

»Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«.

**LaRouche PAC Internationale
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Vært Matthew Ogden: Jeg vil gerne indlede med at fortælle vore seere, at, i dag er en meget historisk dag. Vi har endnu ikke fået de fulde rapporter om alt, der er sket; men vi har i dag set to meget vigtige konferencer, der finder sted, mens vi taler. Én af dem er naturligvis G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland, og den anden er konferencen (Schiller Instituttet, Kinesisk Energifond, Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur), der finder sted i New York her i USA. Sidstnævnte er selvfølgelig konferencen med den meget passende titel, »Mad for Fred; Mad for Mennesker; Mad for Tankerne. Det nye navn for fred er økonomisk udvikling«; der, som jeg sagde, er sponsoreret i fællesskab af Schiller Instituttet, Kinesisk Energifond og Fonden for Genoplivelse af Klassisk Kultur. Vi vil i aftenens show vise videoen med Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale på denne konference.

Men før vi kommer til det, så finder dagens anden, potentielt verdenshistoriske begivenhed sted på sidelinjerne af G20-topmødet i Hamborg, Tyskland. Selve G20-topmødet er relativt betydningsløst, sammenlignet med det langt vigtigere og større møde mht. potentiel signifikans, der fandt sted lidt tidligere i dag, mellem præsident Trump fra USA og præsident Putin fra Rusland. Og dette er, som jeg sagde, langt større mht. dets potentielle signifikans. Dette var muligheden for, at præsident Putin og præsident Trump kunne have deres første, regulære møde ansigt til ansigt. Ifølge nyhedsrapporteringer varede dette topmøde – der, som jeg sagde, var den første

mulighed for disse to præsidenter at mødes ansigt til ansigt – over to en halv time. Det var kun meningen, mødet skulle vare 30 minutter; men det faktum, at det fortsatte så lang tid – 2,5 time – er allerede og i sig selv et meget potentielt godt tegn. Det er tydeligvis en lovende udvikling; og uanset indholdet af denne drøftelse – som bestemt vil være meget signifikant; men, uanset dette, så varsler muligheden for USA's og Ruslands præsidenter at mødes ansigt til ansigt, og at skabe en direkte, personlig relation, godt for fred og stabilitet for hele verden, men også for relationerne mellem disse to lande og for skabelsen af en sund relation uden andres mellemkomst mellem disse to verdensledere. Og på trods af alle forsøg i de seneste uger på at sabotere potentialet for dette møde, så holdt det, og det fandt sted. Vi har endnu ikke modtaget de fulde rapporter om drøftelserne.

Vi ved, at der kun var seks personer, der deltog; så dette var en meget personlig mulighed for Trump og Putin til at udvikle denne form for arbejdsrelation. Mødet bestod af USA's udenrigsminister Rex Tillerson, Ruslands udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, de to tolke – den russiske og den engelske – og så selvfølgelig, de to præsidenter. Dette blev tilsyneladende gjort for at gøre det muligt for diskussionen at være meget åben, meget fri, og meget fokuseret på at maksimere det positive potentiale, som denne historiske mulighed bød på. Selve mødet indledtes med korte bemærkninger fra begge præsidenter til pressen, der fik lov at komme ind i lokalet lige i begyndelsen. Der var fotomuligheder, mens de trykkede hinanden i hånden, og de sagde, at de begge så frem til en meget grundig og positiv diskussion. Trump sagde det følgende:

»Præsident Putin og jeg har diskuteret forskellige ting, og jeg synes, det går meget godt. Vi ser frem til, at der vil ske en masse positive ting for Rusland og for USA, og for alle andre berørte.«

Dernæst fulgte præsident Putin op på disse bemærkninger:

»Vi har talt sammen over telefon, men telefonsamtaler er afgjort aldrig nok. Jeg håber, at, som De sagde«, med henvisning til præsident Trumps bemærkninger, »vore møder vil give positive resultater.«

Dette møde mellem de to præsidenter fulgte efter et timelangt møde tidligere på dagen mellem udenrigsministrene Tillerson og Lavrov, hvor de, iflg. rapporter, diskuterede potentialet for en antiterror-koalition mellem Rusland og USA; med nogle detaljer mht. situationen i Syrien og præsident Assad. Nogle af detaljerne i denne foreslåede plan blev afsløret i pressen i går og i dag. Planen inkluderede såkaldte »sikre zoner« og tilsyneladende også en aftale om at gøre det muligt for præsident Assad at forblive ved magten; men dernæst at gå frem med en diplomatisk løsning på situationen dér. Men der er heller ikke blevet rapporteret eller afsløret nogen detaljer om dette møde mellem udenrigsministrene Lavrov og Tillerson. Men det anses selvfølgelig generelt som forberedelse til drøftelserne mellem Trump og Putin.

Bortset fra det, så har G20-topmødet været temmelig domineret af meget voldsomme protester og aktivitet fra uropolitiet uden for topmødet i Hamborg; og, på selve topmødet, af diskussioner om frihandel og klimaforandring. Men betydningen af de bilaterale møder, der finder sted på sidelinjerne, er naturligvis langt vigtigere end nogen diskussion, der finder sted på selve G20-møderne. En positiv indikation er imidlertid, at der tydeligvis er gang i noget mht. relationen mellem Tyskland og Kina. Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde, da vi talte med hende for ca. 30 min. siden, at hun ser noget meget positivt, der finder sted i retning af kinesisk-tysk samarbejde om Afrikas udvikling. Kinas præsident Xi Jinping benyttede lejligheden af sit besøg i Tyskland for at deltage i dette G20-topmøde, til at få et regulært møde med Tysklands kansler Angela Merkel, og hvor de underskrev en aftale om i fællesskab at bygge et vandkraftværk i Angola. Under den fælles pressekonference efter mødet sagde Xi Jinping:

»Vi fejrer i år 45-året for relationen mellem Tyskland og Kina. Det er en succeshistorie. Vi står nu over for en ny begyndelse, hvor vi har brug for nye gennembrud.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde:

»Dette er tydeligvis begyndelsen til noget, der potentielt er meget positivt mht. de bilaterale relationer mellem Tyskland og Kina, men også mht. den idé, at Tyskland spiller en meget positiv rolle med at deltage i de udviklingsprojekter, som Kina allerede bygger i Afrika.«

Xi sagde, at Kina er parat til at gå sammen med Tyskland for at konsolidere den gensidige tillid mellem de to lande; opbygge mere konsensus og fremme samarbejde og forbundethed (konnektivitet).

Helga Zepp-LaRouches analyse af dette var, at der tydeligvis var åbnet op for noget; og dette kommer i hælene på Bælte & Vej Forum, der fandt sted i Beijing i midten af maj. Selv om Tyskland ikke spillede noget særlig positiv eller aktiv rolle på dette forum, så sagde Helga, at,

»De er tydeligvis ikke så dumme, at de ikke kan se, hvad vej vinden blæser. Hvis de ikke springer med på vognen nu, vil de blive efterladt i mørket. Udviklingen af Afrika er tydeligvis en mulighed for Tyskland og andre lande i hele verden til at deltage i disse fordelagtige tredjeverdensrelationer med Kina og de afrikanske nationer.«

Én meget interessant udvikling på denne front er et andet topmøde, der finder sted samtidig med G20-topmødet i Tyskland, og det er Schiller Institut/Kinesisk Energifond-konferencen, der finder sted i New York City. Dette er et topmøde under den Afrikanske Union; og hovedtalen på dette topmøde blev holdt af FN's vicegeneralsekretær, en kvinde ved navn Amina Mohammed, der er tidligere nigeriansk regeringsminister. I sine bemærkninger til denne konference under den Afrikanske Union kom hun med en meget vigtig henvisning til den rolle, som Kina

spiller gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet for at bringe udvikling til det afrikanske kontinent. Hun opmuntrede alle nationerne i den Afrikanske Union til at »benytte sig« af denne massive, kinesiske regeringsinvestering og infrastrukturprojekter, der har gjort det muligt for disse lande at begynde at bevæge sig, med spring fremad, forbi den tvungne tilbagestående, der var blevet dem påtvunget gennem århundreders kolonialisme og imperiepolitik. I sin tale roste Amina Mohammed *»Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, der tilsigter at bygge en Ny Silkevej, bestående af havne, jernbaner og veje for at udvide handelskonnektivitet i hele Asien, Afrika og Europa«*, iflg. nyhedsrapporteringer. Hun sagde, *»Dette er en mulighed for ikke alene at give alternativer for at gøre skydevåbnene tavse for vort folk, men en mulighed, der vil bevare vore aktiver – både menneskelige og naturlige – på kontinentet og bygge vort i morgen, i dag.«* Dette er en meget vigtig bemærkning fra FN's vicegeneralsekretær, og vi ved, at Antonio Guterres, FN's generalsekretær, havde meget positive bemærkninger, som han udtalte om Bælte & Vej Initiativet på tærsklen til Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing.

Dette fører os direkte til den konference, der finder sted, mens vi taler, i New York City. Denne konference, der fandt sted parallelt med et møde i FN om sikkerhed for fødevarerforsyning og bæredygtighed i landbruget, blev adresseret i fællesskab af Helga Zepp-LaRouche – og vi vil afspille hendes bemærkninger om et øjeblik – men også af Patrick Ho, der er viceformand for Kinesisk Energifondskomiteen. Han havde netop talt i FN sammen med en meget stor kinesisk delegation af kinesiske landbrugseksperter, den foregående dag, i går. Han holdt en tale, der stemte meget godt overens med den tale, han holdt tidligere på dagen på denne begivenhed i New York, sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet. Den tale, han holdt, var – iflg. rapporter – en meget anti-Malthus-tale om potentialet for en hurtig udvikling af bæredygtigt landbrug, for at brødføde den konstant voksende befolkning på denne planet. Noget, der

naturligvis direkte tilbageviser argumentet i Malthus-traditionen, og som er kommet fra Det britiske Imperium så længe. Men med de rapporter fra denne konference, der stadig finder sted, mens vi taler, så er der 175 deltagere; diplomatiske delegationer fra diverse lande i hele verden via deres konsulater i New York City; aktivister, der deltager; folk fra diverse colleges i omegnen af New York City; og den officielle repræsentation fra den kinesiske delegation og fra en landbrugsdelegation, der er kommet tilrejsende fra USA's Midtvesten. Denne konference åbnedes med bemærkninger fra den tidligere borgmester af Muscatine, Iowa, som personligt overbragte hilsner til konferencen; men dernæst gav han deltagerne på konferencen en slags lektion i baggrundshistorien om, hvorfor Iowa-Kina-porten er så afgørende for amerikansk-kinesiske relationer. Meget af dette drejer sig om præsident Xi Jinpings personlige relation til staten Iowa og byen Muscatine pga. hans interesse for landbrugsmetoder i USA i den tid, hvor Xi Jinping var provinsguvernør i Kina. Han havde således et personligt bånd til staten Iowa, men også til den tidligere guvernør Terry Branstad, der nu er USA's ambassadør til Kina. Efter borgmesteren af Muscatines bemærkninger holdt Patrick Ho sin tale; og dette efterfulgtes så direkte af Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale.

Jeg vil nu gerne give jer lejlighed til selv at høre de bemærkninger, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche kom med til denne konference, og som fik en meget varm modtagelse og bragte hele diskussionsniveauet op på et meget højt niveau mht. de muligheder, der ligger forude, for at konsolidere dette Nye Paradigme i internationale relationer; især med muligheden for fuldt og helt at bringe USA ind i en deltagelse i den Nye Silkevej.

Her følger Helga Zepp-LaRouches bemærkninger:

(Her følger resten af webcastet på engelsk).

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Dear conference participants, I feel very honored to address you, even if it is by video, because I think we are all aware that we are involved in the historically, extremely important process of trying to improve the relationship between the United States and China, in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative. This is especially important in the area of agriculture and food production, because this is an extremely urgent question. Because, while at the G20 meeting in Hangzhou last year, China and all the other participating nations devoted themselves to eradicate poverty by the year 2020, we have not yet reached that goal. Just a couple of days ago, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization put out a report that world hunger is on the rise, and that the situation, especially in Yemen, is terrible: Half or more of the population is in acute danger of starvation; but also in Nigeria and South Sudan and many other areas, the situation is worsening. Well, today, there is also the G20 summit in Hamburg, and the outcome will be a surprise, either way, because until last year's G20 in Hangzhou, which was very harmonious and characterized by a great optimism for the future of mankind, this time the tensions are very high. In the last couple of days however, there was a sort of prelude in the form of a summit between President Putin and President Xi Jinping in Moscow, which was really extremely important, and both characterized it as the

most important event of the year for their nation. They deepened the strategic partnership, they established an even deeper level of their personal friendship, and they declared that the time of the unipolar world is over, because of the strategic partnership, especially.

This is certainly true, that the time of the unipolar world is over, but multi-polarity is still not the solution, because it implies still geopolitics, which was the cause of two world wars in the 20th century, and this geopolitics is still in operation, in North Korea, in Syria, in Ukraine.

We must therefore find a higher level. We must get the world to what President Xi Jinping always calls "the community for a shared future of humanity." One big step in that direction could be the meeting President Trump and President Putin, who are meeting today for the first time as Presidents. Obviously, this is a very important step because, between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, a very positive relationship has been established already, so whatever comes out of this Trump-Putin meeting is very, very crucial. Because the questions we have to solve are urgent and dramatic.

The food crisis, the hunger crisis which I mentioned is only a symptom of the fact that the old economic model is not functioning any more. We are sitting on a powder-keg crisis which erupted in 2008, which could come back with a vengeance, only much, much worse. Because even a slight increase in the interest

rate, moving away from quantitative easing could lead to a blowout of the corporate debt. Now, the firms which got the zero

interest rate liquidity from the central banks, the quantitative

easing, used this money, not to invest in productive investment,

but for so-called financial engineering by buying up their own stocks to make it look better on the books, having more nominal

value but also increasing the corporate debt which could now could blow out if there is an increase in the interest rate.

And that is only one aspect of the systemic crisis which we still have. The other one is the so-called level 3 derivatives which many European and other banks are sitting on. Level 3 derivatives are those, which no market ... because you can't sell

them, and the banks still keep them as assets, which really is a

sort of mega-fall [ph 5.03].

So the problem is that just yesterday, the fourth largest bank in Italy was taken over by the government, and combined with

a bail-in, whereby the customers could only sell their bonds and

stocks at 18 cents to the euro, and that is a threat which is hanging over the entire banking system.

Now, what could be done to solve that? Well, let's look at one other aspect of the crisis: Just a couple of days ago, in one

single day, 80,000 refugees arrived from Libya in little boats,

being picked up by NGOs in Italy. Eighty thousand people in one

day overstretches the capacity of any country, and Italy has already taken in so many million people. So when they requested

that other countries located on the Mediterranean like Spain and France should also take some of these refugees, these countries rejected that.

Now that obviously shows there is no unity in the European Union on this question.

Now how could you address this whole series of problems? What should actually be on the agenda of the G20 in Hamburg? Well, if you would put a global Glass-Steagall separation on the agenda, doing exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933, by separating the commercial banks and the investment banks, putting the commercial banks under state protection, writing off the non-performing the derivatives of the investment banks, and then going to a Hamiltonian credit system by setting up national banks in every country and issuing large-scale, low-interest rate credits, then we could solve the problem.

Mr. LaRouche has defined Four Laws to remedy the financial crisis and the Fourth Law is the crash program for the realization of thermonuclear fusion power. And there, the good news is that China just accomplished a major breakthrough in this respect, with its [EAST] tokamak in Hefei where they reached a so-called "steady-state H-mode operation" for 101.2 seconds. This is a major step towards the realization of thermonuclear fusion.

If such a reorganization according to these Four Laws, Glass-Steagall, national bank, credit system, crash program for fusion and space technology would be implemented, then the trans-Atlantic countries could cooperate with such banks as

the
AIIB, the New Development Bank, and others, together with
China,
and build up, for example, Africa. China is so far the only
country which has done something to fight the root causes of
the
refugee crisis, by investing large-scale in rail lines in
Africa,
in dams, in power plants, in industrial parks, and in
agriculture. And this is actually, the only way to solve the
refugee crisis in a human way.

One promising step in this right direction is that between
President Xi Jinping and Chancellor Merkel, yesterday they
agreed
that they will build together the hydropower complex in
Angola,
and stated that that could be a model for the cooperation
between
China and Germany in Africa in general.

Now, the Africans, because of what China has been doing, in
building up huge industrial complexes for the first time in
Africa, they have a new sense of self-confidence and they're
telling the Europeans, "we don't want to have your sermons on
how
we should have good governance, we want to have investments in
infrastructure, in manufacture, in agriculture, as equal
business
partners."

Can we expect the G20 to do this, to go in this direction of
a global reorganization of the financial system and then go
for a
real intervention in the development of Africa? Well, I'm
afraid
they will not.

But this will remain the issue which has to be accomplished.
The Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, and to get the United States
and European countries to cooperate with China in the Belt and

Road Initiative, in the New Silk Road, is, indeed, the approach

how you can tackle all problems in the world. But this conference, the Food for Peace conference is a very important step in this direction. As a matter of fact, to get the United States and China to work together on the New Silk Road perspective, in the New Silk Road spirit, is in my view the most

important aspect in this process: Because if the two largest economies can work together, I think we are on the right way to win for all of civilization.

Therefore, let's work together to join the Chinese dream, and to revive the American dream, because the American dream needs to be revived, because it has almost been forgotten. But together, we can accomplish the dream for all of humanity.

OGDEN: So, we will have much more coverage of the conference in

New York after it concludes. That was Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote to that conference; "Development Is the New Name for Peace". As I said, there is a very significant delegation from

China which attended that conference in New York City. This just

testifies all the more to the role that the LaRouche movement is

playing here in the United States to being the leading mediator

in terms of the relationship which is being forged between these

two great countries. The idea originally came out of Lyndon and

Helga LaRouche's initiative for the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and the

role that the LaRouche movement played could not be any more critical in terms of making that happen, and making that into

a
reality. We are definitely making steps along that road, but
as
you heard Helga LaRouche say, it is crucial that we make some
very important breakthroughs here in the United States in
order
to allow that to occur; including a full-scale adoption of the
Hamiltonian economic program that was spelled out by Lyndon
LaRouche in that Four Economic Laws. This is the prerequisite
to
the United States being able to accomplish the kinds of
developmental miracles that China has demonstrated over the
last
15-20 years.

Emphatically, that begins with the restoration of
Glass-Steagall. The news out of Italy with the
nationalization
of Monte dei Paschi Bank just emphasizes evermore crucially
how
fragile the entire trans-Atlantic system is right now. We are
by
no means in the clear, despite the fraudulent claims that have
been coming out of the Federal Reserve over the last few days.
We are definitely still on the cusp of what could be a far
greater crash than what we experienced in 2008. As Helga
mentioned in those remarks, a lot of this is coming from the
build-up in the corporate debt bubble and in other means. You
still have the life expectancy crisis across the United
States;
you've got the opiate addiction crisis across the United
States.

We have some new developments in terms of the statistics in
that
regard that have just come in today. But this is appalling,
and
it could not be more urgent that this initiative be taken.
We do know that there was a press availability at 1pm this

afternoon in the break between the two panels at this conference in New York City. Diane Sare was representing the LaRouche movement; and as we have been told, there were some pretty significant press involvement. So, we will look forward to seeing some coverage of this conference that happened up in New York; and we'll have a much fuller report for you after that concludes.

Let me just finish the broadcast here today by paraphrasing for you some remarks that Helga LaRouche had just about 30 minutes ago when we spoke with her, after she had the chance to view the proceedings of that conference and also to review some of the outcomes of the G-20 that have been occurring over the course of the daytime hours today. She said look, there are very clearly positive developments that are occurring. We could list them, but as we've seen just today, some of these developments are very positive for the future stability [among] these three great countries – China, Russia, and India; but also in terms of the relationship for building the future. But, she said, people should be no means become complacent or satisfied. Things are very clearly moving in our direction, the direction of the ideas of a New Paradigm; but we need much bigger breakthroughs in every respect on the road towards that New Paradigm. Nothing has been consolidated. Clearly the world is inclined in that direction, and you could read into the relationship between Germany and China, saying these countries are now beginning to realize

what

is the dominant dynamic on this planet. But, we are by no means

there yet; we have not reached the goal. There is still a long

ways to go until that new reality is safely and securely consolidated. In the meantime, we have a lot of work to do; especially as we begin to realize the magnitude of the impact that the ideas of the LaRouche movement have had on world history. We also have to become very sober and clear-eyed about

what this means our responsibilities are at this moment. They are on a far greater scale than we have ever had, as we reflect

on the magnitude of the opportunities that these recent developments pose to us as a movement, and to humanity. She said

this – again – is no time for complacency; everything can fall into place. Or, everything could fall apart.

So, I think that's a very active picture of a very rapidly changing world situation, as we have it right now. These simultaneous summits – the G-20 in Germany and the conference that's happening in New York – I think are very important crossroads; a very important conjunctural turning point in terms

of the opportunity for consolidating this vision of a new relation between the great powers on this planet. We have yet to, I think, have the full report of what has come out of both of

these two summits. So, on that note, I would like to encourage

you to please stay tuned to the LaRouche PAC website, because we

will definitely have an analysis and a full reading on what has

come out of the events as they've proceeded today. I can let you

know that as we look forward to next week, the Monday update on this website, our regular Monday afternoon Policy Committee show, will feature an interview with Bill Jones, who is the *EIR* Washington bureau chief and has accompanied Helga Zepp-LaRouche on many of her trips to China over the recent few months and years. So, we've invited Bill Jones to come into the studio to give his exclusive view and perspective on what the outcome of these events over this weekend will have been as we reach the beginning of next week. So, we encourage you to tune in again for our show here next Monday, and in the meantime, stay tuned to larouchepac.com and we'll be sending out updates as we get them.

Thank you for watching here today, and please stay tuned.