

labor costs are preferentially hired and they helped raise wages and thus improve the lives of the poor, whereas financial capitalism only enriches the rich further. The resulting gap between the rich and the poor has sparked electoral revolts in the West since 2016.

On the other hand, the bailed-out financial institutions became more convinced that the government would bail out depositors in the event of a crisis, and they pushed forward to further gambling finance without reflecting upon the mistake they made on gambling finance. Financial institutions have forgotten their original role of helping to promote industry by lending to the manufacturing industry, and have indulged in gambling between financial institutions. Governments in advanced economies have been conducting unprecedented “quantitative easing” to conceal the reality of such financial institutions. But in Europe and the United States, funds are not directed toward manufacturing.

To further cover up this situation, “green finance” was advocated, in which any target company defined as “green” could be provided any amount of money. But, due to the failure of the environmental summit in Glasgow, this attempt is also failing. Wall Street and the City of London are on the brink of bankruptcy.

Europe, which has also increased its reliance on unreliable “renewable energy” due to a false environmental movement, began to see a sharp rise in natural gas and other energy prices in the wake of the harsh winter of late 2020 and early 2021. This began to affect agricultural commodity prices. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the accompanying sanc-

tions have fueled this trend, and the standard of living of ordinary people in the West is facing severe inflation for the first time in half a century.

In this situation, what we need to pay the most attention to, in the short term, is not the way Russian and Chinese governments move forward. Rather, it is the movement by forces that are expected to go bankrupt under the imminent circumstances, described above, to obscure all problems through war.

This author worked at the core of the Japanese government in the 1990s and had experience in resolving all the problems that existed at the time with China and North Korea under the table. Based on this experience, the biggest question I have about the Russian invasion of Ukraine is why the U.S. government has not been able to resolve this issue through discussions behind the scenes. If the decline in the quality of government officials cannot be blamed, it is difficult to deny the conclusion that the Biden administration may have wanted war. I believe that now is the time for the United States to return to the starting point of democracy and seek a change of government by voting for the sake of real national interest, not for the benefit of a few, as the United States taught us in Japan, a defeated country after the war.

After the end of the Cold War, the world became a unipolar world. We have no choice but to follow the actions of the United States. From this perspective, the U.S. agenda will determine the fate of all mankind. And it is my sincere hope that the American people will return to the founding spirit that stood up against British colonialism, and choose the right path. Thank you.

Dr. Uwe Behrens

## The ‘No-Rival’ Policy of the U.S.A.

*This is the edited transcript of the presentation of Dr. Uwe Behrens to Panel 2, “Runaway Inflation or Glass-Steagall?” of the Schiller Institute’s June 18-19 Conference, “There Can Be No Peace Without the Bankruptcy Reorganization of the Dying Trans-Atlantic Financial System.” Dr. Behrens is a logistics manager and author based in Berlin. Subheads have been added, as well as links to the most important documents mentioned by the speaker.*



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Dr. Uwe Behrens

### Human Rights Commissioner in Xinjiang

In May 2022, finally the High Commissioner of the UN Human Rights Commission, Mrs. Michelle Bachelet, and her team could visit the Xinjiang province, China, the home of the Chinese Muslim minority, the Uighurs. She held talks with the officials of the province, with people on the street, visited prisons, vocational training camps, schools, hospitals, factories, and workshops.

After four days travelling in the province, she returned to Guangzhou, where she replied to the questions of the international press. She pointed to ... the anti-terror action of China on one side to improve the living condition of the entire population, including the Muslim minority, in order to dry out the ground of terrorism; and on the other side, to tighten the security measures. The visit was not an investigation, but gave the possibility to talk with the people and the authorities.

With this outcome, she did not match the expectation of the anti-China politics in the West. For this, the Western media launched, again, a campaign by claiming a whistleblower sent the internal files of the Xinjiang police to the well-known but doubtful evangelist, Adrian Zenz; the so-called “Xinjiang police files.”

I [looked] into the files and had to realize [that] all the files are at least four to five years old. The photos of the police ready to shoot escaping inmates are out of internal Chinese police training material, and the text which was published by the BBC, was written with software for writing Chinese language. This software is not in use in China, but abroad. The English translation of the original files is misleading and parts change the meaning completely. For example, in the copied speech of the Xinjiang party leader, he referred to an actual case that one prisoner could escape since the guards did not use their arms, they did not shoot; but they should have done so. The translation indicates the guards must shoot in *any case*, but the special case this Xinjiang leader mentioned, was not mentioned in the translation.

All this supports the supposition that the files are misleading, or even fake. For anti-China politics, it is not important that those files are fake. Important for them is only that the people in the Western countries believe it, and the trip of Michelle Bachelet can be criticized.

### **China Seen as the Only Rival**

What does all this have to do with the No-Rival Doctrine of the U.S.A.? After the Second World War, the U.S.A. achieved becoming the dominating power in the world, ruling the international relationships worldwide, within the UN, the World Bank, and the IMF. The only challenger at that time was the Soviet Union, jointly with the Warsaw Pact states. Already in 1946, U.S. diplomat George Kennan formulated the strategy for the Cold War against the Soviet Union, the so-called “[Long Telegram](#).” By 1990, the U.S. finally succeeded; the Soviet Union was dissolved. Mr. Fukuyama blew

the trumpet: “The end of history” had been reached.

In 1993, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney published a [No-Rival Doctrine](#). Never again shall any power be as strong as the Soviet Union, to challenge the hegemony of the U.S.A.

But in 2001, Russian President Putin proposed to Germany and the EU to combine German technology with Russian resources. Eurasia would be an area in peace, and strong in developing the livelihood for its people. But exactly this, the U.S.A. didn't want: a new strong power which could be a challenge for American hegemony. Mr. Brzezinski wrote in his several books that Ukraine would be the key to divide Europe and Russia. In 2004, the color revolution was financed by the U.S.A.; in 2014, the Maidan revolution.

The intention to extend NATO up to the Russian borders followed. Russia finally secured its military safety, the security of the Russian people living in Ukraine, and acted with arms. Mission completed. Russia and Europe are no rivals anymore. In 2021, the Atlantic Council formulated the so-called “[Longer Telegram](#),” the strategy how to contain China. It works out today on three levels—militarily, economically, and politically respective ideologically.

Militarily, the U.S. formed the so-called Quad, an alliance between the U.S.A., Japan, Australia, and India. They will deliver nuclear submarines to Australia, to form the so-called AUKUS and the permanent presence of the U.S. Navy in the South China Sea. Economically: Trading restrictions, with tariffs, embargoes, and sanctions against certain goods, forming an economic alliance against China.

The new alliance is the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. Just two weeks ago, Biden launched it in Japan: Politically, ideologically to focus on the fault lines among Xi and his inner circle, aiming at changing their strategy course, to support Taiwan to claim independence from China. It means to divide China, or to support the political activists claiming more democracy through independence of Hong Kong from the People's Republic of China. And finally, blaming China for human rights violations in Xinjiang. This is the chain link between the Xinjiang police files, the visit of Michelle Bachelet, and the No-Rival Doctrine. China is challenging the hegemonic power of the U.S.A.

Now, China is the only rival for the U.S.A. for the next coming years. At the moment, I think the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is most probably only the

foreplay for the *coming* conflict between the U.S.A. and China.

This coming conflict has to be prevented. All the facts—the “Long Telegram”, the No-Rival Doctrine, and the “Longer Telegram” of the Atlantic Council—are published and available on the Internet. But unfortunately, nobody is looking into it. Nobody looks at the connection of all this. Instead, everybody is believing the misleading information, half-truths, and even

fakes of the main media.

The Xinjiang police files are just one part of this strategy to contain China. It is highly important to inform about the outspoken politics of the U.S.A. and NATO and their intention. We have to stop any source of further escalation. This finally begins with the conferences the Schiller Institute organizes. For this, I thank the Schiller Institute. Thank you very much.

Nino Galloni

## Africa Can Now Become Self-Sufficient in Food Production Again

*This is the edited transcript of the presentation of Nino Galloni to Panel 2, “Runaway Inflation or Glass-Steagall?” of the Schiller Institute’s June 18-19 Conference, “There Can Be No Peace Without the Bankruptcy Reorganization of the Dying Trans-Atlantic Financial System.” Mr. Galloni is an economist and former Director General of the Italian Labor Ministry.*



Nino Galloni

Schiller Institute

Dear Helga, good evening to you and all our friends.

In the past years, globalization has lost steam more and more each year. The basic reason is that it has been mainly, if not exclusively, about costs, and so there has been competition among national economies on *costs*, forcing some countries to lower wages and also to degrade quality. Let’s call this “modern globalization,” because a globalization was also there in the time of the Roman Empire which first imported grain from Sicily but switched to Egypt because Egyptian grain was cheaper.

What has changed in our time is a fundamental issue, and that is that in practice this globalization could not be exercised on *quality*. Thus, in practice, countries like Italy have been forced to lower wages to compete with countries that instead had to export based on their lower wages, creating inextricable problems. This globalization began when workers’ wages were lowered in the United States, so it was necessary to

import low-quality, low-priced products to maintain the level of demand and consumption. This allowed countries like China to develop. That is, they took advantage of the situation, while countries like Italy, instead of integrating with countries like China and competing on the basis of the quality of our products, took paths that did not bring any results.

Today we suffer the consequences. During the 1960s, for example, hunger in Africa did not exist because Africans produced

their own grains, their own millet, their own sorghum. But at some point, they started importing cheap wheat and flour from North America and they uprooted all their indigenous production. When prices went up in the 1970s, there was the debt problem of African countries because the ruling classes born out of independence struggles had been ousted and replaced with corrupt classes that imported arms and luxury goods. It turned out that with inflation, the mass of Africans no longer had the money to buy the baguettes and flour that came from North America.

Now we have, in my opinion, a great opportunity. Prices (rather than costs, which remained the same), of these grains are going up because there is no availability of these grains due to no investment in infrastructure, or rather because the ships are stopped in the Black Sea.