa and Kharkov.

Against this backdrop, the public consciousness is getting saturated with increased militarism, bestial Russophobia, and hatred of any dissident views. These tendencies typify the rhetoric of Parliamentary candidates in the elections taking place on Oct. 26, 2014. Iryna Faron of the Svoboda Party, for example, in a Sept. 30 speech to fighters of the Sich Battalion, declared that Ukraine should become “the cutting edge of World War Three,” emphasizing that this cutting edge must be victorious.

Lyndon LaRouche was right, when he warned that the Nazis in Ukraine were being readied for use as the detonator of World War III.

Under these conditions of civil war, rampaging militants, intimidation and blackmail, strict censorship, and militaristic, anti-Russian psychosis, there is little doubt about the outcome of the Oct. 26 elections. This will be a war parliament, which on U.S. orders, or if faced with the threat of mass social uprisings in Ukraine, may very well impose martial law and declare war on Russia.

Considering Europe’s role as a passive player in the aggressive policy of the USA, there is no doubt that a declaration of war by Ukraine against Russia would pull the NATO countries, led by the United States, into the maelstrom. It is without question, that mankind would suffer hideous losses from nuclear attacks.

Building an Alternative

Human reason is obligated to put forward an alternative to this diabolical scenario. That alternative should be a fundamentally new, scientifically organized, inspired, and viable world order. Of course this involves an array of difficult problems, from creating just supranational financial and credit organizations to replace the IMF and World Bank, and new trade organizations instead of the WTO, to disbanding NATO, eliminating the monopoly of the dollar, and radical reform of how the UN and its Security Council function.

These global issues cannot be addressed, without growth of the economic, energy, and financial clout of the developing sector. That, in turn, requires implementing major international investment projects. The Chinese New Silk Road project is of special interest. Creating the New Silk Road is a strategy for the radical transformation of the Eurasian continent. This project

FIGURE 1

Ukraine’s New ‘Defender of the Fatherland’ Day



Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko declared Oct. 14 “Defender of the Fatherland Day,” in honor of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which collaborated with Hitler. Shown are photos from the “celebration” by pro-Nazis today. The modified swastika (bottom row), known as the Wolfsangel, is the symbol of the Svoboda party, and was used by the German SS division Das Reich and a number of European neofascist organizations after 1945.

can be a powerful impetus to scientific research, the development and implementation of innovative technologies for building high-speed railways, the creation of related modern infrastructure, expanded cooperation in trade, tourism, and culture, and fruitful coordination among Eurasian countries on ensuring public safety. Without question, implementation of this project will strengthen the world's new leading countries and move toward a fundamental change of world monetary policy, through de-dollarization and a transition to using national currencies in trade among them.

The New Silk Road project is also extremely promising for Ukraine. The ancient state of Kievan Rus controlled the route "from the Varangians to the Greeks," which connected the northern Russian lands, through Kiev, with Tsargrad (Constantinople). Likewise today, Kiev ought to be interested in developing its transport arteries, which would enable Ukraine to make effective use of its geopolitical advantages, becoming a European transit country.

Participation in the Chinese project ought to prod Ukraine in the direction of developing science-intensive, high-technology manufactures, which would shape a different, highly developed Ukrainian economy of the future. This could put a stop to any further dete-

rioration of our country's scientific, technological, and intellectual strengths, and become an effective way to combat mass unemployment, poverty, and the degradation and flight of the work force.

It would be a shame to miss this chance for Ukraine. It will be a shame, if Ukraine becomes an obstacle for the entire world to move ahead with constructive, new projects to save the world, and if the forces of war, evil, and the oligarchy's insatiable greed prevail over the forces of good, reason, and creativity.

This chance for the salvation of Ukraine will be available only if the public consciousness is protected against Nazi ideology and propaganda, and the political life of our country cleansed of neo-Nazi parties and movements. This cannot be done by Ukraine alone. It is not an internal matter, just for Ukraine. This can only be accomplished through the joint efforts of Russia and Europe. The norms and principles of international law not only allow that to be done; they demand that it be done, invoking the memory of the 50 million dead of the Second World War.

The only thing needed, is the political will.

In conclusion, I would like to show you photos and video documentation. This is what happened in Ukraine five days ago, on Oct. 14, 2014 [Figure 1].

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A Vision of the Future of Eurasia

Mr. Rastbeen is the founder and President of the Paris Academy of Geopolitics. His speech was translated from French by EIR.

Eurasia is the largest territorial entity in the world, with a constant geo-strategic importance. It encompasses the former republics of the former Soviet Union, the Balkan countries, the former countries of the East Bloc in Central Europe, as well as Iran, Turkey, China, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

The critical center of Eurasia, a hotbed of crises, is mainly in the central region, i.e., Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Chechnya, Adjara, Ossetia, Karabakh, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and the Kurdish-inhabited regions of Turkey.

The United States, Russia, China, Germany, and Japan are countries that can play an important role on the Eurasian political scene and change its geopolitical situation. In addition to their economic impact, Germany and Japan can play a greater role in the development of events in Eurasia, but most of their neighboring countries would oppose their supremacy in this region.

Russia and China are the two major powers intervening in Eurasia. Due to their historical position and to international conditions, no foreign actor, acting alone, can weaken their historical role in the region.

One of the main objectives of the United States is to prevent the unification of Eurasia under the control of any one single power. They fear that were a single power to take over Eurasian reserves, it would change the balance of power worldwide to the detriment of their interests.

Indeed, the strategic future of the United States in Eurasia depends on two factors:

First of all, how membership in the Atlantic Alliance changed after the end of the Cold War.

Second, Russia's capabilities to become more powerful and play the principal role in that region.

The fragility of Eurasia stems mainly from security factors in Eastern and Central Europe, in the Balkans, and in the former Soviet republics, which tends to pro-



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Ali Rastbeen: "Eurasia, given the diversity of its capacities, constitutes one of the locomotives of the world economy."

long the rivalry between the major powers.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, U.S. macro-strategy was to channel the former Soviet republics, the East Bloc countries, and China into the international economic system.

Geopolitical Rivalry

Even after the end of the Cold War, Eurasia remained the main stage of rivalry between the two major powers. Some 75% of the world's population lives there and most of the planet's wealth is located in that region. Some 60% of worldwide income and nearly three quarters of known energy reserves belong to Eurasia. All the nuclear powers, with one exception, are in Eurasia.

For America, Russia's return to the stage of geopolitical rivalries in Eurasia means the return of the Cold War period.

U.S. interests in the new Eurasia fall into two categories:

In the short term, the U.S. insists on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which would challenge their security and that of their allies. In the long term, they are attempting to block the influence of the rival major powers or any opposition to American values and interests in Eurasia.

Russia and China are the two powerful countries with common borders with Central Asia and the Caucasus, and with the capacity to jeopardize American interests in the region.

The strategic appeal of Central Asia is not something new. What is new is the diversity of the strategies and the developments that threaten this region.

In the bipolar world after the Second World War, the wall between East and West formed the strategic line separating the two blocs. The division of Germany, the birth of Communist China and the obstacle of Formosa, the Korean War and the emergence of two Koreas, the crisis of the wars for independence in East and South Asia, the wars in Vietnam and Cambodia—and two pacts, NATO and Warsaw, confronted one another.

Before Europe, Asia, and the United States were faced with nuclear weapons and “Star Wars,” Moscow declared defeat, thus ending the 70-year nightmare of Western conservatives, and set the beginning of a new era on the world chessboard.

The vacuum that was created was gradually filled by the West. NATO remained intact, while the Warsaw Pact disappeared. The alliance of East European countries was quickly replaced with the help of local anti-communists, supported by the conservative regimes which allied with NATO.

These developments took place just as the capital of the Communist world had to deal with the crisis of transition from the socialist to the capitalist system. The new system, under Western control, set up the Russian Federation and 14 independent republics over a huge territory. Like London in 1945, Russia created a Commonwealth with these new republics, in order to preserve its supremacy.

More than 20 years after the fall of that regime, the Russian Navy’s base on the Black Sea [was] on Ukrainian territory, while the largest pipeline bringing Russian oil and gas to Europe crosses the same territory. The Baikonur Cosmodrome is located in Kazakhstan.

In these republics, where the 70-year domination of the Communist Party was not able to fundamentally change the social structure, there came, one after the other: the war between Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, the civil war in Uzbekistan against religious fanatics, the tribal and religious civil war in Tajikistan, internal conflicts in Georgia against the separatists of North Ossetia and Abkhazia, the ethnic and religious war in Chechnya against the republic backed by Moscow, etc., to which we should add the conflicts between Moscow and some of the republics that form Russia’s economic and military axes, such as the current situation in Ukraine.

The closest republics which were Russia’s industrial centers and trade routes with the West before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, became, with the support of Washington and thanks to the “velvet revolutions,” Russia’s rivals. NATO and the European Union

have been gradually advancing toward those territories. The war in Afghanistan was an opportunity for Washington to establish military relations with the relevant Asian republics.

While the United States staged a show of force in Afghanistan and in Iraq, Beijing and Moscow created a Shanghai defense pact [Shanghai Cooperation Organization—ed.] with the participation of the Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. Besides the strategic defense pact, Moscow became involved in creating a network around the Caspian Sea, extending its trade relations to the Persian Gulf basin.

The Caucasus was continuously under the control and influence of three regional powers: Russia, Iran, and Turkey. Although the United States and Europe also entered the region over the past years, the impact of the first three powers remains more important than the influence of the newcomers.

Cooperation Potential

The weight of Eurasia in maintaining international security is significant. That particularity has transformed this region into one of the international hotspots of rivalry among the major powers. The palpable, material interests, the common threats and preoccupations, the common cultural values, the historical backgrounds and geographical location of Eurasian countries led to the establishment of geopolitical relations among the countries of the region, and will likely lead to future forms of cooperation.

There can be no doubt that Eurasia, given the diversity of its capacities, constitutes one of the locomotives of the world economy, and that any development there will have an impact on the international order.

Likewise, Eurasia is plagued by many difficulties such as terrorism, extremism, drug traffic, economic and political backwardness, ethnic, border, and religious tensions, environmental problems and political conflicts that challenge the region’s stability and security.

To meet these challenges, growing cooperation and proper use of the region’s resources are more than indispensable.

To conclude, we would recall that the destiny of 7 billion human beings is in the hands of a few powers, which are constantly competing to secure their domination.

To reorganize the world, free from the major powers’ attempts to dominate and the conflicts thus generated, the United Nations Charter remains, to this day, the civilized world’s most efficient asset to manage the will of the major powers and alliances.

‘Universal History in Action’



Jayshree Sengupta of the Observer Research Foundation in India chats with a conference participant.

EIRNS/Julien Lemaître



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Jacques Cheminade, the leader of the Solidarity and Progress party in France, gives a briefing.



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Conference chair Elke Fimmen of Germany and Ray McGovern of the Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS), United States.



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Concert performance of excerpts from Beethoven's opera "Fidelio."



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Prof. Shi Ze, and Dr. Natalia Vitrenko.

LaRouchePAC Issues Emergency War Plan Against Ebola

Oct. 25—*Dr. Debra Freeman, national spokeswoman for Lyndon LaRouche, issued the following statement on Oct. 24. It is currently being circulated in a mass leaflet form by the LaRouche Political Action Committee.*

Michael Osterholm, Director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota, and one of the world's leading experts on public health and biosecurity, has been widely quoted identifying the three phases of epidemic control:

Plan A: Smothering the virus where it is currently epidemic.

This depends on having a sufficient number of hospital beds and health-care providers to care for each patient. In an ideal setting, each patient identified is isolated to ensure the virus is not transmitted to family, friends, and the community at large. Once a patient is identified, public-health workers go to work at contact tracing, so that any contact that begins to show signs of infection can be similarly isolated, and the process repeats itself.

This is a classic public-health approach, and succeeds in halting a virus's spread after single introductions of the disease. It has worked in containing the outbreak of Ebola and other infectious diseases in the past. It is what was done last month when a Liberian diplomat collapsed upon arrival at Lagos airport in Nigeria and was diagnosed with Ebola. However, if an infected person reaches a crowded area, especially if that is an area where public-health infrastructure and health-care

services are limited, there is a danger of the exponential spread of infection. Then, it is time for Plan B.

Plan B: Mobilizing every aspect of health and medical infrastructure to identify the infected, and quickly isolate and treat them to stop any further spread of infection.

For Plan B to succeed, at the very least, 70% of those infected must be identified, isolated, and treated.

Plan C: The only guaranteed solution to an infectious disease epidemic: the delivery of an effective vaccine to most of the population in an area hit by epidemic.

When the first rash of cases of Ebola infection appeared in Guinea in March, with suspected cases in Sierra Leone and Liberia, it was the first time the virus had appeared in West Africa, and the first time there was an outbreak outside of an isolated area. But, had there been a proper response, Plan A could have been employed to contain the spread of this deadly infection. It didn't happen.

By September, the epidemic was out of control, and spreading wildly in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. During the General Assembly meetings of the United Nations in New York, the epidemic was declared an international health emergency. The United States and other nations pledged to mobilize immediate assistance. But, today, almost two months later, very little assistance has arrived.



U. of Minn./Tim Rummelhoff

Dr. Michael Osterholm, Director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota, has outlined a three-phase program for controlling the spread of epidemics; in the case of Ebola, as of now, none of that has been put into effect.

President Obama promised the deployment of up to 4,000 U.S. troops who would establish rapid supply transport lines and immediately construct 17 treatment centers of 100 beds each, as well as testing labs and facilities for waste disposal. To date, only one of those treatment centers has been completed, and it has yet to open for lack of staffing. Meanwhile, the infection continues to spread so rapidly that even the World Health Organization (WHO) has been forced to admit that it has no reliable numbers on either the number of new cases or the number of dead.

Personnel on the ground are far too overwhelmed to report new cases of infection, even when they are successfully identified, but proffer that most cases have not been identified or reported. Among the cases reported *and* confirmed by lab tests—an admittedly small minority of the cases out there—there are treatment beds for less than 20% of them.

More alarming is the grim reality that the epidemic is also spreading geographically, and is likely to spread to a far greater area in the months ahead. As has been noted repeatedly, crop-friendly rains fall in West Africa from May to October, constituting the growing season, with harvesting occurring from August to October. During this time, thousands of West African men and

boys work in their home villages. When the harvest period is over, they travel to jobs in gold mines in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Ghana; cocoa nut and palm oil plantations in Ghana and the Ivory Coast; palm date harvesting and fishing in Mauritania and Senegal; and illicit charcoal production in Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Niger. They mostly travel by foot through forests in order to avoid frontier checkpoints, and they usually have Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) ID cards, providing free passage to all the member-states of the ECOWAS. The trip usually takes anywhere from one to three days. Obviously, the stage is set for an even wider catastrophe.

What Is To Be Done?

Thus far, Plan B is clearly failing. The promised treatment beds are, by the most optimistic estimates, more than a month away from being established. Even if all the aid promised were to be delivered, and all the treatment and testing facilities planned thus far established and staffed immediately, it would still be far too little to contain this epidemic.

As for Plan C, the development of an effective vaccine, while there are currently numerous trials beginning in various locations, some of which appear promising, the objective is to have several thousand doses of an effective vaccine available for health-care workers by sometime in the early part of next year—a far cry from what would be necessary to stop the epidemic from spreading throughout Africa and, inevitably, to other parts of the globe.

Based on consultations with Lyndon LaRouche, and the foremost global specialists in infectious disease control, it is clear that nothing less than a full-scale, military-style mobilization, as if to contain an act of global biological terrorism or warfare, will suffice. To date, all of the existing mechanisms and institutions have proven themselves to be either inadequate or incompetent to meet the necessary requirement.

A working and effective plan, requires that, at least, the following measures be put in place immediately:

- The establishment of an International Steering Committee, under the leadership of American and Russian military planners and biocontainment specialists, to coordinate a global, top-down effort utilizing all available international resources to contain and defeat the Ebola outbreak.



U.S. Embassy, Monrovia, Liberia.

A C-17 U.S. military aircraft arrives in Liberia in September, with the first shipment of increased U.S. military equipment and personnel for the anti-Ebola fight.

- If there is any hope of preventing the geographic spread of the epidemic into other parts of Africa, the Caribbean, and elsewhere, the situation in the current hot-zone countries must be brought under control. This requires an emergency airlift styled on (but of an even greater magnitude than) the 1948 Berlin Airlift, to deliver medical equipment, trained personnel, and adequate food supplies to treat the relevant population in place.

Additionally, hospital ships from the United States, Russia, China, and other nations must be moved to the coast off West Africa and made available to treat the infected. Just two U.S. hospital ships, would immediately provide 2,000 fully staffed treatment beds in a wholly contained environment. When combined with the extensive medical facilities aboard the Navy's Nimitz-class aircraft carriers and amphibious assault ships, joined by the capabilities of similar vessels from Russia, China, and other nations, we could begin to provide the thousands of beds necessary to begin to bring down the death rate, and at the same time prevent the geographic spread of infection.

- The launching of a global Manhattan Project, drawing in all research specialists from around the world, to rapidly develop, test, and mass-produce a vaccine. Such an initiative would eliminate the time currently being wasted on duplication of efforts, also eliminate barriers between private and government labs, and establish and maintain the highest standard of peer review as well as standards for safe and effective testing. It also provides the only possibility for producing

the quantity of vaccine doses necessary to defeat the virus. More than 1 billion people reside on the African continent, meaning that what is actually required is something in the order of 500 million doses of one or several varieties of effective vaccine.

- Finally, preemptive plans to allow immediate detection and treatment of new cases of Ebola outside the current hot zone must be put in place worldwide, with each nation establishing the equivalent of the old American Hill-Burton standard for varied levels of treatment

facilities in every location. The recent series of errors in dealing with the first occurrence of Ebola infection in the United States, in Dallas, Texas, served to bring home the reality of the utter collapse of the public-health infrastructure and health-care delivery and preparedness in what is arguably the world's most advanced nation.

For the United States to meet the standard required to provide biosecurity for our own population requires the declaration of an emergency moratorium on Obamacare and the provision of a system of universal health care for all Americans, including a universal vaccination program for the current strains of influenza now threatening North America.

All of these actions, though preliminary in nature, will at least move the world into an effective paradigm to avert a catastrophe on the scale of a *global 21st-Century Black Death*. In itself, it is not enough to address the economic disintegration imposed on the world by a British-centered financial oligarchy hell-bent on reducing the world's population, nor does it address the other existential crises of war and financial collapse that we all face. But, it is a start.

For us in the United States, there is no escaping the harsh reality that, as long as Barack Obama maintains control of the Presidency, acting as an instrument of the same British-centered financial oligarchy that has brought us to this point of existential crisis, none of the measures outlined above will happen. Obama should be removed from office by the Constitutional means available to us.

A CHALLENGE TO PESSIMISM

Asian Investment Bank Will Finance Great Projects

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Oct. 24—There is an unmistakable indicator that provides information about whether a government is making good policy or not: If the majority of the population is happy and optimistic about the future, the government would appear to be fulfilling its mission to serve the common good. Should the vast majority of people, however, be pessimistic about the possibility of change and a better future, then this government is obviously pursuing a bad policy. By this standard, the governments of China and India, for example, have an excellent policy, and the governments of Europe an abysmal one. In Germany, around 90% of people believe that “*Man kann ja sowieso nichts machen*” (“You cannot do anything anyway.”)

This vague feeling of powerlessness comes from diverse causes, of which here only one should be singled out, and this is the (consciously or unconsciously) perceived discrepancy between the public statements of politicians about their intentions and the evaluation of any particular policy, and the entirely personal experience of the impact of this policy on the victims themselves.

Confucius once gave the following answer to a prince, on the question of what the Master expects when someone exercises power in the government:

Certainly the rectification of concepts. If the concepts are not correct, the words do not agree;

if not the words, then the deeds do not come about; if not the deeds, then neither morality nor art flourish; if morality and art do not thrive, the penalties do not apply; without the penalties, the people do not know where hand and foot must be set. Therefore the superior man makes certain that he can translate his ideas into words in all circumstances, and that he can convert his words, at all costs, to action. The superior man does not tolerate any disorder in his words. Everything depends on this.

—Confucius, *Lun Yu* (3.13)

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

A very good example of this problem of concepts not jibing with actions, is the reaction of the U.S. administration to the signing of an agreement on Oct. 24, establishing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), by 21 Asian nations (Bangladesh, Brunei, China, India, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam). After U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, during the UN General Assembly and during his recent Asia trip, applied maximum pressure to convince the governments of Asia not to participate in the AIIB, U.S. Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew declared: “The critical question is, ‘Do they follow the



Chinese Finance Minister Lou Jiwei addresses the opening ceremony of the meeting establishing an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Beijing, Oct. 24, 2014. The AIIB will mainly fund projects of the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road.

same kinds of practices that are working to help economies grow and to maintain strong and stable foundations?”

In reality, it has less to do with growing economies than with the fact that the AIIB, as well as three other newly established banks—the New Development Bank of the BRICS countries, a development bank of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and a Bank of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)—are in practice escaping the so-called “Washington Consensus.” These new banks no longer participate in the casino economy, and instead they are only granting credits for investments in the real economy. The AIIB will mainly fund projects of the New Silk Road and the maritime Silk Road.

Chinese President Xi Jinping made the point at the founding ceremony: “In China we have a saying: If you want to be rich, first build a road.” And I think that’s a very vivid description of the great importance that infrastructure has for economic development. This is precisely the principle which China has applied in the unprecedented economic development in their own country, in which it was possible to create, in three decades, an economic leap which took the industrialized nations several centuries. China has not only constructed a network of superbly built highways, of

which the U.S. and Europe can only dream, it is now even the world leader in the construction of high-speed railways, and has also for some years made the leap to an innovation society which trains thousands of students in high-technology fields, while the U.S. and Europe train only a relative handful.

China, which initiated the plan for the AIIB, is at pains to emphasize the bank’s openness to non-Asian nations. According to *China Daily* on June 30, Wei Jianguo, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the China Center for International Economic Exchange, “said the

multilateral bank aimed to attract more than 30 nations. He emphasized that the AIIB is an open and inclusive platform that welcomes not just nations from Asia, but others as well, including the United States and European countries.”

Financial Crash and Ebola

The trans-Atlantic financial system now faces a mega-crash, which will make the 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers and AIG look like “peanuts.” Ironically, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the central bank of central banks in Basel, Switzerland, warned of a new crash, caused by the abundant cheap money and the bubbles and excesses it generated. Former BIS chief economist William White regards the situation as even more fragile than it was in 2007, in view of the (roughly 50%) increase in global debt.

At the moment, every indication is that, as a result of the European Central Bank’s stress tests for European banks, the so-called TBTF banks, “Too Big To Fail,” will become even bigger, because they are to be given the opportunity to take over commercial and regional banks, as well as savings banks that do not pass the stress test. This means the further extension of the current criminal financial system, with the same means

of printing money, brutal austerity policies, and redistribution of wealth from the poor to the rich, resulting in even more disasters threatening mankind. The total disintegration of the trans-Atlantic financial system is inevitable.

Back in 1974, just three years after Nixon had paved the way for today's casino company through the abolition of fixed exchange rates and the detachment of the dollar from the gold reserve standard, Lyndon LaRouche had initiated a scientific task force which concluded that the "conditionalities" policy of the IMF and the World Bank toward developing countries, which was already emerging at that time, would lead in the medium term to a biological holocaust. LaRouche warned that they could not dramatically lower the standard of living of entire continents with impunity, without propagating the spread of old and new diseases that would threaten the existence of all humanity at some point.

LaRouche has reiterated these warnings over and over again in the decades since, including in hearings before the U.S. Congress. And the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2001, published a forecast that a time window of about ten years remained in which to take effective measures against the spread of old and new epidemics and the emergence of antibiotic-resistant pathogens. But as is well known, development programs to liberate the countries of the Third World from poverty were not undertaken, nor did governments and pharmaceutical companies invest funds in the research required to understand the risk of a biological holocaust, through a deeper understanding of the question of life in the biosphere in general, as well as what Vladimir Vernadsky called the biogeochemical interactions of different organisms.

If there is to be any hope of stemming the Ebola pandemic and preventing it from spreading over the globe, an international steering committee must be immediately established that will coordinate all existing capabilities—military defense against biological warfare, as well as disease control. There must be an airlift of medical personnel, equipment and food for the West African countries, which must exceed the scope of the airlift for West Berlin after the Second World War, given the dimensions of the current disaster.

Using a combination of airlift and deployment of hospital ships from all countries that have them, about

10,000 hospital beds at the necessary Level 4 for trauma care must be provided on site as soon as possible. And all the scientific resources of private industry, universities, and the military must be pulled together internationally to develop a crash program, in the style of the Manhattan Project, to develop vaccines and safely test them.

Lifeboats on the Titanic

To prevent the combination of a global spread of Ebola, and the crash of the trans-Atlantic financial system—not to speak of the spread of IS terrorism, not only in the Middle East, but its impact on the entire strategic situation—from leading to chaos and a new, this time, thermonuclear world war, then we need a fundamental paradigm shift.

Against this background, the AIIB and the other new banks in Asia do not represent competition to the IMF, World Bank, or Asian Development Bank (ADB), but rather they are in a sense the lifeboats, at the point when the trans-Atlantic *Titanic* sinks. We have to stop letting the politicians mumble their empty slogans, when we know that they are lying or just trying to promote the geopolitical interests of the financial oligarchy through some clever PR trick, as was the case in the example cited from Jacob Lew.

Confucius is right: If the concepts don't match the words, the deeds do not come about, and neither morality nor art will prosper.

As for the favorite phrase of the Germans—"You cannot do anything anyway"—the following applies:

First, it certainly *is* possible to change things. We can see to it that Germany cooperates with the BRICS countries in the development of the New Silk Road, and helps to overcome the conditions of poverty which are the cause of the outbreak of the threatening pandemic. And second, if we stay with the pessimistic view, then it becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy, because then, perhaps sometime soon, there will actually be no one left who can still do anything at all.

The first step must be to admit the failure of the policies of the IMF, World Bank, and the financial oligarchy, and also our own inner intellectual corruption, which has brought so many of us to stand on the sidelines and watch the goings-on of this criminal system for so long—and, in some cases, to be its beneficiaries.

Translated from German by Daniel Platt

China Opens the Floodgates: Huge Project To Address Water Scarcity

by Mary Burdman

Oct. 9—After investing more than a decade in constructing dams, canals, tunnels, and the world's most modern aqueduct, and just as long in intensive measures to improve and protect water quality in the upper Yangtze River system, China has completed the Central Route of its huge South-North Water Transfer Project (SNWTP). The Project Commission under the State Council announced Sept. 29 that all 55 construction units on the new water diversion route have passed a final check and are set to begin operation in late October, China Central Television reported. This is the second of three man-made rivers in the world's largest inter-basin water transfer project,¹ which is now bringing water from the Yangtze River system in south-central China to the densely populated, but very dry Northern Plain, China's "breadbasket," its biggest population center, and a key industrial region.

This new man-made river is longer than Europe's Rhine, an unprecedented achievement. Yet, so great is the challenge of "Quenching a Mighty Thirst"—as CCTV titled its recent series on the project—that the water to be delivered to the capital, Beijing, will only meet a third of its rapidly growing requirements.

Even while constructing the first two routes of the SNWTP, the Chinese government is developing other means to meet its huge water needs. In 2012, the government radically increased its commitment to desalination of seawater—by far the greatest reserve of water on Earth—and to improving the efficiency of water usage and management in agriculture and industry. This will require unprecedented investment in modern technology and infrastructure, to modernize every sector of the Chinese economy—agriculture, industry, energy generation—at the same time. No one has ever done anything quite like this before. Achieving this goal will be a crucial part of the "Peaceful Rise of China."

With its space, nuclear, and high-speed-rail programs, China is developing the scientific and technological capabilities to make this grand transition. The SNWTP, which cuts northward across the west-east flow of all China's main rivers, is also changing the nation's geography. The purpose is to save the greatly overtaxed Yellow River, cradle of Chinese civilization, and break open the bottleneck that the lack of water is imposing on urbanization, agriculture, and industry in the Northern Plain. At the same time, it is widely recognized in China that water transfer alone cannot solve the problems, and comprehensive, advanced water management must be pursued.

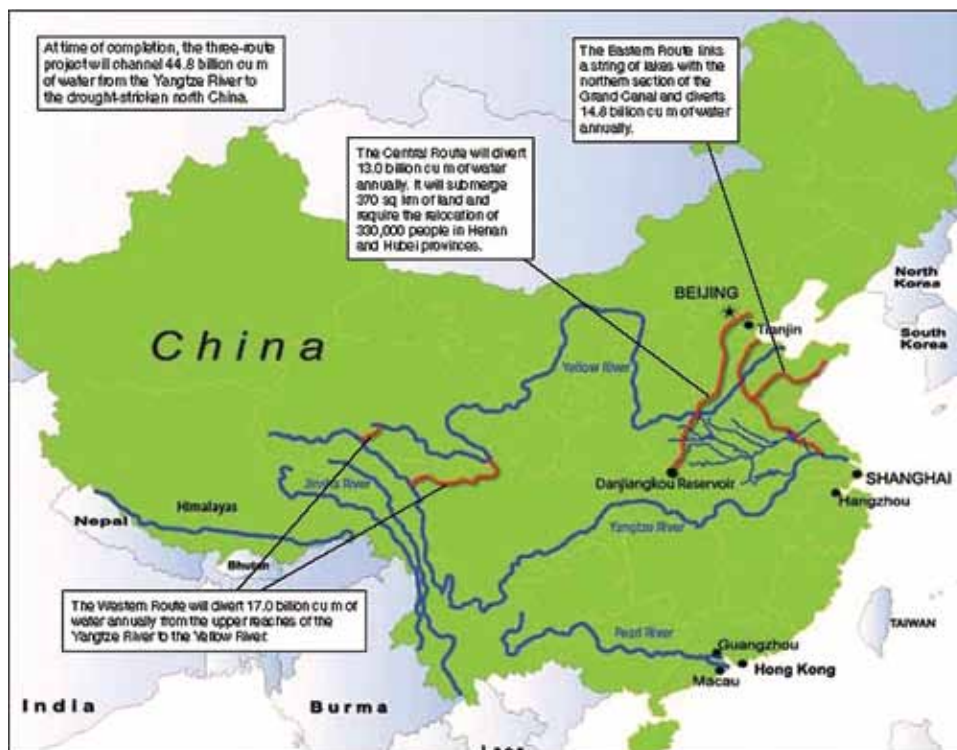
In December 2013, the Eastern Route, which follows China's ancient Grand Canal, was the first to open, taking water from the lower Yangtze to Shandong Province, on the lower reaches of the Yellow River, along China's eastern coastline. Building the Center Route, which starts much farther inland, on the Yangtze tributary Han River, required much more investment and new construction. An even more challenging section, the Western Route, intended to connect the headwaters of the Yangtze with the Yellow River in the Tibetan Plateau at an elevation of 3,000-5,000 meters, is still in the planning stage.

The lack of water in Northern China has created a real economic bottleneck. China is approximately the size of the continental United States and located at about the same latitude, but it supports well over four times the population, more than 1.35 billion people, most of whom are crowded into the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley at population densities rivaling that of Belgium. Population density is about 400 people per square kilometer for the 440 million who live in the North China Plain; another 400 million live in the Yangtze Valley, where density is about 225 per km².

China's land, especially in the very threatened Yellow River region, has been cultivated for millennia; many regions have been deforested; in recent decades, rapid industrialization has led to serious pollution of

1. See Mary Burdman, "China Is Completing the Greatest Water Project in World History," *EIR*, Nov. 16, 2102.

FIGURE 1
Watering the North



Source: Chinese Ministry of Water Resources, futuretimeline.net; Will Fox

air, water, and the land. China has huge water resources, but, due to the sheer size of its population and underdeveloped agriculture and industry, per-capita resources are very low. In 2009, the World Bank estimated that Chinese industry uses ten times more water per production unit than the average industrialized nation, due to its less efficient technology. China continues to be dependent on coal—a big water consumer and polluter—as its primary energy source. Finally, in the past decade, China has made a rapid shift from an overwhelmingly rural to an over 50% urban nation, which will double, at least, per-capita domestic water usage.

‘Built To Last a Century’

The new SNWTP route is making an essential contribution to breaking the economic bottleneck. The Central Route starts from the Danjiangkou Reservoir on the Han River in Hubei Province, in the center of the country. The water will flow downhill and northwards over 1,400 km, through canals, tunnels, and aqueducts, to 20 cities, supplying an area of some 150,000 square kilometers. When the reservoir holds enough water, the channel will initially carry over 9.5 billion m³

of water a year to cities including Beijing (population over 21 million) and Tianjin (population over 14 million). By 2030, the plan is to increase water volume to 13-14 million m³ a year.

To give an idea of the regional water requirements, a proposed Beijing-Tianjin “greater metropolitan area,” including parts of Hebei Province, will have a population of 130 million! Official estimates put annual water requirements at well over 200 billion m³ by 2050. If all three sections of the SNWDP are completed by then, it will supply a total of 44.8 billion m³.

The top priority for using the water will be domestic consumption and industry, since water quality is much better in the Han and other

upper Yangtze tributaries, than in the severely polluted Eastern Canal.

The Central Route crosses some 170 rivers, including the valleys of the Yangtze, Huaihe, Huanghe (Yellow River), and Haihe. Engineers constructed aqueducts, canals, and tunnels over and underneath the rivers to keep out polluted water. The new aqueduct over the Tuanhe River is currently the world’s largest, and will carry 420 m³ of water per second. On Sept. 22, CCTV correspondent Han Bin reported that the over 9-km bridge-raised aqueduct is the “world’s biggest, most sophisticated aqueduct ever built. China’s water diversion project is unprecedented in water volume and distance, and it includes some of the most challenging engineering feats ever seen.” Han Bin quotes senior engineer Yu Pengtao: “This aqueduct is no doubt the number one such construction in the world, in regards to water capacity, and scale and weight. The design requires high precision and a scientific approach.” This project “is built to last a century.” In Beijing, which will receive about two-thirds of the Central Route water, facilities “as high as a 15-story building” were built underground to ensure

FIGURE 2

The Central Route

<http://www.nsbd.gov.cn/english/english.htm>

water quality, limit evaporation, and leave surface areas free.

Construction started in December 2003, when the dam forming the Danjiangkou Reservoir, originally built in the 1960s-70s, was raised from 162 meters to 176 meters to lift the water level. However, the reservoir has been filling much more slowly than originally foreseen. As of Aug. 20, 2014, the Danjiangkou water level was still far below the designated 170 meters which will make it possible to send the planned amount of water north. In the future, the Central Route will be extended south to the Yangtze, to make it possible to take water from the Three Gorges Dam reservoir. During periods of flooding in the Yangtze system, even more water could be sent north, to actually replenish the heavily exploited groundwater reserves around Beijing.

“Despite the environmental and social impact, the government remains determined, saying the project could break the bottleneck of development and growth,”

Han Bin said on Sept. 15. “No doubt, the water from the south will buy China time, yet it may never be enough to quench China’s mighty thirst.” Official estimates put total demand in northern China at over 200 billion m³ by 2050; all three SNWDP routes will supply only a little over one fourth of that.

The potential for transfer was based on calculations of water flows in past decades. These did not include the demands of urban expansion. In addition, weather patterns have been changing over the decades since planning began: Rainfall in the Northern Plain has decreased, and rainfall patterns have become more erratic in water-rich central and southern China.

Even in wetter conditions, the amount of water being diverted to Beijing will meet barely one third of the city’s water needs. Beijing now faces an annual shortage of 1.5 billion m³, with current resources for 15 million people, not the 21 million who live there now. This past Summer, daily water usage hit a record 3.1 million m³, just 80,000 m³ less than the city’s capacity. Continuous drought since 1999 has curtailed water resources, while the population grew from 12.6 million in 1999 to 21.1 million in 2013. Many Beijingers living in older housing without running water, and have been digging their own wells, draining groundwater supplies. When the Center Route water arrives, the city will attempt to shut these household wells, to help restore groundwater. Some of the water will also be stored in three reservoirs as a strategic reserve, *China Daily* reported Sept. 23.

Decades of drought in North and Central China have exacerbated the pressure, and groundwater levels are sinking fast. China’s *First National Water Census Bulletin*, published in March 2013, showed just 22,900 rivers, less than half of the 50,000 rivers shown on maps published two decades ago. While the current three-year survey by the Ministry of Water Resources and the National Bureau of Statistics may have been more accurate than earlier ones, there is little question that falling groundwater levels have drained surface rivers and lakes.

To reach water, well diggers in the North China Plain have to go as far as 500 meters below the surface, CCTV reported May 15. In Hebei Province, which surrounds Beijing, as much as 5 billion m³/year is being pumped out of the ground. *China Daily* on Sept. 23 quoted SNWTP Deputy Director Yu Youjun on the effect this is having. China Geological Survey research shows that the North China Plain is among the worst

affected by land subsidence, due to excessive groundwater extraction, he said. About 8,000 km² of land around Tianjin has been subsiding since the 1970s; in Tanggu, a district of Tianjin, the land has sunk by well over 3 meters, and at Cangzhou, by 2.4 meters. In the Yangtze Delta, about 10,000 km² have sunk by over 200 mm; around Shanghai, it is close to 3 meters. “Without the project, Beijing and Tianjin may face severe land subsidence due to years of excessive groundwater pumping, threatening city security,” Yu said. To help preserve the diminishing water table, he said, a 30- to 60-meter-wide green belt of grass and trees is being planted along the Central Route.

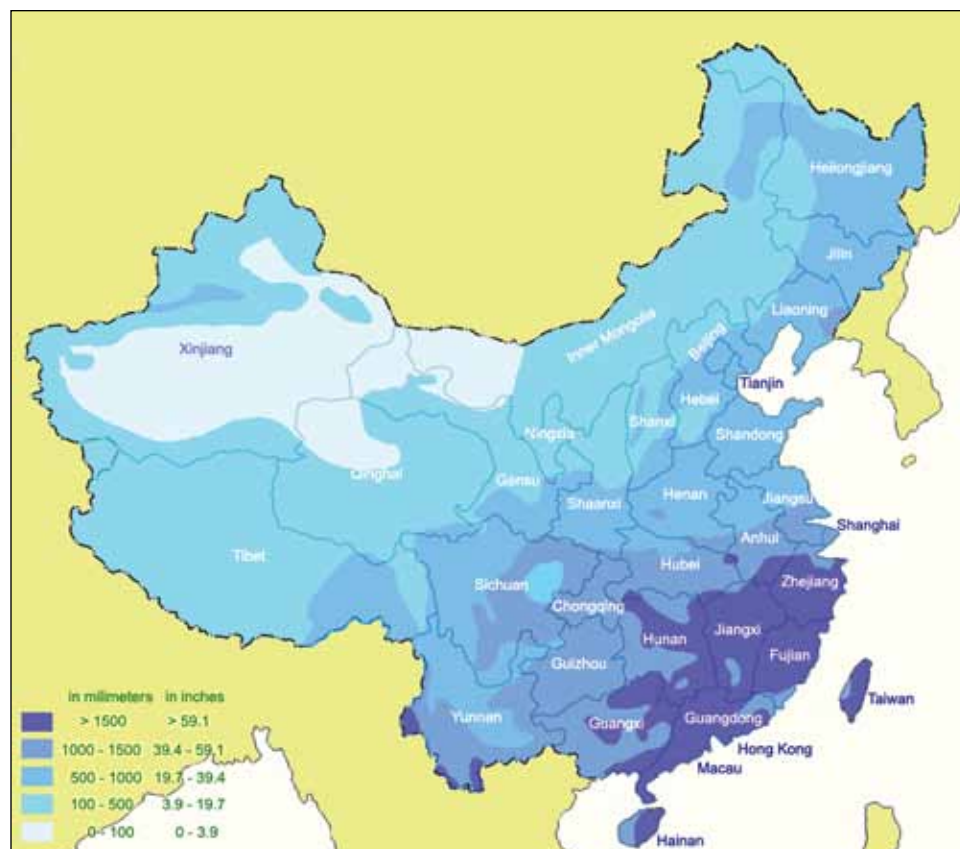
The Great Water Clean-Up

The *real* water crisis is not lack of water; water is never “used up,” but is always recycled from ocean to land to atmosphere; for humanity, the crisis is the lack of *clean water*. That is the reality for the greatest concentration of population in the world, in Asia and Africa. Only full-scale water management can solve this crisis. Official UN and other figures estimate that some 800,000 to 1.1 billion people in the world do not have access to clean water, but this is a serious understatement.

In March, Prime Minister Li Keqiang declared a “war on pollution,” to be waged with as much commitment as China’s war on poverty. The Ministry of Environmental Protection estimates that at least 280 million Chinese are drinking unsafe water, while over 70% of surface water and 60% of underground water does not meet the national safety standard. Even worse, in 15% of the big river basins, the water is “Grade V”—unsafe for any use at all, and extremely difficult to purify. About 20% of Chinese farmland, an area the size of Belgium, is so badly polluted that it cannot be used

FIGURE 3

Average Annual Precipitation in China and Taiwan



Wikipedia/Alan Mak

to grow food. Overuse of fertilizers and pesticides and waste from inefficient and underdeveloped industry are causing the pollution. To protect water purity for the SNWTP Central Route, over 1,000 polluting industries, often former “pillar industries,” have been shut down all along the way, causing economic hardship and unemployment. Restrictions have been placed on fishing and farming, and many hundreds of new sewage and waste treatment facilities and monitoring stations have been built. On Sept. 23, the SNWTP confirmed that water quality was safe in 80% of the places monitored. Yu Youjun (cited above) told *China Daily* that it took “10 years of pollution control” to achieve this goal, although the water is still only Grade II purity. Maintaining purity will be one of the most intensive efforts for the project, journalist Han Bin told CCTV.

‘More Crop per Drop’

Besides the great clean-up, China is also seriously improving its agricultural water usage. A report by the

Overseas Development Institute of London, “Growing More with Less,” issued in September, states that in China, “water withdrawals per hectare of irrigated land have declined by 20% since the early 1990s,” and per-capita water withdrawals by 16%, even in water-scarce northern China, as agricultural productivity increased by 130%. Large-scale investment, much better regulation, and improved technology have all contributed, states the report.

On Sept. 29, Vice Minister of Water Resources Li Guoying announced that the amount of water being used to irrigate farmland had been reduced by over 15% per m². China has 63.5 million hectares of irrigated farmland, Li said, and advanced water-saving technologies, including spray and drip irrigation, are being used on over 14 million hectares. The target is to use these effective water-saving irrigation methods on over 60% of irrigated land by 2020. Groundwater depletion has been so severe in Hebei Province, that the government announced in September that it would reduce the irrigated wheat crop by more than 50,000 hectares, a 2% decrease. Use of drip technology developed in Israel played a key role in India’s “Green Revolution,” starting in the 1960s.

Chain of ‘Desalination Cities’

New desalination methods are making the process increasingly energy-efficient, and therefore less costly. As a result, even small nations like Cyprus and Israel have shifted to using desalination to provide their primary source of domestic water. China is also looking to make desalination a primary source of water for its coastal region cities, including Beijing and Tianjin. China has the scientific and engineering capabilities to help develop potential new desalination technologies and methods, and is committed to doing so. As China expands its nuclear energy capacity over the coming 50 years, it will be possible to produce really large amounts of desalinated brackish or seawater. In addition, desalination technology is crucial for cleaning up badly polluted water.

In February 2012, China’s State Council announced the desalinated water target for the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15), based on a program to build a chain of desalination facilities along China’s northeastern coast, from the provinces of Shandong to Liaoning.

Although China had failed to meet the target set for the 11th Five Year Plan (2006-10), to produce 1 million m³ desalinated water per day, the new target of 2.2-2.6

million m³/day of online capacity by 2015 was larger than expected. The plan is to create 20 coastal “desalination cities,” with some of their water supply coming from desalinated water, by 2015. China’s coastal islands should get 50% of their water supply this way, and other water-poor regions should get 15%. Desalinated water should supply the needs of about 15 million people.

By 2010, China’s actual capacity was estimated by the China Desalination Association to be just 640,000 m³/day. That has risen since, to about 760,000 m³/day. Although China, like many other nations, has been working on developing desalination capability since the mid-20th Century, serious investment only began after 2000. Given the complicated requirements, especially for sufficient energy, but also including problems with seawater quality, development has been relatively slow—in Chinese terms, anyway—although that is now changing.

China has some 50 desalination projects; most are used to produce water for industry, including thermal and nuclear power plants, steel plants, and industrial parks. According to the development plan, water desalination projects are the country’s “choice for survival,” *China Daily* commented. Desalination technologies of all types would also be essential inland, to treat industrial, urban, and agricultural waste water, and to purify brackish or polluted groundwater.

China, like almost every other nation, has taken the decision to expand its desalination capability decades late. The primary challenge is energy: both producing enough energy to power the projects, and the cost, which amounts to about 40-50% of the cost per m³ of water processed. The only solution for carrying out desalination on the huge scale required in China is using nuclear energy.

As everywhere else, the world financial crisis has taken a toll on Chinese infrastructure investment. Prof. Wang Shichang, director of the Desalination and Membrane Technology Centre at Tianjin University, told *China Daily* that water desalination plants were among the Chinese infrastructure projects halted due to the world financial crisis.

Here are highlights from some of the “desalination cities”

- The port city of Tianjin is the key “desalination city” and home to the Dagang power and desalination plant, the oldest in China, which has been producing 3,000 m³/d for cooling with a U.S.-designed multi-

stage flash (MSF) unit for 15 years. The Tianjin Beiji-ang Power and Desalination Plant, specially designed and built by Israel's IDE Technologies, is one of the world's largest thermal plants using multi-effect distillation (MED) technology, and the largest desalination plant in China. It began operating in 2010, and produces 200,000 m³/day, about one third of China's current desalinated water.

- Other coastal cities, including Dalian and Qingdao, are also becoming desalination cities, and Beijing, 200 km inland, announced in May 2011 that desalination would become part of its water-resource strategy. The Beijing Enterprises Water Group is building a second phase of the 50,000 m³/day desalination plant in Tangshan, Hebei Province. The project will include a 270-kilometer pipeline to take the water from the Bohai Bay coast inland to Beijing.

- In March 2013, the National Development and Reform Commission announced that it would create more desalination centers, including for the cities of Shenzhen and Zhoushan, Luxixiang Island in Zhejiang Province, Binhai New Area in Tianjin, Bohai New Area in Hebei, and a number of industrial parks.

China also plans industrial-scale desalination of sea ice, which is much less saline than seawater, Xinhua reported Jan. 14. A research team from Beijing Normal University signed a sea ice desalination technology transfer agreement with Beijing Huahaidayuan Technology Co. Ltd. The plan is to produce at least 1 billion m³ of freshwater a year by 2023, which would be approximately enough to meet the current needs of Beijing.

Nuclear Desalination

For China, only nuclear power would provide enough safe, clean, and efficient energy to desalinate water on the scale required. China opened its first nuclear desalination unit last year, as part of the Hongyanhe Nuclear Power Plant, consisting of four Chinese-designed 1,000 MW pressurized water reactors. The plant is 100 km from Dalian, in Liaoning Province. This state-of-the-art nuclear power plant, the first in the northeast, uses German-designed ultrafiltration technology, as well as reverse osmosis for seawater desalination. The Stage I part of the nuclear plant, the part completed, has a maximum capacity of 16,000m³/d. Construction on the second phase of the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

China has additional nuclear desalination projects. The technology has been under development at the Institute of Nuclear and New Energy Technology of Tsinghua University, west of Beijing, for years. INET's projects include construction of the High Temperature Reactor, a safe and versatile nuclear reactor design, first developed in Germany, but ultimately abandoned there.

In 2008, the Chinese government commissioned INET to produce a feasibility study for a demonstration nuclear seawater desalination plant using the safe 200-MW low-temperature nuclear heating reactor (NHR-200) coupled with MED technology, for Shandong Province.

INET was also commissioned to study construction of a nuclear desalination plant using two dedicated nuclear heating reactors (NHRs). The NHR-200, which was manufactured in China, would use distillation; the NHR-200 does not provide enough power for reverse osmosis, so MED technology was selected. "The nuclear seawater desalination technology coupling NHR-200 with the MED process has shown its huge advantages both in producing freshwater with a competitive cost and in decreasing environmental pollution," INET concluded.

Chinese scientists have also been working on much larger-scale projects. In January 2001, *Beijing Review* reported on a project under discussion at the China Society of Nuclear Science and the Beijing Institute of Nuclear Engineering, to develop the capacity to desalinate as much as 1 billion tons of seawater per year (one ton of water = 1 m³). On this scale, nuclear power would be the most economical and cleanest source of heat to power the process.

On such a scale, even using more energy-consuming distillation technology, the head of the project, Prof. Li Zhaozong, estimated that the cost of desalinated seawater could be cut to about 1 yuan per ton, a quarter or less of current costs. "Such a large desalination plant needs an investment of several billion yuan, which is reasonable for building infrastructure," Li notes. "It is also the most economical method among other ones in this regard."

In contrast, water transferred in the South-North Water Transfer Project will cost about 20 yuan (~\$3.27) per ton. The future project would use a low-temperature heating reactor, such as those under development at the international fusion power development program, ITER.

Putin Speaks the Truth about NATO's War Provocations

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Oct. 26—Russian President Vladimir Putin used the occasion of the annual Valdai Club dialogue in Sochi, Russia, Oct. 24 to deliver a sweeping [assessment](#) of the present danger of global war, and the efforts that Russia is taking to avert that outcome.

Coverage of Putin's speech in the Western media was either slanderous mis-characterization ("Putin is blackmailing the West"), or simply non-existent.

The essence of the Russian President's message was that the Western powers, particularly the United States, are tearing apart the world order, and attempting to impose a take-it-or-leave-it unilateral system, that violates all of the core principles of the post-World War II order that was established to avoid thermonuclear holocaust. Putin pointed to Washington's 2002 cancellation of the ABM Treaty, and the building of a unilateral global missile defense system, along with the development of new, precision, high-intensity conventional weapons that have put

the world on the brink of pre-emptive thermonuclear war.

He detailed the West's promotion of Islamist terrorism, dating back to the Afghanistan War of the 1980s,

warning that the use of al-Qaeda and the Taliban against the former Soviet Union is now backfiring in the face of the U.S. and its allies, a process which began with the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks on New York and Washington. The West, he warned, is promoting radical jihadists and the revival of neo-Nazi movements (viz., Ukraine), which will turn on their sponsors at some point soon.

He identified the new form of color revolution regime-change that has torn apart the core principle of national sovereignty, citing the case of Syria as the most clear, ongoing example.

Putin also juxtaposed the emergence of new cooperative arrangements among leading Eurasian nations, through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the BRICS, and the Eurasian Economic Union. Nations



Presidential Press & Information Office

In his speech to the Valdai International Discussion Club Oct. 24, President Putin delivered a stark assessment of the war danger, and Russia's efforts to prevent it.

are looking to develop bilateral and multilateral trade agreements outside the control of the dollar. This is in part in response to the out-of-control use of punitive sanctions against any nation that dares to challenge the new unipolar system.

The Battle for Kobani

Putin's warnings came at a moment when events on the ground in the Middle East were dramatizing his case. The conflicts in Syria, Iraq, and Libya all moved in a direction where larger regional conflicts could erupt at any moment. Turkey remained at odds with its NATO partners, in blocking Kurdish fighters from crossing the border into northern Syria, where the town of Kobani remains under siege by the Islamic State (IS). Intense negotiations between Washington and Ankara were reported to have reached an agreement by which several hundred Iraqi Kurdish fighters were to be allowed to cross Turkish territory to reach Kobani; however, Turkey stalled on allowing the fighters to cross into Syria.

IS is now preparing to send heavy reinforcements into the Kobani battle, while also launching new military operations in the Kurdish region of Iraq. Turkey's refusal to allow U.S. fighter planes to use the Incirlik Air Base, just 100 miles from Kobani, has greatly hampered the air campaign against IS in Iraq and Syria, because U.S. planes are flying long distances from bases, and an aircraft carrier in the Persian Gulf.

According to news accounts in the past 24 hours, one of the Islamic State's top commanders, Omar Al-Shishani (Omar the Chechen), is being sent to take over the Kobani offensive. He has vowed to bring the Islamic State's war back to the Caucasus to bring down the Putin government.

Bearing out Putin's warnings, the Obama State and Treasury departments are using heavy-handed pressure to force two key Asian allies—Australia and South Korea—to back out of plans to become founding signers on the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a Chinese initiative to invest in New Silk Road infrastructure through new long-term credit. In the case of Australia, Secretary of State John Kerry personally arm-twisted Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbot into cancelling plans to sign an MoU in Beijing on Oct. 24. Twenty-one countries have signed the agreement, including China, India, Vietnam, and the Philippines. In the case of South Korea, sources in Seoul indicated that Washington offered a bunch of carrots to the Park Geun-hye government, to keep it from signing, includ-

ing an agreement to postpone the transfer of command of the joint U.S.-South Korean force on the peninsula to South Korea's armed forces.

The effort to sabotage the start-up of the AIIB comes at the same time that the U.S. military is increasing coastal surveillance of China's major submarine facilities, and deepening military ties to Japan. The underlying premise of Washington's AirSea Battle doctrine is that the U.S. would launch preemptive attacks on strategic facilities that are part of Beijing's anti-access/area denial (A2/AD) capabilities. Like the color revolution and global missile defense deployments aimed against Russia, the AirSea Battle plans greatly increase the chances of a thermonuclear showdown.

When combined with the out-of-control Ebola epidemic and the crisis in the trans-Atlantic financial system, the war danger from the policies of the Obama Administration poses an existential threat to the survival of mankind. Lyndon LaRouche has made clear that, while there are readily available solutions to each of these three existential threats, no solution is possible so long as British stooge Barack Obama remains in the Presidency.

To Defeat ISIS, You Have To Face Reality

Oct. 27—In response to a question during the Oct. 24 LaRouchePAC webcast, EIR Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg provided the following analysis.

You've got to tell the truth about what it is that stands behind the disaster in Syria, the events next door in Iraq, and the rise of ISIS. And, you've got to acknowledge the fact, that the Syrian crisis was actually precipitated in August 2011, when President Obama did something that no legitimate elected head of state, no statesman, would ever dream of doing: He demanded that President Assad be removed from office, despite the fact that Assad had been legitimately elected.

And it was that initiative, that signal, that came in the context of what Lyndon LaRouche warned about at the time: that the overthrow and violent murder of Qaddafi in Libya, signaled the fact that the United States and Britain and France were committed to the idea of a strategic confrontation, not with countries in the Middle East or North Africa, but with Russia and China.

Again, that was in October-November 2011, before any developments began in Ukraine, before anything emerged that would have suggested that Russia was in the crosshairs of the NATO powers.

So the first thing you've got to acknowledge, is that if you're going to save Syria, you're going to have to bring President Obama to justice for the many crimes against the U.S. Constitution and international law that he has committed. Yes, there is a very real prospect that you could have a Geneva III agreement, that you could carry out a combination of efforts to defeat ISIS in Syria, Iraq, and other places, where it's already spreading. But you've got to start, number one, with the fact that none of this is going to happen in the real world, so long as this President is allowed to stay in office, and that the continuation of the Obama Presidency, itself, is an existential threat to not just Syria, but to the world as a whole.

Release the 28 pages

Secondly, you've got to face the reality that we are in the midst of a war that has been going on for more than 35 years. Go back to the late 1970s, when part of the British strategy, known as the Bernard Lewis Plan, for destabilizing the Soviet Union, involved the promotion, by British and U.S. intelligence, of Islamic fundamentalist networks that were outgrowths of the collaboration between the Saudi monarchy, the Wahhabi clergy in Saudi Arabia, and the Muslim Brotherhood.

So, in effect, everything that we've now identified as the terrorist enemy of mankind—the images of ISIS beheading of Western hostages—all of that is an outgrowth of a Thirty Years War-plus that was sponsored by the British, by various U.S. governments, and that must be fully exposed.

The starting point for getting to the bottom of that reality is to declassify the 28 pages from the original Joint Congressional Inquiry into the 9/11 attacks: Those pages not only will reveal the direct hand of the Saudi monarchy in the creation and promotion of the 9/11 attacks here in the United States, but they will also reveal complicity by U.S. institutions.¹

Respect National Sovereignty

Now, the defeat of ISIS depends on broadening the alliance to wage war against this Dark Age menace to

the survival of every nation on this planet. You cannot be exclusive: You cannot leave out Iran; you cannot leave out Russia; you cannot leave out China; and you certainly cannot leave out the government of Syria, which was legitimately elected, and reelected by internationally certified elections, just last June.

With that kind of combination, you're bringing together the nations that have a strong vested interest in defeating this scourge of ISIS terrorism. Russia knows perfectly well that well over 1,000 commandoes, now fighting in Iraq and Syria for ISIS, are Chechens, who were involved in the fight against Russia in the Caucasus wars of the mid-1990s. The Chinese know perfectly well that there are hundreds of Uighur fighters who've been recruited to al-Qaeda, and now ISIS, from the Xinjiang region of northwest China.

So, the natural alliance is there to put together a coalition of forces that can crush and defeat ISIS. But it means that there's got to be a commitment from the outset, to acknowledge and defend the sovereignty of Syria; the idea that somehow or other, we're fighting ISIS, and at the same time, continuing to pursue an assault against the Assad government, is absolutely preposterous.

There is a false notion that's been repeated by NATO, and by the Obama Administration, that somehow or other, there is a "legitimate, secular opposition" to Assad, and that this is what can be supported. Well, that happens to be a complete fraud. Vice President Joe Biden briefly touched on some aspects of the truth when he acknowledged in a speech at Harvard a few weeks ago, that the big problem in defeating ISIS is that most of our so-called "allies" in the Middle East have been the biggest promoters and backers of ISIS, since the beginning; he named Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Kuwait, Qatar, as countries that are in fact siding with ISIS against Syria, and against the Kurds who are fighting desperately to survive in northern Syria right now.

So, start with the truth. Eliminate the root cause of the problem, which is the illegal, unconstitutional Presidency of Barack Obama, and put in a government in the United States, a viable and effective Presidency, that can, with open arms, help to organize a coalition to actually crush ISIS. This can be done in a matter of weeks or months, but not if the actual agenda of the U.S. Administration is to destabilize, and lead to war with Russia and China, and continue to cover up the alliance of the Anglo-Saudi apparatus that created this phenomenon in the first place.

1. For the definitive picture on the 28 pages, see "Bust the London-Riyadh Global Terror Axis," *EIR*, Aug. 16, 2013. Also see H. Res. 428, at www.thomas.gov.

Exposing the Really Big Lie

The pattern of lies in the Western media is ubiquitous. Take just a few:

- Russian President Putin's plain talk about NATO imperial aggression against Russia and Western support for Ukrainian neo-Nazis, is dismissed as "paranoia."

- Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff was re-elected by a "hair's breadth," they say (actually 3%). When Barack Obama won in 2012 by a similar margin, it was a "mandate."

- Barack Obama lies that you can only get Ebola by "coming into direct contact with the bodily fluids of someone with symptoms"—while serious scientists *know* that we have limited knowledge of this virus, and must carry out a military-style mobilization to stop it now, starting in West Africa.

Every single one of these lies has serious implications. Accepting them can lead to decisions that will result in the destruction of human civilization by war, economic collapse, or pestilence. But they cannot be countered one by one. What must be faced is the really *big lie* underlying them. It is by exposing and challenging that lie, that mankind can escape the current crisis, and build a human future.

The Big Lie is the one that addresses the axioms *behind* the opinion, axioms about what is the nature of man and of truth. For the Western media, controlled as it is primarily by the Anglo-American establishment, those axioms define mankind as a mere talking animal, who reacts to his immediate experience, and can be controlled by manipulation of his pleasures and pains. Thus the sensational media stories, the touchy-feely interviews, and the blatant appeals to prejudice—all to ensure that the media-consumer never gets to the truth.

To the average person in the trans-Atlantic region today, those axioms mesh all too well with

their experience over the last 50 years, when, in the wake of the British-run assassination of President Kennedy, world control shifted to the British imperial paradigm of monetarism, geopolitics, and dehumanization. This experience is "real," all right, but it was not inevitable. In fact, it is what must be *overturned* by a shift in the axioms of thought, to those coherent with man's real identity as a creative, thinking being.

It has been the unique mission of the LaRouche movement to campaign for precisely this shift in thinking, and it is that mission which defines the purpose of this magazine as well. We demand that you look at the world from the standpoint of human beings who can *make* a future, through discoveries of principle, and in cooperation with their fellow human beings, with whom they share common aims for mankind.

You will find this approach writ large in the Schiller Institute conference proceedings we cover in this issue. This approach also underlies Lyndon LaRouche's insistence on the importance of the methods of Johannes Kepler and Vladimir Vernadsky, two of the greatest scientists who ever lived. Their discoveries derive from their understanding that mankind is *not* an animal, but a creative being with the capability to discover the higher truths, principles, in an ever more perfect, but never perfected, way.

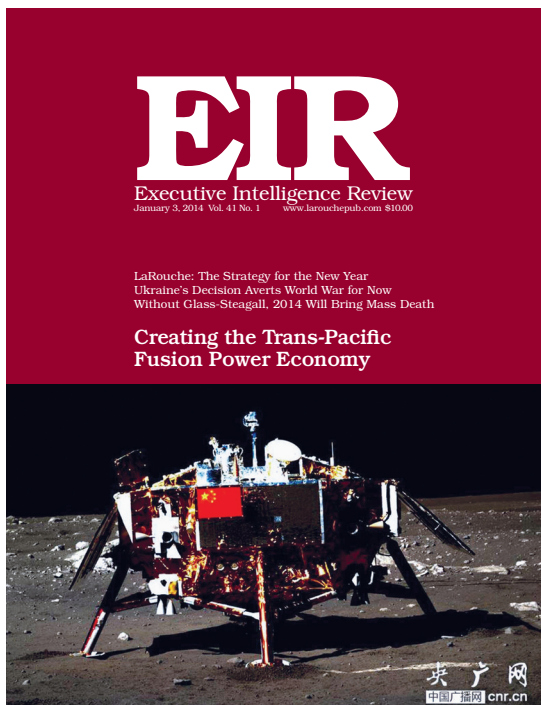
As LaRouche put it recently, "Vernadsky actually demonstrated in a *living way*, the fact that mankind is not an animal, because mankind's role in the universe is voluntary."

Take that to heart. Mankind is *not* an animal, and we can prove it by our actions: defeating the British Empire, and building a new, just economic order now.

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