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## ON THE CONFERENCE OF BERLIN

Le *Monde* and *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, published on 4 February last "common platform" of Mr Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic and Mrs Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany title: "Security, our mission . Mr Sarkozy, former Minister of Police, President of the Republic and Angela Merkel, és a doctorate in quantum physics in the former GDR, the two people tried to speak of the philosophers: *"There will be nearly three centuries, Leibniz and Voltaire, a German and a Frenchman, have thought about what could be the "best possible". Today, the Conference on Security, which we will participate together in Germany on February 7, will give us an opportunity to present our ideas about the conditions of our collective security and in advance of the 60th anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance. We welcome all in Strasbourg and Kehl. "*

The truth is that Sarkozy and Merkel know that Voltaire did not seek "best possible" forced into exile. First, the life safety of Voltaire, has not been assured by the French state as security for lives of Basque political prisoners were not provided by either the same or France and Spain, while Both countries have signed treaties to resolve the question of the right to self-determination for the Basque nation, finally the two countries have respected. Then Voltaire, nearly 70 years in exile in Paris away from his castle of Ferney, he alone, defending victims of religious intolerance and arbitrariness in cases that made them famous (Calas , Sirven, Chevalier de la Barre, Comte de Lally) and puts his immense reputation among the enlightened elites of Europe of the Enlightenment in their service. This was Voltaire, "the man of Calas," the "Don Quixote of the unfortunate" that the people of Paris ovation on his return to the capital in 1778. It opens and the figure of the committed intellectual in the service of truth, justice and freedom of thinking.

Without doubt Voltaire is a doctrine that fits perfectly into its ideal position and utilitarian thinking in the English philosopher John Locke, who appears as the defender of liberalism by claiming that the social pact does not remove the natural rights of individuals. In addition, the experience only teaches us, everything that is beyond the hypothesis, the field of number coincides with that of the useful and verifiable. Voltaire this doctrine derives from the guideline of its moral task of man is to take control of its destiny, to improve his condition, to

ensure, to embellish his life by science, industry, Arts and efficient "police" of societies. Thus, life would not be possible without an agreement where both parties. While speaking by laws in each country, justice, which this Convention is universal. All men are able to conceive the idea, first because all beings are more or less reasonable, then they are all capable of understanding what is useful to society is useful to everyone. Virtue, business benefits, "they are dictated by both the sense and interest. The role of morality, according to Voltaire, is to teach the principles of this "police" and to get used to respect them.

As Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in Leipzig (Germany) orphans to 6 years, he was raised by his father, a professor of moral philosophy at the University of Leipzig. It taught him to read, but Leibniz, precocious child, said he learned by himself Latin. In 1663, he obtained his bachelor's degree in ancient philosophy, and then joined the Law University of Leipzig. In 1666, he became Doctor of Laws in Nuremberg and shortly after refusing a teaching position. He joins a company of the Rose Cross, which will be secretary for two years.

In 1669 he became adviser to the Chancellor of Mayence, with the Baron Johann Christian von Boyneburg. He then worked on several books on political issues (political demonstration model for the election of the king of Poland) or scientific (New Physical Hypothesis, 1671).

It is sent to Paris in 1672, on a diplomatic mission said, to convince Louis XIV to his conquests to Egypt rather than Germany. He remained there until 1676 and met the great scholars of the time: Huygens and Malebranche, and others. It is dedicated to mathematics in Paris and left his manuscript on the arithmetical quadrature of the circle. It is also working on what will be the infinitesimal calculus. In 1673 he designed a calculating machine that performs the four operations, and inspire many calculating machines of the nineteenth and twentieth century (Thomas de Colmar, Curta). Prior to joining Hanover, he moved to London to study some writings of Isaac Newton, casting, both the foundations of differential and integral calculus. It also includes The Hague where he met Baruch Spinoza.

The question that arises is what is the role of philosophers quoted by Mr Sarkozy and Dr Merkel or scientists in the regulation of international relations? Can we say that there is a domination of European States hidden in the false marriage Franco German in Plato? It is for philosophers who have to manage the management of the Republic? Yes or no?

If so, then Plato gives as the fundamental philosophical astonishment: "That, to marvel, is quite a philosopher." That is its origin. And his business is to

seek the True, the Beautiful, the Just, therefore, values, norms, principles, ideals, but with a wisdom and a global perception. On the one hand, "the philosopher <sup>1</sup>wants to wisdom, not wisdom, and not another, but all of what it is."<sup>2</sup> . On the other hand, it reaches an overview: it takes "an overview of what is disseminated."<sup>3</sup> Finally, Plato contrasts two lifestyles: the life and the contemplative life, but he himself led a contemplative<sup>4</sup> life focused on the vision of beauty or good, and a life marked by the founding of the Academy and its efforts to advise a state fair in Syracuse.

If not, Aristotle emphasizes the desire of knowledge, common to men, but central to the philosopher: "All men naturally desire knowledge<sup>5</sup>." More precisely, for Aristotle, <sup>6</sup>[the philosopher is a researcher universal: it has all knowledge, but only at the highest principles (eg the law of logical non-contradiction) and causes first and most general ( for example the question driving the need); profound thought things difficult, abstract, general, remote sense, as the Being; precise instructive; disinterested: he wants to know in order to know what is universal and necessary, and finally dominant "should not receive the philosopher, but it gives the law." In the end, "if happiness is wisdom, it is clear that only philosophers will have to live happily."<sup>7</sup>

For the actor and actress in Europe, both believe that "A concerted security policy is absolutely necessary. For us, it is clear that our security policy must be defined more broadly. In addition to strictly military matters, it must take into account the international financial situation, energy supply and migration issues. We must adapt our concepts to respond to crises and conflicts, we need approaches, partnerships increasingly solid and stable, and flexible tools. No country is now able to solve the world's problems. Alliances based on common values, such as the European Union and NATO, taking on increased importance. Our security will be better guaranteed, and our chances of successful response to crises will be even larger, the network will expand our partnerships and our capacity for action, political, economic, development assistance and Military personnel will be pooled. "

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<sup>1</sup> Platon, *Théétète*, 155 d.

<sup>2</sup> Platon, *La République*, V, 475 b.

<sup>3</sup> <sup>3</sup> Platon, *Phèdre*, 265 d

<sup>4</sup> Platon, *Gorgias*, 500 c ; *Théétète*, 172-176 ; *Le politique*, 258 e

<sup>5</sup> Aristote, *Métaphysique*, A, 1, trad. J. Tricot, Vrin.

<sup>6</sup> Aristote, *Métaphysique*, A, 2.

<sup>7</sup> **Aristote**, *Invitation à la philosophie (Protreptique)* (366 av. J.-C. ?), trad., Paris, Fayard, "Mille et Une Nuits", 2000, p. 38.

We believe that this excuse of a security policy is a policy of theft of money for the benefit of international finance capital and transnational corporations without addressing the interests of peoples of European and world proletariat uses the services of NATO is an international terrorist organization. The missions were expressed by Mr Sarkozy and Ms Merkel as follows;

"The missions of the Alliance Today, for our common security, the Alliance is engaged in several operations outside its territory, notably in the Balkans," in Bosnia and in Kosovo and in Afghanistan. 60 years after the founding of NATO, the commitment of assistance to an ally assaulted, which derives from Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, is still the essence of the Alliance. We fired a consequence after the terrorist attacks of September 11. (..) "We finally call for a strengthening of the nuclear non proliferation. It is currently facing the greatest challenge in its history: the Iranian nuclear program. Tehran openly table on the lack of international response to his action. We will not allow access of Iran with nuclear weapons because it would be a grave threat to world peace. " <sup>8</sup>

The truth is the Islamic Republic of Iran is a republic international terrorist such as NATO, its expansionist policies, is inseparable from the policy of the imperialist world system. Its nuclear program, is the heart of this terrorist policy. It has atomic weapons and nuclear weapons as the other imperialist states including Turkey, NATO member country that has nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons. It has used chemical weapons before the world public opinion as Saddam, Turkey had the same chemical weapons against the resistance of the peoples of Kurdistan against Armenians in 1915 and against the Kurds from 1921 to 1938. This grave threat to peace is tolerated by NATO. Ihsan Sabri ÇAGLAYANGİL,<sup>9</sup> former Foreign Minister of Turkey has confirmed the use of chemical weapons against the resistance of Dersim in 1937 to Déré Laci, published by the monthly magazine "Munzur"

## **The Berlin Conference**

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Angela Merkel, a joint press conference preparatory meeting of the G20 summit was held in Berlin, Sunday February 22 2009.

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<sup>8</sup> **Aristote**, *Invitation à la philosophie (Protreptique)* (366 av. J.-C. ?), trad., Paris, Fayard, "Mille et Une Nuits", 2000, p. 38.

<sup>9</sup> MUNZUR, N°30, Revue Mensuelle Ethnographique, bilingue, Kirmançki-turc, Ankara, Décembre 2008

Dr. Angela Merkel for having organized this meeting for the preparation of the G20 summit in London. She did meet representatives of the European Union with representatives of the Central Bank, the Presidency also ensured by the Czech Republic and the ECB. Dr Merkel gave the floor to Mr TOPOLANEK for the opening of the Conference.

"I am pleased to say that countries who are not here today to discuss how any of these preliminary findings in preparation for the summit this week. I was very pleased to participate in this meeting. The objective is first to identify remaining problems, find points on which we can agree and On which we must work quickly to the summit in London. We hope of course address the issue of reforming the global financial architecture, we must address these regulatory matters. How to solve the problems of the financial crisis and other problems? I am very pleased with the progress of the preparatory meeting today. I think the discussions were excellent, the conclusions will be presented by Mrs Merkel and Mr Brown. Dr. Angela Merkel thanked "all the participants at this meeting. As European Union countries that are part of the G20 group, led by Gordon Brown this year, we met to prepare a common position, strong European Union to submit to the G20 summit in London. For Mr. TOPOLANEK "as a common position of the twenty-seven member states. He is currently an extraordinary situation, with an unprecedented crisis as financial markets and the global economy. We believe that this international crisis can not be controlled common and that the EU wishes of course make its contribution. That is why we are gathered today to determine a common position with the objective of restoring market confidence, which has not yet been the case hitherto. It is important for us not embellish things, the situation, but still send a signal to show that is likely to emerge stronger from this crisis with a new common architecture both for financial the common principles of economy. We believe that for this, the action plan of Washington must be achieved, it is an important step for London. Berlin is just one step, if I may say so, between Washington and April 2 in London, where we could clarify our position in Europe. We therefore believe that all those who participated in this preparation are well aware of the need to make London a success. Trust can be effectively restored only if the citizens of our country feel that we are developing joint efforts, joint and we understood that we should learn from this crisis. That is why we believe that the IMF and the Financial Stability Forum must achieve, and should monitor the implementation of the plan of Washington and therefore should receive a new mission to take on more responsibility for global mechanisms. We believe that financial markets, financial products and financial players - including hedge funds, rating agencies and other private actors - must be subject to regulation and control. All details in this regard will be developed in detail as part of the action plan. For those who are not cooperative, whether tax or territories where there is no transparency, we must develop mechanisms

for sanctions. This must be done in a very concrete and by 2 April at the latest, perhaps even by the Ministers of Finance. We must make lists and show concretely that has so far refused international cooperation, without which we can not explain to our citizens how things go. We believe that any errors can be committed in the past has been that in good time the banks have not set aside reserves, margins if you want, and therefore in times of difficulty, they are not able to respond to a crisis. Therefore, this change in the future.

We also discussed the question of how existing mechanisms could possibly lead to phenomena of pro-cyclical because of the rules of Basel II. So we will continue discussions within the EU as to how, eventually, get to the mechanisms for granting credit and the design so there is no reaction pro cyclical . At the London summit, we want to discuss a charter of a sustainable economy, we believe that common principles are necessary in the world, including as regards the treatment of large global imbalances and that there will have to gradually get somewhere.

Mr. TOPOLANEK "The first step will be to London, then there will be the G8 meeting to reach gradually to develop a charter for sustainable economy with the establishment of common principles. To solve the problems of the crisis, we want to take steps where possible do not distort competition. We are all in favor of free trade without protectionism and we hope to reach a breakthrough in the round of WTO negotiations. We will of course discuss with our partners. To overcome this crisis, we feel the need to strengthen the IMF's role and we believe that a doubling of IMF resources would be needed to help countries who need to ensure stability not only of banks but also country. Europe is ready to assume its responsibility in the world. We hope that Gordon Brown as Chairman of the G20 we must support Mr Brown and therefore we can help our partners in the G20. We hope thereby to achieve an ambitious outcome, a success in London. "

Gordon Brown of hypocrisy with the crisis of capitalist imperialist system that condemns them to poverty the working class has declared that "our first priority, the concerns of citizens about their savings, about their jobs. And of course the problems of capital from banks. We really need a guide at the economic level and I think the leadership of Mrs. Merkel is demonstrated today with the organization of this meeting to help us prepare for the summit of the G20 in London involving our country. It is a difficult time, difficult. We have taken unprecedented steps to the financial system. There were reductions in interest rates the biggest we have ever seen, we have invested heavily in our banking system to ensure that banks play their role.

Today we decided that we must go beyond these measures by working

together. We need a new agreement, an international New Deal. We truly need the assistance of all countries of the world for the world economy is revived. But as Angela Merkel has said, that the economic and financial system of the future Dr based on sound principles and solid, we are determined to restore the flow of global capital, rather than having that a system of national oversight, we need a global system which allows us to identify problems. To have transparency in all financial institutions, the opaque system that has emerged and also the hedge funds that we must follow. These principles should be included in the work of the FSF to be presented to the G20 summit in April. We need to go further and ensure that financial incentives in the world are truly something that leads to the result that we expect. Approximately one billion dollars has already been invested in the global economy. There will be more. We need to show that this leads to the expected result that the possibilities of recovery are there.

The third thing that we all must ensure is that we want to rebuild the entire financial system of banking principles around which the confidence of integrity and transparency is essential if we truly have confidence in our banks. We seek to work in cooperation with all continents to ensure that banking systems can truly serve the public rather than speculate with money from the public. And then finally, we decided that financial institutions will play a greater role in working with individual countries to ensure stability in our systems. Financial institutions must have at least 500 billion dollars to help them deal not only with the crisis but to make prevention work. We decided a more important role for the World Bank to help the poorest countries in the world. We also wish to encourage the global economy a global agreement. We need a lot of resources invested are invested in a future climate-friendly. Low carbon emissions is important. We must ensure to build our cooperation, our resolve to work together. We need to do is trust in the global economy, but we need to reshape the economic activities, which is necessary for employment and therefore the security of the citizens of this world. "

The President of the Republic, Mr Nicolas Sarkozy, also thanked Dr Angela MERKEL initiative for this summit in Berlin and he asked: "How are things today? At the request of Europe, there was the Washington summit. The Washington summit has been a diagnosis and the principles of equity and fixed an appointment on 2 April in London. We all want London to be a success and we are all aware that this is a last chance. We can not afford to fail in London. What makes London a success? It is the ambition of the measures we propose and their credibility. "

In London, President Sarkozy said "we are all agreed now, Europe wants refoundation system. It was not obvious at first. We are all agreed on that. These are not measures surface, transitional measures will be to take structural

measures. And I want to say how much I agree with Gordon Brown, notably on the need for sanctions to be the key to the new regulations. Because a new regulation, a new regulation without sanction, it would not exist. I also want to say to Angela MERKEL how grateful I am that in our release, we said that we want to do away with tax havens. In Washington, we had difficulty in placing the word. We want results in this area with a list of tax havens and consequences. We have also said on "hedge funds" that we want regulation. And we, Angela spoke of a desire to say that we could no longer tolerate the system of pay on the traders and banks with bonuses. The truth is that this summit in Berlin is a stage. An important step between Washington and London. We all want to move forward together, we all want the ambition for London, we want the transformation of the system. And by then we will take the ways and means to convince the most G20 members of the need to move forward towards the transformation of our system.

Let me conclude by saying that we are well aware of the seriousness of the situation, financial situation, economic situation. And next Sunday at the Brussels Summit, we asked Mrs. Merkel is all twenty-seven that we will try to put on the same position with the Czech Presidency. Ladies and gentlemen, we have no choice. By 2 April, we must succeed and can not accept that anyone or anything hinders the goal of the summit which will bear a historic responsibility because we succeed, we turn the page. And if you fail then there will be no more rope rappel. "

Mr Jan Peter Balkenende "The preparation of the summit in London that Mr Brown has chaired a preparation is essential especially when considering the current financial crisis. We must act together in International and we have talked a lot of action. We have much work we do today should allow us to control this ongoing crisis. This requires decisions at the international level. I noted today four decisions. First it is here we decide for a market economy based on moral principles and working within a moral framework. This must be a social economy. It is not only to control, regulate. We need real change in mentality and I am pleased with the idea that Angela Merkel is to see the Charter for a sustainable economy that gives us the opportunity to combine these moral principles and take into account the moral aspect. Second important point is that we have decided today to have the organization of free trade improved. The WTO negotiations play an important role in this regard and I sui glad we decided to try to bring the Doha Round. The European internal market can only function better as a result. The stability and the Stability and growth are also important in this regard. Third decision that seems important is the question of solidarity. We must always commit ourselves to solidarity. Every country has problems, each country must commit itself to revive the financial sector and economic sector and employment. But we must

also help other countries, hang decisions to try the Millennium Development Goals that we set. Precisely the issues of climate change in particular are key issues.

That is why the Copenhagen conference is also important and we must for the real economy to know that there is a link with the financial sector and we must strengthen the economic structure on the basis of sustainable measures. It is only sustainable measures that the crisis could be overcome. That is how we develop new courses of action it is only thus that we can provide adequate responses to the questions we ask. We talk about various issues and Merkel should be thanked by all of us. Thank you for this meeting, we meet next week in the European Council for this special summit. I think what we have agreed today will be important for that. "

Mr José Luis Zapatero "Above all it is a meeting that gives us a sense of security and confidence in our projects deal with citizens, businesses face, face to financial institutions. Knowing that European governments belonging to the G20, that the European Union represented by the Commission is at the front lines of combat in this unprecedented international crisis such as Angela Merkel has told you. Also the response to this unprecedented international crisis was a reaction that until now had not known precedent either. This reaction has been to strengthen the financial system with significant investments by governments and more a reaction of coordination, this willingness to work together, united in trying to cope with a crisis that is global, which can be solved only World. You can not have confidence and security that if we work together. Even with these very serious problems we are experiencing, we will continue to cross we must unite, that's how we get out of the crisis with a new international financial system, transparent solid, moral. A new economic development. Why we support the charter of the sustainable economy proposed by Chancellor Angela MERKEL. Un with an international trade fair where there will be no protectionist barriers. An international economic order which seeks to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. An international order that focuses on the economics of innovation, innovation that respects the environment. An ecological economy. An economy that can meet the challenges of an evolution that is more productive in this regard in the coming decades. In Berlin we met. We will be together, always united, faced with this crisis within the framework of the European Union. We will address the summit on 2 April in London united and we are determined that this summit is the summit decisions, the top of the action. Washington was a summit of union and planning. We have developed a work program. London should be a top decision-making, action for the new international financial system to function as soon as possible. A financial system that should eliminate the tax that should regulate and limit the excessive

encouragement of the leaders. Who should set up a supervision and control world, a much tighter regulation we ensure transparency and provide greater security for all. Congratulations Madam Chancellor, thank you for this meeting is a step that we took, we have much work to do but I think we can achieve our goals as we work together, united with the strength of the European Union, with all the strength of each individual member states. "

**Silvio Berlusconi** - Of course, I too am in agreement on what comes of my colleagues said, in full agreement regarding the fact that we must act in a coordinated manner, we must revise the rules have not worked and we need to reach new global standards that apply to all and that we must not fall into the temptation of protectionism. In terms of the charter, I would say something in regard to my country in a relatively better compared to what I have heard the concerns of my colleagues.

Italy has a strong banking system, the Italian banks were not involved in the toxic securities, Italian families save a lot and there is a sound system. In fact 70% of compensation. So I would like to respond to some articles I read recently, recalling that the Italian government has acted very quickly, almost two months before with 40 billion to solve the problem so we really acted very quickly and we able to rescue the savings of many Italians. I would say that by acting sooner we can reduce the magnitude of the crisis and I think we are ready to do something in London. This goes in the right direction. And we must ensure that whatever we decide will be shared by other important countries like China and major world economies, particularly the United States. Therefore, it is extremely important to have the decision we have discussed here is to send a delegation to the U.S. government to consult and put Agreement on decisions within the framework of the G20. Thank you.

José Manuel Barroso - Let me start by congratulating Mrs Merkel this initiative. This meeting was an extremely important meeting. We all agree that the London summit must be a success is vital for the world economy, we showed that we are committed to making this summit a success. Indeed, this process of the G20 was launched by the European Union last year under the chairmanship of France and Nicolas SARKOZY and now we have the second summit of the G20 in Europe in London under the chairmanship of Gordon Brown and I believe it is an opportunity for Europe to offer the world some of the principles that we feel are so important to know the principles of a social market economy, the principles of sustainable development, companies have means that we We need the rule of law, open economies have meant that we need principles, principles of transparency, moral, reasonable regulation, supervision, principles of social responsibility. We all agree on that and we are determined to make these ideas the achievements at the summit in London. At that meeting we formed this

consensus now of course we will share our findings with all member states of the G20 and the European Union.

Next Sunday we will have an informal meeting in Brussels. We also counsel for the spring I hope that a number of formal decisions are taken. It is quite obvious that we need global solutions to global problems. The search for global solutions demand coordination. Should be involved including International financial institutions. The G20 can agree on basic principles but after it is important to ensure that these decisions are actually implemented and executed. Same thing for the European Union. We must reach the highest possible coordination and implement our own decisions on the basis of an agreed framework for the stability of our banks, for contracts for all els principles that are so important to our union. That is why I think I can say that we have made great progress today. And one message we can get to all citizens is that we are working to alleviate the crisis it is truly a very serious crisis, we are aware and we think the conditions in which our people work, are such problems are those households in Europe.

That is why, with the Czech presidency of the Council, we decided to have the summit in May on the job, because this is obviously the first concern of our citizens now in Europe: how to maintain, find a job, to return to prosperity. "

Jean-Claude Juncker believes that "the financial crisis did not come to an end and the economic crisis worsens, so we need a united Europe. It can really be achieved if we coordinate more. That's what we do in the Euro group and so I am very pleased with this work. I am very pleased that the Chancellor has called us to this meeting. I am grateful because it also tried to lead us to see a little later today. She attached great importance, indeed, that we have an initiative to manage beyond the crisis. I think he is going to have to find a solution to improve the capacity for action and the IMF must ensure that we have more precisely this kind of disturbances in financial markets in the future.

I am very pleased with the suggestions of the euro group that have been repeated here so that we avoid adverse incentives for bank managers. We made proposals three years ago which prompted smiles, it is said that these are still the leaders of our banks but we are seeing today that we can reach a consensus on future action. We talked about the plans for which we adopted in our country and we do should not make the mistake of asking for new measures every day. There are now plans that are adopted, will implement and it will have to wait a little, first of all that fresh air is felt. It will start to be felt in 2010. And when speaking of plan, of course we can not rely solely on the short term, is not it?

This poses problems in terms of fiscal consolidation, there are budget

deficits. I think they are justified at present, but it will have to develop strategies for ending the crisis that will be needed to continue to respect the stability pact. We'll have to see how to consolidate public finances once the situation has calmed down. We addressed the issue of global economic imbalances. There are actually imbalances and ultimately that is a risk in the long term which must be remedied. It will discuss how to reduce these imbalances. "

Point of view of the purpose of the press conference, Mr Gordon Brown believes that "we need concerted action at international level for Central and Eastern Europe of actions to address this gap when banks are not there. It is very difficult to recapitalize the rest of the banking system without the support of international financial institutions, it is obvious. So today we offer, you will see in the press release, a package of 500 billion dollars to bail out the IMF. Not only that the IMF faces a crisis when it occurs, but for preventive work.

What we are trying to build is a banking system of the twenty-first century, modern, where the remuneration is based on the long-term and not short-term actions, where the boards of directors understand their responsibilities for the risks they take. The money people should be used with integrity, responsibly, based on the principle that only the trust that operates a banking system properly. That is how we want to work in the future. We want thousands of people receive loans from a banking system that does not give them now, and we hope that the credit system in the future works best, when people want to buy a home for the first time, they can do so effectively. And we ask for services and financial authorities in Britain to see what is the regulation, what is the control that we can place on such loans, on such loans. All those who want a mortgage, they need to do, but it has to be done on the basis of new rules in the future. "We must remember Karl Marx wrote:"<sup>10</sup> After the revolution of July, when the banker Laffitte Liberal led in his triumph compère the Duke of Orleans at the Hotel de Ville, he let out the words "Now, the bankers will reign Started "Laffitte came to betray the secret of the revolution" When we see how state and capitalist governments in Europe and the USA were involved in these days to save bankrupt banks, does not Bankers reign continues since the sentence of Karl Marx cited above, which dates back over a century and a half? the naked eye in the sense that there is not something material itself called crisis<sup>11</sup>. The first symptom of the crisis is the decision to increase the index of industrial production, its decline and then fall sharply. The second symptom of the crisis is the massive dismissal of employees and the failure of capitalists who are closing their factories in relocating production sites in countries where labor is cheap. The third symptom of the crisis is the financial and monetary crisis. Those who agitated now to find a solution to the current financial crisis is the

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<sup>10</sup> Karl, Marx, *Les Luites de classes en France(1848-1850)*,

<sup>11</sup> Karl Marx, *Œuvres choisies*, Tome 1, éditions du progrès, 1978. pp 213-214).

wrong diagnosis, because they take the symptom for the cause of evil and so wasted their billions will have no effect on the current crisis which is at background. As for Dr Angela MERKEL, she believes that "our meeting is a contribution to restoring confidence. We said it was a stage and if I look at for example the Action Plan of Washington, if I compare to today, we see much clearer as regards, for example tax as regards both the institutions and products, particularly with regard to certain financial markets. Secondly, we are committed to the regulation of hedge funds, and clearly we have moved forward in the assessment of rating agencies. We expressed in terms much more precise, Mr. Gordon Brown has said, regarding the role of the FSF and the IMF international financial institutions, we see that we work seriously and that really comes to results in regard to things that had been sketched out, say, Washington or had simply been proposed themes and we have made progress. . But Gordon and Dr. Angela Merkel have forgotten that "But Dr Angela Merkel has forgotten that" In the mid-19th century, Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, has laid bare the fundamental laws of capitalism. Obviously, the capitalism of that time was very different from the capitalism of today. Apart from an agricultural activity still important, the production was concentrated in mining, metallurgy and textiles. The development of capitalism has led to enormous advances in technology and a more efficient organization of work by a huge increase in labor productivity. In less time than it can manufacture more products. From the viewpoint of the production of wealth, capitalism represented a major step forward in comparison with the system of feudal landlords, kings, church and the poor and exploited, the first explanations of the crisis of capitalism in Marx back to the Manifesto of the Communist Party written in collaboration with Engels in the years 1847-1848. But the Marxist theory of the crisis lies in the Capital. what is a crisis in Marx? An economic crisis is caused by the overproduction of goods on the market led to poor sales and falling prices (in reality it will take the value of goods, is the amount of work included in the goods and is the source of value). The crisis, as microbes, remains invisible to Haut du formulaire structural economic crisis, that of capitalism, id overproduction on one side and the under-consumption of the other. Treating the cause of evil, not spend billions to save banks, is to give purchasing power to employees to buy the waste generated by industry. ... The bourgeoisie removes increasing fragmentation of the means of production, property and population. It has agglomerated population, centralized the means of production and ownership concentrated in a few hands. The fatal consequence of these changes was the centralization policy. Independent provinces, federated just between them, with interests, laws, governments, different tariff rates have been combined into one nation with one government, one law, one national class interest behind one cord customs. The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarcely old class, has created productive forces more and more colossal than did all previous generations combined. The domestication of natural forces, machines. the

application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steam navigation, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents, regulation of rivers, whole populations of soil springs -- what earlier century had suspected that such productive forces sleep in social work ... In its place rose the free competition, with a constitution appropriate policy with the economic supremacy of the bourgeois class. "

## Conclusions

Mr Topolanek for "The aim is first to identify remaining problems, find points on which we can agree and on which we must work quickly to the summit in London. . But this approach breaks the dream banker Gordon Brown ". There were reductions in interest rates the biggest we have ever seen, we have invested heavily in our banking system to ensure that banks play their role. "Poor Gordon does not believe that Jan Peter is wrong on the European internal market can only function better as a result. The stability and the Stability and Growth is also important in this regard "Jan Peter does not believe that" ... The old feudal mode of exploitation or corporate → trie industry no longer needs that grew ever as open new markets. Manufacturing took its place. The average industrial bourgeoisie masters supplanted Jurand; the division of labor between the various guilds gave way to the division of labor within the workshop. But markets continually expanded the ever growing demand. Manufacturing, in turn, became insufficient. Then, steam and machine révolutionnèrent industrial production. The great modern industry supplanted by the factory, the average industrial bourgeoisie gave way to the millionaires of industry, heads of genuine industrial armies, the modern bourgeois.

Large industry has established the world market, prepared by the discovery of America. The global market prodigiously accelerating the development of trade, navigation, communication channels. This development in turn reacted on the extension of the industry, and as that industry, commerce, navigation, railways were developed, the bourgeoisie grew, greatly increasing its capital and forcing to background classes inherited from the Middle Ages. "<sup>12</sup>

As for Zapatero, he forgot the genocide of the Indians of Latin America and by Basques in Spain. "We support it for the charter of the sustainable economy proposed by Chancellor Angela MERKEL.Un with an international trade fair where there will be no protectionist barriers. An international economic order which seeks to achieve the Millennium Development Goals."

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<sup>12</sup> K Marx F Engel ; Manifeste du Parti Communiste

The law of negation of negation is applicable to the situation of Zapatero. "A financial system that should eliminate the tax that should regulate and limit the excessive encouragement of the leaders." Mr Zapatero is aware of the capitalist exploitation of the Spanish colonial system. He did not think that "The bourgeoisie can not exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, which means the relations of production, id all social relationships, maintaining unchanged from the previous mode of production was, on the contrary, for all earlier industrial classes , the first condition of their existence. This change con → continually in production, the constant shaking of the whole system → social unrest and the perpetual insecurity that distinguish the bourgeois era of all the previous ones. All social relations, frozen and covered with rust , with their attendant conceptions and ideas ancient and venerable, dissolve, those who replace older before they could ossified. Everything that had strength and permanence goes up in smoke, all that was sacred is profaned, and men are finally forced to consider their lives and their relationships with reciprocal reciprocity → disillusioned eyes. Before the debate the pragmatism of Mr Sarkozy takes reality as its absolute contradiction. In London, President Sarkozy said "we are all agreed now, Europe wants Refoundation system. It was not clear at the beginning, it is not clear now.

**Silvio Berlusconi** has tried the strategy of his girlfriend "we must reach to new global standards that apply to all and that we must not fall into the temptation of protectionism 'It is inconsistent in paying public money to banks as a solution to the financial crisis. He said "nearly two months before with 40 billion to solve the problem so we really acted very quickly and we were able to rescue the savings of many Italian"

When XXVIIth Franco-Italian summit in Rome - Tuesday 24 February 2009 **Silvio Berlusconi** stated that "Based on the interview I had with Mr SARKOZY. We work with our employees to achieve the same position for the informal meeting of Heads of State and Government in Brussels on Sunday in preparation for the G20. We have a common vision with respect to many issues about how we want to change the general rules and the European Union and its functioning. I think we can do an excellent job with good results. But President SARKOZY wanted to sell nuclear power plants in Italy. First very important decision : nuclear. If Italy were to confirm the choice of returning to nuclear, France-speaking under the control of Jean-Louis BORLOO and of course the Prime Minister proposes to Italy a partnership without limit. Regarding nuclear power, we want to develop clean energy with you, dear Italian friends. This collaboration is of course nuclear power plants, capital investments in the nuclear industry, engineering education. So deal with projects of the ITER sale of nuclear plants is very archaic.

The question arises, what contradictions between the capitalist and imperialist refounding these contradictions within the capitalist imperialist system is it possible?

From the point of view of materialistic thought, the mode of production of the imperialist capitalist system is based on the global crisis. This crisis is the result of the politics of globalization of international imperialist capitalist system. I think the transformation of the system is impossible. According to the political economy of Marx "A mode of production is a combination consisting of the productive forces and social relations of production. At each stage of social evolution, the mode of production reflects a state of society. The mode of production is because without the social productive forces, there can be no question of production. The mode of production can not be reduced to its technical aspect only. The productive forces include the instruments of production, labor force of men, objects of labor, knowledge and techniques into force, the organization of work. At these production activities, the men formed between them relations. The mode of production is one of the basic concepts of Marx. The succession of modes of production may be summarized in the following way: from primitive communism moving to slave mode of production, feudal, capitalist and socialist / communist (the two terms are synonymous). In communist society, the productive contribution to implementing the principle summarized in the phrase "From each according to his means to each according to his needs."

The development of the productive forces are increasingly at odds with the social relations of production that do not evolve at the same pace. Beyond a certain threshold, the system is blocked. A time of social revolution begins with a function to remove the old relations of production to allow the development of reports in accordance to the level reached by the productive forces. The primitive accumulation of capital is defined as the process of creating the conditions for the birth of capitalism. Production of capitalism requires two preconditions. It is the existence of a social group, formed by men without the means of production and forced to sell their labor and the accumulation of wealth needed to create companies like capitalism. It is therefore necessary that they meet the conditions for the birth of two fundamental classes of capitalist society.

The accumulation is of great importance since the advent of the industrial revolution. The distinction between work and labor force is central to the analysis of the distribution. What the worker sells his labor force. Their remuneration is at a level that corresponds to the socially necessary expenditure

to ensure its renewal. It is a commodity like any other whose value is determined by the amount of work required for social production. What is advanced here is also based on the Aristotelian theory of the commodity that distinguishes the use value (what is the purpose for which it is used) of exchange value (what the object can acquire). In the process of exchange is therefore an inversion of exchange value and use value, so the currency exchange is it a commodity that has value for use value exchange. "That is why we must present the dynamic aspect of Marx's thinking on this topic:

The capitalist mode of production is characterized by production of goods. Two important concepts:

- The exchange of existing goods

It is the cycle **M - A - M** (Commodity - Money - Merchandise)

- The production process

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It is the cycle **A - M - A'**

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A' represents the product obtained

A represents the amount of capital invested

$$A = C + V$$

**C** = constant capital (machinery, raw materials), it provides no capitalist surplus.

**V** = variable (used to advance wages to the labor force), it is the only source of value created and directly proportional to time.

Karl Marx on the assumption that the labor force is not paid by the capitalist in proportion to the value it has created, but like any other commodity, its exchange value (which follows the theory of minimum, is the working time required to produce the goods necessary for its reproduction). The capitalist gets his profit is the difference that the value (or surtravail).

This gives  $A' = C + V + pl$  for  $A < A'$

For K. Marx, the crisis of the capitalist economy is possible by the fact that the decisions of economic agents are not coordinated. Indeed, the

production and consumption are separate operations. Goods are produced to be sold in exchange for money, not to meet demand, leading to imbalances between production and consumption.

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Level **M - A - M**

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The crisis also stems from a lack of coordination of decisions investing. The investment is made by enterprises in the capitalist branches can provide high profit rate without an effective demand is assured. K. Marx divided the economy into two sections productive, a goods production (Section I), the other consumer goods (section II). The lack of coordination of the investment could prevent the permanent equilibrium conditions of such an economy (balance in both sections).

The capitalist economy indicates a problem of under consumption ouvrière. The individual entrepreneur, seeking to maximize its profits, will put pressure on wages, which represent a cost. These wages are an element of effective demand (this should increase with the growth of labor).

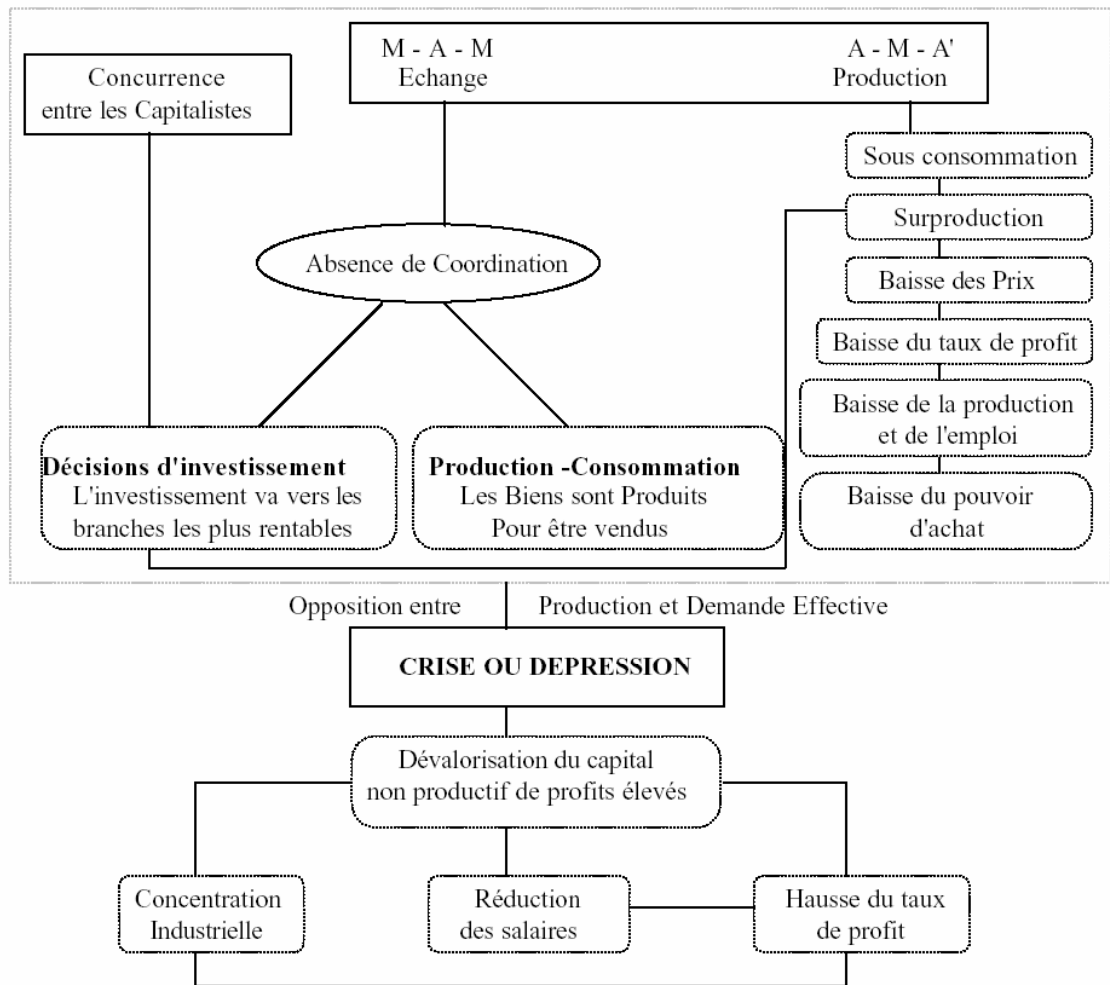
This characterizes a situation of oversupply relative to demand.

The market will punish this oversupply resulting in lower prices that will itself cause a decrease in the rate of profit. This lower rate of profit will encourage capitalists to invest in other activities. The rate of profit plays the role of regulator of imbalances. Falling prices and the rate of profit causes a decline in output, employment and purchasing power. It is the depression

The crisis is a structural phenomenon with:

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-a root cause (to be found in the contradictions of the capitalist system)



-an immediate cause (stimulated by the ongoing competition, the economic development, capital accumulation comes to creating the conditions for production overcapacity relative to demand.

The crisis is cyclical and regulatory  
 K. Marx believed that the crisis will be born the recovery. Depression leads to a devaluation of the productive capital is no longer able to produce enough profit. This process has three consequences:

Industrial concentration

Reducing the rate of wages (which rise in the surplus for the remaining

The higher profit rate [which is the ratio between the value of surplus (which increases) and the value of capital employed (which decreases)]

**Dr Ali KILIC** 25 02 2009