

Economic Strategies in Times of Crises

Economic Strategies in Times of Crises:

The Builders of the New World

By

Marius Stoicescu

With a contribution by

Valentin Cristian Stoicescu

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Hence to fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence; supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.

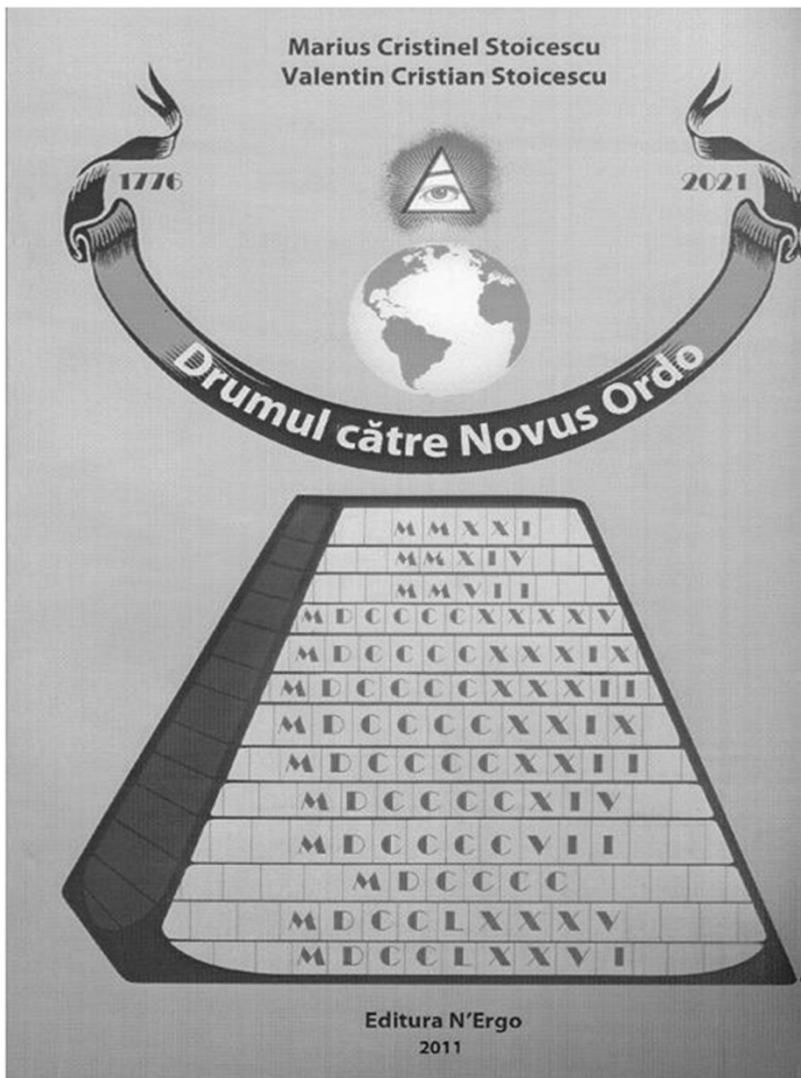
Thus the highest form of generalship is to balk the enemy's plans; the next best is to prevent the junction of the enemy's forces; the next in order is to attack the enemy's army in the field; and the worst policy of all is to besiege walled cities.

The rule is, not to besiege walled cities if it can possibly be avoided.

Therefore the skillful leader subdues the enemy's troops without any fighting; he captures their cities without laying siege to them; he overthrows their kingdom without lengthy operations in the field. [1]

Sun Tzu—The Art of War, translated from the Chinese
by Lionel Giles, M.A., 1910

Victory is the reward for intelligent strategists.
Valentin Stoicescu



$$\infty: (224 + 21) = \infty$$

Explore the past if you want to understand the future
(Confucius, 551 BC–479 BC)

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PREFACE FOR ENGLISH EDITION

THE CONVINCING FORCE OF NUMBERS

CARMEN ARDELEAN

The world we live in today is one of deep contradictions: democracy seems to have won the battle against totalitarianism, and yet Western countries' efforts to impose it globally have failed. This is giving rise to a new type of unconventional, asymmetrical, and cross-border terrorism and nation-states seem to find it more difficult to maintain their structure under the constant pressure of a regained nationalistic pride. The ongoing economic and financial crisis is mostly over, but the bits and pieces it left behind seem very hard to put together again; climate change and poverty have become major threats to mankind, as well as reasons for massive migration.

These are only a few of the challenges we face today that the authors of this book, now in its second edition, are proposing by using the specific instruments of economics and financial data. A daring yet successful enterprise, based on thorough research over several decades and the realism of inquisitive minds.

I must confess that at first, I was worried that the information included herein might have been beyond my power of understanding; nevertheless I quickly realized that the book is written in an accessible but powerful manner which urges the reader to continue. It is a challenge and a warning that must not be ignored; the history of the last hundred years could be replayed if we do not find the right solutions for so many problems that have remained unsolved for so long.

The two world wars that left their mark on Europe in the twentieth century are important pillars for a better understanding of the rise and fall of major political actors on our continent. The authors prove, with the help of valid statistics and measurements, that the economic context with similar characteristics in the periods preceding both conflicts tends to show a comparable design in the crisis that started in 2007.

For the younger reader, this journey through the recent history of Europe is useful for a better understanding of the mechanisms which drove Europe

toward two major human and economic disasters. It is also useful for the young generations of economists who now have a chance to check the sets of rational, logical data presented in this book against the predictions for the future of a global economy.

Winston Churchill added an important element to it—the fact that we should learn something from everything that happened in history. But Europe seems to be a prisoner of so many centuries of tradition, while the interests of European nations are rarely convergent. The image displayed by this book is very complex and it takes into account a large number of details of a puzzle that the reader is invited to solve, step by step.

In order to better understand the interplay of so many factors of influence and interference, a comparison with two major powers from other continents was considered necessary. The United States and China have been, and still are, Europe's major rivals on economic grounds. Their development took different paths with different means, but both have managed to have a say in today's global economy. The authors review these two countries' development path with the help of statistics, in an objective manner. The United States is a new nation which has managed, in only two centuries since its foundation, to become a global leader by using economic and financial tools in their favor; in turn, China has managed to adapt to modern economic requirements while still preserving its millennia-long tradition of interrelating with other peoples. A potential ascent of China to world leadership is predicted, thanks to the application of classic strategies (for instance the Go, or Weiqi strategy) in the economic environment.

In many ways this book is also a warning—and an invitation to individual introspection, with a view to regaining our capacity to live in harmony with nature that we seem to have lost during our race for domination at all levels. Numbers are useful, but they must not dominate us; learning from other nations' experience may help Europe (and especially the European Union) use the power and lessons taught by numbers in order to regain its own inner harmony and economic balance.

What the authors suggest is that Europe should leave vanity aside and learn from the success of the alternative economic, financial, social, and cultural strategies already applied by these two giants of world economy.

In the authors' words, this book is an invitation to reflect for the peace of our planet. Peace can only be achieved if the major factors responsible for destabilizing the planet start focusing on its chance of progress. It took many centuries of hard work, inventiveness, cooperation, and hope to build the world as we know it today, but just a few minutes would be enough to destabilize, or even destroy it. The "human resource" that has been the source of all progress could also be the source of disaster.

The book includes a number of interesting annexes in which the authors present the results of their research in a clear and efficient presentation. Specialists could well use these data as reference for a comparative analysis in the years to come. The authors' predictions cover the years until 2025; potential economic, financial, technological, social, and demographic risks and threats are described convincingly and, in this case again, it is in nations' power to adapt the numbers for positive results, or to become their victims in the unconventional, "invisible" war which could knock at our door.

The solution proposed by the authors is a real unity within the borders of the complex structure we know as the European Union. Numbers can be in our favor if we choose to take them into consideration. Europe has the necessary human and material resources needed, but they must be protected and trained in accordance with the requirements of our time. They must be adaptable to the new and open, for the use of what is good from the past.

The authors still have more interesting things to share with us and I am sure that they will continue to keep an eye on everyday economics, in order to adapt their predictions to the reality on the ground in the next years. We, the readers, must preserve an optimistic view on life and learn to understand the deep meanings of numbers, because they will continue to mark our existence.

PREFACE

EUROPE: THE REALITY BEHIND NUMBERS

ION ILIESCU

FORMER PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA

The authors of this book, economists by profession, are fascinated by numbers. They use them to form a language in its own right. Unfortunately, this language is only accessible to those who can speak it and know its rules. Fewer still are those ready to be involved in communication and to explain for non-specialists the realities behind numbers, realities that are influencing the lives of every one of us.

Marius Stoicescu and Valentin Stoicescu took on the task of speaking about Europe and about its history in what Eric Hobsbawm called the “short century,” starting from statistics in his book *Age of Extremes*. It is a logical choice: the chosen period, between 1914 and 2014, starts with the first war of the industrial civilization and ends with the perspective of the first cyberwars. During these hundred years everything was accelerated: history, technology, wealth, innovation, knowledge, technological progress, but also resource diminishing and climate change, all under the demographic pressure of a fast-growing population. We think that poverty or certain social diseases can be defeated. That is what numbers tell us but reality defies us, because poverty also changes, new diseases emerge, and the new poor are suffering.

Why is Europe the subject of this book? The choice is logical because, irrespective of what is happening now, in the last hundred years Europe has been the main subject on the geopolitical and economic stage of the world. Until the fatidic year 1914 Europe had dominated the world on all levels: industrial and agricultural production, innovation, science and culture, material and spiritual civilization, living standards. It was a model for the whole world; it was the place from where the ideas and concepts which modeled the world were springing. Many of the great European nations had their empires, were structuring the geographical space they were dominating, and were bringing up elites. Sure enough, other nations—such as America or Japan—were also leaving their mark, but they were doing so

by way of imitation and by taking advantage of what Europe had to offer on material and spiritual levels.

What led to World War I, in a Europe that seemed destined for success and global domination? What was its weak point? This book suggests an answer, though not directly: politics was left behind with the changes in economy and society. The Industrial Revolution turned the political and social order upside down, all over Europe. Large numbers of people were left without political representation, although their contribution to nations' wealth was growing. What we are now calling the "social elevator" was blocked, although the economic development dynamics should have helped it to go up faster. This blockage generated frustration, while the social unrest was growing. The political elites of the time ignored the signals. The monarchic absolutism could not be reformed because it did not understand the trend of the times. A simple fact: the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Duchess Sophie was the ideal pretext for the European nations, which were rivals both on the continent and overseas, to express their inner tensions. In the end the war was perceived as some kind of pressure valve. Those who planned and led it started from a false premise: the fact that, once it was over, the world would be the same.

They were terribly wrong; instead, they forced the European nations to face the specter of atrocities that were even more appalling than those of operational theaters. The first consequence of the war was the disappearance of three empires: Austrian-Hungarian, Russian, and Ottoman. The last, although peripheral, was an intrinsic part of the continent's problems. The rise of totalitarian regimes—the Bolshevik and Fascist-Nazi ones—was doubled by the decline of the British Empire and the emergence of a new power with global characteristics and aspirations: the USA that "represented other consequences with essential results."

The Great Crisis of 1929–1933 complicated the international context even more, by emphasizing the decline of European countries. Again, forcing out inner problems and the start of a new war seemed like a good solution. The Treaty of Versailles left behind many unsolved problems and gave birth to a revengeful attitude in the defeated countries.

All these things can be better understood from the statistics brought to our knowledge by the authors of the book. And all these tragic events took place on an economic background which, in turn, determined social and political events. We would have expected an unblocking of the social elevator through the effects of World War I, by conceding more political rights for those who had borne the weight of war and continued to contribute more than they were receiving in terms of wealth. It did not happen this way; democratic changes were slow, partial, and more often than not,

formal. This generated a strong support for totalitarian regimes, which were perceived as an alternative for the helpless, exclusive democracies which had emerged after World War I.

The Second World War did not bring the expected changes either, although the bipolar world which resulted from the clash of ideologies knew a remarkable social bounce: the social elevator was freed and democratic mechanisms became a rule. However, the Cold War spent, in turn, many resources and kept many democratic mechanisms and political institutions within formal limitations.

Divided into spheres of influence between the two great powers resulting from World War II, Europe—once the nucleus of the geopolitical system—seemed destined to failure and a peripheral status. It is thanks to a group of visionaries such as Konrad Adenauer and Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman and Alcide de Gasperi, who understood the lesson of the European war well, to have placed the foundation of a project for the European countries, one that would renew its attractiveness and central role in a globalizing world. The fall of communism confirmed their project and Europe regained its place in the foreground of geopolitical processes.

The question to which the authors are trying to find an answer, with the help of numbers, is: can Europe actually do it, as long as it is caught between the economic domination of the USA on the one hand, and the bloc of emerging economies of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) on the other hand? What are its weak points? What are its strong points? What is the model of economic development that it will choose to adopt, at the end of the ongoing crisis? Will it continue to be a neoliberal, British-inspired model or will it go back to tradition and generate a new, more socially and ecologically efficient project?

Unlike the authors, I am more optimistic. The existing problems, not only in Europe, need not be solved through a violent global clash. Sure enough, the emergence of a multipolar system, in which Europe must play a central role, is neither simple nor smooth. Crises such as the Ukrainian one, coming after the bloody conflicts in the former Yugoslavia remind us that the old demons of Europe are still awake. Revisionism is a reality on our continent.

But neither of the two major conflicts of the twentieth century was a fatality, and they could have been avoided. They generated more problems than they solved. And I think that Europe could be the so much needed mediator, which would impose the peaceful transition toward a multipolar world.

On the other hand, there will always be economic problems of a certain kind. We must learn to live with them, at least for a while; I refer to a high

unemployment rate, against the background of the changes generated by new technologies and wealth formation through knowledge. Other problems can be managed only through a collective effort of nations. Many issues will remain the responsibility of individuals. This is neither simple, nor easy.

To conclude, this is a useful, interesting book and an additional tool for a better understanding of those economic, political, and social phenomena that have marked our history in the last century.

FOREWORD

A RESEARCH BASED ON THE POWER
OF NUMBERS

MARIUS CRISTINEL STOICESCU

Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.
Horace Mann [2]

Over and over again, I have tried to put my thoughts together in order to come forward with my book, *The Next Seven Years*. I never made it completely. I may still fail to bring it to an end. Issues are more complex than ever before and it is quite hard to take into account only a few of them, because each part is connected to the complex symbiotic environment. I have tried to focus on just one specific domain but every time I realized that, in order to reduce description to a minimum, an infinite number of alternative issues had to be brought up. How relative everything is! The more we study an issue, the more conscious we become of the dozens of other domains we need, but which have not been covered by research yet. I am sure that the topics proposed for discussion in this book are open to criticism and further debate. As I have discovered, there were so many points of view that contradict my own views that I decided to cancel its publication. However, I consider that, after 35 years dedicated to research, it would be a pity not to present the conclusions I have reached, even if they are bound to be contested. When human beings are at play the theory of the “relative truth” is real. Mathematicians proved that even math is relative. What then could we say about anything else?

Unless you consider it a synthesis of economic research covering certain periods of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first, this presentation may prove quite difficult to read. We address all those interested in the future of the planet and, last but not least, students in economics, economists, specialists in economic expansion and money supply, bank directors, and politicians. If we do not accept befriending

numbers we may think that it is some kind of sci-fi novel or an example of abstract philosophy.

Numbers helped me define these economic phenomena. Numbers placed near a word are enhancing its dimensions. Numbers bring life to actions and participants, by supporting the energetic part of phenomena description. Numbers have a life of their own. We live with them. They cheer us up. They make us sad. They soothe us. The most influential numbers are those that are found in the proximity of money—from the transport ticket to the price of food, of fuel, of clothes, or the income we earn. They accompany us everywhere. Numbers can express phenomena—from one to infinite. I said “phenomena” and hardly realized that their diversity and multiplication are also leading me toward the infinite. How small we are! The infinite part of an infinite—and, ironically, we do not even realize who we are.

But let us go back to concrete numbers and phenomena. Who are we? It is hard to say. I de-multiply myself and define myself. I am the seven billionth part of the human heritage of this planet. Did I say planet? Oh, how happy I am! I am starting to talk about concrete things. I am starting to describe temporary phenomena which can be dimensioned. There is something special that I have inherited from my mother—her character and her love for numbers. I became numbers’ best friend from childhood. I enjoyed staying around them in my first years in school. Math and numbers were my best friends. After high school I decided to put my abilities in the service of economic phenomena and, after graduating from the faculty, I restricted my field of interest to monetary numbers. What are they describing? It is all about quantitatively limited phenomena which are influencing the individual and group psychology? Starting from the state of things at present, I moved back toward an era which is predominantly defined as an age of the finance industry—the American age.

Until the beginning of the twentieth century, all events on our planet were coordinated with the help of numbers and industrial capital. From then on the financial capital became the actual leader, while the magic of money driven by mass media manipulated human minds.

I took up the task of decoding the secrets of the monetary system, with a special focus on the influence of monetary key factors on human behavior. Human thinking can be changed if man is offered the pleasure of money or the sadness of its absence. The growth and decline of money supply was, and still is, the main human manipulation factor.

I have studied this phenomenon in detail and easily managed to translate the language of global manipulation. We are all thinking about money; from the homeless beggar around the corner to global leaders, we are all relying on money resources for our existential strategy.

In the last 2,000 years we have built a world which is intricately tied to the philosophy of money. We gave excessive priority to monetary materialism at the expense of spiritual values. This is the only foundation for the study of the last 250 years and, no matter how ignorant we may be, we can afford to estimate the events which are going to take place in the next 20 years of our lives. It is true—everything will take place according to the probability and global character of the phenomenon. This is the context in which economic research is possible, and the results will be as expected. Prognosis research is filled with many economic opinions based on entire chapters of economic study. Economic numbers must not be understood only from a quantitative point of view. Behind them there are principles, philosophies, national strategies, economic tendencies, social phenomena, vectors of development, health states, feelings, etc. To conclude, the characterization of a people or even of an individual is based on a multitude of figures and the way in which we understand them will determine the translation of human spiritual phenomena. We live in a global economy with a low degree of independence and we act against our interests, according to the rules of the global game. The game is monetary and materialistic, and its determining factors are organizing the world from a social point of view, like layers of detritus when the floods of water recede. The year 2022 shall come—a watershed year which is bound to build a totally different world than the one we live in today. The Decalogue and the principles of Confucius will become issues of concrete philosophy.

For two thousand years we have been whispering the Decalogue in church, without applying it in real life. The money-driven, socially determined selfishness rejects the love of others. This system is naturally tied to the development of the ego, at the expense of a balanced, harmonious world. For two thousand years we kept saying “love your neighbor as yourself” without taking at least one small step toward the spiritual progress of human love. We like what the Apostles shared with us; everything is great if applied by others, but not by us.

It is up to us to change the world, because we have been discussing the spiritual values of the universe shaped by religions and spiritual trends. And for thousands of years we have tried to apply them, but never managed to do so. One philosophy may change our way of thinking and behavior: that of death, of premature extinction by our own actions.

A FEW NECESSARY CLARIFICATIONS

A NEW WORLD DISORDER

STOICESCU VALENTIN CRISTIAN

Worldwide unity is the only way for the peace of our planet.

Valentin Stoicescu

The message of this book is, in fact, a socioeconomic prediction of the risks which may emerge if Europe does not follow the road toward real unity. The miracle of a united Old World would have been possible if Europeans had come to terms with their historic role and had expressed their pacifist intent, immediately after the two world wars, the Treaty of Versailles, or the Yalta agreement. In fact, the way in which these two agreements were closed continued to bring nations apart and acted as a starting point for future conflicts. Geostrategic plans for achieving dominant positions were already being considered in their aftermath. In a major twist of fate, army resources and equipment were not the first to be taken into consideration, but rather the investment of huge amounts of money for the scientific research required to improve domination techniques. Note that 130,000 researchers contributed to the development of the first atomic bomb (the Manhattan project) and its contribution to the end of the Second World War was a determinant.

Mankind is facing many problems and new troubles occur somewhere on our planet every day, becoming many challenges to be addressed. We win some, we lose some—and let them grow uncontrollably. What is worse is that we do not even know what most of them are about. We feel their effects and still we do not acknowledge them. The mass media are selling what we like to watch. We are not able yet to make the right choice of global values. Our minds are fed up with issues of corruption, felony, murder, ecological catastrophes, economic crises, and a potential end of civilization ... and crises, all over again.

We are born in the midst of crises, we live in crises, and we hurriedly end our lives in crises. Everything is a blend of suffering, torments, shattered

dreams, despair, treason, and betrayed love, all on the background of a relative survival. Instinctive moments of pleasure for the sake of human survival, while the unexpected remains fragile against catastrophes. We want a new world order; we are wrong. A new world disorder lies in the shadows. Fortunately, there are seven billion souls who do not act or think the same. We expect to achieve the new order with seven billion random molecules. We do not know our place, we keep looking for something better and in the process we may shatter the harmony of our own destiny. Geostrategists find it very difficult to define the spiritual and material chaos of the seven billion human beings acting like molecules, atoms ... parts of the whole.

This book aims to become an invitation to reflection for the peace of our planet. Several seminal factors of influence in the global destabilization are emphasized. Each of us has a duty to militate for peace. This book proposes an alternative for coordinating the global balance. Ever since man gained the power to destabilize the planet, it became obvious that it takes a conjugated endeavor to reset the balance. Even if the main leaders of the world despise such efforts they must continue the spiritual march, through peace toward peace. We are doing our duty—and the more we do, the better chance we have. We are fleeting beings, mere lodgers on this planet, and yet we want to dominate it; why not understand that we should pay the rent by loving it?

It is high time each citizen on earth realizes he or she must fight for the peace of the planet, before it is too late. The main problem of mankind is the East-West unbalance fueled by a worryingly growing war potential on the Eastern side. The balance of power politics has yet to prove its wisdom for the historic population of Europe to survive. Europeans must concentrate on unity in order to live on, and unconditionally close ties with America, and then Russia, through a stability agreement.

Europeans face the risk of repeating the mistakes of the twentieth century. Unbalancing Europe may lead to a regress of the West in favor of the East. If the West is consolidated, then the BRICS states will follow suit and take an equally rational decision. The other continents must learn to apply the balance and demographic stability put into practice by Europe.

Let us not forget that the USA and Russia have been responsible for ensuring peace in the last 70 years (1945–2015) and we now live in a totally different environment than back in 1945.

CHAPTER ONE

THE SUBJECT OF THE BOOK

Marius Stoicescu is an economic analyst who throughout his career has researched the global economy. Over the years, he has tried to decode the secrets of the most important events of the past 250 years.

The careful interpretation of the main historical events that have occurred even since 1776 has led him to the conclusion that the global community encountered significant practical transformations. He has termed this period of 250 years “the road to Novus Ordo.” The “road” has been marked by the evolution of the American continent, especially of the US, by the decline of Europe, by the boost of the emergent economies (BRICS), and by the reemergence of China to one of the top positions of the global economy, after 200 years.

The book starts with three thought-provoking interviews in which the author summarizes his viewpoints on the past and present historical events; it continues by anticipating a likely scenario for the near future. For this purpose, Marius Stoicescu has selected some questions in order to underline the idea that the twentieth century is determined by the economic capital and that, along with the mass media, they are the main factors of influence; most of all, that they control not only the collective decisions but the individual ones as well.

It is worth mentioning that for the author, the concepts and the ideas of some of the greatest personalities of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries regarding the future of our planet have been of great importance. In the chapter “Thoughts with a Predictable Ending” we find the names of many famous personalities: Edward Mandell House, Albert Einstein, James Paul Warburg, Bertrand Russell, Woodrow Wilson, Chester Ward, Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, Carroll Quigley, Robert Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Richard Gardner, Jimmy Carter, Jesse Helms, Henry Kissinger, David Rockefeller, Mikhail Gorbachev, George Bush Senior, George Soros, George W. Bush, Ray Kurzweil, members of the Masonry, Timothy Geithner, Jeffrey Garten, Gordon Brown, Nicolas Sarkozy, and François Pérol. The general characteristic of their assertions is that they thought the necessity of building a new world order extremely important.

What could be the mechanisms to meet that challenge? The answer is very simple: the financial mechanisms. The power of money is by far the most important one, and it is countered only by the fear of death. When humans are faced with death, they eventually understand the real hierarchy of values and so they try to place the power of money in its real place. Through the power of money, the elite are leading the world. The authors give special attention to the economic research, as an essential element to the foundation of futurology.

The major geostrategic events—the First and the Second World Wars—have changed the trends of the demographic evolution and involution of the planet as well as the existentialist background of each individual. One example is enough to demonstrate the demographic imbalance: the examination of the demographic evolution of the ten most important cities of the world in 1900 and 2000.

The chapter on China is one of the most captivating, due to the analysis of the economic evolution from 1820 until now. Documents that are 4,500 years old bear witness to the fact that China has been one of the most important world players throughout history. In fact, this nation kept its leadership position longer than any others. The truth is, in the past 20 centuries China has contributed to the world GDP more than any Western country. In 1820, it had \$228,600 million GDP, more than Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and America all together.

A special chapter refers to the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). The economic and the societal results of the emergent countries are obvious, relying on the demographic potential and the yearly increase in the GDP rate. The fact that the potential of developing countries, as well as their significant contribution to the development of the world economy, prefigures a new world order should not be neglected.

The chapter related to the US presents to the reader one of the most intelligent global strategies of the past 250 years: the changing of a union consisting of 13 colonies into a nation that has coordinated the global games over the last 100 years.

The beginning of the twentieth century marks the moment in which the US emerged as the first economic power of the world. The Second World War, and especially the so-called military, political, and ideological Iron Curtain, made the US a political and military power—in other words, an absolute leader of the free world.

Europe: with a history of notable events in all fields, from culture and scientific discoveries to the Industrial Revolution, Europe is, undeniably, the cradle of human civilization.

A thorough analysis of the evolution and the devolution of continents would certainly raise worries regarding the involution of Europe, starting from the twentieth century and up to today. In the nineteenth century, the industrial production was concentrated in Europe. In 1870, Europe had produced \$370,223 million GDP—more than America, China, and Russia.

However, the human resource of Europe today represents just 7% of the world population. The Old Europe was the foundation of social development in the last centuries but now its historic population is too old and it faces extinction if compared to the total population of the planet, of 7.5 billion. In the European Union, there are 28 states with sovereign debts, which means it is impossible to make the due payments without determining a structural crisis of the real economic system.

One doesn't need to be a scientist to see that Europe, the continent that shaped the Western civilization over the last 1,000 years and laid the foundation of the industrial capital of modern civilization, has undergone a demographic involution. The finance industry has not been too friendly with Europeans. No doubt the First and the Second World War can be considered as the internal conflagrations of the European continent. Thus, without a well-developed strategic and synergetic effort of all the forces involved and of all decision makers, Europe will become the victim of the balance between East and West or it will determine, through its own fall, the decline of West.

The period from 1776 to 2021 was called by the authors “the road to Novus Ordo,” and we can state that beginning with 1776, all the events that have taken place during that period are validated by a septimal cycle. The sequences are 1900–1907; 1907–1914; 1922–1929; 1932–1939; respectively 2000–2007; 2007–2014; 2014–2021, 1919–1939; 2000–1945; 2000–1776; 2007–1776.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence: } 1939 - 1919 &= 7 + 7 + 6 \\ 2000 - 1945 &= 7 \times 7 + 6 \\ 2000 - 1776 &= 224 = 32 \times 7 \\ 2007 - 1776 &= 231 = 33 \times 7 \end{aligned}$$

The twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century—from 1900 to 2021—are included in a somewhat periodicity of the economic and military events, which are presented in depth in the book and in the following concise table.

| No. | Money supply growth | Money supply decrease | Military conflicts |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| I | 1900–1907 | 1907–1914 | 1914–1920 |
| II | 1922–1929 | 1932–1939 | 1939–1945 |
| III | 2000–2007 | 2007–2014 | 2014–2020 |
| | 7 years | 7 years | 6 years |

The main temporary milestones, predicted as important in the study, are as follows:

- From 2000 to 2007: the increase of the money supply, a period described by the recurrence of the same phenomena as during 1900–1907 and 1922–1929.
- In 2007: the onset of the global economic crisis.
- From 2007 to 2014: the deepening of the economic crisis, a period described through the recurrence of the same markers as those in the periods that have preceded the two world wars which have characterized the last century, during 1907–1914 and 1932–1939.
- In 2014: the beginning of the Third World War: “*We can say that the Third World War has begun*” (From Pope Francis’ declaration during a ceremony in Veneto, Italy, September 13, 2014) [3].
- From 2014 to 2021: we are the witnesses of seven years of tension in international relations. The most difficult years are 2017, 2018, and 2019.
- 2022: most likely the beginning of a new world order.

Marius Stoicescu has analyzed the economic phenomenon that he has considered as essential. He accurately predicts the social phenomena of the years 2000, 2007, 2014, 2021, and 2022. He has predicted, before 2000, the beginning of the Third World War.

The period 2014–2021 will bring to the earth the deepest changes that have occurred in the past 2,000 years. The world can completely change its view on life, both at the individual and global level, but also from the physical and emotional point of view.

One cannot see the wood for the trees. By studying the influence of monetarism during the last 100 years, history could be better understood and the future may take a better shape. We are on a road of no return. The actions and events that happen today prove clearly that a major change is

needed in the world if we want to have a future for the human race and even for our planet. In an hour, a day, a month, or maybe a little more there is the chance that the world population will reconsider its own values.

Chapter 14: “The Third World War” shows clearly how close we are to a new, multidirectional war led by cyber technology, mass media, by ecological and geophysical mechanisms, a war far less structured than a classical military clash. Actually, some people believe that such a conflagration is carefully tested even today.

The psychotronic war: At present, the “invisible” war reaches beyond the boundaries of the “possible” and “impossible.” Both those who win and those who are defeated meet up in such a conflict—the civilian and the military victims, the aggressor and those who are aggressed; in the end, everyone will be gone.

Remembering and taking into account some of the past events that had a major impact on the planet and the assimilation of the threats that scare contemporary society is an invitation to reflect on the peace of the PLANET.

The reader who is keen to recognize and understand deeply the present global phenomena will find out answers to some essential questions, which captivate more and more frequently our minds and thoughts.

- What are the main global imbalances that can bring surprises in the evolution of humankind?
- What is the last historical event (eighteenth century) that had the greatest impact on the evolution and civilization of the human society in the twentieth century and at the beginning of the twenty-first century?
- When did the preparations for World War I begin?
- When did the preparations World War II begin?
- When did the preparations for the Third World War begin?
- What are the most difficult years of the 2014–2021 period?
- Will the European Union influence the global games?
- What are the reasons and the events that led to Europe’s decline and to the loss of its leadership?
- Who will lead the world economy after 2022?
- What are the causes and the effects of migration and more precisely, when will the major migration begin?
- What are the mistakes that the Americans have made in the past 50 years?
- What is the Third World War doctrine?

- What are the most powerful weapons that ruled the world over the last 100 years?

By reading this book, the reader will acquire a deeper knowledge and understanding of the contemporary global phenomena, and they will find out answers to some critical matters.

What are the “intelligent strategies?”

The intelligent strategies could be defined by the actions of a person, a group of individuals, a country, a continent etc. with the end goal of reaching optimal outcomes by rational efforts and sacrifices. Most people try to achieve a goal through an intelligent strategy. However, if they do not assess their resources, and if they do not find the intelligent way to fulfill their aim, they will face the biggest failures.

Throughout history, countries that have not properly assessed their resources and have not used them efficiently, have failed. In general, they have not correlated the potential of national economies with the demands of the global economy. The future is connected to the present by strategies.

Being dedicated to economic research, the author has focused on the macroeconomic strategies that have played the most important part in the hierarchy of the global economy. The evolution of the European and American continents, and the return of China to the higher ranks of the global economy, represent for the author the most intelligent economic strategies of the past 200 years. For those who carefully read this book and want to write a study about the future of the planet, the author recommends to reflect on the global imbalances debated here as follows:

- a) Demographic imbalance: Chapter 5, Annexes 5.1–5.36
- b) The global economic imbalance: Chapter 8 and Chapter 13
- c) East-West geostrategic imbalance: Chapter 11
- d) The ecological imbalance: Chapter 15

The author would like to thank everyone who supported him in trying to give to humanity another interpretation of world history.