

Hussein Askary fortæller om Danmarks "Oase-plan"-seminar: Fred gennem økonomisk udvikling er den eneste vej frem

Ikke korrekturlæst

Hussein Askary brugte mange billeder og en video, som kan ses i videoen, eller her er Husseins diabilleder (flere end han faktisk brugte.)

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TOM GILLESBERG: Hussein Askary, som er Schiller Instituttets koordinator for Sydvestasien, vil nu føre os ind i det forjættede land med titlen: "Det umulige er selvforskyldt; fred gennem økonomisk udvikling er den eneste vej frem i Vestasien."

HUSSEIN ASKARY: Mange tak. Deres Excellencer, mine damer og herrer, kære Helga, det er dejligt at være tilbage i København. Grunden til, at jeg kom til Schiller Instituttet, er faktisk, at jeg var i Oslo; jeg forlod Irak i 1991 efter den forfærdelige Kuwait-krig og oprøret. Jeg endte som politisk flygtning i Norge. I Oslo blev jeg uddannet som tolk og oversætter, så jeg lærte mig norsk og begyndte at arbejde som tolk og oversætter. Da Oslo-aftalerne var i gang, blev jeg tolk for en delegation af palæstinensiske børn, som kom sammen med Yasser Arafat, og Shimon Peres var der selvfølgelig også. Men samtidig kom Schiller Instituttet til byen, og de sagde, at der ikke ville blive nogen fred uden økonomisk udvikling. Så jeg tog til seminaret, og jeg var chokeret. For første gang var der nogen, der sagde, at økonomisk udvikling skulle komme før politiske løsninger. Da jeg kom fra Irak, havde jeg allerede indset, at problemet i Irak ikke var Saddam Hussein. Problemet i Irak er meget større. Derfor er selv den konflikt, vi nu ser i Palæstina og Gaza, en del af et globalt system.

I øvrigt var det ikke Gud, Jehova, der lovede den zionistiske bevægelse, det var en herre i Storbritannien ved navn Lord

Alfred Balfour i 1917 efter ordre fra den britiske kejser. Men Oase-planen har tre udfordringer. Vi har den politiske udfordring, hvordan vi løser konflikten og opnår politisk enighed. Helga og Hans Excellence ambassadøren dækkede det. Vi har en teknisk udfordring, som handler om, hvordan man udvikler et område, hvor der f.eks. er mangel på vand. Det er nemt, som jeg vil vise. Derefter er den sværeste del det begrebsmæssige spørgsmål, som Helga sagde, at de sidste tre punkter i hendes ti principper for global fred og udvikling fokuserer på. For alle de konflikter, vi har i verden i dag, er skabt af den opfattelse, at mennesker for det første er egoistiske og onde; for det andet, at der er begrænsede naturressourcer til at brødføde alle og gøre alle velstående, og derfor bør de magtfulde tage kontrol over de begrænsede naturressourcer. Jeg kan fortælle jer, at der ikke er nogen begrænsede naturressourcer; hverken på planeten Jorden eller i universet, og det kan vi bevise. Så denne idé om et nulsumsspil, at nogen skal vinde, og nogen skal tabe, fordi der ikke er nok til alle. Det var f.eks. grundlaget for det britiske imperium og Thomas Malthus, som er velkendt, og som i det 18. århundrede sagde, at den menneskelige befolkning vokser hurtigere end de naturlige ressourcer, og derfor bør vi reducere befolkningen for at kunne blive ved med at leve.

Så har vi den såkaldte nazistiske lebensraum-idé, som siger, at den ariske race har brug for en masse jord i Ukraine for at kunne dyrke mad til arierne, fordi der ikke er plads nok til alle. Derfor er vi nødt til at eliminere befolkningen i Østeuropa og dyrke mad til den ariske race. Det er det samme med den zionistiske bevægelse, som siger, at der ikke er plads nok til både os og araberne i det historiske land Palæstina. Det er alt sammen noget vrøvl! Vi kan faktisk have mange flere mennesker på planeten Jorden, end vi har nu, som ville få en meget bedre, højere levestandard, bedre miljø og mere plads at leve på. De vil bo mindre overfyldt, hvis vi udvikler hele verden.

Så det er den største udfordring; at få folk til at forstå, at mennesker er gode, og at vi er skabt i Guds billede som kreative væsener, og at vi kan ændre verden til det bedre. Det er den sværeste del af den krise, vi har i dag, for de fleste mennesker tror ikke på, at det er sandt. Jeg kan fortælle jer, at hvis I læser vores publikationer i stedet for at lytte til

BBC, CNN og Al-Jazeera, så er fattigdommen i verden ved at blive reduceret. Vi har færre fattige mennesker i verden nu. Planeten bliver grønnere, først og fremmest takket være Kina og Indien; det viser en undersøgelse, som NASA har foretaget i løbet af de sidste 20 år. Der er flere grønne områder i verden, end vi havde for 40 år siden. Men vi har områder, hvor vi har ørkendannelse, og det er der en politisk grund til.

Så vores løsning på disse problemer, vores optimisme, er ikke.. Vi er ikke utopister. Vores optimisme, vores ideer er baseret på historiske fakta, videnskabelige fakta og fakta på jorden. Verden har ændret sig og ændrer sig stadig. Centrene for den produktive magt i verden har flyttet sig. Vi har Kinas fremgang, Indiens fremgang, Asien; selv i Afrika. Se for eksempel på Etiopien. Etiopien er ikke det Etiopien, som man forestillede sig for ti år siden; det er fuldstændig forandret nu. Ja, der er stadig fattigdom, men Etiopien er ved at udvikle sig til en moderne økonomi. Mange nationer i Afrika – vi har BRIKS-nationerne, der er på vej frem. Vi har hele Shanghai Cooperation Organization; der er den arabiske verden, Saudi-Arabien og Egypten. Man ved ikke rigtig, hvad der foregår der, for den økonomiske udvikling, der finder sted der, er betagende, men det bliver ikke dækket i rapporterne; alt, hvad man hører om Egypten, er, at de har en enorm gældskrise. Men det er bare penge, men hvad der sker i virkeligheden, den fysiske økonomiske virkelighed, er anderledes.

Så vores idé er en idé, som Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche har udviklet siden Berlinmurens fald, om at integrere hele verden med økonomiske udviklingskorridorer. Det var før det kinesiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ; det er i overensstemmelse med det kinesiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ, og vi er meget taknemmelige for, at Kina lancerede det. Vi forsøgte at forklare, hvorfor denne idé er så vigtig. Så løsningen på krisen i Gaza og de andre kriser i verden skal have en global løsning, fordi de mennesker, der er involveret i selve konflikten, ikke er i stand til at løse problemet. Derfor må eksterne kræfter som stormagterne blive enige om en ændring af politikken, så alle overlever. For Israel er ved at ødelægge sig selv; USA er ved at ødelægge sig selv lige nu økonomisk, socialt og kulturelt. EU er ved at ødelægge sig selv ved at skabe disse geopolitiske nulsumsspil og ambitioner.

Den løsning, vi har foreslået, er mere global, fordi kilden til problemet er global. Oase-planen beskæftiger sig med et nøgleproblem, men det er ikke kun det. Det er problemet med manglen på vand. Faktisk havde Yitzhak Rabin allerede nævnt det før disse aftaler. Han sagde, at hvis vi ikke løser vandproblemet, vil vi ende i nye konflikter. Mange af de israelske besættelseskrige blev udkæmpet for at kontrollere vandressourcerne omkring dem – i Golanhøjderne, i det sydlige Libanon, på Vestbredden og så videre. Men problemet med ørkendannelse og tørke er et globalt problem; det er en del af et større globalt system. Dette er et overdrevet billede af ikke bare ørken, det er tørre områder, halvtørre områder og også ørkenområder, der strækker sig fra Atlanterhavet i Marokko og Mauretanien hele vejen til nær Beijing i Kina, i Gobi-ørkenen.

Vi ser på denne region; den plejede at blive kaldt den frugtbare halvmåne. Det var her, landbruget blev opfundet. Det er lidt af en myte, for landbruget blev opfundet i mange dele af verden efter istiden, samtidig. Men det var i dette område, landbruget startede. Men det er ikke længere en frugtbar halvmåne; det er plaget af ørken, af sandstorme og støvstorme som dette [billede] taget med satellit, der normalt starter i nærheden af Irak, og som starter i denne del af Syrien, hvor amerikanerne er nu. Men så vidt jeg ved, planter de ikke træer for at løse dette problem, fordi deres hænder er bundet til våbnene, så de er ikke i stand til at plante træer der. Det er et af problemerne. Disse ting er ikke nationale eller endda regionale, for de kan strække sig til mange områder. Jeg giver jer bare dette billede for at vise, at det ikke er et begrænset problem. Det strækker sig hele vejen til Kina og Beijing, sand- og ørkenstormene. Men der bliver gjort noget for at afbøde det. Kineserne gør ørkenerne grønnere. Det vil jeg snart give et eksempel på. Vi har andre problemer, som at Tchadsøen i Afrika er ved at tørre ud, og der er syv nationer involveret omkring den, og titusindvis af mennesker, som er afhængige af vandet til græsning og landbrug, og de bliver nødt til at flytte et andet sted hen. Vi, Schiller Instituttet, har faktisk fremmet en idé kaldet Trans Aqua om at bringe vand fra Congofloden til Tchadsøen.

Løsningerne på disse problemer findes. Jeg vil give eksempler fra f.eks. Kina, hvis vi får tid. Men vi går tilbage til denne

idé, som Lyndon LaRouche [fremførte, som] var i Abu Dhabi i 2002 før invasionen af Irak. Han præsenterede sin idé om, hvordan denne region i Vestasien – jeg kan ikke lide udtrykket Mellempsten, fordi det er et britisk kolonialt udtryk. Jeg bruger det ikke, og jeg anbefaler ikke, at folk bruger det. Det er Vestasien, Nordafrika, og hvordan udviklingen kan finde sted der. Med vægt på opbygning af infrastruktur, transport, vand, strøm og industrialisering af regionen. Olie og gas bør bruges som industrielt materiale i stedet for at blive brændt af som brændstof. Til brændstof og elektricitet bør man i stedet bygge atomkraft; det var hans anbefaling. Fem år senere startede De Forenede Arabiske Emirater deres atomkraftprogram, og nu har de fire atomkraftværker færdige i Abu Dhabi med 4400 MW strøm, som bruges til afsaltning, hvilket er et andet aspekt af denne plan. Men samtidig sagde Lyndon LaRouche, at der er et andet problem, som skal løses, nemlig spørgsmålet om, at det globale finans- og banksystem er ved at kollapse. Det var før krisen i 2008, men det er en systemisk krise; det kollapser stadig. Trykning af penge forhindrer det i at gå helt i opløsning, men de fysiske økonomiske realiteter i verden er anderledes. Så han anbefalede at etablere et nyt finansielt system for at støtte den økonomiske udvikling. Så vi har nu alternativer som Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, den nye udviklingsbank for BRIKS-landene. Men han anbefalede også at opbygge en arabisk udviklingsbank ved at bruge de enorme ressourcer i Golflandenenes formuefonde. Golflandene har finansielle ressourcer på omkring 4 billioner dollars. Traditionelt er de investeret i Europa, mest i Storbritannien, i USA og på finans- og bankmarkederne, i fast ejendom, men nu bruges en del af pengene til udvikling i Saudi-Arabien, i Emiraterne, men også til investeringer i Asien, i Kina, i Afrika. Så det er en vigtig kilde. Spørgsmålet om finansiering dukker altid op. Hvordan finansierer man disse ting? Men der er løsninger, som vi har præsenteret.

Under alle omstændigheder, hvis man ser på denne region, så er det her, kontinenterne og havene mødes. Det er det mest interessante geografiske område, og det har også enorme naturressourcer og menneskelige ressourcer. Hvis vi tager en cirkel rundt om hele regionen, inklusive Etiopien, har vi mere end 500 millioner mennesker, for det meste unge mennesker. Så

det er en enorm ressource, der kan investeres i, hvis vi industrialiserer denne region.

Så ideen med alle de linjer, I ser på vores kort, er ikke bare en kamelkaravane eller en jernbane, der bringer varer fra Kina til Europa. Vi taler om udviklingskorridorer. En udviklingskorridor er ca. 100-150 km bred; et bælte. Det er derfor, kineserne er interessante; præsident Xi Jinping taler om et økonomisk bælte af Silkevejen. Det er ideen; at man har infrastruktur, man har en flod eller vandkanaler, man har motorveje, man har højhastighedstog, olie- og gasrørledninger, elektricitetsledninger. Og omkring dem bygger man nye by-, industri- og landbrugscentre, for i mange dele af Eurasien har man naturressourcer, men man har ikke vand. Man har vand, men man har ikke mineraler. Man har en befolkning og menneskelige ressourcer, men man har ikke energiressourcer. Så man er nødt til at bygge bro over disse kløfter og bringe udvikling til alle dele. Det er også en del af vores idé for udviklingen af Afrika – at bygge et stort antal udviklingskorridorer.

Men vand er afgørende. Så for at vende tilbage til denne Oaseplan, så præsenterede Lyndon LaRouche, som Helga nævnte, den allerede i 1975, før borgerkrigen i Libanon startede på opfordring af Henry Kissinger. Denne region blev holdt i oprør; den blev holdt i brand hele tiden af globale strategiske grunde. Det handler ikke om jøder og muslimer eller kristne og arabere; det er alt sammen skabt af store geopolitiske magter, som har denne kyniske idé om mennesker og natur. Idéen, især for Palæstina, Israel, Jordan, Libanon, Syrien og endda Egypten. Ideen var at skabe nye vandressourcer, fordi det ikke er nok at dele vandet i regionen. Der er ikke nok vand i regionen til at blive delt af befolkningen, som vokser. Så man er nødt til at skabe nye ressourcer. Det er min pointe. Vi mennesker er skabt i Guds, Skaberens, billede, fordi vi kan skabe nye ressourcer. Vi er ikke afhængige af naturen. For hvis vi lod naturen bestemme, ville ingen af os være her i dag; selv vores forfædre ville være forsvundet for længe siden. For mennesker tilpasser sig ikke naturen; vi tilpasser naturen til vores behov. Vi ændrer miljøet omkring os ved at bygge infrastruktur, både for at beskytte os selv, men også for at øge vores evne til at brødføde, klæde os på og skaffe boliger til flere og flere mennesker. Det betyder ikke, at vi skal ødelægge naturen, men

vi skal have denne form for symbiose med naturen. Men det er os, der bestemmer, for ellers stopper denne ørken ikke nu. Disse ørkener og ørkendannelsen er faktisk et naturligt fænomen, som startede med istidens afslutning. Hele den region, jeg viste i Afrika, var søer og skove, og der var dyr og alle mulige ting, der skete der. Men hvis vi lader naturen gå sin gang, bliver den meget destruktiv. Så vi er nødt til at kontrollere naturens kræfter. Som for eksempel med vandet; vi har Jordanfloden. Jordanflodens årlige vandføring er 1,2 milliarder kubikmeter; en kubikmeter er 1.000 liter. Når Jordanfloden når Det Døde Hav, er den næsten udtørret. Sammenlign dette med Saudi-Arabiens afsaltning af havvand, som er på 2,2 milliarder kubikmeter; det er dobbelt så meget som Jordanfloden. Så Saudi-Arabien er faktisk allerede i gang med at skabe nye Jordanfloder, men de bruger olie og gas til at drive afsaltningen. Det er ikke en smart idé, hvis man kan bygge atomkraft, for det er renere, og desuden kan man bruge olien og gassen til industrielle formål af høj værdi. Så ideen med Oase-planen er at skabe nye vandressourcer.

Bare for at give dig et eksempel på naturen og mennesket, for folk siger: "Åh, man er nødt til at tilpasse sig naturen for at opfylde sine behov. Man kan ikke overgå, hvad der er i naturen." Der er lande i regionen, f.eks. i Kuwait, som bruger 2500% mere, end kuwaiterne får fra naturen, fordi det næsten aldrig regner i Kuwait. Så hvordan gør de det? De overgår de naturlige ressourcer, de har, med 2500%, fordi de afsalter havvand; de er ikke afhængige af naturen, for hvis det ikke regner, dør man.

Dette er et billede, der er produceret for nylig, bare for at fokusere på Palæstina, Israel og Jordan. Disse ideer eksisterede faktisk i Oslo-aftalerne. For eksempel kanalen fra Det Røde Hav til Det Døde Hav. Der er også en idé om at bygge en kanal – disse kanaler er ikke til navigation; Netanyahu ved ikke, hvad han taler om, når han taler om Ben-Gurion-kanalen. At grave en kanal så stor som Suez-kanalen gennem denne region, det er en vanvittig idé. Det, vi taler om, er akvædukter; rørledninger eller vandløb til vandoverførsel. Ideen er at bruge højdeforskellen mellem Det Røde Hav, Middelhavet og Det Døde Hav, for Det Døde Hav er det laveste punkt på planeten, hvad angår land. Det ligger 400 meter under havets overflade. Når man bringer vand fra Middelhavet og Det

Røde Hav til Det Døde Hav, kan man derfor bruge højdeforskellen til at generere vandkraft. Så kan man bruge en del af den kraft til elektricitet, og resten kan man bruge til afsaltnings af vand, så man kan skabe flere vandressourcer. Så det fandtes faktisk i aftalerne med Jordan, for eksempel, men israelerne nægtede at finansiere dette projekt.

Nu tilføjer vi en anden dimension til dette og siger: "I er også nødt til at bygge atomkraftværker både ved Israels og Palæstinas kyst, selv i Gaza, og i Aqaba i Jordan." Det er det andet problem. Det er sværere end at få en våbenhvile i Gaza. Folk siger: "Hvordan kan du tale om atomkraft? Det er farligt. Der er al den stråling." Det er faktisk svært at overbevise folk i fredsbevægelsen, fordi de har den her grønne ideologi om, at atomkraft ikke er gavnligt. Så det er et meget vanskeligt koncept. Men uden atomkraft har vi ingen chance for at generere elektricitet og varme til afsaltnings af vand.

Som jeg sagde, er der mange nationer i regionen – De Forenede Arabiske Emirater har atomkraft; Egypten bruger nu atomkraft, de har et russisk anlæg. I Abu Dhabi var det koreanerne. Rusland samarbejder også med Tyrkiet om at bygge et atomkraftværk. Mange nationer i Afrika er nu ved at få øjnene op for dette. Kina bygger atomkraftværker i Pakistan; de taler ikke så meget om det, fordi det er følsomt. Selv i Pakistan spurgte jeg mine forældre: "Er atomkraftværket i Karachi færdigt?" De sagde: "Tys! Lad være med at tale om det. Ja, det er færdigt nu; det producerer strøm. Men vi taler om solenergi, fordi europæerne og amerikanerne ville blive vrede på os." Dette er fremtiden.

Nu kan vi, som Helga sagde, gå et skridt videre. I stedet for den nuværende fissionsreaktor kan vi gå over til fusionskraft. Det ville give menneskeheden en uendelig strømkilde i tusindvis af år; det er muligt. Så dette er en kombination af vand – vi har allerede, jeg vil ikke gå for meget op i de tekniske aspekter. Jeg vil bare gerne præsentere konceptet. For uden at øge ressourcerne er det meget svært at skabe fred i regionen. Hvordan løser man f.eks. problemet med bosætterne på Vestbredden? De kan tage til Negev, hvor israelerne er rigtig gode til at anlægge marker i ørkenen. Man kan faktisk bygge nye byer i Negev. Det er ganske levedygtigt. Man behøver ikke at dræbe bosætterne, man kan flytte dem. Ligesom man flytter dem fra Gaza, kan man flytte dem til Negev. De kan få

et rigtig godt liv der, og israelerne er rigtig dygtige til ørkenlandbrug. Det er disse begrebsmæssige spørgsmål, som jeg tror, er de sværeste for folk at absorbere og afklare.

Vi vil selvfølgelig lave flere undersøgelser. Vi taler med ingeniører og økonomer i Israel, i de arabiske lande og i Frankrig. Vi samler alle de ideer, der er nødvendige for at skabe en levedygtig palæstinensisk stat med [de] økonomiske ressourcer til at eksistere.

Jeg vil gerne give et eksempel. Jeg sagde, at verden har ændret sig, men det bliver ikke dækket af BBC eller CNN. De giver dig et billede af, at verden bliver fattigere, at miljøet er mere ødelagt nu, at livet er umuligt, at der er for mange storme og orkaner. Men faktisk har verden ændret sig dramatisk, og meget få mennesker har bemærket det. Kina er det bedste eksempel. 800 millioner mennesker er kommet ud af fattigdom. Det er et mirakel. Og som Helga sagde, har Kina gjort et område, der er større end Tyskland, grønt i løbet af de sidste 20 år.

Så jeg var i Xinjiang, denne vestlige region i Kina, som alle har hørt meget forfærdelige historier om. Næsten alt er ubegrundet; de fleste arabiske og muslimske lande støtter den kinesiske politik i Xinjiang for at skabe sikkerhed. Fordi Xinjiang og [inaud; 27:09] blev rystet af forfærdelige terroraktioner fra islamiske terrorgrupper, men også separatistiske grupper. Dette rapporteres meget sjældent. Der var forfærdelige terrorangreb fra 1995 til 2016. Denne region er nabo til nogle af de mest ustabile områder – Jammu Kashmir, Pakistan, Afghanistan og også Tadsjikistan og disse lande, som er stabile nu, men de andre er ustabile. Så hvad gjorde kineserne for at løse dette politiske problem? De traf sikkerhedsforanstaltninger, men de bombede ikke landsbyer, bryllupper og begravelser, som NATO gjorde i Afghanistan og Pakistan. De samlede de ekstremistiske elementer og fokuserede derefter massivt på økonomisk og social udvikling. Det var vigtigere end de sikkerhedsforanstaltninger, der blev truffet. Og de ventede ikke på at stoppe terrorismen i 2016 for at starte den økonomiske udvikling. De startede allerede Go West-strategien i 2007-8. Så udviklingen af de vestlige regioner i Kina var en nødvendighed for ledelsen. Vi kan ikke have stabilitet, især ikke i Xinjiang, uden økonomisk udvikling. Derfor hælder den kinesiske regering enorme ressourcer i denne

region for at udvikle den og give befolkningen – jeg har ikke tid til at vise jer alle filmene. Nogle af de byer, jeg så, som Urumtsi og Korla, som jeg vil vise, er de mest avancerede. De er på et europæisk niveau for byområder.

Jeg besøgte mange dele af Xinjiang – det var i april – men det mest forbløffende var at tage til Korla. Det ligger ved siden af den næststørste sandørken i verden. Selv jeg, som troede, at jeg vidste noget om Kina, troede, at jeg ville komme til en tør, støvet gammel by. Det var den mest overraskende oplevelse, jeg havde. Dette var en af de mest avancerede byer, jeg nogensinde har set. OK, den er udfordret af Xinjiang og andre, men miljøet der er ekstremt interessant. Under alle omstændigheder har man i denne region et af de største produktive områder for bomuldsproduktion og frugtproduktion. Man kan forestille sig, at det er meget tørt. Mængden af nedbør – regn og sne – i Xinjiang-regionen er 150 ml om året. Det svarer til Saudi-Arabien. Det er halvdelen af, hvad der f.eks. regner i Afghanistan. I Danmark er nedbøren 800 ml om året, så det er seks gange mere. Men på trods af det har de en enorm landbrugsudvikling i gang i denne region takket være brugen af moderne infrastruktur, moderne vandteknologi, herunder israelsk drypvanding og japansk gasningsteknologi, som de har lært og gennemfører.

Jeg vil gerne slutte af med at vise en video. Jeg er ved at lave en række videoer fra min rejse. Jeg har allerede skrevet en artikel om den økonomiske udvikling i regionen, men jeg vil lave artikler og videoer. Den er ikke redigeret, og derfor er den lidt lang, men jeg kan spole frem.

[VIDEO]: Jeg taler til jer fra den sydlige del af byen Korla i Xinjiang, hvor der ikke er så langt til verdens næststørste ørken, som er Takla-Makan-ørkenen. Men overraskende nok finder man her en enorm landbrugsaktivitet i Xinjiang. Det er meget interessant, at gården hedder Oasis Farm. Nye teknologier, maskiner og robotter revolutionerer landbrugsprocessen ved hjælp af droner og moderne sensorer til måling af jordtemperatur og jordfugtighed.

ASKARY: Dette er ørkenområdet; det grænser op til ørkenen i Yulin County. Det er den samme region, men man kan allerede fra vejsiden se disse mandehuller. Fordi der allerede er bygget veje, el-ledninger og vandrør, før der er landbrug og bycentre. Men infrastrukturen er der allerede til at skabe en

ny civilisation der, til at bosætte folk der. Meget af jorden bliver indvundet til landbrug, især til bomuldsproduktion. Sådan ser det ud i dele af Irak eller dele af Afrika syd for Sahara. Men forskellen er, at man starter med at bygge den infrastruktur, jeg talte om – strøm, vand, transport. Så bringer man landmændene ind. Disse ting sker nu; de er allerede sket. Det er ikke noget, der ligger i fremtiden; fremtiden er her allerede. Det er det, folk skal tænke på. For hvis vi bare følger nyhederne hele tiden, de forfærdelige nyheder om verden, så glemmer vi, at tingene ændrer sig, og at forandring er mulig. Men min pointe er, at i Xinjiang, uden denne enorme økonomiske udvikling og sociale udvikling og endda kulturelle udvikling, som vil være et chok for mange mennesker. For den kinesiske regering forsøger at bevare uighurerne og andre etniske gruppers kulturer. Det vil jeg vise i en særlig video.

Men jeg vil lige slutte af med at vise denne by, som jeg troede bare lå på siden af ørkenen. Det her er Korla; jeg troede, det ville være et støvet sted i ørkenen. Men det er en af de mest moderne byer, og den er grøn. Desuden har de bygget en kunstig flod midt i byen, hvor folk tager sightseeing-færger, hvilket jeg også gjorde. Så man kan forvandle noget på en virkelig forbløffende måde ved hjælp af teknologi, kreativitet og de tilgængelige naturressourcer, som alle tror er umuligt. Så kan man forvandle det til – Korla er kendt for pæren; verdens største producent af pærer.

Jeg vil slutte af med disse billeder, men min pointe er, at det, der er udfordrende for folk, er at forstå, at vi faktisk kan ændre tingene. Vi er kreative, vi er gode. Vi kan gøre noget godt i verden, og det bør være princippet for at opnå fred i for eksempel Palæstina og Gaza. Ja, vi har politiske udfordringer, vi har tekniske udfordringer, alle disse ting. Men som jeg sagde, da jeg var i Oslo i 1994, var valget at bygge for fred i Palæstina, hvis man ikke gør... En ting, som Rabin sagde, og som jeg tror tog livet af ham, var, at vi er nødt til at ændre vores aksiomer. Det betyder, at vi skal ændre den måde, vi tænker om os selv, om andre og om naturen. Jeg tror, det var det farligste, Rabin sagde, for uden at ændre de aksiomer, vi har, og som dominerer verdens geopolitiske system – at magt giver ret; de magtfulde tager det hele; der er kun vindere og tabere; der er begrænsede

naturressourcer; vi bør ikke ændre naturen. Alle disse aksiomer, der bliver plantet i vores sind, bør fjernes, så vi rent faktisk kan skabe fred, sikkerhed og udvikling. Mange tak skal I have.

Se videoen for den spændende diskussion. Den begynder 38:28 minutter inde i videoen.

Historisk begivenhed i København – En albansk musikskat genoplivet, af Feride Istogu Gillesberg

Indledningen og interviews er på albansk, men nød musikken. Read the English version below the Danish.

3. januar 2021 – En delegation af fantastiske albanske kunstnere fra Tirana, Albanien, gik sammen med en schweizisk-albansk pianist og to danske sangere om at indspille 50 albanske traditionelle sange, der var arrangeret af Lola Gjoka (Aleksi), den første albanske pianist. Lola Gjokas sange er en sammensmeltning af autentiske albanske folkesange og klassisk musik – en kulturskat, som nu efter syv årtier vil gense dagens lys.

Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) 1910-1985, var den første albanske pianist, og spillede en afgørende rolle for at bringe klassisk musik til Albanien. Lola arrangerede 50 albanske sange, baseret på autentiske albanske folkesange, der stadig var levende, som de blev sunget af lokalbefolkningen rundt om i landet. Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) skrev melodierne ned og komponerede derefter klaverakkompagnement til sangene, så det var så tro mod sangenes autenticitet som muligt. Disse sange

blev en del af de klassiske koncerter, som hun gav sammen med de første bel canto-operasangere i Albanien.

I 1912 fik Albanien endelig sin uafhængighed efter 500 års brutal besættelse af Det Osmanniske Rige – en uafhængighed, der blev opnået mod alle odds. Da tyrkerne endelig var ude, forsøgte nabolandene alt, hvad de kunne, for at dele Albanien mellem sig, hvilket til dels lykkedes. Da vi endelig fik en nation, var ønsket om at komme ud af den ekstreme politiske, økonomiske og kulturelle tilbagestående levende i Albanien sjæl og ånd.

Hvordan den klassiske musik fandt vej til Albanien

Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) blev født i Sevastopol på Krim. Hendes forældre var albanske indvandrere. Hendes far elskede at synge albanske folkesange, og han var en passioneret mandolinspiller. Han elskede musik og ønskede, at hans datter skulle have mulighed for at spille klaver, så han købte et klaver til Lola. Da hun var 9 år gammel, begyndte Lola at få klaverundervisning i skolen, og hendes klaverlærer var meget begejstret for Lolas musikalske talent. Lola Gjoka studerede på musikkonservatoriet i Sevastopol og havde et år tilbage, da hendes studier blev afbrudt. I 1932 blev der udstedt et ultimatum i form af en lov til indvandrerne: enten skulle de blive statsborgere i Sovjetunionen eller forlade landet. Familien var for patriotisk til at opgive deres albanske identitet, da de vidste, hvor hårdt det havde været for deres folk at opnå uafhængighed.

Derfor besluttede familien at vende tilbage til Albanien. Lola var 21 år gammel da hun ankom til Albanien som den første albanske pianist. Senere afsluttede hun sin uddannelse i Athen efter at have vundet en klaverkonkurrence i Wien.

Da Lolas familie forlod Krim, tog de klaveret med, da de vidste, at der ikke fandtes klaverer i Albanien. Turen endte tragisk, da Lolas lillebror døde på rejsen. Da de ankom til Korca i Albanien, hjalp gamle venner familien med at slå sig ned, og Lola begyndte at give undervisning til piger og drenge

fra mere velhavende familier for at tjene til livets ophold for familien, som havde mistet hele deres opsparing på grund af hyperinflation.

Da Lola kom til Korca, var kimen til en kulturel renæssance allerede blevet lagt af den første albanske lyriske operasanger, Mihal Ciko, som var kommet tilbage fra udlandet i 1920'erne. Han var den første albaner, der studerede i Milano på Giuseppe Verdi-konservatoriet. Mihal skabte stor begejstring, og ikke kun i Albanien. Han deltog i den internationale folkesangskonkurrence på Fiera di Milano i 1924, hvor han fremførte albanske folkesange. Sange som aldrig var blevet sunget uden for Albanien før. Mihal Cikos fortolkning var så bevægende, at han vandt konkurrencen.

Lola Gjoka og Mihal slog sig sammen og flere operasangere kom tilbage til Albanien – soprannerne Jorgjia Felice Truja, Tefta Tashko, Maria Kraja, tenoren Kristaq Antoniu og barytonen Kristaq Koco. Kimen til en kulturel renæssance blev dannet, med Lola Gjoka i epicentret.

Den store pianist akkompagnerede alle sangerne i Verdi- og Puccini-arianer, tyske sange og meget mere og albanske folkesange var ligeledes en vigtig del af koncerterne. Tefta Tashko og de andre sangere kom til Lola med sange fra forskellige dele af Albanien, så Lola kunne skrive dem ned og arrangere klaverakkompagnement til dem, med respekt for folkesangenes autenticitet. Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) og Tefta Tashko blev beskrevet som bier, der samlede honning fra alle de forskellige blomster i den albanske have.

Disse sange blev en kulturel skat, der fyldte folkets hjerter med skønhed, kærlighed, optimisme og håb om en bedre fremtid. Dette var starten på en kulturel renæssance i 30'erne og 40'erne, som varede i flere årtier.

I 1970'erne omarbejdede Lola sine sange endnu en gang, og hendes sidste ønske, inden hun døde i 1985, var, at disse

sange skulle være tilgængelige for den nye generation. På grund af helbredsproblemer udgav Juki, Lolás eneste barn, først en bog med sin mors 52 sange i 2007, men de blev aldrig indspillet.

Jeg blev først introduceret til nogle af Lola Gjokas (Aleksi) sange af den schweizisk-albanske pianist Ermira Lefort, som kom til Danmark i 2019 for, sammen med mig, at opføre to af Lola Gjokas sange ved koncerten »A Musical Dialogue of Cultures«, arrangeret af Schiller Instituttet, Russisk-Dansk Dialog og Det Kinesiske Kulturinstitut. Ermira og jeg blev derefter af det danske konsulat i Tirana inviteret til at give en koncert med et dansk-albansk program. På grund af Corona blev koncerten udsat til den 5. juni 2021. Skæbnen ville, at Ermira ikke var i stand til at komme til Tirana, og jeg derfor havde brug for en erstatning. Det blev pianisten Rudina Ciko, og det var virkelig held i uheld.

Da jeg i maj havde mødt Rudina i Tirana, havde hun givet mig bogen med de samlede sange af Lola Gjoka (Aleksi). Det var nogle uger før vores koncert og indimellem havde jeg tid til at kigge på sangene og opdagede, at hver enkelt af dem var både speciel og meget smuk. Efter koncerten i Tirana, på vej tilbage til Danmark, fik jeg den idé, at disse sange burde indspilles. Hver sang var som en perle i en række af perler, der tilsammen udgjorde en smuk halskæde, Folk burde have tilgang til denne skat.

Gnisten, der ventede på at blive til rigtig ild

Jeg besluttede mig for at gøre mit for at få disse sange indspillet. Gennem Rudina Ciko mødte jeg hendes mand, dirigenten Zhani Ciko, søn af den berømte bel canto-sanger Mihal Ciko, Lola Gjokas (Aleksi) veninde. Zhani Ciko var et barn af den kulturelle renæssance og bar den levende arv fra den albanske kulturelle renæssance i sit hjerte og sind. Zhani Ciko organiserede også den første opførelse af Beethovens 9. symfoni i Albaniens historie i 1970'erne.

Da jeg fortalte Zhani idéen om at indspille alle Lola Gjoka (Aleksis) sange, blev han meget begejstret og begyndte straks at arbejde på at realisere den. Zhani organiserede en gruppe af talentfulde sangere, herunder den meget kendte sopran Mariana Leka, sopranen Erlinda Agolli, tenoren Gerald Murraj, barytonen Antonio Zefi og Rudina Ciko, der akkompagnerede på klaver. Sammen med den store pianist Ermira Lefort, den kendte danske tenor Stig Fogh Andersen og mig selv, en dansk-albansk sopran, blev der dannet en gruppe, som kunne realisere ideen. Vi mødtes alle i Danmark for at gennemføre projektet. Takket være Knud Rasmussen, organist i Virum Kirke, så åbnede Virum Kirke sine døre for os, så vi kunne lave optagelserne der. Og takket være Stig Fogh Andersen, hans søn Ask og Stigs gode veninde Heidrun Beer, så fik vi gennemført optagelserne. Det lykkedes at indspille de 50 sange på mindre end fire dage den 27.-30. december 2021. Vi afsluttede optagelserne med at filme en lille koncert i kirken, da Corona gjorde publikum umuligt.

Indspilningen af disse 50 sange er en historisk begivenhed, da det aldrig er sket før. Udgivelsen af de samlede sange på en dobbelt-cd vil finde sted i slutningen af februar i år og vil ikke kun være en skat, der atter vil blive en del af den albanske kulturarv, men også en perle, der vil blive indføjet i den europæiske kulturskat.

Må cd'erne så være en inspiration til at holde mange koncerter og kulturelle udvekslinger mellem Albanien og mange andre nationer.

For at bestille kopier af cd'erne kan man kontakte Feride Gillesberg på: feridegillesberg@gmail.com.

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Earlier article:

Historic Event in Copenhagen – An Albanian Musical Treasure Revived

By Feride Istogu Gillesberg

January 3, 2021 – A delegation of fantastic Albanian artists from Tirana, Albania, joined forces with a Swiss-Albanian pianist, and Danish musicians, to record 50 Albanian traditional songs, arranged by the first Albanian pianist, Lola Gjoka (Aleksi). Lola Gjoka's songs are a fusion of authentic Albanian folk songs and classical music – a cultural treasure that will now see daylight, after seven decades.

Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) 1910-1985, was the first Albanian pianist, who played a crucial role in bringing classical music to Albania. Lola arranged 50 Albanian songs, based on authentic Albanian folk songs that were still alive, as sung by local people around the nation. Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) wrote down the notes, and composed the piano accompaniment to the songs, as truthful to the authenticity of the songs as possible. These songs became a part of the classical concerts she gave, together with the first bel canto opera singers in Albania.

In 1912, Albania finally got its independence, after 500 years of a brutal occupation by the Ottoman Empire – an independence achieved against all odds. When, finally, the Turks were out, the neighboring countries tried everything they could to divide Albania among them, which partly succeeded. When we finally had a nation, the desire for rising out of extreme backwardness, politically, economically, and culturally, was vividly in the soul and spirit of the people of Albania.

How classical music made its way to Albania

Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) was born in Sevastopol, Crimea. Her parents were Albanian immigrants. Her father loved singing Albanian folk songs, and he was a passionate mandolin player. Lola Gjoka's father loved music and wanted his daughter to have the possibility of playing the piano, so he bought a

piano for Lola. When she was 9-years-old, Lola started getting piano lessons at school, and her piano teacher was very excited about Lola's musical talent. Lola Gjoka studied at the music conservatory in Sevastopol. She had one year left, when her studies were disrupted. In 1932, an ultimatum, in the form of a law, was issued to the immigrants: either become Soviet Union nationals, or leave the country. The family was too patriotic to give up their Albanian identity, knowing how hard the achievement of independence had been for their people. So, the family left to go back to Albania. Lola was 21 years old. She arrived in Albania as the first Albanian pianist. Later, she finished her diploma in Athens, after winning a piano competition in Vienna.

When Lola's family left the Crimea, they took the piano along, since they knew that there were no pianos in Albania. The tour ended tragically, when Lola's little brother died on their journey. Arriving in Korca, Albania, old friends helped the family settle down, and Lola began giving lessons to girls and boys of wealthier families, to make a living for their family, which had lost all their savings due to hyperinflation.

When Lola came to Korca, a seed for a cultural renaissance had already been planted by the first Albanian lyric opera singer, Mihal Ciko, who had come back from abroad in 1920s. He was the first Albanian who studied in Milan at the Giuseppe Verdi Conservatory. Mihal created a lot of excitement, not only in Albania. He took part in the international folk song competition in "Fiera di Milano" in 1924, where he performed Albanian folk songs, songs that had never been sung outside Albania before. Mihal Ciko's interpretation was so moving, that he won the competition.

Lola Gjoka and Mihal joined forces. More opera singers came back to Albania – the sopranos Jorgjia Felice Truja, Tefta Tashko, Maria Kraja, tenor Kristaq Antoniu, and baritone Kristaq Koco. The seed of a cultural renaissance was formed, with Lola Gjoka in the epicenter.

The great pianist accompanied all the singers in Verdi and Puccini arias, German Lieder, and much more. Albanian folk songs were an important part of the concerts. Many traditional Albanian folk songs were written down by Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) who arranged piano accompaniments, carefully keeping the authenticity of the old folk songs. Tefta Tashko and the other singers would come to her with songs from different parts of Albania, so Lola could write them down and arrange piano accompaniments. Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) and Tefta Tashko were described as bees that collected the honey from all the different flowers in the Albanian garden.

These songs became a cultural treasure that filled the hearts of the people with beauty, love, optimism and hope for a better future. This was the start of a cultural renaissance in the 30s and 40s, that lasted for several decades.

In the 1970s, Lola reworked her songs once again. Her last wish before she died in 1985, was to have these songs available for the new generation. Due to health problems, Lola's only child, Juki, first published a book of her mother's 52 songs in 2007, but they were never recorded.

I was first introduced to some songs by Lola Gjoka (Aleksi) by the Swiss-Albanian pianist Ermira Lefort, who came to Denmark in 2019 to perform two of Lola Gjoka's songs with me at the concert, "A Musical Dialogue of Cultures," organized by the Schiller Institute, Russian-Danish Dialogue, and the Chinese Cultural Center. Ermira and I were invited by the Danish consul in Tirana to give a concert with a Danish-Albanian program. Due to corona, the concert was postponed to June 5, 2021. As destiny played out, Ermira was not able to come to Tirana, and I needed a replacement. The pianist Rudina Ciko was her replacement, a blessing in disguise.

When I met Rudina in May in Tirana, she had given me the book with the collected songs of Lola Gjoka (Aleksi), some weeks before our concert. In between, I had the time to look through

the collected songs, and discovered that each of them was very special and beautiful. After the concert in Tirana, on my way back to Denmark, I was thinking that these songs ought to be recorded. Each song is like a pearl in the row of a treasure necklace, and people should have access to this treasure.

The spark that waited to be transformed into fire

I decided to do my part to get these songs recorded. Through Rudina Ciko, I met her husband, the conductor Zhani Ciko, the son of the famous bel canto singer Mihal Ciko, Lola Gjoka (Aleksi's) friend. Zhani Ciko was a child of the cultural renaissance, and carries the living heritage of the Albanian cultural renaissance in his heart and mind. Zhani Ciko also organized the first performance of Beethoven's 9th Symphony in the history of Albania, in 1970s.

When I spoke to Zhani about the idea of recording all of Lola Gjoka (Aleksi's) songs, he became very excited. He immediately began working on realizing this idea. Zhani organized a group of great singers, including the very well-known soprano Mariana Leka, soprano Erlinda Agolli, tenor Gerald Murraj, baritone Antonio Zefi and Rudina Ciko playing the piano. Together with the great pianist Ermira Lefort, Stig Fogh Andersen, a very well-known Danish tenor, and myself, a Danish-Albanian soprano, a group was formed that could realize the idea. We all met in Denmark to carry out the project.

Thanks to Knud Rasmussen, the organist at Virum Church, the church opened their doors for us to make the recordings there. And thanks to Stig Fogh Andersen, his son Ask, and his good friend Heidrun Beer, we were able to make the recordings. Thanks to all the musicians, we succeeded in recording the fifty songs in less than four days (December 27- 30, 2021).

We concluded by holding a little concert.

This recording is an historical event, as it has never been done before. Publishing Lola Gjoka (Aleksi's) collected songs

on a double CD in the spring of this year will not only be a treasure that will be given back to the Albanian cultural heritage, but, also, be a pearl to be added to the European cultural treasure.

May the CDs be an inspiration for many concerts and cultural exchanges between Albania and many nations.

To order the CDs, contact Feride Gillesberg at: feridegillesberg@gmail.com

Hele koncerten: EN MUSIKALSK DIALOG MELLEM KULTURER den 29. november

Se også en video trailer 6 min.:

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Det Russiske Hus og Det Kinesiske Kulturcenter

EN MUSIKALSK DIALOG
MELLEM KULTURER

Gratis adgang
29. november 2019 kl. 19

Russisk Center for Videnskab og Kultur
Vester Voldgade 11, København, ved Rådhuspladsen

Medvirkende: Musikere fra Kina, Rusland, Albanien, Poland,
Sverige og Danmark (se billedet)

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I en tid, hvor der er alt for meget politisk splid i verden, og verdens lande i stedet burde arbejde sammen om menneskehedens fælles mål, er det ekstra vigtigt, at vi på alle måder bygger bro mellem verdens nationer og de mange forskelligartede kulturer. Når vi oplever det skønne i andre kulturer, skaber det gensidig forståelse og et grundlag for samarbejde og fred. Klassisk kunst er derfor en vigtig nøgle til en sådan dialog mellem kulturer, og det er grunden til, at vi afholder denne koncert!

Info: 25 12 50 33, 53 57 00 51
si@schillerinstitut.dk

Se foredragsrækken om LaRouches liv: Jordens sidste 50 år og Jordens næste 50 år

1: Oversigt: Den enkeltes rolle i historien. [Klik her.](#)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche. En person kan ændre historien, og den mest magtfulde kraft i historien er ikke våben, penge eller hære: det er ideer. Lyndon LaRouche udnyttede denne indsigt og brugte den til at ændre verden. I dag ses frugterne af hans årtier lange organisering, sammen med mange kolleger og hans kone Helga i potentialet for internationalt samarbejde, som eksemplificeret af det kinesiske Bælte- og Vejinitiativ. For at undgå den truende mørke tidsalder, som atomkonflikten mellem USA og Rusland udgør, er det vigtigt med en forståelse af den nødvendige renæssance.

2: LaRouches ufuldendte krig for en ny økonomisk verdensorden. Klik her.

Dennis Small. Historien om kampen for en retfærdig, ny økonomisk verdensorden (NWE0), baseret på nord-syd-samarbejde og udvikling, er et perfekt eksempel på hvordan ideer, og faktisk udelukkende ideer, skaber historien. De ideer, omkring hvilke de første kampe for en NWE0 blev udkæmpet, især i perioden 1979-1983, og begrebet om hvordan man fører denne krig, blev udviklet af Lyndon LaRouche.

Han påviste, at denne politik ville være til gavn for både nord og syd. Hans metode var at fremlægge de underliggende filosofiske begreber og det videnskabelige fysisk-økonomiske grundlag for at bevise, at en sådan tilgang rent faktisk kan fungere. De politiske relationer mellem de store hovedpersoner i denne kamp, Mexicos José López Portillo og Indiens Indira Gandhi, blev også bevidst fremmet af LaRouche. Og da en flanke opstod, da Ronald Reagan overtog præsidentskabet i USA i januar 1981, kastede LaRouche sig over den for at bringe de kræfter, der rent faktisk kunne besejre fjenden og vinde den strategiske krig, ind i kampen. Dette er genstand for en lektion i uafsluttet krig.

#3: Lyndon LaRouches unikke bidrag til videnskaben om universel historie. Klik her.

Will Wertz. I et essay han skrev, som blev udgivet i foråret 1993 med titlen »Om Gud«, skrev han: »Hvis vi måler historien med standarden, at hver person er imago viva Dei, får vi en komplet anderledes opfattelse af historien, end det, som er beskrevet i vores tåbelige lærebøger fra universiteterne og lignende steder«. I et efterfølgende essay, udgivet i tidsskriftet Fidelio i efteråret 1993 med titlen »Historie som videnskab«, fortsatte Lyndon LaRouche: En rigoristisk definition af begrebet »historie« begynder med det faktum, at den fortsatte eksistens af den menneskelige art er styret af et princip, som ikke eksisterer for andre arter.«

#4 (18. maj): Italiensk Videnskab og Kultur. Klik her.

Liliana Gorini og John Sigerson. LaRouches ideer afspejler i Italien et fremskridt for den videnskabelige og kunstneriske revolution i det 15. århundredes florentinske renæssance. Dette fremskridt omfatter en tilbagevenden til en naturlig musikalsk stemning, hvilket Giuseppe Verdi krævede for mere end et århundrede siden; Italiens nylige skridt til at gennemføre LaRouches forslag om en Glass/Steagall-banklovgivning, en tilbagevenden til Hamiltons principper om økonomisk politik; og Italiens dristige beslutning om at tilslutte sig Kinas Bælte og Vejinitiativ for verdens udvikling.

Klassisk musik: Den tyske dirigent Furtwängler blev den ledende inspiration for LaRouches insisteren på at musik ikke udfoldes i lyd, men i det riemannske komplekse domæne.

5. Det amerikanske system, LaRouche-Riemannsk økonomi, og et Måne-Mars projekt. Klik her. Den findes nederste på siden.

Ben Deniston og Paul Gallagher. Den 23. marts 1983 traf præsident Reagan en beslutning – trods stærk modstand fra sine rådgivere – om at gøre LaRouches strategiske forsvarsinitiativ (SDI) til USA's politik. Det var en del af LaRouches rumprojektforeslag for en ny æra af potentielt set ubegrænset fremskridt.

Alle kan også ses på LaRouchePAC's hjemmeside. Klik her.

**De Fire Magter: Et Nyt
Paradigme for fred og**

udvikling.

**BILAG: Lyndon LaRouche:
Draft Memorandum of
Agreement between The United
States and U.S.S.R. (1984)**

Lyndon LaRouche: Opgaven, som jeg har defineret den, er: Hvis Rusland og USA, og Kina og Indien, som en gruppe af lande aftaler at initiere og gennemtvinge en reorganisering af det globale finans- og kreditsystem, under disse betingelser med langfristede aftaler af samme type, som Franklin Roosevelt havde ytret før sin død i 1944, indgået mellem hovednationer, kunne Roosevelts plan være blevet realiseret alle disse år senere, og vi kan gøre det i dag. Det er vores chance. Enten gør vi dette, eller også går vi under. Jeg kan forsikre jer for, at, hvis I tror, der findes nogen mulighed for, at det nuværende system kunne fortsætte ind i det forestående år, som et system, man kan arbejde med, og at der ikke vil være en fortsat generel krise, der forværres, på nuværende tidspunkt, vil der ikke komme nogen økonomisk genrejsning i nogen del af planeten, under de nuværende betingelser.

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NU ER DET NOK! STOP BRITERNES FREMSTØD FOR KRIG!

Ring til danske politikere – ring til USA's Kongres!

9. april, 2018 – Vi, De forenede Stater, står over for at lancere et angreb mod Syrien, med de russiske styrker, der er til stede dér, baseret på perfide, britiske løgne; baseret på det, der kunne vise sig at være historiens endegyldige og sorteste efterretningssvindler, den, der gjorde det af med den menneskelige race. Samtidig blev præsident Trumps personlige advokats kontor i dag, 9. april, 2018, udsat for et raid, baseret på en henvisning fra den særlige anklager Robert Mueller. Spørgsmålet skulle angiveligt dreje sig om beskyldninger i forbindelse med, at præsidenten skulle have haft en årelang affære med den løgnagtige og afskyelige pornostjerne, Stormy Daniels. Dette anses af Mueller og vores korrupte FBI for at være så alvorligt, at det Sjette Tillæg til USA's Forfatning også blot kan kastes til side. Disse to uhyrlige begivenheder er fuldstændig relateret. Med mindre I nu rejser jer sammen med os for at stoppe det, er dette land i alvorlig, alvorlig fare. Det kategoriske forsøg på at afpresse denne præsident ind i den krig, han blev valgt til at stoppe, er nu blevet optrappet ud over enhver forstand.

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**»En dialog om tre
præsidentskaber:
Bøj universets moralske bue
mod retfærdighed«
Hovedtale af Helga Zepp-
LaRouche på
Schiller Institut Konference
i New York, 7. april, 2018
(Video og engelsk udskrift)**

Introduktion:

Den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping og den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin kunne, i løbet af de næste par måneder, sammen træffe en række af de absolut vigtigste beslutninger, som ville indvirke på menneskeheden, siden renæssancen i det 15. århundrede. Den mulige løsning på Korea-spørgsmålet er blot et enkelt eksempel. De rette beslutninger, truffet af disse tre nationer og deres allierede i de næste par uger, kunne, i den nærmeste fremtid, begynde at fjerne fattigdom, kolonialisme og krig fra planeten. Løsningerne for at fjerne dette tredobbelte onde ligger både i stjernerne og i os selv.

Britiske imperiekræfter har midlertidigt mistet kontrollen over den svigtende transatlantiske, geopolitiske proces. Nu forsøger de at genvinde fordelene. Ligesom med den britiske

efterretningsagent Christopher Steeles Russiagate-svindelen, er det nu svindlen med »Rusland forgiftede Sergei Skripal og hans datter«, der efter planen skal drive en kile ind mellem præsident Trump og Vladimir Putin. Hvis denne bestræbelse lykkes, vil alt det arbejde, der er udført af Devin Nunes' Husets Efterretningskomite og andre, for at afsløre den korrupte rolle, som FBI, Justitsministeriet, Udenrigsministeriet og andre har spillet i det britisk-kørte kup imod det amerikanske præsidentskab i 2016, have været forgæves.

Evindeligt krig, som de amerikanske administrationer Bush 41, Bush 43 og Obama var fortalere for, kan nu erstattes med en ny økonomisk platform og en ny kulturel platform.

Lørdag, 7. april, er Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche hovedtaler på denne konference, der skal samle amerikanerne omkring dette optimistiske perspektiv. En vedtagelse af de økonomiske forholdsregler og standpunkter, der kendes som LaRouches Fire Love[1] samtidig med en accept af det stående, kinesiske forslag [om USA's deltagelse i den Nye Silkevej] ville give grundlaget for at skabe en hurtig forøgelse i amerikansk, produktiv beskæftigelse, levestandarder og uddannelse af ungdommen i USA.

Grundlaget for en dialog mellem de »tre store« præsidentskaber er indeholdt i et dokument af Lyndon LaRouche fra marts, 1984, med titlen, »Udkast til aftalememorandum mellem USA og U.S.S.R.«[2]

Indledningen lyder således:

»Det politiske fundament for varig fred må være: a) Alle nationalstaters ubetingede suverænitet, og b) Samarbejde mellem suveræne nationalstater med det formål at fremme ubegrænsede muligheder for at blive delagtig i fordelene ved teknologisk fremskridt, til gensidig fordel for enhver nationalstat, og alle nationalstater.

Det mest afgørende aspekt ved en aktuel implementering af en sådan politik for varig fred er en dybtgående ændring i de monetære, økonomiske og politiske relationer mellem de dominerende magter og de relativt underordnede nationer, som ofte klassificeres som »udviklingslande«. Med mindre de uligheder, der stadig dvæler i kølvandet på moderne kolonialisme, gradvist afhjælpes, kan der ikke være nogen varig fred på denne planet.«

Sidstnævnte tema vil blive behandlet på mødet 7. april i en præsentation af Jason Ross, medforfatter af Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport, »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«.[3] Med en befolkning på størrelse med Indiens og med den yngste befolkning i noget kontinent i verden, ville Afrikas fysisk-økonomiske udvikling gennem fælles arbejde, udført af USA sammen med Kina, gøre de gamle koloniregimers racister tavse for altid. Verdens to største økonomier kunne, ved hjælp af Sun Yat-sens og Abraham Lincolns »Tre principper for folket«[4], udgøre spydspidsen for en anti-koloniudvikling og fjerne den fattigdom, som er udløser af racisme og krig.

Her følger engelsk udskrift af Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale:

**Schiller Institute Conference with Helga Zepp-LaRouche
New York City, April 7, 2018**

A DIALOGUE OF THREE PRESIDENCIES:

BENDING THE ARC OF THE MORAL UNIVERSE TOWARD JUSTICE

DIANE SARE: Good afternoon. I'm Diane Sare with the Schiller Institute here in Manhattan and at the conference called "The Dialogue of Three Presidencies: Bending the Arc of the Moral Universe toward Justice."

Fifty years ago this year, our nation suffered two major assassinations: The first, on April 4th, 1968, was that of Martin Luther King, Jr., [5] who was gunned down while he was participating in organizing for a sanitation workers' strike in

Memphis, Tennessee; then, on June 6th, Robert Kennedy – the second Kennedy to be assassinated – who was likely on a trajectory to become the President of the United States. I think

it's very important to reflect on that change in the United States 50 years ago. I was very struck a few weeks ago, having

heard about a speech by Chinese President Xi Jinping, where he spoke in China of the Century of Humiliation. Starting in 1840,

the Opium Wars against China, which were absolutely devastating

and destructive, run by the British Empire – which is still the

enemy of civilization today; to the Japanese occupation in the 1940s, under which 35 million or more people died. What President Xi said to these young people is that, in effect, we have to take this as a source of strength; that our sacred honor

is that we will never allow ourselves to be humiliated in such a

way again. And that we will never impose such humiliation upon

any other human being.

So, I was reflecting on the last 50 years in this country, what we have tolerated. And before I came here today, I was reading a little bit from Martin Luther King's book about the process leading into his leadership of what became the Montgomery

Bus Boycott. He described that the unity of the people – because people may know, it wasn't just that Rosa Parks refused

to move to the back of the bus and got arrested and somehow there were demonstrations. People went on for nearly a year, refusing to ride the bus. That meant that people with the postal service were organizing all these elaborate carpools; and people in their 60s and 70s were walking 12 miles a day to not take the bus. And I was thinking to myself, how many Americans today would be prepared to walk 12 miles a day until we got the Manhattan subway system fixed, for example? Or until we found out who actually was behind the 9/11 terrorist attacks? Or until the torture of people, which is completely degrading to man as in the image of God? How many Americans would be prepared to do that kind of hard work over an extended time? I began to think that this is the – when Lyndon LaRouche a few years ago, we did a series of memorial concerts on the 15th anniversary of 9/11; and he talked about the humiliation of Americans not having done anything. I thought that's kind of an odd term; what does he mean "humiliation"? When I was reading what Dr. King had to say this morning, I thought, "Well, of course. We should be humiliated." In a sense, we should be ashamed that we have allowed our nation to be in the shape that it is, and not have acted sooner. If we would take this opportunity this year, to come to that conclusion

firmly as strongly as Xi Jinping means it in China, then there is absolutely nothing that can stop us.

The person whom I am about to introduce, has been a very important leader for 40+ years, 50+ years, in that fight. It is a very challenging world right now. The American people clearly rejected a continuation of British imperial perpetual war and Wall Street bail-out policies when they rejected the election of Hillary Clinton. Because President Trump represents an opportunity, as this conference is called "Three Presidencies: Trump, Putin, and Xi Jinping." Because there is a potential represented by this administration to end the long reign of the evil British Empire; everything is going a bit crazy. I heard this morning, apparently there was a car that plowed into a crowd in Muenster, Germany, killing several people and injuring many others, today while we're here. In the United States, we are bombarded; the American news media is violent in its coverage, because what it does to you is, it causes whipsaw. You're reading one thing one day, another thing the other day.

President Trump says he wants to get the troops out of Syria; and then we hear, "The White House says the troops must remain in Syria." Well, who is the White House? It's apparently not the same thing as President Trump. So, this causes a great deal of confusion and anxiety among the American people.

Mrs. LaRouche, who not only is the founder and chairwoman of the international Schiller Institute, is also a brilliant writer and scholar. She is an expert on Nicholas of Cusa, who wrote a

very important paper called "The Coincidence of Opposites."
So,
I am confident that her address to us here today, will help
all
of us to make sense of the situation and give us an idea of
how
we can conduct ourselves to end this 50 years of humiliation
in
the United States. So, with that, I'd like to introduce Helga
Zepp-LaRouche.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I want to say "Hello" to you, and I'm
very happy to talk to you, at least via video, so I can share
with you my ideas.

I think in the recent weeks, many people in many countries
have been very distraught about the so-called Skripal affair.
This was the assassination attempt, the poison gas attack on
the
former double agent Sergei Skripal and his daughter.
Immediately,
the Theresa May government accused Russia that they did it. I
think that this particular situation has demonstrated in a way
we
have not seen it ever, what is the role of the British Empire,
the British government, British policies in the present
escalation against Russia, and in a certain sense against
China.

This affair was immediately made an issue of NATO, of the
European Union. Many EU members immediately declared
unconditional solidarity with Theresa May, and they agreed on
the
formulation that there is no other plausible explanation than
Russia did it. I think this reaction is very telling, because
it
shows on the one side, the degree of British control in NATO,
and
in part in the European Union. Fortunately, about half of the

European Union members did not agree. But it also demonstrated the incredible Orwellian character of the present Western democracies of the so-called "liberal" Western system. Because the idea that you immediately abandon the principle that {in dubio pro reo}, that the innocence is relevant until proven guilty; that this was abandoned and that truth was replaced by a consensus among countries. If that is the principle of international policy, then we are all in very bad shape. The immediate danger is naturally that this thing is not just leading to mass expulsions of diplomats. The United States expelled 60 diplomats; the British expelled a similar number, and Germany four. Altogether, I think 23 diplomats in the other European countries. But obviously, this has the implication of leading to a broader escalation of confrontation with Russia and possibly even war; because this is a prewar propaganda. If you look at the timing of this affair, first of all the two Skripals fortunately seem to be in much better condition. That raises a whole bunch of questions because if it was Novichok nerve gas, then the question is, how did the British have so quickly an antidote that they are now happily surviving? Or, maybe it was not Novichok. How could they come so quickly to the conclusion that it was Russia, when Scotland Yard said it would take several weeks to find out what really was the nerve gas agent used in this attack.

The timing was at a point where, in the United States, the whole focus of Congressional investigations of the House Intelligence Committee, the House Judiciary Committee, similar committees in the Senate, was about the role of the British Empire in the Russia-gate affair, or the Trump-gate, or the Mueller-gate, depending on how you want to call it. The focus of several committees started to really put into the limelight the role of Christopher Steele, the so-called "former" MI6 agent, the role of the British government, the collusion not with Russia but with the British in the whole attempt to make a coup against President Trump. So, that was very convenient, because all of a sudden, it was the Russia issue again. May, in these days, you could always say that the days of Theresa May seemed to be numbered; because she was in such an unstable position. Now, *cui bono*? Who has the motive? In whose interest would be such an affair? Well, Russia really has no motive; why would this occur just weeks before the Presidential election in Russia? Would Putin really want to have such notoriety just before the election, and just before the World Soccer World Cup? So, also Russia would have had many opportunities to kill Skripal; he was, for many years, in a Russian jail, he lived for many years in Great Britain without any problem. Nevertheless, despite that, Merkel and Macron, half of the EU immediately came out saying, "No, it is the only plausible explanation that it was

Russia.” Boris Johnson gave an interview to a German radio called Deutsche Welle, where he said that he had absolute scientific proof from the scientists of the Porton Down laboratory, who had definitely said that they had 100 % proof that

it was Russia. In the meantime, the scientists refused to provide the after-the-fact evidence, and the head of the lab, Mr.

Aitkenhead, said that they could identify that it was Novichok;

but that they absolutely could not identify the source of the origin of this poison gas. This was a very lamentable situation,

so the Foreign Office immediately deleted the tweet in which this

was stated; which now has Boris Johnson’s stand there as a liar.

That does not prevent the Theresa May government from continuing

to push the lie that Russia did it.

Many officials in Russia – Foreign Minister [Sergey] Lavrov; Foreign

Ministry spokeswoman [Maria] Zakharova, the head of foreign intelligence

[Sergey] Naryshkin – the all pointed to the fact that the {cui bono} and

the likelihood, and who has the capacity and motive, actually points to British intelligence. This whole operation – and this

was pointed out by many experts and commentators – this absolutely parallels what the British did in the Iraq case in 2003; where also MI6 produced a dossier supposedly proving that

Saddam Hussein was in the possession of weapons of mass destruction which could reach every city within 45 minutes around

the globe. That Saddam Hussein supposedly had absolute

connections with al-Qaeda; which was a blatant lie, because Saddam Hussein used to throw al-Qaeda people into jail and other

things. But this was then used as a pretext. So, Colin Powell

gave the famous speech in the United Nations motivating U.S. participation in the Iraq War. Then, the war against Iraq occurred, with many hundreds of thousands of people losing their

lives as a result.

This is what some people in Russia in the meantime have called "Goebbels" propaganda. Why is there such a demonization

of Russia? Why is there a demonization of President Putin coming

essentially from the same people who are also demonizing President Trump and President Xi Jinping? This is the same foolishness which already led to the Second World War and which

could easily trigger a Third World War. There is the danger that

these war-mongers are repeating the same methodological mistake,

stupidity, which led to two world wars.

What is behind that is a mixture of desperation because the financial powers of the City of London and their Wall Street backers and collaborators see clearly that their system is failing. Obviously, they have a complete fear that this would go

with a complete loss of their political and financial power.

But

it is also an obsession that their schemes will function, and if

they just have enough containment and escalation then their system will be proven superior. They are confronted with their

system not succeeding, but failing; they don't have the

intended

unipolar world, but they are confronted with the emergence of a

completely New Paradigm in the world.

If you want to understand why Russia is such a focus of Russophobia right now, you have to take the situation back to the

end of the Soviet Union. Because in the United States, at a point when the Soviet Union started to disintegrate and there would have actually been the possibility for a peace order for the 21st Century, you had in the United States the consolidation

of the neo-cons. They revived the American Century doctrine, which originally was formulated by Walter Lippmann in 1943, when

he published a book with that name which then became the entire

basis for the post-war order; the legitimacy of NATO, the whole

Cold War. It was the idea to revive that with the project for a

new American Century and the idea that you would replace the two

superpower system with an unipolar world based on the Anglo-American special relationship, and a neo-liberal monetarist

system. This was essentially a continuation of the idea that you

would control the developing countries, keep them in relative backwardness, and deregulate the financial system in order to bring back the power of Wall Street and the City of London, and

basically control the world that way.

In 1989, when the German reunification happened, this was actually combined with the promise that NATO would never expand

eastward. You have to remember that the Soviet Union agreed

to
the dissolution of the GDR and German reunification without
the
use of force. You could say, in light of the history of the
Second World War, where the Soviet Union had suffered
tremendous
losses of life and naturally had a very terrible memory of
Nazi
Germany that it was extremely generous of the Soviet Union to
agree to that. The promise was clearly given not to expand
NATO
eastward; this was emphasized many times by the former
American
ambassador in Moscow at that time, John Matlock. In the
recent
publications of the archives from George Washington
University,
it was also clear that this was, indeed, a promise made.
In 1990, the General Secretary of NATO at that time, Manfred
Wörner, made a speech in Brussels which is worth remembering.
He
at that time said, "The goal for the next decade is the
creation
of a European security structure, including the Soviet Union
and
the states of the Warsaw Pact," and that the Soviet Union
would
play an important role in the construction of such a security
system, and that he would understand the wish of the Soviet
Union
not to be excluded from Europe. "The West cannot answer to
the
erosion of the Warsaw Pact with a weakening or dissolution of
[NATO]"; and therefore, "the only answer is the creation of a
security framework which includes both alliances" and which
includes the "Soviet Union into a cooperating Europe... The
very fact that we are ready not to deploy NATO troops beyond

the territory of the Federal Republic [of Germany] gives the Soviet

Union firm security guarantees," Wörner said.

This is all proven by these new documents which have been published that the West obviously, or the neo-cons and their British partners, were clearly promoting a different policy and

making fake promises. On the surface, the offer to the Soviet Union continued. Still in 1994, President Clinton said the NATO

expansion is not anti-Russian; it means inclusion instead of exclusion. But then, things became more dramatic. In 1999, there was the famous Tony Blair speech in Chicago, which was the

definite elimination of whatever relic of the Peace of Westphalia

system existed; and by that, also the elimination of the principles of the UN Charter – namely, guaranteeing the sovereignty of every country. This was clearly a foreshadowing

of what Blair did later in 2003 with the Iraq War. What replaced

the idea of respect for the sovereignty of countries was the idea

of "humanitarian" interventions. Naturally, then in 2001 with the September 11th attack, which was a complete assault on all civil liberties and civil rights which had been fought for, for

decades. And it imposed an international regime with the pretext

of the war against terrorism.

What followed then was regime change, color revolution. You had the Orange Revolution in 2004 in Ukraine; you had the Rose Revolution in Georgia. In the meantime, both the Russian and Chinese militaries respectively stated that they regarded color

revolution as an absolute total form of warfare. Naturally, the Maidan coup against the Ukraine government belongs in this chain.

Also, already in 2002, the United States abandoned unilaterally the ABM [Anti-Ballistic Missile] Treaty, and proceeded to build up a global ABM system, which Russia had said

at the very beginning, they could not tolerate the Phase 3 and Phase 4 of it to be implemented, because it would completely undermine the strategic stability and therefore be a threat to the security interests of Russia.

In the 16 years of Bush, Jr. and Obama, these interventionist wars continued. Bush declared the "Axis of Evil," and the various wars in the Middle East and northern Africa started to eliminate governments which were not agreeable

to this idea of a unipolar world. The world was slowly and steadily going to more Hell, more refugee crises, more misery; millions of people dying in the Middle East and northern Africa.

Then, in 2013, the world suddenly changed for the better. President Xi Jinping announced a new model of international relationships in Kazakhstan – the New Silk Road. In the tradition of the ancient Silk Road, which was an incredible exchange not only of goods, technologies, cultures, ideas, but also laid the foundation of a dialogue among nations; this New Silk Road took on a development which is unprecedented I think in

all of history. In the last 4.5 years, this new Spirit of the New Silk Road started to catch on, so that by now, more than 140

countries are cooperating in Asia, in Latin America, in Africa,

even in Europe, with the New Silk Road. You have a tremendous sense of optimism in Latin America, where practically all Latin

American countries are now building and planning to build bi-oceanic projects; bi-oceanic railway between Brazil and Peru, bi-oceanic tunnels between Argentina and Chile, and many other projects. So, the Spirit of the New Silk Road has definitely caught on in the Caribbean and Latin American countries. It is for sure the case in the Asian countries, and many corridors are being built. Africa has completely changed with the building of railways from Djibouti to Addis Ababa; all along the eastern African countries, the western African countries. If you look at the map of Chinese investments in railway systems and industry parks and hydropower in many other agricultural projects, there is a completely new spirit and self confidence among the Africa nations that they can now overcome poverty and under-development for the first time, in the near future. Even in Europe, where the EU has been absolutely blocking any cooperation, the New Silk Road Spirit has absolutely caught on. You have the 16+1 Eastern and Central European countries; you have the Balkan countries. Italy is now engaged together with China in a major project called Transaqua, which will change the lives of 12 African nations and bring industrialization into the heart of Africa. But also, Portugal and Spain want to be the hubs not only for the western end of the Eurasian part of the New Silk Road, but to be also a hub for the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and Asia and Latin America. So, the New Silk Road

Spirit

is absolutely on the agenda. Also in Switzerland, in Austria, and even in Holland, Belgium, and some of the Scandinavian countries.

This is based on the idea of a win-win cooperation of respect for the sovereignty of the other country and respect for

the other social system. This has been an incredible development. It's already 12 times larger than the Marshall Plan

was, but the amazing thing is that for 4.5 years where this project is now progressing, the Western mainstream media and Western politicians have virtually ignored it; they have not reported it, and only in the recent period have they suddenly realized this is unstoppable. What is now occurring is a flood

of attacks from the main think tanks, saying this is just an authoritarian effort by the Chinese to replace the Anglo-American

imperialism with a Chinese one, and they want to take over the world. It was quite a sudden change in the coverage and in the comments.

A similar shock happened when they realized that Russia was absolutely not a regional power as Obama had told, but that basically it was about to become, under the leadership of President Putin, a major power again. So therefore, when Trump

suddenly won the election, the same apparatus which is now behind

the Skripal affair – British intelligence in collusion with the

intelligence heads of the Obama administration – started a policy of a coup against President Trump. There was an article

in January 2017 by the British paper {The Spectator}, which said

that President Trump would be gotten out of the White House either through a coup, impeachment, or an assassination attempt.

That was obviously the policy which these people followed, and the aim clearly was to prevent President Trump – who had promised in the election campaign to improve relations with Russia and bring it back on a stable and good basis – to prevent

Trump from doing it by saying, “If you dare to speak to President

Putin, that just proves you are a Russian agent.” It took indeed

until the G-20 meeting in Hamburg last year, before Putin and Trump had a personal meeting and actually hit it off very well.

Also, between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, contrary to what Trump had said in the election campaign where he

was actually on a quite strong China-bashing mode, he received President Xi Jinping in April last year at his private residence

in Mar-a-Lago. And they established a very good positive relationship between the two of them. Then, when President Trump

went to Beijing for a visit in October last year, President Xi Jinping returned this and gave Trump what they called a “state visit plus.” President Xi Jinping had the Forbidden City closed

down to visitors for an entire day, and gave a huge long history

lecture on Chinese history to President Trump and his wife. They

established and deepened their relationship.

In the meantime, also Russia and China established the deepest strategic partnership in their history. Putin gave a speech on March 3, 2018 to the Federal Assembly, where he announced new weapons systems; basically, a long-range missile

which does not follow the ballistic curve, but is highly maneuverable. Then also, a nuclear-powered cruise missile which

the West absolutely does not have, and a nuclear-powered underwater drone which is quicker than above-water ships, and laser weapons. This combination of these and other weapons means

that all of sudden, the entire global ABM system the United States had proceeded to build is obsolete. President Putin said,

well, the West refused to even respond to all the offers made by

Russia since 2002; but now, they have to respond. It is quite amazing that, except the demand of four American ambassadors, they have not yet responded. Western media tended to belittle these new weapons systems, or ignore them for the most part. [Chinese Foreign Minister] Wang Yi and the Chinese Defense Minister Wei Fenghe just attended the very large 7th Moscow International Security Conference, which was attended by 900 guests and 700 media. Wang Yi said that Russia can pursue its own interests and play a larger role in the international and regional stages. The Chinese Defense Minister Wei Fenghe said he

came in order to send a signal to Washington that the Russian-Chinese alliance is absolutely the strongest and that there is a very close cooperation between the Russian and the Chinese armed forces.

All of these things have to be seen as a dynamic process, where we are now on the verge also of a full-fledged trade war.

Admittedly, the trade deficit of the United States with China is

untenable; but when President Trump said that he wants to impose

tariffs first on \$60 billion trade deficit, and then on another

\$100 billion trade deficit, this was met by an unusually sharp

response from the Chinese. *Global Times* wrote yesterday that China will not submit to the U.S. trade intimidation; that China

is prepared to react with a full list of their own tariffs on American imports; that the trade war will cause pain for China,

but the Chinese society will rally and unite around the government and the Party; and that they will also present a detailed plan to respond, and then the Americans would have to choose if they back their President in doing so, or if they hold

him accountable for the consequences. *China Daily* even mentioned that the Chinese countermeasures could include the dumping of U.S. Treasuries, of which they have \$1.4 trillion as securities.

All of this comes at a moment where, at any moment, we could have a new financial crash much worse than that of 2008, because

all the central banks did absolutely nothing to remove the root

causes of the crisis of 2008. They just did quantitative easing,

zero interest rates, and naturally many corporations took that gratis money to buy back their own stocks so that their stock exchange values would go up, but the corporate debt would increase. Now, as the Federal Reserve is trying to increase the

interest rate, the blow-out of these corporate debt situations could trigger a complete systemic collapse. That is just one of

the many facets of this crisis.

An insider in the banking system, a well-placed one, told us very recently that there is actually the possibility that some of

the financial forces could even deliberately trigger a crash which they know is inevitable to come, as a deliberate plan to

pull the rug out from underneath President Trump; to bring back the neo-cons, and that way to solve the problem which they could not solve with the failed Russia-gate attempt. One thing is very clear. If that would happen and the neo-cons would get fully back in the United States, World War III is as good as secure and certain.

In the middle of this Skripal affair, President Trump and President Putin telephoned; and President Trump absolutely refused to send out tweets on this affair or otherwise join in the present Russia bashing.

I want to make the strong point that there is a solution to all of the problems I just mentioned. That is, that there are many possibilities. For example, when Presidents Trump and Putin will have a summit in the near future, they could discuss this.

Also, the Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang had recently pointed to the fact that there is actually another way to solve the trade deficit; namely, by massively increasing the trade. President Xi

Jinping has offered to the whole world, including all the European nations and the United States, that they should cooperate with the Belt and Road Initiative. China could decide

and choose not to dump U.S. Treasuries as a punishment for the U.S. trade measures, but they could invest the \$1.4 trillion in

U.S. Treasuries in infrastructure in the United States. Diane mentioned the Manhattan subway system in her remarks, and if you

look at the infrastructure – not only in Manhattan, but in all

of the United States – the condition of the highways, the absolute absence of a fast train system; it is very clear that the United States urgently needs investment in infrastructure. President Trump had promised in the election campaign that he would invest \$1 trillion in infrastructure build-up; but so far, he has not been able to find any financing, because the private investors want an 11 % to 12 % return and a complete return of their capital within 10 years. Which means it is not possible to finance it through private investment. The neo-cons in the Senate and in the Congress do not want to spend it in the Federal budget. The idea to distribute it to the regional and state governments is just not practical. So, if on the other side, China, which has a fantastic fast train system of I think 25,000 km of fast train, and is planning to connect every major Chinese city with a fast train system and build 40,000 km of fast train systems by 2020; China could help to build such a fast train system in the United States and connect every major city with a fast train system going 350 mph and in that way, completely transform the infrastructure of the United States. This would help not only to overcome the trade deficit, but it would open the way for joint ventures between the United States and China in third countries. In Latin America where, contrary to what former Secretary of State Tillerson had said, China is not trying to build an imperial system in Latin America. But China and the United States could join hands in building up the industries of the Southern Hemisphere. Also,

the
same could happen in Asian countries along the Belt and Road;
and
also naturally in Africa. It could happen in the
reconstruction
and economic build-up of the war-torn region of Southwest
Asia,
and naturally of Africa in general.

This could even include Great Britain eventually, if they
change their government and if they get their crimes cleared
up
which they clearly have committed. But it would mean
absolutely
the necessity to reform the financial system of the United
States
and Western Europe.

My husband, Lyndon LaRouche, has already developed several
years ago a package which together would absolutely remedy the
situation. It would mean that the United States should go
back

to a Hamiltonian banking policy, to a banking system in the
tradition of Alexander Hamilton; including the Glass-Steagall
banking separation of Franklin D Roosevelt. Then, have a
national bank, a credit system, then have a crash program for
thermonuclear fusion and joint space cooperation with other
countries in order to increase the productivity of the economy
in
a qualitative way.

What people really don't realize, or most people don't
realize, is that the present Chinese model of economy and the
early U.S. republic model are very similar. They're based on
Hamiltonian principles. In China, they have now made a huge
effort to eliminate the speculative area, to forbid Chinese
investors abroad to invest in speculation. It is very clear
that
China, even if they don't call it way, is actually very close
to

the American System. And it is no coincidence that the most popular economist in China is Friedrich List, the German economist who was sort of the predecessor to Henry C. Carey, and who wrote important writings about the difference between the British and the American systems. Germany also has a tradition of that; namely, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the Credit Bank for Reconstruction, which was based on the Roosevelt Reconstruction Finance Corporation and was the basis for the German economic miracle in the post-war reconstruction. So, also in Europe, you have some relevance and memory of this system. Now after Xi Jinping had announced the New Silk Road, the Schiller Institute and our organization published a study which we had worked on for 26 years with the name "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge," which is actually the absolute blueprint and outline for an international economic cooperation of all nations overcoming geopolitics. Now just imagine if we could mobilize the American people to exert pressure on President Trump and give him backing, and he would accept the offer of Xi Jinping to cooperate with the New Silk Road in this way and also the European countries would eventually recognize – most of them are doing it already – but even the remaining ones would recognize that the cooperation with Russia, with China and the other nations who already have joined the Belt and Road initiative—that this would be much more in their self-interest, than the present course of the British confrontation with Russia and with China. If such an international economic cooperation could be realized, it would also be the realistic basis for a global security architecture which would include among others also

Russia and China. It would then require that we do exactly what Xi Jinping has said many times, that mankind needs to move in a new phase of international cooperation, what he calls the "shared community of the future of mankind" or a "community of destiny," then we could start to focus on the real problems, the common aims of mankind. We could build a system to make nuclear weapons obsolete, a new form of the SDI, what my husband had proposed, in the end of the 1970s and then it was in the works for several years; and then on March 23, 1983, President Regan had announced the SDI as a way for both superpowers to cooperate to make nuclear weapons obsolete. I think in light of the present danger of a new arms race and the already-existing arms race and the danger that this gets out of control, we need such an approach as a new SDI; and also a new SDE [Strategic Defense of the Earth], because the planet as a whole is threatened by dangers from space, from asteroids, from comets, which could really extinguish life on this Earth. We should instead concentrate on the common aims of mankind—the alleviation of poverty, the creation of a living standard for a decent life for every human being on this planet, and a system of earthquake precursors and joint space research and travel. We should concentrate on space colonization as the necessary and possible next phase of the evolution of the human

species. I think that if we combine that with a dialogue of cultures where each nation would emphasize and revive the best traditions of its own culture, and then have a dialogue among all

of these nations and cultures, we could absolutely create the basis for a new Renaissance.

Skeptics would say that this is completely unrealistic. But I'm saying that the fact that you have these three Presidents—President Putin, who is obviously recognized and loved by the Russian people, and has just been reelected with an

overwhelming majority; with Xi Jinping, who is an exceptional leader who obviously is equally loved by the Chinese population,

and basically they decided to eliminate the limits to his term in

office so that he can guide China in these very, very important

coming years; and President Trump, who is absolutely not what the

media are making out of him, but who has shown again and again that he has outflanked a pretty difficult factional situation in

his own party, and naturally with a Congress and a Senate which

are very obstructive for the most part. I think that if the three Presidents join hands and do what they clearly did very successfully so far, in the attempt to solve the crisis of the Korean Peninsula, I absolutely think this is a realistic option.

However, we should not sit on our hands, but we should really get into an international mobilization to propose this agenda, and do everything in our means to make it possible.

It

is the life of civilization which depends on it.

Thank you. [Applause]

SARE: Thank you. We can now take questions from the audience here. Please say your name, and if you represent an institution or a press agency, please state what you're representing as well.

Q: I would like to ask you a question on behalf of Weiwei TV. As you may know, President Donald Trump has already instituted trade policies on China and China made a serious response. So I would like to know how you see the relationship between the United States and China? And what direction do you think this relationship is going to? Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think that we have a very serious danger, because if it comes to this trade war, as I mentioned, you have already a collapsing financial system of the trans-Atlantic region. And a trade war could easily be one of the elements triggering a complete meltdown of the financial system and that would obviously be much worse for the West than for China, which has taken certain measures to eliminate speculation and put the whole Chinese economy on a solid ground. Nevertheless, the consequences of a financial crash would be potentially extremely dangerous. As I said, if the neo-cons would come back and Trump would be ousted in this context, we would be back to Hell in no time.

On the other side, the trade war has not yet started. So far, it's just lists, and there is room to put on the agenda a different proposal. I think Prime Minister Li Keqiang already pointed to it, to increase the trade in joint ventures in third

countries. I think that the more people talk about this idea of U.S. investments in infrastructure and, for example, Xi Jinping could reiterate the proposal for the United States to join the Belt and Road Initiative, I think the trade war can still be avoided. But it does need determined action. And I think that the possibility exists simply because the relationship between Xi Jinping and Trump has so far lasted over a year, and they have telephoned around many crises; and basically the Korea situation is on a very good course. There will be a summit between [Shinzo] Abe and Trump, who also wants to play a positive role. There will be a meeting between Putin and Trump, hopefully very soon; and Kim Jong-Un and Trump. So I think there is a diplomatic framework where many initiatives can be made, and I think the New Silk Road is definitely the answer to solve all of these problems.

Q: Hello. I think what you have said today is just enlightening. My name is Alan S. I'm a screenwriter and producer of a World War I mini-series, called "The 42nd Rainbow Division." I think history is our greatest weapon and if we start actually thinking back to what Russia actually did, for not only World War II, but also World War I. We would have lost both world wars. And actually the United States wouldn't have even been in World War I, because we would have lost it before we even got in. They were a huge ally.

I think history needs to be taught to the young and that's why I'm doing this series, is because the younger generations don't realize that Russia has been an ally. And now we're vilifying Russia and making them into a villain when it should be the opposite. How do we actually teach this to the young? The younger generations are our hope and they're our future.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think we need to change the narrative of the neo-cons. Because when the Ukraine crisis started to develop, President Putin said if it would not have been Ukraine, they would have found another way to escalate the confrontation with Russia. And I think that this is absolutely the case. I think to change the narrative of the Ukraine, because this is really when the total escalation against Putin as the demon started, is a very urgent matter because right now President Poroshenko has announced that he wants to basically have a military solution for the east Ukraine, which could easily provoke a war with Russia. I think the narrative has to be replaced by the truth. The truth is that Victoria Nuland bragged that she and the State Department spent \$5 billion in building up NGOs to cause regime change in Ukraine. The former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt—even he admitted that the Ukraine crisis started with the EU expansion summit of Maastricht in 1992, when the eastward expansion of the EU was decided, and the crisis was triggered when the EU wanted to have the association of Ukraine (basically at the end of 2013, which was the point when President Yanukovich decided he couldn't

do it because it would have given NATO access to the Black Sea;

it would have flooded Russia with EU products. This then triggered the Maidan, which was immediately supported by these NGOs financed by Nuland and the West, supported by neo-Nazis which were then causing the violence, and finally the coup in February 2014, imposing a fascist government as a reaction to that. And the threat to forbid the Russian language, the people

in the Crimea decided to hold a referendum and they voted to be

part of Russia, so Crimea was not annexed, but it was a vote for

self-determination of the Crimean people.

I'm telling you all of this because part of the demonization of Putin, is the Ukraine story and what he supposedly did with Crimea, and all of this is not true. I think we have to really

make an effort, to maybe produce many more movies and maybe we can work together to this effect because we have documented many

of these wrong narratives and we must make them known. Because if

the mass media are just portraying this idea that Russia is about

to do everything, and behind every – it is worse than the McCarthy period and people are just hyped up which can only be characterized as a prewar propaganda. Because why do you build up

an enemy image, because you want to make war against this nation.

This is a mortal danger in which the whole world is. And I think

this Skripal affair—the fact that it backfired, the fact that the British were caught lying, is really also a chance.

I would suggest that we work together on making more movies.

We have already put out a lot of them, but I think we need and

call upon all of you to help to distribute them, and make them known to as many young, middle-aged, and old people as we can.

Q: Mrs. LaRouche. Thank you very much for your speech. I think everyone here—we're very pleased to hear what you said. My

name is Amber J. I'm political activist right now working with several groups for supporting Trump and also for the midterm election. And also, I'm working for fighting for Chinese-American minority civil rights kind of thing.

I have a question – I believe everybody came to this conference understands your speech and understands the principle

of three countries cooperating with each other. But there are some Trump supporters, they stand for Trump because Trump is starting a trade war right now. How would you persuade those Trump supporters to understand this win-win cooperation between

these three countries, to maximize the effort for these three countries to cooperate together?

And also I believe a while ago, I heard India and Japan and probably the U.S.A. talking about starting another kind of international cooperation in terms of the infrastructure. That

is the kind of thing similar to the Silk Road, the One Belt, One

Road. How would you like to define that, or could you say about

something about it? Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think this is again another narrative which needs to be replaced by truth. And that is, what is actually the Chinese policy? Part of this problem is that for a

long period of time the Western media and certain political circles in the United States have also painted a very negative picture about China. I think Chinese-Americans, and you

yourself

could help to correct that.

I must say, my image of China is incredibly positive;

because I was there for the first time in 1971. This was in the

Cultural Revolution. And this was an unbelievable experience because at that time, the country was completely distraught. People there were unhappy. The Red Guards took people out of their homes in the night. They painted all the cultural buildings, the Summer Palace and other places in Beijing, with red paint.

Anyway, I'm just reporting that to say that when I returned to China after 25 years, in 1996, already with the idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the idea of the New Silk Road, where I attended a major conference on that subject in Beijing as a speaker, the country had already been completely transformed as a

result of the policies of Deng Xiaoping.

But if you now go to China, it is unbelievable. The country is prosperous; there is a large well-to-do middle class.

People

are optimistic about the future. They have an absolute vision, a

self-confidence about China, about eliminating poverty by 2020.

President Xi Jinping has a hands-on policy, going to the villages, talking to individuals; finding out what measures must

be taken to eliminate poverty.

It's just such an incredibly optimistic situation—where also, culturally, China is pursuing the revival of Confucianism.

Xi Jinping personally has made a big emphasis that Confucian philosophy is being taught on all levels of society.

I think that if people, especially in the Chinese-American community would amplify our efforts to show the real, true

picture of China, I think the Trump supporters would absolutely

understand, that it {is} in the best interest for the United States and China to cooperate. If you think about it, if the two

largest economies in the world cannot cooperate, the danger of world war is very big.

Many people have talked about the Thucydides trap. This refers to the rivalry between ancient Athens and Sparta, which led to the Peloponnesian War, and the final disappearance of Classical, ancient Greece. If there would be a Thucydides trap

between the United States and China; if the United States would

react to the rise of China by a military confrontation, the world

as a whole would not survive it.

China has (especially the Chinese ambassador in Washington, Cui Tiankai stressed that it is not the intention to replace the

U.S. as the strongest power, but to have a special great power relationship, where both of them respect the sovereignty of the

other, respect the different social system of the other, and then

join hands and cooperate in all strategic matters.

I think there must be a very big mobilization where the image of China in the United States is being straightened out, because once people know the beauty of Chinese culture, the optimism of the Chinese population, everything will change.

It is right now that the United States has a big moral and cultural crisis. You have for the first time the life-expectancy

going down. For two years in a row, you have the life-expectancy

of all categories of life in the United States shrinking. If there is *any* parameter for a collapsing economy, it is the

life-expectancy. And that is naturally due to the new opium epidemic, the rate of suicides because of depression, alcoholism, and the terrible culture of death, which expresses itself in the youth culture, violence of the video games, in the whole entertainment industry, which is contributing to these many school shootings.

You do have a cultural problem. And I think you have to go back to the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, the founder and father of America, who used to be a complete Confucian philosopher. He recognized the wonderful aspects of the moral philosophy of Confucius and modeled his own moral system on the basis of Confucius. There are many parallels. You have the Confucius tradition with Benjamin Franklin, and in China, you have the American System of Alexander Hamilton in the early phase of the American republic, and now, in the Chinese model. And you have many similarities which, once you see, you can see that there are universal principles uniting these two countries, which are much more deep and much more important than the superficial conflicts.

I would say the best thing one can do to intervene in this situation is, we have proposed the project for the China investment in infrastructure. This has been picked up by a Chinese professor recently, John Gong. It has been covered by CGTN TV. There is a very famous Trump supporter in California, who just made a similar proposal. I think that has to be talked up. I think we have to talk up the idea of overcoming the danger of a trade war, by putting instead on the table Chinese

investment in infrastructure, U.S. and China joining in joint ventures in third countries, and start a real cultural dialogue, so that the two people start to know each other and know the best of each other. And that way we can overcome this crisis.

SARE: Helga, I have a question which I think is related. You may want to say more. It comes from Sr. Pat C., of the Dominican Sisters of Peace who is also a member of the alto section of the Schiller Institute chorus. She writes, "In your view, what concrete actions now will help catalyze the transition from a competition of nations to cooperation and mutual respect?" I think you largely have addressed that, but there may be more that you want to say.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think that the knowledge about the incredible dynamic of the Belt and Road Initiative, once people know that, it changes their view. For example, take the case of Austria. Austria is a small country, but they want to take a leading role in becoming a hub for the New Silk Road. They just had a conference planning to broaden the gauge of the railway from Vienna all the way to Moscow, so that they can be better integrated in the container trains and similar things. All the Balkan countries are completely on board. The Eastern European countries, the Central European countries are all planning to be hubs and bridges. The excitement in Africa— I mean, if people would know, there is a completely different spirit! No longer do the Africans want to be receivers of donations. They want to be

treated as equal partners. They want to have investments, and the spirit of the New Silk Road has absolutely changed the self-esteem and self-confidence of all the African leaders and many of the people.

Just take this case of the Transaqua project. Transaqua is a project which was originally proposed by Bonifica, an Italian engineering firm, already more than 30 years ago. And the Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement were campaigning for that for decades, because it is one of the key projects for the entire continent. What it would essentially mean is that you would take about 3-4% of the water from the tributaries of the Congo River, at a 500 meter height, and then by gravitation, you can bring this water through a system of canals all the way to Lake Chad, which is now dried out to less than 10% of its original volume. This affects the lives immediately of 40 million people in the Lake Chad Basin. When you bring this water back into Lake Chad, not only do you fill up this lake again, and create large volumes of water for irrigation for agriculture; you also create an inland shipping system for 12 countries in the heart of Africa; you create hydropower; you create a system of industry parks, of industrialization. So you bring in the industrialization in the middle of Africa, and that with all the other infrastructure projects, will mean *Africa has a future*. By the year 2040, there will be 2 billion people living in Africa, and they need these jobs, they need education, they need the kinds of projects, so that people are no longer marching through the Sahara and dying of thirst, which is happening now more than people even dying in the Mediterranean—it's just not

being reported. These young people would instead help in the building up of the African continent.

This is such a fantastic development, and if the Americans would know about it – I mean, I'm only talking about the tip of

the iceberg – but if people would see the sheer volume of change

and the magnitude of change which is already happening, they would become absolutely optimistic and change their view, and recognize that in the history of mankind, geopolitics is something that absolutely has to be overcome, if we are supposed

to survive as a human species. In the age of thermonuclear weapons, if you do not overcome geopolitics, we are going to be

the destruction of our own species; and nobody in their right mind can really want that because even those warmongers, who are

pushing it, would be eliminated themselves, too.

I think that the moment has absolutely arrived. If we go into a mass advertising campaign, a mass education campaign, about the existence of this New Paradigm, I think it can absolutely inspire the Americans and make the change which is necessary in the short term.

Q: Hi, I am an American citizen and a Confucian, I believe in Confucianism. I'm an independent scholar of language and civilization. I was an instructor of Chinese at Harvard University, in the Department of Eastern Language and Civilization.

I have the same idea as you that America needs to join China's One Belt and One Road plan. I grew up 10 years ago, during the age of reform of China. I worked as at the FESCO, the

Foreign Enterprise Service Corporation. I think more than 20 years ago, many American, European and Japanese companies invested in China, and gave us was a better economy, and I

think

it was very important.

Now, I think in the 21st century, China's economy is much improved. It's time to bring China's investments into America and to help America's economy. That's why in 2016, I was for Donald Trump. I want to work with American people; I want to be

the bridge to connect China and America, to bring China's investment into America, to best help America's economy.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Very good! So many you can join with the Schiller Institute to help us, to get this message out widely. Because you know, already now the states which are doing large business with China, see the advantage. When President Donald Trump was in China last November, he had with him delegations from several states – West Virginia, Alaska, and some others. And in the case of West Virginia, he brought back trade deals and investment deals worth \$83 billion! And the governor of West

Virginia is completely optimistic that this will give back hope

to all the people in West Virginia.

And there are many projects, for example, one very exciting idea is that Beijing, and the region of Hebei province and Tianjin, this is a region of about 130 million people, and there

is a now a huge project whereby this region will be changed, where the heavy industry, which still has some environmental problems, causing smog and pollution is now being outsourced into

Hebei province and modernized; a new city is being built, I think

its name is Xiong'an, which is in the middle between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and it's completely modernized. Beijing on the other side, will have lots of research and development, which

is much cleaner for the environment, and all of this is

supposed

to be connected through an infra-urban modern transport system,

including modern maglev. And the recent "Two Sessions" conference and the National People's Congress in China, the party

discussed building a new maglev system of 600 kph speed, for the

connection between the cities, and an inter-urban slow maglev system of 160 kph.

This is very good for urban transportation, because the beauty of the maglev system is that it accelerates immediately:

You are in a few seconds at full speed, with the slow maglev you're only going 160 kph, which is enough for inner city transport; and they want to connect this entire region with this

modern transport system, so that essentially no job will be more

than 20 minutes away from the home of the working person. So you

save all this commuting time.

And my idea is that this model of the Tianjin-Hebei-Beijing region could be a model for the modernization of New York, New Jersey, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Midwest, and you actually

do something like that inside the United States. And I think President Trump is a developer; he knows about infrastructure, and I think we just have to make sure that the Trump supporters

know about these plans, and that we create an environment where

this is actually intersecting the present crisis and danger of a

trade war.

If you move quickly enough, and get the Trump voters all inspired with this idea, I think we can do a miracle. And I

definitely believe in miracles, as long as we do them ourselves.

Q: [follow-up] Thank you very much. I totally agree with you. I believe that to bring China's investment and enterprise is more important in the trade market. And secondly, I was a professional Chinese instructor: I want to educate more Americans and Chinese people to understand each other, and make a friendship to develop together.

Q: I'm José V.: I'm here from New York City. Earlier you touched upon the youth culture and the culture of death, and I was hoping you could touch more upon that, because in my experience – and I'm only 19 myself, too – but from what I see of people around me, but also my nephew who will be turning 15 this year, I see he's more interested in violent video games and yelling into the microphone to imaginary people who aren't there, and spending a lot of money on things that will never really help him out in life: for example, he brought a \$300 belt buckle, because it said somebody's name on it, I think it's Gucci. He's more interested in reading violent comic books that display gore and showing people's insides – I don't have to go into that, you know about that.

My question is, how do we overcome this violence? How do we overcome this culture of death, and how do we overcome this culture of violence? And more importantly, how do we stop getting young people wanting to escape from reality by taking drugs and whatnot? So that's my question.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think what we need for that is a mass

movement for development. Because, first of all, I studied this question some years ago, when we had some guests and the children who came with the guests asked me if I knew about Pokémon, and naturally I had never heard about Pokémon. And they said: Oh, it's beautiful, it's violent, it's fighting. So I was so shocked,

I started to look into it, and I discovered Pokémon as a sort of

introduction drug to video games, and then naturally, the evolution, where these video games come from.

Well, they were developed by the military in the postwar period, because people had recognized in the Second World War, only 15% of the soldiers were ready to shoot the enemy, because

human beings have a sort of natural barrier inside them, which they don't want to overcome, and when they kill somebody it goes

against that. So many people have a healthy block, – or had a healthy block. So the military developed these quickly changing

targets, like in target practice, not having just one target but

having many, and they change and move, so that you would learn to

shoot quickly – shooting, shooting, one shot after the other – in order to train people to overcome the normal adrenalin shock

which happens if you shoot at another person; if you are not brainwashed, then you have an adrenalin reaction and you start shaking and so on. So they wanted to get away from this, by having these video simulations, where people would learn to shoot, to increase the killer ratio of the soldiers.

So this is the basis for these video games which then became commercial. And while, in the military, and obviously it's a terrible thing in the military also, but at least you have an officer, you have some guidance, you have military discipline; but when these video games, which have become more insane over the decades, if they are accessible to young children, and these young children have not had any kind of an inoculation through a humanist education, through the recognition of beauty in Classical culture, through moral guidelines given to them by their parents, but where you have a culture where everything is allowed, everything goes – movies become more violent, more perverse, more pornographic; even snuff movies, where killing is being filmed, or at least the illusion that people are killed is being filmed, *this is really deadly stuff!* This destroys the cognition of anybody, but especially of young people. And when young people, then, children, pupils, students, become autistic because they are only living in their social media, and have completely lost the ability to relate to each other, this is the death of a culture. And I think this is what's happening in the United States. You would not have these unbelievable numbers of mass school shootings: Like after Columbine in 1999, there were 38 mass shootings. And after the Parkland shooting, you had 50 alarms in the schools per day, where pupils would see another pupil having a weapon, or having crazy messages. Now, obviously, this brings us to the question of, who is promoting this? President Trump had a meeting in the White House, where he met with the pupils of the school in Parkland, and the producers of these videos. So obviously, President Trump

is aware of it, and I think we have to strengthen his resolve to
move against it. And it happens to be that the Parkland
incident, in particular, was also the work of the FBI, because
they established a system which is run by some uneducated call
center, and so, many of the hints which were clearly given
before, were missed. And it now turns out that in the Orlando
case, the father of the shooter was a longtime FBI informant.
So
there is a lot of these things to be pursued.
But I think the key thing is a mass movement for
development. Because, if young people have no hope for the
future, and have no perspective, because it's now the common
view
that the coming generations will be worse off than the present
one – this is the first time *ever* this has happened; because
it used to be a moral standard for families, for everybody,
that
you work so that your children will have a better life than
yourself. And this has been abandoned for the first time. So
what will young people have as a perspective? Well, they have
no
future. And that is a *huge* difference! And I can assure you,
I have seen it in all cases: There is a gigantic difference
between the optimism of the youth in China, and the pessimism
of
the young people and the population in general in the United
States, and in countries like Germany, for example.
So the absence of a vision, where the future of a nation, of
the world will be, is what is feeding this kind of culture of
death, because then it doesn't matter, life doesn't matter,
life
is worth nothing, whether you shoot somebody or not it makes
no
big difference.
So I think a mass movement for the kind of economic
development which we were talking about before, is an absolute

ingredient, so that people have a reason to study, to develop their minds, to develop their cognitive powers, to be productive.

If you have the feeling that you can be an astronaut, that you can be a scientist in the realm of a thermonuclear fusion economy; that you will travel to the Moon Village in your lifetime, you have a motivation to study! And I think without such a motivation, it is very, very difficult.

So I would not look at it as a separate issue: I would look at it as an integral question to the whole discussion we are having here.

Q: Thank you for your work, today, and throughout all your time.

I'm Father Richard D., Franciscan Servants of God's Grace.

My question to you, is we know that the President has written a book showing that his way of dealing with a problem is to take an {extreme} view, so he has room to compromise, to come back to what he actually wants. Do you believe he's doing this with the international trade situation?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I don't know; it may be. Because I think President Trump has said of himself many times, that he knows how to make deals, that he would get better agreements than most other people. And it may very well be that such an idea exists, that he makes big announcements of tariffs and so forth, and then in reality, he's negotiating and has his ambassador and other people, trade negotiators, making such a discussion. I don't know. I find it a little bit risky, because I saw some Chinese articles where they said that some people may think

that they can get a better result this way, but that China will not be intimidated into making compromises and basically will answer back.

I don't know. I think it is not necessary. I think this particular idea that you make a huge attack, and then you go for something less, is still, in my view, – and as you probably have realized, I'm very positive about the potential of President Trump; I've stuck my neck out a year ago, when I said that if Trump is able to put the relationship with Russia and China on a positive basis, he will go into history as one of the greatest American Presidents, and I stuck my neck out. And I'm repeating this, here. So, as you can see, I'm very optimistic and positive that it could happen.

But I also think that this particular style of negotiation is very dangerous, especially in an environment which is fraught with dangers as I touched upon in my earlier remarks. A much better way, in my view, would be to just say, "We want the United States and China to work together on a New Paradigm." There is already the Belt and Road Initiative. The United States could have some program, they could call it the American Silk Road, or the American FDR Revival, or the American Founding Fathers Celebration, if they don't want to be part of something which already has been put out by China, it doesn't matter, as long as the content of the policy is the same on.

And I think the potential for things to grow into a higher level of reason – I mean, here we are talking about the one humanity. I mean, I think the spiritual dimension, if you

want,
has to be brought into this matter, because man is different
from
all creatures, because we are gifted by God with creative
reason.

And you don't have to be a Christian, you can be a Confucian
philosopher, you can be a Buddhist, you can be just a good
person, to understand that we have reached a point in human
history, where we either recognize that we are all part of the
one
humanity, or we will not make it as a species.

Since Diane mentioned earlier Nicholas of Cusa, I can only
say, that Nicholas developed a way of thinking which – she
mentioned in the *Docta Ignorantia*, the “coincidence of
opposites,” which is the idea that because we are capable of
creative reason, we can think the One as having a higher
quality

and a higher power than the Many: The one humanity being
first,

and then the many nations being also important, but being not
in

contradiction to the progress and wellbeing of the one
humanity.

So I think if we understand that it is really the question
of addressing that in us, which makes us human, the creative
potential, then I think we can just find a way of shaping a
New

Paradigm where mankind is defined from a common future, how do
we

want to be existing as a human species, in 100 years from now,
in

1,000 years from now, or even in 10,000 years from now?

Because

we can *think* the future! No dog, no donkey, not goose can
think the future. If you tell a dog, “Let's have a walk
tomorrow,” the dog will hear the word “walk,” which the dog
probably knows, and jump to the door and wag its tail, and be

happy. But if you say "tomorrow," it doesn't mean anything to the dog!

But I think we need to raise the level of our communication, and just really do our duty as a human species, and prolong our existence indefinitely, by working together.

Q: My name is J. I'm the author of two books, *Evidence Not Destroyed*, and *Spread Real Love*. I want to thank Mrs. LaRouche; I want to thank this organization. You're some fine people. As I travel around America, I see many things: I just had to buy a new car, because the one I had had over 205,000 miles on it; and the one before that had 186,000 miles on it. But I'm going around the countryside, and other countries, also, spreading, putting this literature out for so many years. And I'm impacted with this organization. It has some very fine, smart brains, that are sitting here in this auditorium today, and I just thank God for you.

And when we come to a situation like we have today, I want to know how we can go forward? How we can promote civilization?

How we can carry on? But if we have learned anything from our history, we have to look back and look at our history, and look

at our results. We have something that's so profound here today; we don't get this kind of information on the TV no more. I

used to watch so much news, but now, they say the news is not absolutely real! They say something about "fake" – I heard that

over and over again, so I turned my television off from the news.

And when I can come and get this type of *real* information, in a

setting like this, it makes one want to go forward.
So I'm here to help anyway I can. I'll put another 100 and
some thousands miles on the car I just bought, to get this
information out to the people, because if you don't get it,
the
news is not going to give it to you correctly, the way it
should
be given. So, I'm just thanking each one, and all of you
that's
working – just as I am; Matt Guice, I've been working with
him
since the '90s; Lynne Speed and Dennis Speed, I've been
working
with these people since the early '90s. And I'm so proud.
One thing, let me say, I think the reverend right before me,
a religious man – I sit in a church now, and I'm the only
deacon
there! Why is this? Look where we're going? Why is that?
We're
reforming, we're conforming, we're complying to every
situation
that's not good. And I think we have some real strength here,
and we can do some great things. The main thing is, keep
going
forward. Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, I think people have to be courageous,
because the paradigm shift which occurred in the United
States,
which you, Diane, referenced in the beginning, which really
started with the murder of John F. Kennedy and then the murder
of
Martin Luther King, and the assassination of Robert Kennedy,
you
know, we had several years ago, a Mozart *Requiem* performance
in
Vienna, in the suburbs of Washington, and also in the Boston

Cathedral, commemorating the paradigm shift which has occurred in the last 50 years of America, where, the fact that the Kennedy murder, and also the murder of Martin Luther King, was really not avenged – or, not avenged, but not even investigated, and the real culprits made known and punished, which has led to people becoming depressed. I said many times, the Americans almost have become like the Germans, because if you ask a German person to do something, 99 % of the people say “Oh, you can’t do anything, anyway,” so people are really depressed, and feel that they are powerless in the face of what is happening. And that has happened to America as a result of these unclarified murders. And since we have this event today, because of the 50th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, I think it’s a very good moment in history, to say, we will not allow the murderers of King to be successful in eliminating the hope which he represented. I mean, Martin Luther King was murdered at a moment when he had started to pick up many of the same issues which are now being, in reality, changed by China. Because he had started not only to take up the question of economic justice *inside* the United States, but also he had started to take on the question of jobs and overcoming poverty in developing countries. And that is what China is doing, exactly today. And in the same way as the Schiller Institute has been campaigning for, and LaRouche and his movement have been working for, for almost half a century, is now becoming a reality.

So there is reason for optimism. And I think that the best thing we can do in a moment like this, thinking about the memory of Martin Luther King, is to say, we will pick up the torch, we will not allow the American people to be passive and desperate and ignorant and all of these things, but we will all turn into active members of the Schiller Institute, help to spread the message; make the Schiller Institute a Renaissance movement, a moment fighting not only for the economic buildup of the United States, but also for a cultural Renaissance. I think the two things absolutely have to go together. So I would encourage all of you to absolutely work with us, because I think the solution to all of these problems are absolutely within reach.

SARE: As the next person is coming up I would just tell everybody, during the break you will have the opportunity to do exactly what Mrs. LaRouche has said, which is to become a member of the Schiller Institute at our literature table. And to purchase copies of these very important, world-changing reports: This is the one she mentioned, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge," which we produced right after Xi Jinping announced it. And this report, of which Jason Ross is a coauthor on "Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa: A Vision of an Economic Renaissance."

Q: Hi, I'm Donald C. My quick question is about the liberals. How are they teaching curriculums to our kids, and they're not giving them the chance to learn the right stuff,

and

they're just forcing the kids what their beliefs are?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes, that is a big problem, because it started with John Dewey, to basically develop this liberal pragmatic idea of education. And unfortunately, you have generations of people who have gone through different phases of such elimination of Classical literature, of natural science, so it is a real problem. And I would think that the best way to proceed on that, is if you look at the kind of materials which we present in the present [What Is the New Paradigm?] class series, which you can find on the LaRouche PAC site, and you can register to be part of it, this is the kind of curriculum which was developed especially with the ideas of my husband, Mr. LaRouche, who did an incredible job, because he revived the best traditions of the 2,500 years of European civilization, the traditions in science which were the source of qualitative progress, the great Classical arts; and this is something which is not taught in American schools, for the most part. And I think we have to form, basically, educated people, who then hopefully, we can influence this present administration to change that. I think President Trump has repeatedly shown, at least for certain areas, an understanding; he talked about the American System of economy; he talked about Lincoln and Carey, he talked about Hamilton. So in the economic field there is definitely something there, which we can build on. I think there

are many other people are equally concerned about the condition of the school system. But I think the best thing is that you register for these classes [<http://discover.larouchepac.com/>]. And if you haven't already done it, you can also watch some of the previous classes in the series.[6] Get yourself absolutely a firm grip on universal history, of the great advances in science and culture, and then, you know, basically help us to organize change.

Because it will come from many places. There are many people are realizing that at this point it is the scientists, the engineers and such people, who will be much more important in the shaping of things, than many politicians who are part of a party system and partisan, and therefore, don't really regard these issues are the important ones.

But the best advice I can give you right now, is if you join with our efforts, we find ways to address all of these issues, and build a growing movement to demand such a change.

Q: Thank you very much. Your comments were very insightful. I believe in the paradigm where the United States, Russia and China, essentially a triumvirate is essentially going to lead the world, hopefully forward and out of the morass that we've been in. Especially over the prior eight years before this current President came into office.

The question, I want to ask is, what do you perceive would be the case – because I don't believe this economy in this country would have lasted another year, under the current policies. We

would have had a significant economic drop which would have led to, since this country's GDP is 25 % of the world's, would have had a worldwide, negative impact. Having said that, what do you perceive would be the consequences in this country, or the for that matter the world, on the movement forward that has occurred, if President Trump did not have the position he has? He may be President, but he may have a weakened political system, in the sense of a House and the Senate: Would we be able to move forward? And what would be the consequences, and under what conditions could we move forward? Could this economy continue to grow if he can't implement his policies? What would be the international consequences of that, from your perspective?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the strongest situation is Trump's relation with his voters. That despite all of the attacks by the FBI, by the British, by the heads of the intelligence services from the Obama administration, – I mean, he had a pretty tough environment, and nevertheless, he goes back to his voters, he holds a rally, and the support for him is actually growing in the polls. So I think that that is for sure, a very strong point which we should build on, because if we keep strengthening that, and if we keep informing the Trump voters on all the issues we are discussing here, that can actually help to outdo the Congress and the Senate.

And since there is a midterm election, there is actually a very good moment to do that. I mean, the danger is naturally that Trump could be convinced that to take an anti-China

stance

would help him in the midterm election. I mean, I'm not sure; I'm not close enough to the situation to make a judgment on that.

But I think the strong point is, Trump is close to his voters, the voters still recognize what a change he means, and I

think that we need to have a mass mobilization – I think there is no shortcut from that; because the danger is very acute.

What

I said in my initial remarks, when we talk to some really well-placed figure in Europe, who said that there is a discussion

to pull the rug out from under Trump with a new financial crash,

and if you think that this is a conspiracy theory – well, maybe

before the Skripal case, you also thought that such things are conspiracies, but we have just seen a classic example of how you

can manipulate a whole international community of nations to go

into an attack on Russia, based on a lie! So these things do happen and they can happen.

Now, there are also many warnings. Just today, I think some representative of the firm of Guggenheim put out a warning on this corporate debt question that a financial crash can happen at any moment. And basically, you have the European banking system, the Italian banks are in terrible shape, you have a policy where the trigger point of a collapse of the financial system is many-fold. It's also like a minefield where it's not

clear which mine will trigger the explosion, but once it happens,

you could have a systemic blowout, much worse than that of 2008.

Because the central banks have done absolutely zero, to

eliminate

the root causes of the crash of 2008. They have, instead, used

the so-called tools and instruments – namely quantitative easing, negative interest rate, money pumping – but this has reached the point where now the Fed is forced, or think they are

forced, to increase the interest rate, because a negative interest rate is very bad for the real economy, it's bad for the

savings of the people, it's bad for life insurance, it's bad for

real investment; and the hyperinflationary consequence of such money-pumping is already visible on the horizon in the form of the totally overvalued stock market, in the form of real estate

prices, in the form of many other such phenomena. So the Fed needs to increase the interest rate, but that is already bringing

the immediate potential for a new crash.

If that happens, I think we are in {real} trouble: So our whole point, is we need the implementation of Glass-Steagall, and

the Four Laws developed by Lyndon LaRouche, before the crash happens. I think this is also a subject – there are these four

dialogues which have been established between President Xi Jinping and Trump; one of them concerns the dialogue on economic

matters; China has put a lot of emphasis on the dangers to the international financial system, at the G20 meeting in Hangzhou [in 2016] and on other occasions. So I think that this question

needs to be urgently addressed, also between the United States and China in these negotiations.

And then, if you put the whole package together, the Four Laws – Glass-Steagall, a National Bank, a credit system in the

tradition of Hamilton, a crash program for the increase in the productivity of the labor force, and then joining hands in the Belt and Road Initiative – all of these measures together are a very, very practical and realistic way to overcome these dangers.

But it is very urgent, because we are sitting on a powder keg, and I think it can be done, but we need a lot of people of good will to become active with us.

SARE: Helga, we're just about up on time. We have two more questions. Do you want to take both, or one, or?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, maybe both together, and then I'll answer both.

Q: Hi Mrs. LaRouche. My question to you is, is that right after the shooting at Parkland, [Broward County] Sheriff Israel was all over the news speaking about going to all members of Congress to use the Baker Act, to detain and profile people that have experienced some sort of depression. And that's of great concern to me, because there are many people who have experienced that, and I feel this country is becoming more like Germany back in World War II. So I'm kind of scared, and I'd like to know, what's your opinion on it? Thank you.

SARE: OK, next question.

Q: Hello, my name is Steve S. I would just like to ask, how much of a role do you think that psychological warfare plays in everything that's going on? And how can we counter it? Are

there people out there who specialize in psychological warfare? I

hear people talk about history being erased; you know, the projection of violence through videos and commercials and that matter.

So, a lot of people are very confused, as well as myself, even when you find something that you believe in sometimes, it's presented in a way that you accept it in the beginning, and then it comes out to be a lie. And right now, clearly, lie is just pounding on the truth. I mean, you have one truth, but you have so many lies that it seems too overwhelming to survive.

SARE: Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think the concerns that both of you expressed is very real. I mean, it is the fact that the West is already living in a police-state. Just take the recent example of the Facebook firm, Cambridge Analytica – they sold data on 50 million people for commercial purposes, for election manipulation and who knows for what else? If you go on the internet and you go on any website, you immediately have the advertisement for the next years of your life of whatever you looked at. So we are already in a completely surveillance state, where the NSA and the British equivalent, the GCHQ, are monitoring everything – your phone, your smart TV, your laptop – it's omnipresent. And obviously this needs to be reversed. In the time when I was growing up, being a young person, we had a big concern about data protection. It was a civil right

to
make sure that your privacy was protected. All of this has
gone
out of the window! And also, naturally, the big change came
on
September 11th. Because September 11th was the pretext for a
lot
of the elimination of civil rights which used to be a
constitutional right up to that moment.
And therefore, I think the inquiry of what really happened
on September 11th, is still one of the big tasks to be solved,
because it led to police-state measures inside the United
States.
It led to a similar kind of change internationally. And right
now, you have the ongoing trial of the families of the victims
of
the World Trade Center suing the government of Saudi Arabia
for
their role in the September 11th attacks. And the Saudi
government tried to appeal against the lawsuit, and a court in
New York overruled that, so the court case can go ahead.
Now, this goes very slowly, but this is a very important
aspect; because eventually, we have to go back to a
constitutional state. So you are quite right to be concerned,
because there *is* a lot of this going on.
Again, I think there is no shortcut: We need more people
taking an active role, and force the coming Congress to pass
laws
to protect the rights of the people again. This is absolutely
possible. The whole argument, for example, that you cannot
control these things, or not control the internet, is
absolutely
not true: You can block certain things, you can prevent
things,
you can make laws which prohibit the profiling; you can make
laws
which it a criminal act to do all of these things you are

worried

about. So it's not a self-evident development.

But I think it does require that more people become state citizens: A state citizen, I would define a somebody who takes

responsibility not only for his life, his family, his country, but for the outcome of human history. And I think to be such a

world historical individual in a moment like that, where the options are so rich, and so beautiful that there is no reason to

despair, but it is really the individual decision, to be part of

the solution which can and will make the difference.
[applause]

SARE: Thank you. That was very beautiful and appropriate. Do you wish to say anything else to us?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, just be happy, and be productive, and feisty, and courageous, and then you can do everything you plan to do.

SARE: Thank you very much! [applause]

[1]

<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/category/nyheder/alle-kategorier/oekonomi/larouches-fire-love-feature/>

[2] Kan læses på engelsk her: http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2018/eirv45n06-20180209/22-28_4506.pdf Dansk oversættelse er undervejs.

[3] Læs en dansk introduktion til rapporten af de to forfattere, Jason Ross og Husein Askary, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=23600>

[4] Abraham Lincolns Gettysburg-tale: » – *and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth*«.

[5] Martin Luther Kings berømte tale 'I have been to the mountain top' fra 3. April, 1968, kan læses her: <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkivebeentothemountaintop.htm>

[6] Se lektionerne i dansk oversættelse her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/category/lpac-new-paradigme/>

Online-brochure: LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej. Opdateret version

Se opdateret version af brochuren: [LaRouches Fire Love & Amerikas Fremtid på den Nye Silkevej](#).

Online-version.

Lyndon LaRouche: »En dialog mellem eurasiske civilisationer: Jordens kommende 50 år« og »Om LaRouches opdagelse«. pdf; engelsk

✘ *»Kreativitet, som jeg her har identificeret det, er forskellen på dig og en abekat. Der er faktisk to egenskaber ved denne forskel. For det første, så kan et medlem af den menneskelige art øge hans eller hendes arts potentielle, relative befolkningstæthed gennem sin viljemæssige anvendelse af kreativitet, som ingen form for dyr kan gøre. For det andet, så afhænger samfundets fremskridt hen over successive generationer af, at disse generationer genvedtager, eller atter sætter i kraft, den skabende opdagelse af denne form for universelle, fysiske principper. Sammen kan disse to udtryk for kreativitet (som jeg definerer det) fastlægge grundlaget for det, vi kunne kalde naturlig, menneskelig moral, den form for forskel, der adskiller menneskelig moral fra aberigets kultur.«*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

»Det centrale træk af mit originale bidrag til Leibniz'»

videnskab om fysisk økonomi, er at give en metode til at adresse den årsagsmæssige sammenhæng mellem, på den ene side, enkeltpersoners bidrag til aksiomatisk revolutionerende fremskridt i videnskabelige og analoge former for viden, og, på den anden side, de heraf følgende forøgelse af den potentielle befolkningstæthed i de korresponderende samfund. I sin anvendelse i politisk økonomi, fokuserer min metode på analyse af den centrale rolle af den følgende tretrins rækkefølge: For det første, aksiomatisk revolutionerende former for videnskabelig og analog opdagelse; for det andet, de heraf følgende fremskridt i principper for maskinredskaber og analoge ting; sluttelig, de heraf følgende fremskridt i arbejdskraftens produktive evne.»

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**LaRouches fysisk-økonomiske målemetode, Del I:
Arbejdskraftens produktive evne vs. jobs.
LaRouche PAC Videnskabsteams undervisningsserie 2017 i**

Økonomi. 2. Lektion

Hvordan kommer vi ud af denne krise? Som vi har diskuteret, så finder der et massivt program for vækst sted i hele verden, under anførelse af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, og med et åbent tilbud til USA om at gå med i denne proces. Det kan sikre en storstilet genopbygning af USA i samarbejde med andre nationer ved at tilslutte sig dette Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Det er den politiske handling, der ligger på bordet. Men det, vi ønsker at behandle i denne undervisningsrække; det, vi gerne vil diskutere, er de underliggende, videnskabelige principper, der ligger til grund for det, som faktisk vil skabe vækst og udvikling. Hvad er det for underliggende principper, der er årsag til, at Kinas aktuelle Bælte & Vej Initiativ rent faktisk fungerer og i vid udstrækning er succesfuldt? Hvad er videnskaben bag; hvad er det, der faktisk får dette til at fungere, i modsætning til andre programmer, som ikke fungerede? Dette går tilbage til spørgsmålene om, hvad virkelig økonomi er.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

LaRouches videnskab om økonomi er grundlaget for, at USA kan tilslutte sig det historiske Nye Paradigme.

LaRouche PAC Videnskabssteams Undervisningsserie 2017 i økonomi. 1. Lektion

4. oktober, 2017 – USA har nu muligheden for at opgive et dødt, mislykket, geopolitisk og økonomisk system og gå sammen med Kina, Rusland og andre nationer i et win-win-paradigme for fælles udvikling. Standardlærebøger i økonomi formidler imidlertid ikke den nødvendige, videnskabelige forståelse af menneskeligt fremskridt og menneskelig udvikling. Vi må vende os mod Lyndon LaRouches videnskab om økonomi som grundlaget for dette nye, historiske paradigme, at begynde med hans opdagelse af Potentiel Relativ Befolkningstæthed.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Video: Introduktion til LaRouches økonomiske metode. Dansk udskrift.

I denne korte video vil jeg præsentere to grundlæggende koncepter for Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske teori. Disse to koncepter er energigennemstrømnings-tæthed og potentiel, relativ befolknings-tæthed. Men lad os først se på dette centrale økonomiske mysterium: denne menneskelige evne til at gøre opdagelser.

LaRouche PAC lancerer ny online-undervisningsserie om LaRouches økonomiske metode. Start onsdag 4. okt.

Sept. 28–The 2017 economics class series will start next Wednesday (Oct. 4)! The PDF leaflet version of the public invitation is available on the registration page, LPAC.co/econ2017.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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'Russisk hacking' afsløret som internt job. LPAC kortvideo

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 25. juli, 2017 – Det ekstraordinære memorandum, fremstillet af *Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity* (VIPS) i går, demonstrerer endegyldigt, at de såkaldte russiske hack af Demokraternes Nationalkomite (DNC), slet ikke var hack, med derimod læk, udført af nogen, der havde fysisk adgang til DNC's computere. Dataene blev dernæst manipuleret for at belaste Rusland. Læs hele det eksplosive VIPS-memorandum [her](#).

Video, Jason Ross:

»I går publicerede en gruppe ved navn *Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity* (VIPS) et memo, der destruerede påstanden om, at Vladimir Putin og russerne 'hackede' det amerikanske præsidentvalg for at anbringe Donald Trump i embedet. De tilbageviser specifikt vurderingen af 6. januar, foretaget af håndplukkede medlemmer af et par amerikanske efterretningstjenester, der havde påstået, at »den russiske

præsident Vladimir Putin havde beordret en indflydelseskampagne i 2016, målrettet mod det amerikanske præsidentvalg«, for at anbringe Donald Trump i embedet. Ifølge dette regeringsmemo af 6. januar, så, udover angiveligt at udløse en drabelig hær af internet-trolde, så vel som også at udløse russisk propaganda gennem den snigende benævnte, russiske Tv-kanal, Russia Today, påstår regeringsdokumentet, at russisk militærefterretning benyttede en hacker, kendt som 'Guccifer 2.0', til at hacke DNC og udlevere materiale til WikiLeaks. Dette materiale viste sig så at være pinligt for Clinton-kampagnen og afslørede, at DNC havde modarbejdet Clintons modkandidat i primærvalgene, Bernie Sanders. WikiLeaks fastholdt, at det materiale, de offentliggjorde, var et læk, ikke et hack, og at det ikke kom fra Rusland. Dengang insisterede VIPS på, at alle beviser pegede på, at materialet var et læk snarere end et hack.

Kort tid efter, at WikiLeaks meddelte, at det havde dette DNC-materiale sidste juni, dukkede dette nye, internet-individ, Guccifer 2.0, op på scenen og hævdede, at han hackede DNC, og omgik WikiLeaks ved at udgive flere DNC-dokumenter. Metadataene på nogle af disse dokumenter omfattede en 'sidst ændret'-bruger ved navn Felix Edmundovich, skrevet med kyrilliske skrifttegn, og opkaldt efter Felix Edmundovich Dzerzjinskij, den første chef for det Sovjetiske Hemmelige Politi. Hovsa! Dernæst afslørede klodsede interviews af 'Guccifer 2.0', der påstod at være rumæner, at han faktisk ikke var bekendt med dette sprog og måske skjulte sin sande identitet. Disse spor blev præsenteret som bevis på, at det var russisk involvering; at 'Guccifer 2.0' var et russisk hack, der tilsigtede at influere på det amerikanske præsidentvalg.

VIPS-memoet, der blev offentliggjort i går, i hvilke undersøgelser af sites af en computertekniker og af Adam Carter, giver stærke tekniske beviser, der peger på en overlagt anbringelse af russisk metadata og at kilden til

filerne, der kom fra 'Guccifer 2.0', kom fra en direkte, lokal adgang til DNC-netværket. Ikke et computer-fjernhack. Det tempo, hvormed filerne blev overført og senere offentliggjort af 'Guccifer 2.0', var alt for højt til, at det kunne være gjort via en Internetforbindelse, men som derimod er i overensstemmelse med at kopiere gennem et lokalt netværk til et eksternt USB-stik eller USB-nøgle. Tider, der er lagret i filernes og arkivernes metadata, peger på, at manipulationen med filerne var udført i Østkyst-tidszone (USA). Dette var ikke et hack. Den senere tilføjelse af russiske metadata, inklusive navnet Felix Edmondovich, skete også med fuldt overlæg.

Hvad betyder så alt dette? Efter WikiLeaks meddelte, at det havde materiale fra DNC, blev der lanceret en operation, der skulle tilføje russiske fingeraftryk og frembringe et angiveligt sekundært læk af materiale. Der er mere i alt dette, som jeg vil opfordre til, at I læser i det komplette memorandum, der opfordrer præsidenten til at efterforske CIA, især tidligere direktør John Brennan, samt FBI, for det falske hack og den falske tilskrivning til Rusland. Husk på, at alt dette sker pga. Donald Trumps kurs mod en detente med Rusland og imod den igangværende krigsførelse, der promoveres af aktører, kendt som 'deep state' ('staten i staten') i USA. Præsidenten må slå tilbage mod disse tjenester for at kunne forfølge sin egen politik; og, at slå kraftigt tilbage mod dette 'Russia-Gate' er altafgørende for at få det til at ske.«

Hvorfor briterne bliver ved

med at myrde amerikanske præsidenter. LPAC kortvideo

De nylige trusler mod præsident Trumps liv, der kommer fra mange kendte personer, New York City Public Theatre Company, samt nedskydningen af kongresmedlem Scalise, bør ikke ses som isolerede tilfælde; som forbrydelser, begået af enkeltindivider, der handler af egen vilje. Vi bør snarere af USA's egen historie lære, at der ikke findes nogen 'enlig skytte'. Det er briterne, der myrder vore præsidenter, af en særlig grund.

Lad os se på de af vore præsidenter, der blev myrdet; hvad er mønstret? Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, JFK og, endskønt han ikke var præsident, men er relevant for os i dag, Alexander Hamilton. Hvad fortæller mordet på disse præsidenter os om vor nations unikke rolle i historien? Hvis man ser på deres handlinger, så anvendte de, eller havde tydeligvis til hensigt at anvende, det Amerikanske Økonomiske System, for at fremme vor nation, og de kæmpede udtrykkeligt mod Det britiske Imperiums gennemførelse af 'frihandel' i USA. Disse præsidenter vidste, til forskel fra de fleste amerikanere i dag, at Det britiske Imperium er vores fjende, og de vidste, at det var deres job at beskytte vore borgere mod den elendighed, vi ville stå overfor, hvis britisk imperie-frihandel blev praktiseret. Og, hvad der var allervigtigst, så indså de, at britisk frihandel ville kvæle vores mest dyrebare resurse; det amerikanske folks kreative gnist i en naturlig hældning mod at bidrage med vore evner hen imod en positiv og varig virkning på vore efterlevende. Det Amerikanske System opmuntrer udtrykkeligt denne gnist og bruger den til udvikling af gennembrud inden for varefremstilling, landbrug, videnskab

og kultur.

I dag henviser præsident Trump udtrykkeligt til Det Amerikanske Økonomiske System som sin politiske programerklæring. Bortset fra Lyndon LaRouche og hans bevægelse, så er der ingen i det 20. århundrede, der har identificeret det Amerikanske Økonomiske System som værende dét princip i vores historie, der fuldstændig adskiller os fra Det britiske Imperium. Trumps plan om at genoplive den produktivitet, vi har mistet i de seneste 50 år, siden mordet på JFK, og hans beredvillighed til at samarbejde med Kina og Rusland om skabelsen af en ny, økonomisk orden, vækker rædsel i briterne. Trumps præsidentskab udgør en trussel mod selve Det britiske Imperiums eksistens. De ved, der ikke er plads til deres Imperium i en ny, international, økonomisk orden på denne planet, og de vil ikke dø uden kamp.

Lær om Lyndon LaRouches fremsættelse af det Amerikanske System, kendt som de Fire Love til USA's omgående redning, gennem viste videolink, ([dansk tekst her](#)) og gå med i LaRouche PAC (Schiller Instituttet, DK!) for at skabe en ny æra for menneskeheden, *uden* Det britiske Imperium.

Offentliggjort den 24. jun. 2017.

FDR: “Winston, når denne krig er forbi, vil der ikke være noget

Britisk Imperium!”

EIR-kortvideo, 3. maj 2017