

解决难民危机： 世界需要一个和平计划

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海尔格·策普·拉鲁旭于1948年生于德国特里尔。曾在柏林自由大学的奥托·苏尔研究所和法兰克福大学学习。1977年，她与林顿·策普-拉鲁什结婚，与他一起在亚洲、非洲、欧洲和美洲参加了一系列政治活动。她会见了许多包括洛佩兹波蒂略和英迪拉甘地在内的领导人。她建立了生活俱乐部和国际席勒学会，同时担任民权运动的团结工会主席。在她的一生中，研究和出版过关于尼古拉·库萨，弗里德里希·席勒，弗里德里希·李斯特，以及1991年作为合著者完成亚欧大陆桥项目，世界大陆桥——新丝绸之路。

2月17~19日的欧盟峰会清晰地表明欧洲各国领导人已经无力在旧的地缘政治和新自由主义范式下的框架内解决欧洲的难民危机。所谓的维谢格拉德集团国家，包括波兰、捷克共和国、斯洛伐克以及匈牙利，都拒绝接受新的难民，并在国界线上架起围栏。马其顿也采取了同样的政策。起初塞尔维亚试着避免采取类似政策，现在迫于形势也开始了类似行动。奥地利已经将申请避难的人数限制在每天80人以内。在斯堪迪纳维亚半岛，法国和英国，政府已经采取了边境管制措施。允许在欧盟内部自由旅行的欧盟申根协议随着这些措施的实行也被迫暂停。随之而来的是繁琐通关程序的重新启用。那些将生产外包到工资水平较低的欧盟国家的公司原本指望可以能够借助申根协议及时获得一些半成品，现在他们面临成本增加的挑战。随着被认为是欧盟第二大支柱的申根协议被暂停，欧洲的货币联盟

也被削弱了一大根基。欧元的未来，甚至或许现在欧盟的未来，都很不确定。

各国所犯的一大错误是各国普遍不愿意去分析认识现在的形势，也越来越对于形势不抱有任何幻想。

这一问题非常明显的的一个领域是欧洲银行业。几周前，在意大利的4所银行机构破产之后，整个欧元体系的崩溃本来是可以避免的，因为欧盟委员会和意大利政府几乎是在最后一分钟达成了一项协议。在这一协议中，欧盟委员会允许意大利政府在保证一定数量的不良信贷证券化的同时，在短期内去除其危险性。根据欧盟新的救市规则，一些规模较大的意大利银行将不得不清算，这也带来了银行挤兑的风险。

这样做不仅会导致成千上万的人失去他们全部的财富，也不会解决任何问题。意大利的银行有着高达3700亿欧元无法偿还的债务，占到整个欧元区的40%之

多。这是多年的3驾马车主宰下的通货紧缩和随后的实体经济崩盘所造成的。受这一影响最严重的是法国银行，因为他们持有大量的意大利国债。

在德国，德意志银行自年初以来已经损失了大约40%的股票市值，其股票从一开始每股17.7欧元一路降到2月中旬的每股14欧元。这个银行深陷于高风险的油气和期货市场中，现在将会面临一系列非常昂贵的诉讼案件，因为他们的一系列商业行为轻则让人生疑，重则是赤裸裸的犯罪。即便在大规模裁员和关闭分支机构后，该银行也无法阻止崩盘的步伐，最终采取了大规模回购其股票的绝望措施，这也只是一个治标不治本的药方而已，也揭示出情况的严重性。破产也不是不可能。

自从年初以来，跨大西洋银行业的崩盘就开始一点点地发生了，这也使得整个金融界都非常恐慌。英国《每日电讯报》的阿利斯特·西斯在2月11日写到，“这个世界无法承受另外一场崩盘了。这将破坏我们概念中的资本主义”。西斯同时担心一场新的用纳税人的钱来进行的救市运动将会引发强烈的愤怒，破坏自由贸易，引起公众要求引入工资和价格控制以及惩罚性税和超额累进税的呼声，并引发一场针对伦敦金融城的战争和武断的量刑审判。

在同一周，英国《卫报》记者拉里·埃里奥特用一种悲悯

的语气写道：各国央行已经无力阻止银行系统的崩溃了。文中对丹麦盛宝银行首席经济学家斯蒂恩·雅各布森的采访称：“这一周在金融史上将被铭记为央行的计划职能死去的一周——这是2016版的柏林墙倒塌”。然而，这并不是这一周唯一的一起金融灾难。纽约梅隆银行的尼尔·梅勒写道：“这一周在历史上也标志着安倍经济学的破灭。”他所指的是日本安倍政府采取的量化宽松政策——印钱的代名词——试图来阻止通货紧缩螺旋，并最终引火上身。安倍政府采取的负利率政策也只是加速了崩溃的进程。

鉴于跨大西洋金融体系的这一状况，欧盟峰会与英国首相卡梅隆达成的使得伦敦金融城免于欧盟法规的协议可以被看作是一场皮洛士式胜利（西方谚语，意为惨胜）。这一协议可以使得卡梅隆有更大的机会阻止英国脱离欧盟。但这也意味着欧盟领导人并没有打算去控制已经失控的银行业，这也使得即将到来的破产不可避免。

另外一大错误是德国总理默克尔将解决难民危机的所有赌注都放在即将到来的欧盟与土耳其峰会上。

默克尔希望土耳其能够阻止如洪水般汹涌的难民通过地中海逃往希腊，并且能够在土耳其建造条件更好的难民营。俄罗斯驻联合国大使丘尔金刚刚公布了证明土耳其支持在叙利亚境内与

政府军作战的伊斯兰国、努斯拉阵线和其他恐怖组织的详细文件资料。土耳其正是叙利亚难民危机的始作俑者之一，不应该被纳入解决方案的一部分。埃尔多安政府试图将北约拉入到与叙利亚库尔德武装作战的努力随着最近的安卡拉恐怖袭击而刚刚化为泡影。这样做可能会将北约拉入到与俄罗斯的直接战争去，而欧盟各国也识别出了这一阴谋。

随着俄罗斯空中军事力量在支持叙利亚政府方面取得了显著的军事成效，俄罗斯随之成为这一地区的重要力量。希望恐怖主义威胁很快就被消除。西南亚唯一实现永久和平稳定的希望在于推行一个跨地区的综合发展规划，这一规划从阿富汗延伸到地中海，从高加索地区延伸到波斯湾。在习近平主席最近对沙特、埃及和伊朗的访问中，这一前景已经被加速提上议程。在访问过程中，习主席与这一地区领导人达成了一些协议来推动一带一路倡议。

默克尔和其他欧洲领导人解决难民危机、金融危机以及经济危机的唯一办法是停止对赌场经济的支持，并且与中国、俄罗斯和印度合作，在西南亚和非洲推动经济发展，使得这些地区国家的人民能够留在家乡建设自己的国家。

世界需要一个能够顾及到全人类共同利益的和平计划，而中国已经提供了这一选项。■

（翻译：徐巍）

Only Solution for the Refugee Crisis: The Whole World needs a Peaceplan!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche



Helga Zepp-LaRouche

She was born in 25th of August 1948 in Germany. She studied at the Free University Berlin and Frankfurt/Main University in 1968. She pursued her political activities in many nations in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, where she met with numerous political leaders, including Lopez Portillo and Indira Gandhi. She is the founder of the Club of Life and the International Schiller Institute, Chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity. She has extensive studies and publications about Nikolaus von Kues, Friedrich Schiller, and is coauthor of the Eurasian Land-Bridge Programm in 1991, coauthor of "The New Silk Road becomes the World Land Bridge".

The EU summit of February 17.-19. clearly demonstrated the inability of European leaders to resolve the refugee crisis within the framework of the old geopolitical, neoliberal paradigm. The countries of the so-called Visegrad group, that is Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, are refusing to accept any more refugees and are fencing in their borders, so does Macedonia, and forced by that, now also Serbia, which had tried to avoid that. as well as Austria, which is limiting the number of accepted asylum requests to 80 per day. Border controls already had been established for Scandinavia, France and Great Britain. With that the Schengen agreement, which had established free travel within all of the EU, is practically suspended, and with that comes the

reintroduction of lengthy customs clearance for those firms, which had outsourced production into EU countries with lower wages, counting on just in time supply of semifinished goods, that are now facing new challenging costs. With the suspension of Schengen, also the second pillar of the EU, the European currency union, is deprived of a basis. The future of the Euro, and maybe even the EU in its present form is very uncertain.

A contributing factor in this moment is the unwillingness to analyse the situation, in which Europe finds itself, without illusions. One obvious area is the condition of the European banking sector. Several weeks ago, when four regional banks in Italy went under, a collapse of the entire Euro

system could only be prevented, because the EU commission and the Italian Government reached a compromise virtually in the last minute, whereby the commission allowed the Italian government, to guarantee the securitisation of a certain amount of toxic credits, diffusing for a short time the danger, that some of the larger Italian banks would have to be liquidated according to the new bail-in rules of the EU, risking a run on the banks.

Not only did thousands of people lose all their money, but this did not solve the problem. The Italian banks own 370 billion Euro in unserved debt, that is 40% of the entire Eurozone, which is the result of many years of austerity policy dictated by the troika and a following collapse of the real economy. Deeply effected by this are the French banks, which hold large positions of Italian state bonds.

In Germany, Deutsche Bank lost since the beginning of the year 40% of its nominal share value, which went down from 177,- earlier to 14,- Euro by mid february. The bank is heavily involved in the high-risk oil, gas and commodity market, and

faces a whole series of very costly litigations because of dubious to outright criminal business practices, to put it mildly. Unable to stop the collapse despite mass layoffs and closing hundreds of branches, Deutsche Bank finally resorted to the desperate measure of buying back its own stock, a temporary palliative medicine, which reveals however the condition of the patient. A bankruptcy can no longer be excluded.

The crash of the transatlantic banking sector, which is occurring in slices since the beginning of the year has the finance world panicked. "The world cannot afford another crash", wrote Allister Heath of the Daily Telegraph on Feb.11., "it could destroy capitalism as we know it", fearing a new bailout with taxpayer money would result in an explosion of anger, destroying the survival of free trade, lead to calls for wage and price controls, punitive, extra-progressive taxes, a war against the City of London, and arbitrary jail sentences.

In the same week Larry Elliott lamented in the Guardian, that central banks had lost the ability

to stop the collapse of the banking sector, and quoted the chief economist of Saxo Bank, Steen Jacobson; "This week may go down in financial history as the week when central bank planning died- the 2016 version of the fall of the Berlin wall". This was not the only death of the week, however. "This could go down in history as the death of Abe-nomics", wrote Neil Mellor of the Bank New York Mellon. What he referred to was the boomerang effect of the attempt by the Abe government in Japan to halt the deflationary spiral with more quantitative easing- namely money printing-, and negative interest rates, an attempt, which only accelerated the collapse.

In light of this condition of the transatlantic financial system, the deal the EU summit reached with British Prime Minister Cameron, to exempt the City of London from EU regulation, so that he has a better chance, to prevent a "Brexit", - Great Britain leaving the EU- , it is a Pyrrhus victory. It just means, the EU leaders do not intend to reign in the out of control banking sector, which makes a blow out soon to happen inevitable.

A second major error is the attempt by chancellor Angela Merkel, to put all bets to solve the refugee crisis on an upcoming new EU summit with Turkey in the hope, that Turkey will stem the flood of people trying to flee over the Meditarrenian into Greece and build up better equipped refugege camps inside Turkey. The Russian ambassador to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, just published a detailed documentation, demonstrating the Turkish policy of supplies and support for IS, Al Nusra and other terrorist groups in Syria fighting against the Syrian government. Turkey is such one of the contributing factors for the crisis, not part of the solution. The effort of the Erdogan government, to draw NATO into a fight against

the Kurds in Syria, which could have led to a war between NATO and Russia, was just frustrated in the aftermath of the recent terror attack in Ankara, because European governments recognized the trap.

With the Russian airforce making excellent progress militarily in their support for the Syrian army, Russia has become the controlling factor in the region. Hopefully the terrorist threat will soon be eliminated. The only hope for a permanent stabilisation of Southwestasia however, is a comprehensive development plan for the entire space from Afganistan to the Meditarrenian, from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf. That perspective has been put on the agenda with the recent trip

of President Xi Jinping to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iran, where he made concrete agreements, to extent the One Belt One Road/ New Silk Road- policy to that part of the world.

The only way, how Mrs. Merkel and other European leaders can find a way out of the refugee crisis and solve the financial and economic crisis, is by ending the support for the casino economy and cooperate with China, Russia and India in the economic development of Southwestasia and Africa, so that the people of these countries can stay home and help to build up their nations.

The world needs urgently such a peace plan in the common interest of humanity and China has provided the option for it. 

