

global pandemic, which is very interesting at this time, a world health system to cover all areas of the planet is needed.

This global response requires fundamentally the coordination of the United States, China, Russia and India, an alliance of those four powers open to all the nations of the planet. The leaders of these four nations should hold a summit as soon as possible in order to elaborate common approaches to address the enormous sanitation, material, and infrastructure needs of the world, as a first step toward the creation of a whole New Paradigm to replace the old, bankrupt system. There is no other way, no lesser approach, according to the Schiller Institute, to truly defeat the COVID-19 pandemic.

The world community must create a capability for resistance, for successful, long-term survival, not just for the short term with the hope that no unexpected

events will occur, but rather to be prepared with a real security system. This cannot happen under the current neoliberal economic paradigm which has shown itself to be a total failure.

And this is what the Schiller Institute has to say, which has made such proposals for public health measures to be taken, and also with regard to industry and infrastructure required to support those public health measures, along with the needed changes in global policies.

Finally, I want to insist on the necessity, that nurses and doctors around the world join our efforts to create an organization which, along with civil and academic society, shows and exposes the risks that the world faces, which such a nuclear, biological, or chemical war would entail for life itself on this planet. And I would like to invite all such people, all of us, to join in this fight for world peace, and for the right to exist.

Dr. George Koo

Prospects for U.S.-China Economic Cooperation

This is the edited transcript of the presentation by George Koo to Panel 2, "Peace Through Development," of the Schiller Institute's Nov. 22 conference, "For World Peace—Stop the Danger of Nuclear War: Third Seminar of Political and Social Leaders of the World."

Dr. Koo is a retired international business adviser in the United States. The full proceedings of the conference are [available](#) at the Schiller Institute website.



Schiller Institute

Dr. George Koo

Good afternoon, everybody! I've been invited to talk about the U.S.-China economic cooperation. I think it should be obvious to everybody that that's a much better alternative than Cold War or even a hot war, or nuclear war.

Let me start by saying, China's President Xi Jinping had a more than a three-hour-long meeting with U.S. President Joe Biden on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia just a few days ago. Because they actually used simultaneous translation, a three-hour-plus meeting suggests they had a lot to talk about.

Then, the next two days, President Xi meet with leaders of eleven other nations in formal talks, including American allies, like Australia, France, South

Korea, and Canada—sort of, a sideline discussion. China ran out of slots for Japan, so that meeting took place at the APEC Summit in Bangkok, Thailand.

It's very clear that the national leaders were eager for face-to-face meetings with Xi; it's a measure of how important the relationship of China is to the rest of the world.

The one leader who kind of missed out in meeting President Xi at Bali, is Rishi Sunak, Britain's new Prime Minister. He totally missed the boat. He was actually

penciled in to meet President Xi Jinping, but the meeting was abruptly cancelled with no explanation. Frankly, prior to the meeting with Xi, he was going around announcing that he was ready to send British troops to defend Taiwan—totally out of the blue; no reason to make that kind of a statement. It almost sounds as if he was acting as the point man for the United States, but not for the interests of Great Britain. In fact, we all know that UK is in tremendously dire straits economically, and certainly could have used a nice, friendly meeting with President Xi that could lead to the beginning of increased trade and investment from China to the UK. Well, he completely blew it.

The response from Xi Jinping to Biden’s declarations was to express satisfaction, but with the added hope, and caution, that Biden’s lieutenants will act in concordance and consistent with the commitments as expressed at the summit with President Biden. To work together effectively, there must be trust between the two powers: Developing mutual trust cannot be based on the premise of a pick-and-choose. In other words, we can’t collaborate on A, B, and C, and fight like hell on X, Y, and Z—that just wouldn’t work.

The worst example I can think of, of a fight, of confrontation, is the total embargo on the semiconductor technology that Biden had recently levied against China. At this point, not only can’t U.S. companies sell fabrication, equipment, or software design tools, or the most advanced chips to China, but the Biden White House is also asking companies in Europe, in Japan, and Korea to also abide by the same restrictions. The

thinking behind this drastic measure is to stop China cold in developing advances in chip technology.

I would like to end my presentation on an optimistic note.

If President Biden really means what he said at the Bali Summit, I can list a bunch of benefits that would be the outcome. Normalizing trade relations, and removing the tariffs imposed on the imports from China—first imposed under Trump and continued under Biden—will immediately reduce inflationary pressures in the American economy because many of the products made in China are of every-day use, being frequently purchased by American consumers. A lower price would directly benefit their pocketbooks. Removing the tariffs would also mean, that as China responds in kind, this will be good news for American exporters to China, such as American farmers that raise soybean, corn, and the like; California wine makers; Maine lobstermen, and so on.

Nick Brana

Citizens’ Action to Demand that Congress Stop Funding the War

This is the edited transcript of the presentation by Nick Brana to Panel 2, “Peace Through Development,” of the Schiller Institute’s Nov. 22 conference, “For World Peace—Stop the Danger of Nuclear War: Third Seminar of Political and Social Leaders of the World.” Mr. Brana is national chair of the People’s Party in the United States. The full proceedings of the conference are [available](#) at the Schiller Institute website.



Nick Brana

Brothers and sisters, we gather today as the world stares into the abyss of nuclear Winter, that long freeze that follows the raging fire of humanity’s last war. A cold and dead world, all that remains of a once lush oasis in the vast emptiness of space. We gather because we stand on the edge of that future; a new Ice Age of our own making where the ash of humanity blocks out the Sun. Where the oceans freeze and the crops perish; where the lights flicker and fade; where famine and plague kill all who survived the blasts; the sudden extinction of all life on Earth.

I’ve often wondered if every intelligent civilization in the cosmos confronts this great test during their techno-

logical adolescence and transition to global abundance. A test of whether their wisdom and empathy can triumph over the division and conflict of their past. A test of whether they can embrace cooperation over competition. Perhaps this is a form of cosmic screening, where violent civilizations destroy themselves before they can spread out into the universe. The question then is, what kind of civilization are we?

Just one week ago, the world had a brush with death. A Ukrainian missile killed two in Poland, and nearly triggered a Third World

War. NATO governments and the Western media quickly blamed Russia and were slow to correct their stories. We escaped with our lives last Tuesday, but we are playing Russian roulette with the fate of the world. And if we keep pulling the trigger, we will get a bullet.

Even if we manage to avert nuclear catastrophe during this crisis and the next, many new existentially threatening technologies are emerging. From engineered super viruses to infrastructure grid hacks, from rogue artificial intelligence to weaponized nanotechnology, from