

Webcast med Helga Zepp LaRouche 31 maj: Læren af den 10. juni 1963: Fred afhænger af at genskabe USA's bedste traditioner

I en omfattende diskussion i dag rapporterede Schiller Instituttets Helga Zepp-LaRouche om sit netop afsluttede besøg i Kina, og det håb, der eksisterer blandt befolkningen dér for fredelige relationer med USA, på trods af de "forværrede relationer" mellem de to nationer.

Hun indledte med at beskrive, hvordan intet af det, hun oplevede under sin rejse, passer med det negative syn på Kina, som vi hører om i Vesten. Hun gik i detaljer med dette, da hun svarede på et spørgsmål om, hvorvidt Kina har en "dyb stat", som skjuler sine sande hensigter. Selv om deres stat ikke er perfekt, sagde hun, gør engagementet i det fælles bedste folk optimistiske, i modsætning til den fremherskende pessimisme blandt amerikanske og europæiske borgere om fremtiden. Der er bekymring for, hvorvidt en krig mellem Kina og USA kan blive fremprovokeret af de kræfter, der er forbundet med Global NATO. Hun fordømte den "dæmonisering" af Kina, som er typisk for vestlige medier og politikere, og foreslog at de, der er bekymrede for Kinas hensigter, skulle besøge landet for selv at se, hvad der foregår der.

Hun talte også om betydningen af mindehøjtideligheden for præsident Kennedys tale den 10. juni 1963, da det er en "smuk tale", som afspejler et andet paradigme for Amerika, som de fleste unge mennesker ikke er klar over. Som svar på et spørgsmål om, hvordan vi kan genskabe vores forfatningsmæssige friheder og umistelige rettigheder, understregede hun

vigtigheden af de begivenheder, der er planlagt som en del af mobiliseringen den 10. juni. Hvis USA ikke får disse rettigheder tilbage, konkluderede hun, vil hele verden lide under det.

Afskrift af webcast på engelsk.

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello welcome to our dialogue with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder and Chairwoman of the Schiller Institute. It's May 31, 2023, and I'm Harley Schlanger and I'll be your host. You can send in your questions to questions@schillerinstitute.org.

Helga has just returned from a trip to the People's Republic of China. What an amazing time to make such a trip, as we are now, in a sense, in the midst between two paradigms: One, a paradigm of war that's being directed by NATO, by the United Kingdom, and the United States against Russia in Ukraine, with an escalation virtually every day; and on the other side, a tremendous mobilization for a new paradigm of cooperation based on economic development. And for the new paradigm, the Chinese government is engaging in both economic and diplomatic policies toward that new paradigm. We have on the one side, the post-G7 meeting with the promise of more weapons, more money, more war; and on the other side, we're seeing a lot of diplomacy, the Eurasian Economic Union just met, the Argentine Finance Minister was in China; there's more talk every day of a move toward use of national currencies and away from the dollar system controlled by Wall Street and the City of London.

So Helga, I'm sure you have quite a bit to say about the trip to China. Why don't we begin with a report from you on what you found on your visit?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I'm very happy, because it is really important to be able to go places; with the three years

pandemic, one was practically stuck in one place. And again, what I have experienced so many times, I have to reiterate: Being in China, and I visited many institutions, and we also were invited to visit all kinds of industrial places, exhibitions, firms; and I can only say that nothing ever has happened to me in China which would fit the absolutely negative picture which is being portrayed by the mainstream media in the West. And that is really very upsetting, because, I'm not saying that China is a perfect country, but it is absolutely not what is being said in the West! It's a country which is incredibly different from the West; people are generally very optimistic, extremely determined to accomplish things, to get things done, to continue on the road to improve the wellbeing of the people. And obviously, one of the major differences is that the role of the common good, as opposed to the extreme individualism which we find in the West historically and culturally, is much more in the genes of the Chinese for thousands of years.

So people are in a certain sense much more determined for the good of the country, and since we have now the 10 years anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative, this has been the most remarkable infrastructure project in the history of mankind, bringing economic development to many countries, especially in the Global South; and that reflects itself in the kind of diplomacy you just mentioned, because the countries of the Global South in general are extremely thankful that China reached out and gave them, for the first time, the opportunity to overcome poverty and underdevelopment, and nobody talks about the so-called "debt trap." People are talking about, that they now have perspectives, that they now have railways, ports, industrial parks.

I can only say, what I have said many times in the past, but it is first of all totally unjust what is being done, the way China is being portrayed, because if you demonize a country

which has no history of military aggression; if you look at the several thousand years of Chinese history, it had maybe a few wars, but as compared to the hundreds and hundreds of wars in the West, it is an absolutely non-aggressive country; it does not try to proselytize its own model; it does not demand that other countries buy into the political system of China; it has the highest respect for the different social systems that countries choose and their right to their own path.

And naturally, right now, people are extremely concerned about the hardening of the relationship between the U.S. and China. And however, they don't do it from a standpoint of defensiveness, they do it determined. I watched two Chinese movies with English subtitles, which were extremely interesting: One was on the history of the emergence of the Communist Party at the beginning of the 20th century; and the other one was about the developments of the People's Republic of China after 1949. And when you watch these movies, you get a sense of the tremendous accomplishment, how China got rid of what they experienced as a great shame, the Century of Humiliation, the difficulties in founding the first traditional republic, and then more years of civil war, and then finally the creation of the People's Republic. And they do not want to have that kind of trouble any more! So they will defend themselves, but they're not aggressive.

However, the fact that recently, the Chinese Defense Minister refused to meet the American Defense Secretary in Singapore, in the context of the Shangri-La Dialogue security conference, reflects a hardened mood, that they do not want to be pushed around any more. And naturally, there is a big concern about the extension of Global NATO, the fact that Japan will open up a NATO office as of now, next year, in Tokyo; these are all questions of extreme concern.

But anyway, if people have the chance to travel to China, it's not inexpensive, but it is something somebody should do in their lifetime, once, and open your eyes and see with your own

eyes what you see. And you will find that the reality of China is very, very different than what is being portrayed in the Western media.

And given the fact that the two largest economies, the United States and China, if they don't work together, the whole world suffers; and the present idea, to "decouple," as it's being pushed in the United States, or the more sophist way of saying the same thing coming from the European Union, to "de-risk"—what a word! This is a complete stupid word-creation—would be really devastating. It would be devastating for the world economy, and it would be catastrophic for European countries, and it would imply the danger of a military escalation as Dr. Mahathir of Malaysia, in my view, completely correctly analyzed it. He said, it would be a world catastrophe, if the world would fall into two different blocs and it would lead to a world war.

What the Chinese say to all of this, they say, well, if the countries want to "de-risk" they should do more trade with China, because China is very reliable. So if you want to de-risk then come on and trade more.

Anyway, I would have a lot to say, but maybe some of the questions will cause me to say a couple of more things.

SCHLANGER: That's a good start, and we do have more questions on China. But, this idea of "de-risk," it reminds me of "pre-bunking." There's a whole new Orwellian vocabulary that's being produced to explain away the intent for war that's coming from NATO.

We have a question from Maria, who's the CEO of Music Box, Inc. She asks: "Of all that you saw, what was the greatest lesson you brought back from your trip?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I don't know this Music Box, but I actually met several people from the music field, and that was, in one sense the most impressive, because they were totally excited about European Classical music. I don't know if that pleases the questioner, because I don't know if this Music Box involves Classical music. But, for example, there is a whole renaissance of Classical music in China. A lot of young people—several people I talked with basically said, when you go to a concert in Europe, you see Beethoven or other Classical composers, you see a lot of gray heads or white heads, because mostly old people go to these concerts. In China, it's the young people, who are completely enthusiastic about Classical music, because they recognize the absolutely important contribution to the development of creativity that Classical music does.

So I would say that this cultural optimism and the openness for a dialogue with other cultures, definitely was one thing which impressed me the most.

And otherwise, I would say, it's the attitude, who Chinese are so oriented to get things done. In a certain sense, they have all the virtues the Germans used to have, but no longer have. They are industrious, they are punctual, they are reliable, they get their work done on time, they have a tremendous work morale. As I said, these were all virtues which Germany was once famous for in the 1950s and '60s, maybe into '70s, but now the Germans, especially younger people want to have more free time, they want to have more leisure, work is less important. I mean, there is a benefit for that, but the country as a whole suffers.

I think, to sum up those two points, what impresses me all the time, the most, and this time also, is a general positive world outlook, and an optimism which comes from that.

SCHLANGER: Now, here's a question that came in from someone in San José: Are the Chinese you met worried about the possibility the Biden administration would provoke a war over Taiwan?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think, yes. I think the idea that there could be a war is definitely in the minds of the more—the think tanks and the people who are in the political activities. And what should they say? They look at what happened with the NATO expansions in Europe, six NATO expansions which they clearly share the view of Russia and many countries in the Global South, that it was these NATO expansions which contributed essentially to this war in Ukraine. And then they look at Global NATO. You know, NATO was originally supposed to be a North Atlantic defensive alliance against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. And when the Soviet Union disintegrated and the Warsaw Pact disappeared, NATO should have dissolved. And instead, now they are talking about “Global NATO,” into the Indo-Pacific. As I said, already, they want to open up an office in Japan, and naturally the various activities of NATO-related ships and forces in the South China Sea, and the continuous provocations around Taiwan, delivering weapons to Taiwan; Pelosi being de facto an official member of the government, despite the fact that she's from the Congress, but in terms of line of succession hierarchy, she is in the line of the government of the United States. And despite the fact that the Biden administration also gives lip service to the One China policy, which is international law, nevertheless, they keep pushing the independence of Taiwan, encouraging forces there to go in that direction; and obviously, the Chinese do regard Taiwan as being part of mainland China, and they regard this as an extreme provocation and the red line which absolutely must not be crossed.

So I think that there is clearly a determination. There were articles, not recently, but a little while ago, discussing if

it would come to a military confrontation over Taiwan, or the PLA is absolutely convinced and certain that they would naturally win any such military confrontation: Just look at the map—Taiwan is many thousands of miles away from the United States, and just a few miles away from the mainland, so who has the logistical advantage is pretty clear. And naturally, as long as it remains conventional, nobody has a chance to mess around with Taiwan.

So, I think they are worried, and I think that that is why the relationship between China and Russia, I think is absolutely there to stay. And if you look at the economic power of China and the military power of Russia as a combination, it's definitely something one should not mess with.

SCHLANGER: I'll take up one more question on China right now from Patricia, who asks something that I hear with some frequency: Is there a deep state in China that Biden works with? And is there a front that you may have met, that seems to be more friendly, that's a fake, but really is part of the deep state as a deception?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Uh—I think that that is completely off the wall. The Communist Party is in control of the country. They have something which is called "whole-process democracy," and it's actually quite impressive. I think, if you are interested to really find out about China, you should look at that more closely. Because, they have a system whereby nobody makes a career, who does not go through all the different steps of government, starting with a local level; then if you are doing well on the local level, you will go to the county level; then from the county level to a municipal level; then from there to a provincial level. And you have to go through all of these different steps of leadership to qualify for higher positions

of government, or even in the party.

And the Chinese argue that that is a much better system, than the so-called Western parliamentary democracy, or even the Presidential system in the United States, because, in Germany, for example, we had a politician once, whose name was Franz Müntefering, and he became sort of famous, because at one point he said, "Oh, it's completely unfair to be reminded of promises I gave during the election campaign"—meaning that, a politician can say in the election campaign whatever he wants, and then it doesn't matter what he does afterwards.

In China, they are very proud to say there is an accountability, not only leading into this process of elections, but especially coming out of it, and making sure that whatever was discussed at various levels of decision-making is being carried out, and carried through, and that the accountability exists afterwards.

So, I think whoever is spreading this idea about the "deep state" in China, I think it is really not existent. And President Xi Jinping in particular, he was extremely emphatic in the early years of his office, to make a campaign against corruption. And right now, you can see, this has really gotten through all pores of society: For example, when you try to give the waitress in a restaurant a tip, they don't take it. They are basically told, and this is part of a long campaign, not to be susceptible to money, bribes and so forth. And I have only experienced that that is, indeed, the case.

So, I think that there are definitely many problems which still have to be tackled; I think maybe people are working really very hard, and maybe people would enjoy to go more often to theaters. But the only real criticism I have met, and I always make it a point to talk to as many people as I can, was that the government is not doing enough: That all the laws are good, that the government is good, but if some problem occurs, it just means the government should be more forceful

to make things function. And that is a completely different attitude than, let's say in Germany, where people say, "Oh, too much government, and you can't trust the government." It's the opposite in China.

So, I think that that line, and whoever has peddled that, has no credibility whatsoever.

SCHLANGER: Now, here's a question from someone who is organizing with the "Urgent Appeal," that the Schiller Institute sent out. And by the way, let me remind people, we're taking your questions at questions@schillerinstitute.org, and you can still send in your questions now.

But this is someone who is circulating the statement for signatures. She asks: "Can you say what you hope to accomplish with the statement the Schiller Institute issued, 'Urgent Appeal by Citizens and Institutions from All Over the World to the (Next) President of the United States!'" What is the intent of circulating that?" [https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/urgent_appeal_by_citizens_and_institutions_from_all_over_the_world_to_the_next_president_of_the_united_states]

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, on the 10th of June is 60th anniversary of the famous speech by John F. Kennedy at the American University, which is generally called the "Peace Speech." And if you haven't don't that yet, you should read that speech, or even listen to him on YouTube, because it is a beautiful speech, where Kennedy says that the world needs peace, coming from America, but not a Pax Americana, where the United States would enforce with weapons to subject all others and that way have a "peace of grave." But to have a peace where each country can flourish and work together. [<https://www.jfklibrary.org/archives/other-resources/john-->

f-kennedy-speeches/american-university-19630610]

And it's a very beautiful, poetical speech. And it is so important that people listen to that speech—there are also other, incredible speeches by Kennedy, for example, one where he talks about the importance of art and culture, which I can only underwrite every word he is saying there, that it is the culture of a country which is what makes it human and what makes it beautiful. [<https://www.kennedy-center.org/video/digital-stage/other/2020/an-american-pageant-of-the-arts/>]

First of all, many young people have no real idea who Kennedy was, because they were born long, long after he had been assassinated, and therefore they don't have a vivid idea any more that he represented a completely different paradigm of American politics. And this is very important, because what I want to accomplish with that statement is, as I mentioned before: We are in an unbelievable historic transformation right now, of which people in the West are hardly aware. The Global South is shifting—first of all, they have a completely new self-assurance; they have the economic ties, especially with China, but also among each other, Brazil, India, Indonesia—these are all major countries that are now rising. And the danger would be that the West remains arrogant, and basically says, “who are these people from the South? They should be submitting to the unipolar world,” because they will not.

And it would be very dangerous if you would have a complete separation into two blocs, a Western bloc, and a bloc of Russia, China, and the Global South, because you can't solve the problems of the world by this separation. And if the dynamic would continue, that it would all turn anti-America, which is clearly a tendency, because the United States—there was just a report by Brown University; and they made a study and they said the interventionist wars in which the United States was involved after 9/11, resulted in 4.5 million

deaths! Now, that is an unbelievable figure! [<https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/files/cow/imce/-papers/2023/Indirect%20Deaths.pdf>] And naturally, there are many people in the Global South also, who are not exactly friendly to the United States, and that's probably the understatement of the year. And it would be very devastating if that would remain like that. Because I think if that is the tendency, World War III is unfortunately very likely down the road, or sooner or later.

So, since Kennedy represents a completely different paradigm of American politics, more like it was meant to be with the Founding Fathers, the American Revolution, the War of Independence against the British Empire, John Quincy Adams' conception of foreign policy; Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and then Kennedy, who, after all, defused the Cuban Missile Crisis, together with Khrushchev, and who had a very optimistic idea about the ability of man to solve any problems through science and technology.

So, it's a different paradigm. And by making this appeal, by saying, that what the whole world wishes, is that the United States would go back to that kind of a paradigm, which Kennedy represented. I think that first of all, it will help to educate people around the world to look at the United States in a more differentiated way, and hopefully, inside the United States also causes Americans to review their own history. Because, as my late husband, Lyndon LaRouche, emphatically always said, that things went wrong with America after the assassination of Kennedy, and especially the cover-up through the Warren Commission. Because, if you assassinate the President of a country, which, obviously, the "lone assassin" theory does not hold for one minute, and then you have a cover-up and the institutions of that country are not able to remedy that, or find out the truth and find justice, this is an extremely—this was a break in the history of the United States. And the last 50, now 60 years, that is something one

has to work through and find back to the kinds of values that existed with Franklin Roosevelt, with Kennedy, and I think that that's the purpose.

And I always think one should relate to the best tradition of the other, and not the worst. When I founded the Schiller Institute in 1984, the main purpose was to contribute to a just, new world economic order, and the idea that this is only possible if one has a renaissance of Classical culture and a dialogue of the best traditions of all cultures, with the idea that peace is really possible when you relate to the best of the other person, or the other country, or the other tradition, and vice versa. Because, when you bring forth what is good in the other, then that is the basis for peace.

So I hope with that, and the memory comes back, that America should become, again, a force for good in the world, and then the whole world would be peaceful, and happy.

SCHLANGER: OK. Happiness is important, as your husband always said, you have to "have fun."

I have two more questions for you, Helga. One goes back to the war danger and it's from Leo, who said: "Thank you for your good work." He asks about NATO's Air Defender 23 exercises coming up in about 10 days, will these be used as a cover, similar to what Seymour Hersh accused the NATO naval exercises in June 2022, to plant the explosives that blew up the Nord Stream pipelines. He said, "Could these exercises be used for a provocation?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think the reference to the Nord Stream pipelines, and how this maneuver was used, actually gives a reason for worry that something like that is possible. But even without that, these Defender 23 maneuvers for sure will

take place in a period of utmost tensions, already; escalated warfare, the recent new drone attacks into Moscow show—this is called a “terrorist act” by the Russians, and naturally, it’s an atmosphere of extreme tension. And even before, even without maneuvers, we had, in the last several years, so many incidents where fighter jets almost had collisions, or you had almost accidents with ships and jets. And I said: If world peace depends on the ability of a pilot to avoid an accident, you know, then we are really in bad shape!

So, I think, that unfortunately, I have to say there is worry for this period, and we should really escalate our campaign, even if it does not look likely right now, that there must be negotiations. And you have many forces—President Lula of Brazil, he’s all the time trying to get this peace club of the developing countries together; you have the Chinese trying to get support for their 12-point peace plan; which a high-ranking Chinese official just travelled throughout Europe, but he found very little response; Pope Francis is still very active, trying to promote the role of the Vatican for negotiations. So I think that that needs to be strengthened, and no matter what the refusal is, that is the way to go.

I can only say, we should all be mobilized, and we need a strong peace movement, a much stronger peace movement than we have right now. And the mobilization around June 10, where we have in many cities around the world, we have rallies in the morning and then at U.S. time in the afternoon, we have the conference, which I think takes place in Washington or New York. But we have rallies around the world, so you should join them, and express your absolute determination to make the peace movement strong enough to be heard, and not to be overheard.

SCHLANGER: And one of the ways you should do that is to do is to make a copy of the “Urgent Appeal by Citizens and

Institutions from All Over the World to the (Next) President of the United States!" (https://assets.nationbuilder.-com/schillerinstitute/pages/1092/attachments/original/-1684363804/20230517_next_us_pres.pdf?) Print it, copy it, distribute it, send it out via social media: Let's get people talking about these ideas that Helga's been presenting, in terms of what actually is the better tradition of the United States.

And Helga, that brings me to the final question, from Lorry, who asks: "Will we ever get our inalienable rights and our Constitutional freedoms back in America?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it requires a new American Revolution. I can only say, if America does not get these inalienable rights back, the whole world will suffer. Because, you have right now a situation where the United States is the strongest military power. Maybe Russia has certain technological advantages here and there, but the U.S. does have a mighty military complex, and not only that.

I think the whole fate of humanity depends on the answer to that question, to be positive. Because, we have a financial crisis, the Scylla and Charybdis between hyperinflation and the chain-reaction collapse is clearly presently there, and it's reflected in the fact that the central banks are really hovering between interest rate rising and lowering and rising again. If you had a collapse of the system, I think that would mean a heightened danger of war, because I don't think the West would disintegrate as peacefully as the Warsaw Pact did in 1991.

So, the kind of reform and the kind of reorganization of the financial system, as part of a new global security and development architecture which the Schiller Institute has been mobilizing for, is really extremely urgent. And right now, I

think a similar approach—and I can assure you quite independently of each other, because I did not consult with the Chinese before I made this proposal, and I can prove that (anyway, that's a different matter). The Chinese government, otherwise, Xi Jinping has this triple approach of the Global Security Initiative, the Global Development Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative, which is all part of a package. And that is a framework for such discussions. And we have to convince our European countries, because I've almost given up the hope that you can convince the Western establishments, because they're like the three monkeys—blind, deaf, and don't speak. I think they're so arrogant, and convinced that they're superior, like Josep Borrell, that they're sitting in a beautiful "garden" and the rest of the world is a "jungle"! I mean, the whole world laughs about that! But they don't get it! They don't get it! They just are completely unwilling and unable to review their own behavior and correct, if they would find it full of flaws; but it does not occur to them.

So I think we have to mobilize the citizens, and that is really a question of not only the United States needs to go back to its inalienable rights, but also all of Europe. Because Europe, right now, is not following its own interests; I think we are being forced into an unipolar world which is very detrimental to the interests of European nations.

We need a mobilization of the state citizens, or citizens have to become state citizens, meaning they have to qualify to know what is going on and not just rely on the very evil mass media at this point, because they're streamlined, in ways which have not happened in 80 years, in Germany, for sure.

So, we need citizens to be awake, to study, to learn about foreign policy, to learn about economics, and take responsibility for your own country: And then, we have a chance. It means, you should work with us.

SCHLANGER: Well, let me thank all of you for your questions. We have run out of time and couldn't take them all. But Helga, let me thank you: I know you're somewhat jet-lagged, just coming back, but I'm sure everyone appreciates what you've contributed to the discussion, and will take seriously your appeal to join this mobilization to bring back the best tradition of America, and not just for America, but for everyone.

So Helga, thanks again, and I'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, till next week.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche giver interview til pakistansk tv om "Ukraine-krisen og Kinas udenrigspolitik"

28. april 2023 (EIRNS)-Schiller Instituttets grundlægger og formand Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav et interview til Pakistan TV Worlds "Views on News"-udsendelse den 27. april med titlen "Ukraine-krisen og Kinas udenrigspolitik". Anker Jawad Tehami talte med fru Zepp-LaRouche og i studiet med admiral Farhat Hussain Khan (pensioneret), formand for Center for Aerospace

and Security Studies.

JAWAD TEHAMI: Hello and welcome to Views on News; I'm Jawad Tehami.

Chinese President Xi Jinping says that as a responsible nation, Beijing can't be a bystander to the Ukraine conflict, and China always stands on the side of peace, and China's goal position regarding the Ukraine conflict is to promote peace via talks. Now, this is what Chinese President Xi Jinping during a phone call with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy which was an hour-long call. And this particular call has been termed as "meaningful" by Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

Earlier we saw that China released a 12-point peace proposal regarding the resolution of the Ukraine conflict, which was welcomed by both Russia and Ukraine, that urged for an immediate ceasefire and the resumption of the peace talks between the two conflict sites. [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/-wjdt_665385/2649_665393/202302/t20230224_11030713.html] However, the West, the U.S. and its NATO allies didn't accept that particular peace proposal, rather questioned the position regarding China being a peace mediator or peace broker in this particular conflict.

Now, specifically, talking about this phone call between Ukrainian President and Chinese President, Russia has welcomed Chinese initiative for a negotiated political settlement. The U.S. has also welcomed this particular phone call, yet, it has said that it is too soon to tell whether it will lead to a peace deal.

On the other hand, we have seen that NATO's chief Jens Stoltenberg has said that the U.S.-led alliance has provided over 98% of the combat vehicles. At the same time, in another major development, we've seen Britain's Armed Forces Minister [James Heappey] told Parliament that the government has

already started the shipment of depleted uranium ammunition to Ukraine. When the U.K. decided to provide Ukraine with the depleted uranium ammunition, it was strongly condemned by Russian President Vladimir Putin, who said that Russia would be forced to act accordingly. Russian Defense Minister at the time had said that the British decision left fewer steps before the potential nuclear collision between Russia and the West. After that, Russia also decided to deploy tactical nuclear weapons in the neighboring Belarus.

In today's show we will be talking about how likely is the chance of a success of China's mediation regarding the resolution of the Ukraine conflict, given the fact that recently we have seen a success on the foreign policy front for China, regarding the Iran-Saudi rapprochement and amid the continuity of the supply of weapons from NATO and the Western nations to Ukraine: What are the chances, is there any potential threat of a nuclear war between the West and Russia?

To understand the entire gambit of this particular situation, we are honored to have been joined in the studio by Air Marshal (ret.) Mr. Farhat Hussain Khan; he's president of the Center for Aerospace & Security Studies. Mr. Farhat, thank you very much for your time for being with us on "Views on News." We really appreciate that. On Skype at the same time, from Wiesbaden, Germany, we are being joined by Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. She is the founder and chairwoman of the Schiller Institute. Mrs. LaRouche, thank you very much for your time, also for being with us on "Views on News" tonight.

Let me begin with the first question towards you, Mrs. LaRouche: How important and significant was this call between the Ukrainian and Chinese President? And also Beijing saying it wants to send an envoy to Kiev, to mediate a political settlement. How do you see that, also?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I think this is extremely important and urgent, given the fact that the world really is on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. I think that if there's any country which has the power and credibility to mediate this conflict, it is China. First of all, I think China proven in the past, absolutely, that it is impartial. It was able, as you just mentioned, to get the governments of Iran and Saudi Arabia to the negotiation table, and now the President of Iran has been welcomed by Saudi Arabia, in a brotherly way—that's a big jump forward. And so I would really say that while the situation is extremely complex in Ukraine and around Ukraine, that there is a glimpse of hope, definitely.

I think that what will come out of it, I personally think that President Zelenskyy is happy that President Xi Jinping has reached out to Ukraine in the way he did, because the Ukrainian people are the worst victims of this proxy war between the West and Russia, and they're being slaughtered. And especially after the recent Pentagon leaks, where it came out that the United States government judged the military situation as being much worse than they were saying publicly—that, in my view, makes the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian military the victims, the pawn, in a larger chess game. And the sooner that ends, the better. So I think this is extremely important.

If it will succeed? I think everybody has to be extremely watchful, because I think the United States is very factionalized. There are some people whom I would say are realists, like General Milley, who already several months ago demanded that there should be negotiations right now—and that is the military! So, there are some people who I think will be also backing this proposal, but there are also some hawks. For example, this week alone, there is a meeting of the "Free Nations of Post-Russia Forum" from the Hudson Institute and others, in Washington, even on Capitol Hill, who are talking about splitting Russia into 10 or 12 different pieces. And

certain other people have talked about that the whole aim is to "weaken Russia," to "ruin Russia," and from the British side came not only the depleted uranium weapons, which I think is a total escalation, but also they have been pushing the Ukrainians to retake Crimea, and have what they call a "Cuban missile crisis on steroids."

So this is a very complex situation, but I think if any country can do something, it is China. ...

TEHAMI: ... Air Marshal, your take on the phone call?

FARHAT HUSSAIN KHAN: Thank you very much. Actually, to stay right at the onset, this telephone call is very significant, even if it has made a small icebreaking. The reason being the Ukraine has taken a lot of toll in many fronts, politically, strategically, in military terms and also in the economic front of the entire world. And if you would allow me to call it, it is a mini-world war. So any dent into pushing this crisis backward is a success.

So therefore, we encourage it. It has been acknowledged by Russia and well as the United States, that's one. Secondly, whenever such things happen, it is the credibility of the overture that matters. Now, look at China: go back by 20-30 years, in the entire process of world politics and the world order that we've been talking about, China has never been aggressive to any country, one. They have always talked of peace. When the U.S.-led coalition raised the hype of Indo-Pacific strategy to contain China, they also presented a five-point peace formula. So, Mr. Xi has demonstrated his abilities to conduct peace. That's the viability behind the entire force.

The other thing is, it has a relationship with Russia that can

make the difference, second.

Therefore, what is the cause of the war? The cause of the war is the Russian concern of security, that Ukraine should not form part of NATO. And there are other things also, but the prime demand here, they should not join NATO, so that we have a buffer between. So the players that are there, Russia and Ukraine, have assembly to look at in the form of President Xi as a peace mediator.

I think while results will come later, this call, which lasted for a long time, about an hour or so, and is welcome by the players. It has greatly impacted the world environment! Look, if there is someone who can make the fact, that is Mr. Xi, and he is moving in that direction. Of course, it's a bloody war and has caused devastation; it'll probably take time. But the movement forward, the presentation of the 12-points, that first point is, OK, at least de-escalate. And then stop the war, and then start to talk. What to talk about is something later, but at least, small, little steps that the environment matters, the environment that the world has perceived today, after this call, is a message of peace from China, a country that has recently put two warriors at peace, in terms of Saudi Arabia and Iran that have been fighting for the last 35 years! On various fronts, I think China has proved its credentials and it will make a lot of difference in the peace process.

TEHAMI: Mrs. LaRouche, when we talk about Ukraine's perspective, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy at that time, when China released its 12-point peace proposal, the resolution of the Ukraine conflict, he welcomed that. Now, out of this particular call, he termed it as being "meaningful." But we saw, on the other hand, when NATO Secretary General was in Ukraine, Mr. Volodymyr Zelenskyy asked for more weapons to continue with the war. What do we understand out of it? On one side, he wants this particular stride of the efforts that are

being made by China, he welcomes those; on the other side, he calls on NATO for supplying more weapons. What do we understand out of this particular thing?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I have not looked into the head of Mr. Zelenskyy, but he already was once ready to have peace negotiations, and that was in March 2022. This was in Turkiye, where the chances that it could have come to a negotiated end of this war were there; and then it was [then British Prime Minister] Boris Johnson who personally flew into Kiev and put pressure on the Ukrainian government to not do that. So given the fact that the Ukrainian economy is completely smashed, a lot of the infrastructure is destroyed, the economy is—I don't know how many percent they're still functioning, but it's devastated, and before the war, China was the largest trade partner of Ukraine. And if Ukraine has any hope to go back to a normal life, and to have reconstruction, I think there are some people in the West who are already speculating on investment, and basically integrating Ukraine into the West.

But the West is not so attractive right now, because if you look at the banking crisis, the United States, only six weeks after the first, Silicon Valley Bank went bankrupt, and you have a new banking crisis erupting. The UBS took over the Credit Suisse, but that is not going smoothly. So the West has severe economic problems. And frankly, what is the long term, or the medium-term perspective, would be that the Belt and Road Initiative would be extended as Eurasian perspective, in that case, Ukraine would be in a completely different position, and could become a bridge between Europe and the rest of Asia.

So if people in Ukraine think about it right, it is in their best interests that China should play a mediating role, and therefore, I personally think that President Zelenskyy is being pressured by the hawks in the West to go into the

confrontation and have the military victory on the battlefield. Now, I think that many military experts are basically saying that the chances for Ukraine to win “on the battlefield” (in quotes) are practically nonexistent, because...

TEHAMI: Why are they less or nonexistent, for that matter, Mrs. LaRouche? Pardon me for the interruption, but why are they are less, in the chances for Ukrainian victory in battle?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Well, it's the estimate, and this is the view of several military experts from Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, and the Pentagon papers have said that themselves. Because the Ukrainian population is much smaller than the Russian population. The idea that you can pump this country full of weapons, naturally, you can escalate, and then you reach a trip-wire, and then you are risking a large war, but nobody wins either. So, I don't think the idea of “winning” this war in Ukraine is—even in the United States several people have dropped that recently among others—Richard Haass, who is the president of Council on Foreign Relations. So the voices who basically say, look, let's stop this, it was a terrible thing, it should never have happened, that number of people are growing.

So, naturally, you could fight this war forever, and have a grinding up of the population, but I think that that is not a realistic perspective. If people push the Ukrainians, for example, to use weapons which hit long into the territory of Russia, then you are in danger of crossing a red line. And Mr. Medvedev has warned, and not only Medvedev, but several Russian officials in the recent weeks, have warned dramatically that we're inching step by step toward the great

catastrophe. And also if people are urging the Ukrainians to retake Crimea, that is another red line.

So I think this intervention of President Xi Jinping coming into the picture, is really one second before 12. And I really can only hope that all the reasonable people in the world cooperate to make this work....

TEHAMI: Let me take Mrs. LaRouche's view on this also: Do you think if Ukraine has finally realized that the efforts, or the strides that China is trying to put in for peace and the resolution of the Ukrainian conflict through talks, is it in a position to strike a peace deal without the influence of the West?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, that remains to be seen. I don't think the Ukrainian government is very independent. I think that it has more to do with what the factional lineup is in the West. For example, Mr. Macron has clearly indicated in the recent period, that he does not want to be totally in the camp of the United States. He said that in respect to Taiwan, where he said Taiwan is an internal Chinese affair and the Europeans should not get drawn by the United States into this conflict. Which many people, even in Germany, agree with him. Naturally, the United States and Great Britain say the opposite, and call the question of loyalty of the West and values of the West and all of this verbiage which is being used. But the reality is, any peace-loving person, anybody who is not a madman or madwoman, should understand that the continuation of the escalation threatens the annihilation of the human species! I have been studying this a lot, and if you listen to people like Steven Starr, who is a nuclear analyst in the United States, or other people who are studying what happens in the case of one nuclear weapon being used, the danger is almost 100% certainty that all nuclear weapons will be used. Because

I don't think that a regional nuclear war is possible: It's the logic of nuclear war, that the entire arsenal comes into play. And that means that all life on the planet will be destroyed in a nuclear winter that follows for about 10 years after such a nuclear war. And then there will be absolutely nobody left to even study the causes, because no historian will be alive to look into the matter!

And I think if people would be aware of the fact that, given the fact that the warning time when one side would realize there is a nuclear missile launched, the warning time the leadership on one or the other side is a few minutes, somewhere between 5 and 10 minutes, when the decision has to be made, when the flight time of ICBMs is about maximum 20-30 minutes: And then, it's all over! That means that the warning time is so short, and if you think how many irrational people are around, and how many near-incidents have already happened, where a disaster was only avoided because one pilot was able to make a very good flight maneuver to escape a conflict—I think if people would understand how much the human species is at risk, we all would be in the streets demanding an immediate end to the war.

Because if people, the life of the human species and the existence of the human species is so precious: We are the most creative species of all the other species, we're the only ones that can discover things, who can make beautiful art, who can make scientific discoveries. And all of that would be lost—and for what?

So, I think the brinkmanship, or the very idea of geopolitics has to be stopped. I really think we have to move out of the idea of—unipolarity is not functioning; that has disappeared already. But also multipolarity is not good enough, because you still have the danger of geopolitical conflict between one bloc and another bloc. And I think we have to urgently move into a new paradigm, where we think about the one humanity first, before we think about national interests. And this is

also why I think that President Xi Jinping is uniquely qualified, because he has in the recent period, not only launched the Belt and Road Initiative, but also the Global Security Initiative, the Global Development Initiative, and more recently, the Global Civilizational Initiative, which is one way of putting a dialogue of cultures, or dialogue of civilizations on the table. And I think a combination of all of these approaches is really necessary to defuse this situation.

TEHAMI: Mrs. LaRouche, as you have very comprehensively shed light on the existential threat to humanity, the threat of the use of thermonuclear weapons, now, when we specifically talk about those 12 points, the point No. 8 by China categorically says that "Reducing strategic risks. Nuclear weapons must not be used and nuclear wars must not be fought. The threat or use of nuclear weapons should be opposed..."
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt_665385/2649_665393/-202302/t20230224_11030713.html]

On the other side, we see the U.K. shipping depleted uranium shells to Ukraine, as a result of which, we saw a condemnation by the Russian President. And then, Russia also decided to deploy tactical nuclear weapons to neighboring Belarus.

So on one side, we see the initiatives by China to discourage the use of nuclear weapons, on the other side, we continuously see the escalation on this front. How much bigger a threat of use of nuclear weapons regarding Ukraine conflict at this point in time happens to be?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think Ukraine would just be the trigger point. Because the United States official doctrine—and Biden, I think had promised at one point, he would change that, but then he did not—the U.S. has in their strategic doctrine the

possibility of a preemptive use of nuclear weapons. And in the recent period, a few months ago, or maybe less than two months ago, Russia, or actually President Putin has said that because of this existing U.S. doctrine, because of the general strategic situation, it forces Russia to do likewise! That means, Russia has now said because the United States has the preemptive use of nuclear weapons in their doctrine, that Russia is basically abandoning its idea that they're not using first-strike of nuclear weapons.

Now, that is why I was making so much alarm on the question of how close we are. Because if you have the two largest nuclear powers in the world basically not trusting each other—the trust has been completely destroyed, the usual kinds of back-channels do not exist, this is why I really think we are in a situation much more dangerous than even at the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis, because if you look at the historical records, even when that crisis was at its high point, you had between Kennedy and Khrushchev, a quite reasonable negotiation in the background. And I don't think that exists right now! And that makes the situation right now much, much more dangerous, and that is why the Schiller Institute—we have been pushing the idea that we urgently need a new security and development architecture, which takes into account the interests of every single nation on the planet. [<https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2022/11/30/ten-principles-of-a-new-international-security-and-development-architecture/>]

Unfortunately the idea of a European security architecture, no longer looks very likely. That existed at the time of the German reunification and the end of the Soviet Union: Gorbachev talked about the “common European house”; Putin talked many times in the beginning about a security structure from Vladivostok to Lisbon. But that in a certain sense, the chemistry does not exist any more, because of so many things which have happened, especially the destruction of trust to

which [former German Chancellor] Merkel and [former French President] Hollande contributed by saying the whole Minsk agreement was just a charade to gain time to arm the Ukrainian troops.

So that's why I think we have to take it a step higher, and that is, the idea of having a security architecture which includes {every} country: Russia, China, United States, and all the other countries. And the only way how one could do that, is by having a development: I wrote Ten Principles for how such a security architecture could look like, and it's a very comprehensive idea. But it connects to the Peace of Westphalia, which ended 150 years of religious warfare in Europe, by coming to the conclusion that if the fight would continue, there would be nobody left to enjoy the victory, because everybody would be dead. And that's I think exactly the point that we are at, because if it comes to the use of nuclear weapons, there will be absolutely nobody who will enjoy the victory, because we all will be dead: And I think that has to be the starting point.

We are the creative species: Can we give ourselves an order, which allows the survival of the human species? Or are we stuck in stupid geopolitical games which risk—I think war in the time of thermonuclear weapons is not an option of conflict resolution any more. And that's why I think the 12-point proposal by Xi Jinping is the best formula to start negotiations with. It doesn't answer all questions, yet, but the whole point is to enter discussion, to enter a process of sorting things out: Finding out what are the vital interests of the one side? What are the absolutely non-negotiable arguments on the other side? And then, to arrive a compromise at a higher level, you know, when you take a policy which benefits everybody, then you can find a peaceful solution. But I think we are really in an absolutely urgent need of that. ...

TEHAMI: Mrs. LaRouche, when we talk about the 12-point peace proposal, now, as you already mentioned in one of your takes that I just collected from your website, in which you talk about the U.S. and NATO allies rejecting this 12-point peace proposal for certain reasons. I would like you to shed a bit of light regarding that one as well.

When we talk about China's position on Ukraine conflict, it has neither condemned Russia's special military operation in Ukraine, nor endorsed it. And that is what exactly irritates the Western nations, particularly the U.S.

So what does basically China have to do now, after it has set a good example, where it can act as a peace mediator, given the fact it has mediated the restoration of diplomatic ties between Iran and Saudi Arabia, at the same time?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think China is a country which I think is based on a 2,500-year tradition of Confucianism. I think that plays for sort of the "genes" of the Chinese philosophy, or the Chinese people, a much deeper role than even Marxism—that's my view. I don't think that the Chinese would all agree with that, but that's my conclusion. Or, they call it socialism with Chinese characteristics, and these characteristics are Confucian, in my view, in my observation. And that means that they have an idea of a harmonic development, that you have to have harmony in the family, so that there's harmony in the state, and there has to be harmony among the states, so there's harmony in the world.

And that is actually a world outlook which is the reason why, after 10 years of Belt and Road Initiative, there are now 150 countries that are cooperating with China, and they feel that they have a lot of benefits by doing so. There is also a complete renaissance of the Non-Aligned Movement, which I think is a big factor in the world situation: Xi Jinping talks

about that we are experiencing changes as they have not been seen in 100 years. I would say maybe even longer: Because the developing countries, the countries of the Global South do not want to continue with a modern form of colonialism, because colonialism formally ended many decades ago, but in reality it continued to exist in the form of IMF conditionalities, of the World Bank policies. But now, the BRICS countries are there, and in the recent period, 19 countries have made requests to join the BRICS—13 of them formally and 6 of them informally. But the BRICS already has, without that, more GDP than the G7. Now, if you add these 19 countries, they will be the largest economic bloc. The growth rates around these countries of China are 5% for this year; if you look at the West, it's basically zero and with a galloping inflation.

So it is very clearly that the momentum is going in the direction of the new paradigm. The BRICS countries have just reinvigorated the New Development Bank. [Former President of Brazil] Mrs. Dilma Rousseff is the new president of the New Development Bank, and Brazilian President Lula has just said that the New Development Bank has the great potential to become the great bank of the Global South. Now, that is a dynamic which I think that any country, including Ukraine, which sees that and says, "Look, maybe it is more advantageous if we find a way of getting to peace, becoming part of this development, and go towards a harmonic resolution of this conflict." And I keep saying that the West should stop trying to contain China, which it will not be possible peacefully in any case, because how can you contain a country which has 1.4 billion people and which has an economic policy which is extremely successful, for 40 years! China did not experience the kind of cycles which exist—

TEHAMI: Mrs. LaRouche, do you mean to say that the West should take the Chinese proposal for peace seriously, rather than going for containing it—a population of 1.4 billion people?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, exactly!

TEHAMI: Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, joining us via Skype from Wiesbaden, Germany. Thank you very much for being with us on “Views on News” tonight. We really appreciate that. In the studio we were joined by Air Marshal (ret.) Farhat Hussain Khan, President of the Center for Aerospace and Security Studies, thank you very much for your time being with us, also. It was an enlightening discussion indeed! And with that we come to the end of today’s show.

Webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche: War and Financial Collapse – A reasonable discussion of solutions!

In the midst of the chaos of war and financial collapse, join us for a dialogue of reason and solutions, with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, moderated by Harley Schlanger.

Opfordring til en international krisekonference for at reorganisere det bankerotte finansielle system. Skriv gerne under

Skriv under herpå Schiller Instituttest amerikanske hjemmeside.

Den 14 marts (EIRNS)

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

De rystelser i det finansielle system, der kunne mærkes rundt om i verden, og som blev udløst af stormløbet mod Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) i USA, dens efterfølgende lukning og anbringelse under konkursbehandling, er et klart signal til alle regeringer i verden om at handle hurtigt for at forhindre en gentagelse af krisen i 2008 i større skala – større og mere dødbringende, fordi alle centralbankernes såkaldte "instrumenter" er blevet udtømt.

I betragtning af det finansielle systems ekstreme gældsætning kombineret med en derivateksponering på to billioner dollars, er "Altingboblen" truet af den skæbne, som Wall Street-guruen Bill Gross sammenlignede med en supernova – en klart lysende stjerne, der pludselig brænder ud. Der er ingen løsning inden for systemet mellem Skylla, i form af en finansiell stramning, der udløser voksende margin calls og et run på bankerne, som det skete før SVB's problemer, og Charybdis, i form af en tilbagevenden til QE, kvantitative lettelser – og en hyperinflation, der æder gælden op – der findes ingen løsning

inden for systemet. I begge tilfælde, hvad enten det er et pludseligt sammenbrud af hele systemet eller en hyperinflationær devaluering, der ødelægger folks livsværk, er den potentielle skade for milliarder af mennesker og den sandsynlige død af millioner af mennesker uacceptabel.

Den manglende håndtering af de grundlæggende årsager til den systemiske krise i det finansielle system i 2008, og de 15 år der siden er gået med uforsvarlig likviditetsskabelse ved hjælp af kvantitative lempelser (QE) – nul, og endog negative renter på bekostning af økonomiens fysiske kapacitet – kombineret med geopolitisk motiveret økonomisk vanvid, såsom sanktioner, der rammer de vestlige økonomier i et gigantisk tilbageslag, resulterer i et sammenbrud af systemet. Hverken Schachtiansk sparepolitik eller redningspakker, “bailouts” eller “bail-ins”, vil afhjælpe situationen. Kun en afslutning på kasinoøkonomien og en tilbagevenden til sunde investeringer i den reelle, fysiske økonomi, der sigter mod at øge økonomiens produktivitet gennem kapitalintensiv og energirigtig økonomisk produktion, vil være tilstrækkeligt.

Hvis FDR var i live, ville han erklære en ferie for bankerne, gennemføre en Glass/Steagall-bankadskillelse, en New Deal og tilbyde amerikansk deltagelse i et nyt Bretton Woods-system i overensstemmelse med sin oprindelige hensigt om at yde massiv kredit for at øge levestandarden for befolkningen i det Globale Syd. Desværre kan man ikke forvente, at den nuværende amerikanske kongres har formatet eller visdommen til at gøre det samme.

Selv om bestræbelserne fra EAEU (Eurasisk Økonomisk Union), SCO (Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisation) og BRICS-Plus på at skabe en ny råvarebaseret valuta og et nyt finansielt system måske endnu ikke er nået tilstrækkeligt langt, på grund af alle mulige restriktioner og levn fra tidligere fremgangsmåder, kan begivenhedernes dramatik tvinge til at fremskynde realiseringen af de nuværende intentioner. Da den meget reelle mulighed for et ukontrolleret sammenbrud af det

finansielle system kan forstærke faren for, at den nuværende stedfortræderkrig mellem NATO og Rusland, med Kina i baggrunden, eskalerer ved et uheld eller en fejlvurdering, er det nødvendigt at handle omgående.

Der må straks afholdes en krisekonference, hvor regeringerne signalerer til verden, at de vil samarbejde med god vilje om at gå over til en ny global sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, der tager hensyn til samtlige nationers interesser på planeten. Det indledende skridt i en sådan ny arkitektur bør være gennemførelsen af de Fire Love, som Lyndon Larouche foreslog: et globalt Glass/Steagall-system, et system af nationale banker, et nyt kreditsystem og internationalt samarbejde om den næste generation af videnskabelige og teknologiske investeringer, f.eks. i kernefusion og rumforskning.

Denne krisekonference skal finde sted enten som en konference i FN's Generalforsamling eller i G20-regi. Hvis disse institutioner ikke er i stand til at reagere, må der findes andre initiativtagere, f.eks. BRICS-Plus, SCO eller en kombination af forskellige repræsentative institutioner. Når menneskehedens velfærd og muligvis dens eksistens er på spil, må alle ideologiske hindringer overvindes.

Skriv under herpå Schiller Instituttest amerikanske hjemmeside.

Verdensborgere foren jer! Live-dialog med Helga Zepp-

LaRouche

Starter 07;35

Oversættelse uden korrekturlæsning

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hej, velkommen igen til vores ugentlige dialog med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlæggeren og formanden for Schiller Instituttet. I dag vil vi introducere et nyt indslag. Jeg beklager, hvis vi er lidt forsinkede, men vi har arbejdet på nogle tekniske ting her. Men ved at lave en livestream får du mulighed for at kommunikere direkte med fru LaRouche med dine spørgsmål og idéer, som kan gøre dig i stand til at være en aktiv del af diskussionen. Så hvis du har et spørgsmål eller en idé, som du vil dele med Helga, kan du sende det til os på questions@schillerinstitute.org, eller du kan skrive dem i chatten, hvor Anastasia står klar.

Så, Helga, lad os starte med dig. Der har været en masse vigtige udviklinger. Hvorfor begynder du ikke med din oversigt over, hvad du ser som de vigtigste af disse?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Jamen, jeg hilser jer alle sammen velkommen og inviterer jer til at stille så mange spørgsmål, som I har lyst til. Lad mig blot fremhæve et par ting, som jeg mener er de virkelig afgørende ændringer i situationen.

Her til morgen var den store historie naturligvis i New York Times, at man pludselig har fundet de skyldige i sabotagen af Nord Stream-rørledningen. Angiveligt var det en pro-ukrainsk gruppe, der lejede en yacht og derefter gjorde det med seks personer – to dykkere, to dykkervagter, en kaptajn og en kvindelig læge. Og angiveligt gjorde de det helt selv. Hvis De husker, var der, da selve sabotagen fandt sted, en masse diskussion om, at den del af Østersøen er den mest kontrollerede og overvågede, at det var fuldstændig umuligt for russerne at komme derhen på en hemmelig måde uden at blive opdaget. Det gør allerede denne forsinkede historie meget

tvivlsom.

Men så her til morgen i Tyskland afslørede pludselig flere journalister sig selv, fra First Channel TV i Tyskland, Southwest Radio (SWR) og magasinet Die Zeit. Angiveligt har de i lang tid undersøgt, efterforskningen, statsadvokatens undersøgelse af dette, og de fandt ud af, at denne yacht angiveligt gik fra havnen i Rostock, at den grundlæggende blev lejet af et firma med hovedkvarter i Polen, men ejet af to ukrainere.

Det er alt sammen yderst ildevarslen, for Seymour Hersh afslørede sin undersøgelse i begyndelsen af februar, og det har skabt bølger på internationalt plan. Historien bliver ikke skubbet ind under gulvtæppet igen, for det giver simpelthen ingen mening. Seymour Hersh var mange gange i internationale medier, herunder kinesisk tv. Ray McGovern var på CGTN; og det blev opfanget over hele verden. Det lagde et enormt pres på Biden, fordi historien altid var, at Biden var på en pressekonference – et pres på Scholz, fordi Scholz var på en pressekonference med præsident Biden den 7. februar 2022, hvor Biden kom med denne berømte meddelelse om, at hvis russerne invaderede Ukraine, ville de finde måder at afslutte rørledningen på. Da en journalist spurgte Scholz, som stod ved siden af Biden, hvad betyder det, hvad siger du, når det er en tysk rørledning, der er bygget af Rusland? svarede Scholz med et fåmælt smil: "Vi gør alt sammen", og han understregede "sammen". Så det har rejst spørgsmålet, om de sprængte rørledningen i luften sammen? For et par dage siden, for lidt over en uge siden, aflagde Scholz et meget usædvanligt besøg i USA uden følgeskab og uden pressekorps. Han havde et en times møde med Biden bag lukkede døre under "fire øjne kun", og det var angiveligt meget hemmeligt, og intet blev afsløret. Og så, blot et par dage senere, kommer de tilbage med denne historie.

Nu tror jeg, at dette øger sandsynligheden for, at dette er en CYA-historie, at dette er skadeskontrol, men meget dårligt. Og jeg synes, at Seymour Hersh i interviewet med CGTN faktisk

ganske passende citerede Edgar Allan Poes novelle "The Purloined Letter", som er den novelle, hvor politiet ikke kan finde et stjålet brev ved at gennemse lejligheden, og hvor brevet faktisk hænger åbent i en ramme på væggen. Men da disse politifolk ikke kan tænke ud af boksen, fatter de det ikke. Jeg tror, at dette er en lignende ting. Fordi Hersh sagde: "Hvordan kan det være, at når dette er så stor en historie, og præsident Biden er så magtfuld, hvorfor beordrede han så ikke bare sin efterretningstjeneste til at undersøge hele denne sag og finde de skyldige?", som angiveligt, naturligvis, er russerne. Det er en meget mærkelig sag, og jeg tror bestemt, at det øger presset for at få en international undersøgelse, som skal omfatte Rusland, for ellers vil dette ikke forsvinde. Hvis det forbliver sådan, tror jeg, at tilsløringen kan vise sig at være mere ødelæggende end den egentlige forbrydelse.

Så jeg vil gerne lade det blive ved det, og måske har De flere spørgsmål i den forbindelse, men jeg tror ikke, at dette vil forsvinde. Og jeg tror, at hvis det ikke bliver opklaret, er det enormt erosivt for NATO's fremtid, for hvis det viser sig, at det var USA i samarbejde med Norge, som Hersh siger, hvad skal man så bruge fjender til, hvis man har sådanne venner? Hvad betyder det for Tyskland? Tyskland har allerede æg i ansigtet, i hvert fald regeringen, fordi folk siger: "Hvad er der galt med den tyske regering, at de lader sig behandle på denne måde?" Den tyske økonomi har i mellemtiden utrolige vanskeligheder. Vi står over for en afindustrialisering, og energipriserne er en meget stor del af det. Så det er en ting, jeg gerne ville nævne.

Den anden ting, som jeg mener er virkelig meget vigtig, er, at situationen med krigen i Ukraine bliver farligere for hver dag, der går. Der er flere og flere eksperter, der advarer om, at hvis der ikke findes en løsning, kan det eskalere til tredje verdenskrig. Det faktum, at folk som Victoria Nuland, der er kendt fra Maidan-kuppet i 2014 – vi må ikke glemme hendes rolle i det – opfordrer ukrainerne til at sige: "Hvis I

vil indtage Krim, er det fint nok. Vi står helt og holdent bag det.”

Det er en rød linje for Rusland. Situationen er i bund og grund ekstremt farlig. Den militære situation på stedet er en opkværnelse af den ukrainske befolkning, og lige nu er det meget svært at se, hvem der kan vinde militært. For Rusland har ikke råd til at tabe. Ukraine vil helt sikkert ikke vinde. Rusland kan ikke tabe, fordi de er en atommagt. Så det nylige forslag fra kineserne, som har fremsat et 12-punkts fredsforslag, der omfatter krav som respekt for suverænitet, territorial integritet og mange andre forslag, som alle giver meget god mening. Dette forslag blev værdsat af mange mennesker i det globale syd. Rusland hilser det kinesiske forslag velkommen som et udgangspunkt for diskussionen. Det blev straks afvist af Biden, som sagde, at det er irrationelt. Det er afvist af EU-Kommissionen. Spørgsmålet er, hvorfor der ikke skulle være en indsats fra Vestens side for at begynde at afslutte en krig, hvilket kun kan ske ved det ukrainske folks absolutte offer.

Jeg tænkte på det og skrev en artikel i sidste uge. Jeg tænkte: “Hvorfor er det sådan, at Vesten ikke reagerer på noget fornuftigt forslag?” Paven har fremsat endnu et forslag, som vi støtter og organiserer. Hvorfor gør de ikke det? Jeg genlæste en masse gamle rapporter osv., og jeg stødte igen på noget, som vi havde offentliggjort dengang, men som i det nuværende lys får en ny betydning: Det er, at der siden nogen tid – faktisk kan man gå tilbage til Brzezinski og hans planer for Rusland – men i den seneste tid har der været en hel masse diskussioner bl.a. fra den såkaldte amerikanske Helsinki-Kommission i Kongressen, hvor der blev foreslået en såkaldt “afkolonisering” af Rusland. Det vil sige, at Rusland ikke skulle fortsætte med at eksistere som én sammenhængende stat, Den Russiske Føderation, men at det skulle opdeles i mange stater, måske 10 stater. Og der var en hel række andre internationale konferencer, i Gdansk i Polen, i Warszawa, i

Prag, og så sent som i december var der en konference i Washington arrangeret af Jamestown Foundation og Hudson Institute, som havde samme emne, hvor man grundlæggende sagde, at Rusland skulle opdeles i mange forskellige stater. Og i juni 2022 sagde Lech Walesa, Polens tidligere præsident, også, at Rusland bør skæres ned til kun at være 50 millioner mennesker i stedet for 144 millioner, som det er nu, og at det bør opdeles i forskellige stater.

Det skal man huske på, for hvis man kun ser på den daglige politik, glemmer folk nogle gange disse lange historiske buer. Putin og Lavrov og nogle andre russiske embedsmænd har i mellemtiden altid sagt, at målet er at nedbryde Rusland. Det blev altid skubbet til side som paranoia eller bare propaganda, men hvis man nu tænker over det, har det været på bordet. Det er en af grundene til, at Putin i december 2022 krævede juridisk bindende sikkerhedsgarantier for, at Ukraine ikke ville tilslutte sig NATO, at der ikke ville blive opstillet offensive våbensystemer ved Ruslands grænse. Og han krævede et svar fra USA og NATO. Og der kom ikke rigtig noget svar på de centrale spørgsmål, kun nogle tilbud om våbenforhandlinger, men ikke rigtig noget svar på det.

Nu viser det sig – det er i hvert fald hvad Seymour Hersh sagde – at forberedelserne til sabotagen af Nord Stream-rørledningerne begyndte ni måneder tidligere. Hvis man går fra juni ni måneder tilbage, så er det et sted i 2022, længe før Putin krævede disse sikkerhedsgarantier, og længe før det, der altid betegnes som en “uprovokeret aggression” fra Ruslands side.

Så hele historien er naturligvis meget, meget mere kompliceret. Og man kan være sikker på, at den russiske efterretningstjeneste absolut ville være bekendt med sådanne diskussioner og konferencer og hvem ved hvad mere, for at nedbryde Rusland. Det er derfor, at Putin flere gange, og Shoigu og Lavrov sagde, under hvilke betingelser Rusland ville bruge atomvåben, nemlig når Ruslands eksistens ville være på

spil.

Alt det bliver naturligvis altid stryget ud af fortællingen i medierne, og derfor synes jeg, at det er meget vigtigt, at vi kigger på det hele på en frisk, at vi kigger tilbage på kronologien i det, der faktisk skete. Disse konferencer – konferencen i Jamestown Foundation, konferencen i den amerikanske Helsinki-Kommission – er offentligt tilgængelige, så det er ikke noget, der er et spørgsmål om en mening, men alle kan se og kontrollere det.

Jeg mener, at dette er meget vigtigt, for der er en anden udvikling, som jeg kun kan berøre her, og som vi kan uddybe senere: Og det er, at det, der sker lige nu, faktisk er et tektonisk skift i den strategiske omlægning. Som svar på alt dette ønsker det globale syd – som nu er den globale majoritet, dvs. det store flertal af lande i Afrika, Latinamerika og Asien – at skabe et nyt system. På grund af dollarens bevæbning – USA konfiskerede 300 milliarder dollars fra Rusland, 10 milliarder dollars fra Afghanistan og forskellige beløb fra andre lande – er disse lande nu ved at af-dollarisere sig, de skaber deres egen valuta. Det er størstedelen af den menneskelige art. Tilsyneladende har to dusin lande ansøgt om medlemskab af BRICS+. BRICS havde allerede, før dette skete, et højere BNP end G7, så der er helt klart tale om en fuldstændig omlægning. Der er tale om enorme ændringer. F.eks. er der på de to nylige konferencer, der finder sted i Beijing, sket en fuldstændig ændring i den kinesiske tone. Jeg tror, at de nu åbent siger, at USA forsøger at dæmme op for dem, at forhindre deres fremgang, og at der er en indsats for at udvide NATO til Stillehavet.

Det, jeg forsøger at sige, er under alle omstændigheder, at vi bevæger os i en anden retning, og vi må have en diskussion om, hvordan vi kommer ud af dette. Jeg har foreslået, siden krigen i Ukraine begyndte i februar, og vi har haft konferencer i Schiller Instituttet siden april, at vi har et presserende behov for en ny international sikkerheds- og

udviklingsarkitektur, som tager hensyn til interesserne for hvert enkelt land på planeten. Jeg har foreslået ti principper for, hvordan en sådan ny arkitektur kan organiseres. Og jeg mener, at det er yderst presserende, at vi får en international diskussion om, hvorvidt den menneskelige art er i stand til at undgå tredje verdenskrig – som denne gang ville være atomar, og som ingen ville overleve – og om vi kan give os selv en orden, der giver mulighed for overlevelse og velfærd for alle nationer på denne planet. Det er det, jeg gerne vil opfordre Dem til at diskutere i dette program og andre kommende programmer og i en kommende ny Schiller-konference.

Så jeg vil gerne stoppe på dette punkt. Jeg synes, der er noget stof til eftertanke, og jeg er meget interesseret i at høre jeres spørgsmål.

SCHLANGER: Helga, der er mange spørgsmål, og jeg vil komme til dem om et øjeblik. Hvis der er andre, der har spørgsmål, kan I sende dem til questions@schillerinstitute.org. Dette er den ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, og det er første gang, vi forsøger os med livestreaming. Så hvis vi ikke kan nå at besvare alle jeres spørgsmål – og jeg kan allerede nu sige jer, at det kommer vi ikke til – men bliv ved med at komme med dem, for vi vil besvare dem.

Helga, i betragtning af det, du lige sagde i indledningen, var der to eller tre spørgsmål om det samme grundlæggende emne, men jeg tager det fra Dr. S., som lige sagde: "Hvordan kan vi få Rusland og Ukraine til at forhandle sammen så hurtigt som muligt?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Tja, i betragtning af, at Ukraine ikke rigtig er sin egen herre, men at det i virkeligheden er USA, Storbritannien og NATO, som virkelig har styret denne krig siden lang tid – længe før, faktisk, den russiske intervention fandt sted i februar sidste år – mener jeg, at der er behov for pres på NATO og USA, og det er en af grundene til, at vi

støtter et tilbud fra pave Frans, som allerede for nogle måneder siden havde tilbudt Vatikanet som et neutralt sted, hvor forhandlinger uden forhåndsbetingelser kan begynde. Jeg ved, at Rusland på nuværende tidspunkt ikke ønsker at gøre det, fordi de siger, hvorfor skulle vi stole på nogen i Vesten, efter at selv Merkel og Hollande, den tidligere franske præsident, og Porosjenko naturligvis har indrømmet, at de aldrig har villet gøre alvor af Minsk-processen, men at de kun har deltaget i den for at vinde tid, for at opruste og opbygge militæret i Ukraine. Så russerne er lige nu ikke tilbøjelige til at stole på nogen i Vesten. Ukrainerne kan ikke rigtig handle, fordi de ikke er deres egen aktør. Så jeg tror, at den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan få dette løst, er, at vi er nødt til at have et internationalt kor af kræfter, som siger: Dette fører til Tredje Verdenskrig, hvis det ikke stoppes. Derfor er det automatisk et spørgsmål for alle mennesker på planeten. Derfor har vi brug for en verdensbevægelse af verdensborgere – det er faktisk det, som Schiller Instituttet er begyndt at fremme siden oktober sidste år – og vi har brug for stemmer, der siger, at vi kræver, at sådanne forhandlinger finder sted, for at skabe et internationalt miljø.

Hvis nu alle landene i det globale syd grundlæggende ville sige det, og de har allerede givet udtryk for dette synspunkt ved at nægte at fordømme den russiske invasion, fordi de ikke køber historien om, at dette var en "uprovokeret krig"; på det seneste G20-finansministtermøde i Indien fordømte flertallet af disse lande ikke Rusland, fordi de ikke er enige i denne fortælling. Den begyndende fredsbevægelse, demonstrationen den 19. februar i Washington, de 50.000 demonstranter i Berlin [den 25. februar], de meget store demonstrationer i Frankrig – i går var der mere end 1. Jeg tror, at hvis alle disse mennesker, fredsdemonstrationerne i Europa, i USA og andre steder og landene i det globale syd alle ville gå sammen og sige: "Vi kræver, at denne krig stopper, vi kræver forhandlinger, det ukrainske folk er ofre, og vi mener

grundlæggende, at kun hvis vi går over til et nyt samarbejdsparadigme, kan dette problem løses", kan vi skabe et miljø, der vil gøre det meget vanskeligt at holde denne krig i gang.

SCHLANGER: Helga, her er et spørgsmål til dig fra JT, som starter med at sige, at han bifalder dit 10-punktsprogram, der er inspireret af Westfalske Traktat. Men, siger han, han mener, at et 11. punkt er nødvendigt, fordi han tror, at folk i Vesten, i ledelsen, er bange for, at de vil blive retsforfulgt, når krigen er slut, og at de vil blive angrebet på grund af deres rolle i at fremme krigen. Han spørger: "Kunne der være et 11. punkt i dit forslag, som ville være et punkt for tilgivelse, absolution eller forsoning?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Ja, det er bestemt værd at overveje. Der er naturligvis en Nürnberg-statut, der siger, at hvis man forbereder en angrebskrig, er det en Nürnberg-forbrydelse, så det er en overvejelse. Men hvis man ser på den vestfalske fred, som afsluttede 150 års religionskrig i Europa, fordi alle indså, at der ikke ville være nogen tilbage, hvis krigen fortsatte, kom de frem til principper. Og et af de vigtigste principper, ud over at ethvert fredsforslag skal tage hensyn til den andens interesser, var tanken om, at man for fredens skyld skal tilgive den ene eller den anden sides forbrydelser. Og jeg mener, at det ikke kun gælder for krigsforbrydelser på den ene eller den anden side, men man kunne måske overveje det, De siger. Men jeg vil ikke besvare dette spørgsmål så letfærdigt, for jeg er nødt til at tænke dybt over det. Men der er disse to muligheder, Nürnberg-tribunalet og fremgangsmåden i Westfalienfreden: Og jeg lover Dem, at jeg vil overveje det yderligere og også åbne det for diskussion med andre mennesker.

SCHLANGER: Hvis du lige er kommet til os, så er dette en dialog med Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Det er en livestream, så jeg er nødt til at flytte spørgsmålene hurtigt, men hvis du har spørgsmål, så send dem til questions@schillerinstitute.org

Her er et spørgsmål til dig, Helga: "Hvad er holdningen hos det tyske folk til presset for at indføre tunge sanktioner mod Kina og til anti-Kina-politikken?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Tja, det er meget kompliceret, fordi der lige nu er en opdeling f.eks. mellem øst og vest, hvor mange mennesker i Østtyskland på grund af f.eks. G.D.R.s historie absolut ikke køber dæmoniseringen af Rusland. Folk i Vesttyskland er mere påvirket af de vestlige medier.

Med hensyn til Kina er det mere kompliceret, for jeg tror, at indtil der skete et skift i holdningen i sikkerhedsbladene i USA og andre NATO-lande, fra omkring 2017-2018, var folks generelle billede af Kina meget, meget mere positivt. Og den indledende diskussion om den nye silkevej, det, der blev kendt som Bælte- og vejinitiativet, var faktisk meget entusiastisk. Men så, da man havde et permanent bombardement fra massemedierne, der begyndte at fremstille Kina som "autokratisk" og et "diktatur" og alt dette – hvilket absolut ikke er sandt. Det vil naturligvis ikke blive accepteret af mange mennesker, men jeg kan fortælle Dem, at jeg har været i Kina mange gange, startende i 1971, og at udviklingen i Kina er noget, som de fleste mennesker i Vesten kun ville drømme om! De har udført et økonomisk mirakel, løftet 850 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom og derefter tilbudt den kinesiske mirakelmodel i form af Bælte- og vejinitiativet til udviklingslandene, som for første gang begyndte at se chancen for at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling.

Så den kinesiske model er noget, man bør studere. Og hvis man gør det, vil man opdage, at den økonomiske model, især hvad angår det finansielle system, ligger meget tættere på Alexander Hamiltons amerikanske økonomisystem end, lad os sige, den nuværende City of London- eller Wall Street-model.

Så jeg tror ikke, at det tyske folk er virkelig forenet. De mennesker, der har kendskab til Kina, som har rejst der, som har gjort forretninger, som er gift med en kinesisk ægtefælle,

alle disse mennesker har et yderst positivt billede af Kina. Og jeg kender mange af disse mennesker. Men hvis man kun lytter til mainstream-medierne, og man får det hver dag osv., så er det naturligvis meget sværere.

Så jeg tror slet ikke, at det er besluttet. Men jeg tror, at det tyske folk, der er under – jeg vil sige, at måske halvdelen af folket stadig sover, men der er et voksende oprør af folk, som virkelig indser: "Hey, vent lige lidt, hele denne her ting fungerer ikke. Og den nuværende politik repræsenterer ikke det tyske folks egeninteresse." Og jeg tror, at det vil blive stærkere og stærkere, især hvis I også hjælper os med at mobilisere folk.

SCHLANGER: Helga, her er et spørgsmål fra M i Dublin, Irland. Han siger: "Som EU-borger, hvorfor er det vigtigste land i vores union", med henvisning til Det Forenede Kongerige, Storbritannien, "så besat af at opretholde USA's hegemoni i stedet for samarbejde og multipolaritet?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Ja, det er et godt spørgsmål! Jeg tror, at den eneste måde at forklare det på, er, hvis man forstår princippet om oligarki. Fordi op til det 15. århundrede var alle lande, i hvert fald i det vestlige Europa og videre frem, oligarkier, hvilket betyder et system, hvor man har en lille oligarkisk elite, som organiserer alting i overensstemmelse med deres privilegier og for at holde befolkningens masse så underudviklet som muligt, fordi det gør det lettere at regere.

Nu er der sket en ny udvikling: Den moderne nationalstat er opstået. Man havde stater, som var helliget det fælles bedste. Men jeg vil sige, at det britiske imperium f.eks. stadig eksisterer. Jeg tror, det er en stor illusion at tro, at det britiske imperium er ophørt: Det eksisterer fortsat, i en moderne form. Jeg vil sige, at de finansielle institutioner i City of London, Wall Street, er det, man kan kalde det nuværende britiske imperium, herunder dets kontrol i nogle af Commonwealth-landene. Og jeg tror, at eliten i dette imperium,

i USA, vil jeg sige, at det er en blanding af Wall Street og det militær-industrielle kompleks – eller hvad Ray McGovern kalder MICIMATT, det militær-industrielle-kongres-efterretnings-medie-akademia-tænketaank-kompleks – men flertallet af befolkningen, tror jeg, er normale mennesker. Og hvis jeg ikke ville tro på, at de normale mennesker generelt er gode, ville jeg have opgivet håbet for meget længe siden. Så jeg tror, at vi lige nu virkelig er nødt til at få de normale mennesker og dem i de institutioner, der repræsenterer disse menneskers interesser, til at hjælpe os med at mobilisere befolkningen, før det er for sent.

SCHLANGER: Helga, vi er ved at løbe tør for tid, men jeg har et andet spørgsmål til dig fra Jack Gilroy, som har arbejdet sammen med os om "Rage Against the War Machine"-demonstrationen og andre aktiviteter. Og han skriver, at "der er behov for at engagere generation Z i den ikke-voldelige kamp mod det dominerende militaristiske system". Og han foreslår, at vi bruger Jordens Dag i november til at "afsløre dødens købmænd, militæret, investeringsbankfolk osv. som er en trussel mod planeten". Hvad mener du om dette generationsspørgsmål og hans idé?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Jeg ved, at du også arbejder med Pax Christi, og jeg mener, at det er ekstremt vigtigt, at vi, ja – at vi får folk til at forstå, hvad universets love er, hvad der er den egentlige mission, som mennesket har. Og man kan diskutere det i religiøse termer – det er derfor, at jeg i det 10. af mine ti principper sagde, at vi må gå ud fra den antagelse, at mennesket er godt af natur. Det har været det mest kontroversielle punkt. Men hvis man ser på alle de store religioner, kristendommen, jødedommen, islam og nogle af de andre religioner eller andre filosofier, så er de gode religioner altid gået ud fra den idé, at mennesket grundlæggende er godt, og at alt ondt kommer af manglende udvikling.

Det er et meget vigtigt udgangspunkt, for også hvad angår

jorden, er mennesket ikke bare et dyr: Mennesket adskiller sig grundlæggende fra alle andre skabninger, fordi vi har den skabende fornufts gave, som sætter os i stand til igen og igen at opdage universelle principper for skabelsen, for det fysiske univers: Og det er derfor, at vi med den moderne videnskab nu i stigende grad er i stand til at afstemme og bringe vores politiske, økonomiske og sociale liv på jorden i overensstemmelse med skabelsens love. Og jeg tror, at det er en enorm udfordring, men jeg tror, at vi tidligere kun har kunnet diskutere det filosofisk. I den europæiske historie blev det kaldt naturlov: At der findes en højere lov end den, der er givet af mennesket. Men i dag har vi naturvidenskaben, og vi kan undersøge, hvad denne lov er, der er givet i skabelsen. Når vi f.eks. udvikler termionuklear fusion, efterligner vi fusionsprocessen på Solen. Det er en lov i universet: Så vi kan opnå energisikkerhed for hele menneskeheden, når vi først får kommerciel fusionskraft, hvilket ikke ser så langt væk længere i betragtning af de nylige gennembrud, vi har gjort – vi efterligner noget, der finder sted som en naturlig proces på Solen. Og det er blot et eksempel på, hvad jeg mener med at sige, at vi er nødt til at afstemme vores aktivitet på planeten med skabelseslovene eller det fysiske univers.

Jeg kunne give dig mange andre eksempler, hvor opdagelser, det vi gør, f.eks. inden for rumvidenskab eller rumfart, ny viden, som vi får fra James Webb-rumteleskopet, f.eks: Om den faktiske tilstand i vores fysiske univers, som består af mange, mange trillioner af galakser! Jeg synes altid, at dette er den mest forbløffende idé, men med den moderne videnskab, med Hubble-teleskopet og James Webb-teleskopet kan vi nu faktisk med videnskabelig stringens se på, hvad vores univers er. Og vi kan drage konklusioner heraf med hensyn til vores eksistens på planeten.

Så der er ingen grund til at være pessimistisk. Jeg tror, at hvis vi kommer ud af denne nuværende fare, som er en

eksistentiel fare for hele menneskeheden, men der er også et nyt paradigme i horisonten, hvor vi, hvis vi foretager det skift, at vi får alle nationer til at samarbejde i stedet for at gå efter konfrontation, så er det allerede synligt, at vi er i begyndelsen af en ny civilisationsepoke: Og det er et meget glædeligt perspektiv.

SCHLANGER: Tak for dette svar, Helga. Vi er ved at være løbet tør for tid, og måske vil jeg blot benytte mig af det privilegium at besvare de to sidste spørgsmål. En person spørger: "Kan vi få en international konference for at organisere os omkring disse principper?" Det har vi jo gjort. Hold øje med Schiller Instituttets websted for at se, hvad vores næste arrangement bliver.

Og så er der en, der spørger: "Hvad med et internationalt parti omkring disse principper?"

Meld dig ind i Schiller Instituttet. Hjælp os med at opbygge denne bevægelse, som Helga lige har beskrevet, som er bevægelsen for et nyt paradigme.

Så, Helga, tak fordi du kom til os i dag. Har du nogle afsluttende ord?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Ja. Jeg er glad for, at der er flere spørgsmål, end vi kunne besvare. Jeg vil helt sikkert forsøge at indarbejde dem i mit næste liveprogram i næste uge, og hvis der er meget presserende spørgsmål, kan vi også kommunikere i mellemtiden i skriftlig form. Så vær venlig at holde denne dialog i gang: Jeg mener, at det er meget vigtigt at engagere så mange mennesker som muligt og blive aktive sammen med os.

SCHLANGER: Så fortsæt med at sende spørgsmålene til questions@schillerinstitute.org. Tak, fordi De kom i dag, og vi ses igen i næste uge.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Vi ses igen i næste uge.

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, welcome again to our weekly dialogue with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder and chairwoman of the Schiller Institute. Today, we will be introducing a new feature. I'm sorry if we are a little late, but we've been working on some technical matters here. But by doing a livestream, you'll have an opportunity to communicate directly with Mrs. LaRouche with your questions and ideas that can enable you to be an active part of the discussion. So, if you have question, or an idea to share with Helga, you can send it to us at questions@schillerinstitute.org, or you can list them in the chat, where Anastasia is standing by.

So, Helga let's start with you. There have been a lot of important developments. Why don't you begin with your overview of what you see as the most important of these?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I greet all of you, and welcome you, and invite you to ask as many questions as you want to do. Let me just highlight a couple of things which I think are really the decisive changes in the situation.

This morning, naturally, the big story was in the *New York Times*, that all of a sudden the culprits of the Nord Stream pipeline sabotage have been found. Supposedly, a pro-Ukrainian group which rented a yacht and then did it with six people—two divers, two assistant divers, a captain, and a female doctor. And supposedly they did that all by themselves. If you remember, when the actual sabotage occurred, there was a lot of discussion about how that part of the Baltic Sea is the most controlled, most surveilled, that it was completely impossible for the Russians to get there in a secret way without being noticed. Now, that makes this belated story already very questionable.

But then this morning in Germany, all of a sudden, several journalists outed themselves, from the First Channel TV in Germany, the Southwest Radio (SWR), and *Die Zeit* magazine. Supposedly, they have been investigating for a long time, the

research, the investigation of the Attorney General investigating that, and they found that this yacht supposedly went from the seaport of Rostock, that it basically was rented by a firm with its headquarters in Poland, but owned by two Ukrainians.

Now, this is all extremely ominous, because Seymour Hersh revealed his investigation at the beginning of February, and this has caused waves internationally. The story is not being pushed under the rug again, because it just does not make any sense. Seymour Hersh was many times on international media, including Chinese TV. Ray McGovern was on CGTN; and it was picked up around the world. That put an enormous pressure on Biden, because the story always was that Biden was in a press conference—pressure on Scholz, because Scholz was in a press conference with President Biden on Feb. 7, 2022, where Biden made this famous announcement that if the Russians would invade in Ukraine, then they would find ways to end the pipeline. Then, when a reporter asked Scholz, who was standing beside Biden, what does this mean, what are you saying, given the fact that this is a German pipeline built by Russia? Scholz said, with a sheepish smile, “We are doing everything together,” and stressed “together.” So, that has raised the question, did they blow up the pipeline together? Then a few days ago, a bit more than a week ago, Scholz went in a very unusual visit to the United States without an entourage, without press corps. He had a one-hour, closed-door meeting with Biden under “four eyes only,” and basically this was supposedly very secret and nothing was revealed. And then just a few days later, they come back with this story.

Now, I think this is putting the likelihood that this is a CYA story, that this is damage control, but very poorly. And I think Seymour Hersh in the interview with CGTN actually quite fittingly quoted Edgar Allan Poe’s short story, “The Purloined Letter,” which is the short story where the police can’t find a stolen letter, by searching the apartment, and the letter is

actually openly in a frame, hanging on the wall. But since these police can't think outside the box, they don't get it. I think this is a similar thing. Because Hersh said, "How come that this is such a big story, and President Biden is so powerful, why did he not just order his intelligence community to investigate this whole affair and find the culprits?" which supposedly, naturally, are the Russians. It's a very strange affair, and I think it definitely is increasing the pressure to have an international investigation which must include Russia, because otherwise, this will not go away. If it stays like that, I think the cover-up may turn out to be more devastating than the actual crime.

So, I want to leave it at that, and maybe you have some more questions pertaining to that, but I think this is not going away. And I think if it's not clarified, it is tremendously erosive for the future of NATO, because if it turns out that it was the United States in collaboration with Norway, as Hersh says, then, what do you need enemies for, if you have friends like that? What does it mean for Germany? Germany has already egg on its face, at least the government, because people are saying, "What's wrong with the German government that they let themselves be treated this way?" The German economy in the meantime is having incredible difficulties. We are facing a deindustrialization, and the energy prices are a very large part of it. So, that is one thing I wanted to mention.

The other thing which I think is really very important is that the situation with the Ukraine war is getting more dangerous by the day. There are more and more experts who are warning that if no solution is found, this may escalate into World War III. The fact that people like Victoria Nuland, of fame from the 2014 Maidan coup—we should not forget her role in that—she is egging on the Ukrainians, saying, "If you want to take Crimea, that's fine. We are totally behind it."

Now, that is a red line for Russia. The situation basically is

extremely dangerous. The military situation on the ground is a grinding up of the Ukrainian population, and as of now, it is very difficult to see who can win militarily. Because Russia cannot afford to lose. Ukraine will definitely not win. Russia cannot lose because they are a nuclear power. So the recent proposal by the Chinese, who made a 12-point peace proposal, including such demands as respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and many other proposals, which all make a lot of sense. This proposal was appreciated by a lot of people in the Global South. The Chinese proposal is welcomed by Russia as a starting point of discussion. It was immediately rejected by Biden, who said it's irrational. It's rejected by the EU Commission. The question is, why would there not be an effort on the side of the West to start to end a war, which can only be at the absolute sacrifice of the Ukrainian people?

I was thinking about it, and writing an article last week. I thought, "Why is it that the West is not responding to any reasonable proposal?" The Pope has made another one, which we are backing and organizing for. Why are they not doing that? I was rereading a lot of old reports and so forth, and I came across again what we had published at the time, but which in the present light gains a new importance: That is that since quite some time—actually, one can go back to Brzezinski and his plans for Russia—but in the recent period, there were a whole bunch of discussions among others from the so-called U.S. Helsinki Commission in the Congress, proposing so-called "decolonization" of Russia. Meaning that Russia should not continue to exist as one coherent state, the Russian Federation, but it should be cut into many states, maybe 10 states. And there were a whole bunch of other international conferences, in Gdansk in Poland, in Warsaw, in Prague, and just as recently as December, there was a conference in Washington organized by the Jamestown Foundation and the Hudson Institute, which had the same subject, basically saying that Russia should be split up into many different states. And in June 2022, Lech Walesa, former President of Poland, also

said that Russia should be cut down to only be 50 million people instead of 144 million as it is now, and it should be cut into different states.

Now, one has to keep that in mind, because if you only look at day-to-day politics, people sometimes forget these long arcs of history. Putin and Lavrov, and some other Russian officials in the meantime have always said that the aim is to dismantle Russia. That was always pushed aside as paranoia or just propaganda, but now if you think about it, that has been on the table. That is one of the reasons why Putin in December 2022 demanded legally binding security guarantees that Ukraine would not join NATO, that offensive weapons systems would not be put at the border of Russia. And he demanded an answer from the U.S. and NATO. And there came really no answer to the core questions, only some offers of arms negotiations, but not really answering to that.

Now, it turns out—at least that's what Seymour Hersh said—that the preparations for the Nord Stream pipelines sabotage started nine months earlier. If you go from June nine months back, that puts it somewhere in 2022, long before Putin demanded these security guarantees, and long before, for sure, what is always termed to be an “unprovoked aggression” by Russia.

So the whole story is obviously much, much more complicated. And you can be sure that Russian intelligence would absolutely be aware of such discussions and conferences, and who knows what else, to dismantle Russia. That is why Putin several times, and Shoigu and Lavrov said under what conditions Russia would use nuclear weapons, namely, when the existence of Russia would be at stake.

All of that is naturally always ironed out of the narrative in the media, and therefore I think it's very important that we take a fresh look at this whole thing, that we look back at the chronology of what actually happened. These

conferences—Jamestown Foundation conference, the U.S. Helsinki Commission conference—these are in the public domain, so this is not something which is a matter of opinion, but everybody can look and check it.

I think this is very important, because there is another development, which I only can touch upon here, and we can deepen it later: And that is the fact that what is occurring right now is, indeed, a tectonic shift in the strategic realignment. That basically, in response to all of this, the Global South—which by now is the Global Majority; it's the vast majority of countries in Africa, in Latin America, in Asia—that want to basically create a new system. Because of the weaponization of the dollar—the U.S. confiscated \$300 billion from Russia, \$10 billion from Afghanistan, and various sums from other countries—these countries are now de-dollarizing, they are creating their own currency. It's the majority of the human species. Apparently, two dozen countries have applied for membership in the BRICS+. The BRICS already, before this happened had a higher GDP than the G7, so there is clearly a complete realignment. There are tremendous changes. For example, the recent Two Sessions conferences which are taking place in Beijing, there is a complete change in the Chinese tone. I think that they are now openly saying that the United States is trying to contain them, to prevent their rise, and that there is an effort to expand NATO into the Pacific.

In any case, what I am trying to say is that we are moving in a different alignment, and we have to have a discussion of how we get out of this. I have proposed since the Ukraine war started in February, we had conferences of the Schiller Institute since April, that we urgently need to have a new international security architecture and development architecture, which takes into account the interests of every single country on the planet. I have proposed Ten Principles for how such a new architecture could be organized. And I

think it is extremely urgent that we get an international discussion of, is the human species capable to avoid World War III—which this time would be nuclear and nobody would survive it—and can we give ourselves an order which allows for the survival and well-being of all nations on this planet? That is what I would like to encourage you to discuss in this program and others to come, and in an upcoming new Schiller conference.

So, I want to stop at this point. I think there is some food for thought, and I'm very interested to hear your questions.

SCHLANGER: Helga, there are a lot of questions, and I'll get to them in a second. If there are others who have questions, you can send them questions@schillerinstitute.org. This is the weekly webcast with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and this is the first time we're trying livestreaming. So, if we can't get to all of your questions—and I can tell you now, we're not going to—but keep them coming, because we will answer them.

Helga, given what you just said in the introduction, there were two or three questions on the same basic topic, but I'll take the one from Dr. S— who just said: "How can we bring Russia and Ukraine together to negotiate as quickly as possible?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, given the fact that Ukraine is not really its own master, but it's really the U.S., the British, NATO, which are really running this war since quite some time—long before, actually, the Russian intervention occurred last February, I think it needs pressure on NATO, on the U.S. and that is one of the reasons why we are supporting an offer by Pope Francis, who already had offered some months ago, the venue of the Vatican as a neutral place, where negotiations without preconditions can start. I know that at this point, Russia doesn't want to do that, because they say, why should we trust anybody in the West, after even Merkel and Hollande, the former President of France, and Poroshenko, naturally,

admitted that they never meant for the Minsk process to be serious, but they only engaged in it to gain time, to arm and build up the military in Ukraine. So, the Russians right now are not inclined to trust anybody in the West. The Ukrainians cannot really act, because they're not their own actor. So I think the only way, how we can get this resolved, is we have to have an international chorus of forces, who say: This leads to World War III, if it is not stopped. Therefore it is automatically a question of every person on the planet. That is why we need a world movement of world citizens—that is actually what the Schiller Institute has started to promote since last October—and we need voices to say, we demand that such negotiations take place, to create an international environment.

Now, if all the countries of the Global South would basically say that, and they have expressed that view, already, by refusing to condemn the Russian invasion, because they don't buy the story that this was an "unprovoked war"; at the recent G20 Finance Ministers' meeting in India, the majority of these countries did not condemn Russia, because they don't agree with this narrative. The beginning peace movement, the demonstration on the Feb. 19 in Washington, the 50,000 demonstration in Berlin [on Feb. 25], the very large demonstrations in France—yesterday there were more than 1.5 million out in the streets, mostly against the pension reform, but also a large part of that for peace; there were demonstrations in Italy; I think if all of these people, the peace demonstrations in Europe, in the United States, and elsewhere, *and* the countries of the Global South would all join in, and say, "We demand that this war stop, we demand negotiations, the Ukrainian people are the victims, and we basically think that only if we move to a new paradigm of cooperation can this problem be solved," we can create an environment which will make it very difficult to keep this war going.

SCHLANGER: Helga, here's a question for you from JT, who starts by saying he applauds your 10-point program inspired by the Treaty of Westphalia. But, he said, he thinks an 11th point is necessary, because he thinks people in the West, in the leadership, are scared that they'll be prosecuted once the war ends, and that they would be under attack because of their role in promoting the war. He asks: "Could there be an 11th point on your proposal, that would be a point of forgiveness, absolution, or atonement?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, that is definitely worth considering. Obviously, there is a Nuremberg Statute that if you prepare a war of aggression, that that represents a Nuremberg crime, so that is one consideration. But then, if you look at the Peace of Westphalia, which ended 150 years of religious war in Europe, because everybody realized that there would be nobody left, if the war would continue, they came up with principles. And one of the major principles, apart from the fact that any peace proposal has to take into account the interests of the other, was the idea that, for the sake of peace, the crimes of the one side or the other have to be forgiven. And I think that not only applies for war crimes on the one side or the other, but one could possibly consider what you are saying. But, I don't want to answer that question so lightly, because I have to give it some deep thoughts. But there are these two options, the Nuremberg Tribunal and the Peace of Westphalia approach: And I promise you, I will give it some more thought, and open it also for discussion among other people.

SCHLANGER: If you just joined us, this is a dialogue with Helga Zepp-LaRouche. It's a livestream, so I've got to move the questions quickly, but if you have questions, send them to questions@schillerinstitute.org

Here's a question for you, Helga: "What is the attitude of the people of Germany toward the push for heavy sanctions against China, and the anti-China policy?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, it's very complicated, because there is right now division, for example, between East and West, where many people in East Germany, because of the history of the G.D.R., for example, do absolutely not buy the demonization of Russia. People in West Germany are more influenced by the Western media.

Concerning China, it is more complicated, because I think, until there was a shift in the attitude by the security papers in the United States and other NATO countries, starting about 2017-2018, the general picture of people of China was much, much more positive. And the initial discussion of the New Silk Road, what became known as the Belt and Road Initiative, was actually very enthusiastic. But then, when you had a permanent bombardment by the mass media, starting to portray China as "autocratic," and a "dictatorship," and all of this—which is absolutely not true. That will obviously not be accepted by many people, but I can tell you, I have been in China many times, starting in 1971, and the trajectory of development in China is what most people in the West would only dream about! They have performed an economic miracle, lifting 850 million people out of poverty, and then offering that Chinese miracle model in the Belt and Road Initiative form to developing countries, that started to see for the first time the chance to overcome poverty and underdevelopment.

So, the Chinese model is something one should study. And if you do that, you find that the economic model, especially concerning the financial system, is much closer to the American System of economy of Alexander Hamilton, than, let's say, the present City of London or Wall Street model.

So, I think the people of Germany are not really united. The people who have knowledge of China, who have travelled there, who have done business, who are married with a Chinese spouse, all of these people have an extremely positive image of China. And I know of many such people. But, naturally, if you only listen to the mainstream media, and you get it every day, and

so forth, then it's much harder.

So I think it's not decided, at all. But I think the German people, there is underneath—I would say, maybe half of the people are still sleeping, but there is a growing revolt of people who really realize, “Hey, wait a second, this whole thing does not function. And the present policies do not represent the self-interest of the German people.” And I think that will become stronger and stronger, especially if you also help us to mobilize people.

SCHLANGER: Helga, here's a question from M in Dublin, Ireland. He says: “As an EU citizen, why is the main country in our union,” referring to the United Kingdom, Great Britain, “so obsessed with maintaining U.S. hegemony, rather than cooperation and multipolarity?”

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, that's a good question! I think the only way how to explain it, is if you understand the principle of oligarchy. Because up to the 15th century, all countries, at least in the western—in Europe and beyond—were oligarchies, which means a system where you have a small oligarchical elite, which organizes everything according to their privileges, and to keep the mass of the population as underdeveloped as possible, because that makes it easier to rule.

Now, there have been new developments: The modern nation-state developed. You had states which were devoted to the common good. But I would say, the British Empire, for example, which still exists. I think it's a big illusion to think that the British Empire has stopped: It continues to exist, in a modern form. I would say that the financial institutions of the City of London, of Wall Street, they are what you would call the present British Empire, including its control in some of the Commonwealth countries. And I think the elite of that empire, in the United States, I would say it's the mixture of Wall Street and the military-industrial complex—or what Ray

McGovern calls the MICIMATT, the military-industrial-congressional-intelligence-media-academia-think tank complex—but the majority of the people, I think that they're normal people. And if I would not believe that the normal people are generally good, I would have given up hope a very long time ago. So, I think right now, we have to really get the normal people and those in the institutions who represent the interests of those people, to help us to mobilize the population before it is too late.

SCHLANGER: Helga, we're running short on time, but I have another question for you, from Jack Gilroy, who's been working with us on the "Rage Against the War Machine" demonstration and other activities. And he writes, that "There's a need to engage Generation Z in the nonviolent fight against the dominant system of militarism." And he suggested using Earth Day this coming November, to "expose the merchants of death, the military, investment bankers and so on, who are a threat to the planet." What do you think about this generational question and his idea?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I know that you are also working with Pax Christi and I think that's extremely important that we, indeed—that we get people to understand what are the laws of the universe, what is the actual mission that man has. And you can discuss it in religious terms—that's why, in the 10th of my Ten Principles said that we have to proceed from the assumption that man is good, by nature. That has been the most controversial point. But if you look at all the great religions, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and some of the other religions, or other philosophies, the good ones always proceed from the idea that man is fundamentally good, and that all evil comes from a lack of development.

Now, that is a very important entry point, because also concerning the Earth, man is not just an animal: Man is fundamentally different from all other creatures, because we have the gift of creative reason which enables us to discover,

again and again, universal principles, of the Creation, of the physical universe: And that is why, with modern science, we are now in a position more and more, to attune, to bring into accordance our political, economic, and social life on Earth, with the laws of Creation. And I think that that is a tremendous challenge, but I think, in the past, we could only discuss it philosophically. In European history, it was called natural law: That there is a higher law than that given by man. But natural law, today, we have natural science, we can study what is this law given in the Creation. For example, when we develop thermonuclear fusion, we are imitating the fusion process on the Sun. Now, that is a law of the universe: So we can gain energy security for the entire human species, once we get commercial fusion power, which is looking not so far away any more, given the recent breakthroughs we have been making—we are replicating something which is taking place as a natural process on the Sun. And that's just one example, what I mean by saying, we have to attune our activity on the planet, with the laws of Creation or the physical universe.

I could give you many other examples, where discoveries, what we make, for example, in space science, or in space travel, new knowledge we gain from the James Webb Space Telescope, for example: About the actual condition of our physical universe, which consists of many, many trillions of galaxies! Now, I find this always the most mind-boggling idea, but with modern science, with the Hubble Telescope, with the James Webb Telescope, we can now actually look, with scientific rigor, at what is our universe. And we can draw conclusions from that for our existence on the planet.

So there is no reason to be pessimistic. I think if we get out of this present danger, which is an existential danger to all of humanity, but there's also, on the horizon a new paradigm, where, if we make that shift that we get all nations to cooperate, rather than to go for confrontation, it's already visible that we are in the beginning of a new epoch of

civilization: And that is a very joyful perspective.

SCHLANGER: Thank you for that answer, Helga. We're just about out of time, and maybe I'll just take the privilege of answering the final two questions. One person asks, "Can we have an international conference to organize around these principles?" Well, we've been doing that. Watch the Schiller Institute website to see what our next event will be.

And then someone asks: "How about an international party around these principles?"

Join the Schiller Institute. Help us build this movement that Helga just described, that is the movement for a new paradigm.

So, Helga, thanks for joining us, today. Do you have any final words?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. I'm happy that there are more questions than we could answer. I will for sure try to incorporate them in my next live program next week, and if there are very urgent ones, we can also communicate in the meantime in a written form. So please keep this dialogue going: I think it's very important to engage as many people as possible, and become active with us.

SCHLANGER: So, keep the questions coming in at questions@schillerinstitute.org Thank you for joining us today, and we'll see you again next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Till next week.

China-Europe ties – exploring new heights

What would the future of China-Europe relations hold? Join CGTN for a forum featuring experts from both China and Europe as they dive into the opportunities and challenges of this crucial bilateral relationship. From existing challenges to opportunities for collaboration, this panel will provide valuable insights into the future of China-Europe relations.

Webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche: With NATO In Disarray, Use Herh Revelations to Build Movement for Durable Peace

The revelation from acclaimed journalist Seymour Herh that the U.S. was behind the explosions which hit the North Stream pipelines raises a series of issues which open the potential to end the war. As NATO defense ministers meet, there are signs of deep problems within the alliance, including the lack of an industrial base needed for the long war to weaken Russia that many had intended. Herh's reporting not only makes Germany a "global laughing stock" over its silence and inability to defend its security and economic interests, but makes clear this was an "act of war," exhibiting the recklessness" of the Global NATO policy.

This is fueling a mobilization of anti-war forces, with a potential to break through the “left-right” profiles that keep opponents of the war divided. Zepp-LaRouche urged viewers to join the marches and demos in all countries. She announced that the Schiller Institute will sponsor Zoom meetings in the next two weeks, one on the broader implications of the Hersh story, the other on the urgency of breaking the sanctions policy increasing the death and suffering in Syria.

In conclusion, she reviewed her thinking behind her drafting of the Ten Fundamental Principles to create a durable peace. These are not a laundry list of policy points, but the basis of the kind of deliberative process which engages people in the manner of philosophical thinking which can produce the transformation in the population necessary for such a durable peace. She called on viewers to send her their thoughts on these principles, as part of that dialogue.

Schiller Instituttets
ugentlige webcast med Helga
Zepp-LaRouche

Schiller Instituttets

ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

“At fremme samarbejdet i en splittet verden”

Den 18. januar 2023 (EIRNS) – Det er overskriften, som CGTN har placeret på en 14 minutter lang video-kommentar af Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der blev lagt ud den 18. januar både på news.cgtn.com og på CGTN's YouTube-kanal, som har næsten 3 millioner abonnenter verden over.

I sine bemærkninger udtalte Zepp-LaRouche følgende:

“Selv om det er meget vanskeligt at forudsige det nøjagtige tidspunkt, hvor den systemiske krise i det neoliberale system vil nå til vejs ende, kan det ikke udelukkes, at beslutningen om at foretage en fuldstændig reorganisering af det internationale finanssystem kunne trænge sig på dagsordenen i dette år 2023.” Hun fortsatte: “Jeg tror derfor, at det er meget muligt, at finanskrisen i løbet af 2023 kommer til at blusse endnu mere dramatisk op, og at det vil være det rette tidspunkt til at sætte kombinationen af det Globale Sikkerhedsinitiativ og det Globale Udviklingsinitiativ [foreslået af Kinas præsident Xi Jinping] på den internationale dagsorden.”

Ugens begivenheder bidrager til at fremhæve, hvor presserende det øjeblik er, som Zepp-LaRouche beskriver. World Economic Forum har været samlet hele ugen i Davos i Schweiz for at

udstede bankernes marchordrer om udplyndring og krig til Vestens finansielle og politiske etablissement. Et af deres centrale budskaber er behovet for at forsyne Ukraine med samtlige tunge våben og anden støtte, der er nødvendig for at sikre en evig NATO-ledet kødhakker-krig mod Rusland – uanset omkostningerne for Ukraine og hele Europa og uanset den voldsomt stigende fare for at udløse en atomkrig.

Ukraines præsident Zelenskij talte til mødet via video, og hans kone samt amerikanske kongresmedlemmer og repræsentanter for Biden-administrationen var personligt til stede for at slå et slag for alle de våben, man kunne skaffe. Tillige sendte den 99-årige Henry Kissinger en video med en opfordring om at sende flere våben til Ukraine, og at Ukraine på sigt formelt bliver optaget i NATO.

Fredag den 20. januar, den dag WEF afsluttes, har det nyligt udvidede Global NATO til hensigt at fastsætte de fornødne betingelser for den næste fase af deres aggression mod Rusland og Kina på det tredje møde i Ukraines forsvars kontaktgruppe på luftbasen Ramstein i Tyskland. Her vil forsvarsledere fra næsten 50 lande samles for at modtage deres retningslinjer fra London og Washington. Et kritisk spørgsmål er, om den tyske regering endelig vil give helt efter for Londons og Washingtons krav om at sende sofistikerede tunge våben til Ukraine. Kievs borgmester, Vitali Klitschko – en sværvægtsbokser af profession – er håbefuld. Han sagde til AFP, at “jeg håber, at det [Ramstein-mødet] vil blive meget godt for Ukraine. Uofficielt oplever jeg meget gode og positive signaler.”

Rusland forbereder sig militært og arbejder samtidig på at organisere alternativer til det kollapsende vestlige finanssystem. Forsvarsminister Shoigu bekendtgjorde i går planer om at øge størrelsen af Ruslands stående hær fra 1,15 millioner til 1,5 millioner. Udenrigsminister Sergey Lavrov meddelte på en pressekonference i dag, at Rusland er ved at opbygge økonomiske alliancer med “lande [der] er ved at blive

udviklet økonomisk... Se på Kina og Indien (vores strategiske partnere), Tyrkiet, Brasilien, Argentina, Egypten, mange lande på det afrikanske kontinent. Der er potentialet for udvikling ... enormt. Nye centre for økonomisk vækst er ved at blive dannet." Lavrov tilføjede: "Inden for rammerne af vores kontakter gennem SCO, BRICS, CIS, EAEU, i samarbejde med sammenslutningerne i Asien, Afrika og Latinamerika, forsøger vi på alle mulige måder at opbygge nye former for gensidig forståelse...".

Zepp-LaRouches CGTN-kommentar, som i sin helhed er tilgængelig i Dokumentationen, indeholdt en detaljeret programmatisk køreplan for, hvordan man kan opbygge sådanne "nye former for samspil", en ny international udviklings- og sikkerhedsarkitektur. Schiller Instituttets grundlægger konkluderede ved at understrege behovet for et afgørende paradigmeskift:

"Der er behov for en stor vision om, hvordan der kan fremlægges en løsning, som imødegår samtlige store problemer samtidigt... Jeg mener, at vi er nået til et punkt i menneskehedens historie, hvor vi virkelig må tage den internationale orden af relationer mellem nationerne alvorligt, og overveje hvordan vi kan organisere dem på en sådan måde, at vi kan leve som en selvstyrende art, der er begavet med kreativ fornuft."

Link til
video: <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2023-01-18/WEF-2023-Fostering-cooperation-in-a-fragmented-world-1gHl9T2Q2Q0/index.html>

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche EU og Japan tilslutter sig NATO; atomkrig er lige rykket meget tættere på dit dørtrin

Den 11. januar 2023 (EIRNS) – “Hvem har givet EU og NATO tilladelse til at danne en alliance for at etablere et globalt NATO-diktatur?” forespurgte Helga Zepp-LaRouche i sin ugentlige webcast i dag. “Vælgerne i de pågældende lande er ikke blevet spurgt om det; der har ikke været nogen offentlig debat; jeg tror ikke, at nogen parlamenter er blevet adspurgt,” hævdede hun skarpt. Og alligevel har denne beslutning forværret en allerede glohed strategisk situation, der når som helst kan udvikle sig til en atomar konfrontation mod Rusland og Kina.

Zepp-LaRouche henviste til den “fælles erklæring om EU-NATO-samarbejde”, der blev udsendt den 10. januar, hvori der blev bekendtgjort et “strategisk partnerskab mellem NATO og EU”, der er centreret om en tæt koordinering af deres provokatoriske kampagner mod “russisk aggression” og “Kinas voksende selvhævdelse”. Alle 27 EU-medlemsstater blev instrueret om, at de, om de vil det eller ej, uanset om de også er medlemmer af NATO eller ej, skal sikre “den størst mulige inddragelse ... med [NATO] Alliancen i organisationens initiativer”.

I dag indledte USA og Japan desuden deres 2+2-møder i Washington mellem deres forsvars- og udenrigsministre, som vil blive fulgt op af et møde mellem premierminister Fumio Kishida

og præsident Joe Biden i Det Hvide Hus den 13. januar. På dette møde vil de to lande ifølge Washington Post bekendtgøre "en uddybning af de to landes strategiske alliance", herunder at forsyne en 18.000 mand stor styrke fra det amerikanske marinekorps i Okinawa "med avancerede kapaciteter, såsom missiler, der kan affyres mod kinesiske skibe i tilfælde af en Taiwan-konflikt". En unavngiven højtstående embedsmand i administrationen efterlod ingen tvivl om rækkevidden af den radikale optrapning: "Dette handler om, at Japan i realiteten skal tilpasse sig til USA, i mange henseender som en NATO-allieret." En anden bifaldt: "Dette er et af de mest betydningsfulde fremskridt i USA's styrkeposition i regionen i mindst et årti."

Washington Post-artiklen er også meget klar og tydelig omkring, hvordan dette kan føre til en direkte militær konfrontation mellem USA og Kina: "Japan og Kina har også været involveret i en langvarig territorial strid om Senkaku-øerne i det Østkinesiske Hav nordøst for Taiwan, hvor en optrapning kunne trække USA – som har lovet at forsvare Japan i henhold til en sikkerhedsaftale – ind i en konflikt med Kina."

Modellen for Global NATO's planlagte krigsførelse mod Kina er Ukraine – som generalløjtnant James Bierman, øverstbefalende general for den tredje flådes ekspeditionsstyrke (III MEF) og for Marine Forces Japan, ærligt indrømmede i et interview med Financial Times den 8. januar. I begyndelsen af 2014 "gik vi seriøst i gang med at forberede os på en fremtidig konflikt: uddannelse af ukrainerne, klargøring af forsyninger, identifikation af steder, hvorfra vi kunne yde støtte og opretholde operationer", sagde han. "Vi kalder dette arrangement for "skuepladsen". Og vi er i gang med at etablere "skuepladser" i Japan, på Filippinerne og andre steder."

Bierman gjorde det også krystalklart, hvem der ville sætte det første slag ind: "Når vi står over for den kinesiske modstander, hvem er det så, der har startpistolen og har

mulighed for potentielt at indlede fjendtligheder....”

For at opsummere: USA har opildnet til en strategisk konfrontation mod Rusland i Ukraine med et beløb på langt over 100 milliarder dollars (og stigende) i militærudgifter, der er havnet i de dybe lommer hos virksomheder i det militærindustrielle kompleks som Raytheon og Lockheed Martin – mens amerikanerne bliver flået af inflationen, fattigdommen er stigende, og grundlæggende infrastruktur kollapser overalt. Og USA og NATO er nu ved at lancere yderligere en asiatisk front i en angrebskrig, der skal krydse Kinas røde linje omkring Taiwan-spørgsmålet!

“Vi må kræve, at krigen stoppes, fordi den risikerer at komme ud af kontrol” og udvikle sig til en fuldstændig atomkrig, advarede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger af Schiller Instituttet, i sin webcast. “Hvis det kommer til atomkrig, hvis der blot bruges ét våben, er det civilisationens tilintetgørelse. De fleste mennesker i dag, især den yngre generation, har ingen anelse om, hvad en atomkrig ville indebære. Hele den menneskelige race ville blive udslettet. Ingen ville være i live til overhovedet at undersøge, hvorfor det skete!”

Zepp-LaRouche understregede, at de omfattende konsekvenser af en sådan atomkrig må erkendes af folk som udgangspunkt for enhver seriøs diskussion om strategi. “Jeg mener, at man er nødt til at starte med det, for atomkrig skal undgås for enhver pris.... Medmindre man gør netop dette krystalklart, befinder man sig ikke i den virkelige verden”. Hun opfordrede indtrængende til, at millioner, hvis ikke milliarder, af mennesker verden over burde se den detaljerede dokumentation af atomkrigens beskaffenhed, som den amerikanske atomkrigsspecialist Steven Starr har udgivet. (<https://youtu.be/X0zlyfhz7hk>)

“Vi bør absolut mobilisere os internationalt”, fortsatte hun, “for at tage imod opfordringen fra pave Frans, der har tilbudt

Vatikanet som mødested for forhandlinger mellem Ukraine og Rusland, uden nogen forhåndsbetingelser. Vi er nødt til at have et internationalt pres indefra især USA og Europa” for at standse den vanvittige kamp mod atomkrig. “Og så må vi meget hurtigt gå over til en ny international sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, som tager hensyn til samtlige lande på klodens interesser.”

“Enten formår vi at foretage dette spring, dette skift,” konkluderede hun, “eller også er menneskehedens skæbne tvivlsom.”

Zepp-LaRouche redegjorde for karakteren af dette nødvendige skift i den afsluttende del af sine bemærkninger til Schiller Instituttets forum den 10. januar, “What About International Law, Mrs. Merkel?”: (<https://youtu.be/Go0sZ0B0i2Q>)

“Hvis vi skal finde en udvej på dette sene tidspunkt, sekunder før midnat, så må der skabes en bred, overvældende opmærksomhed verden over med krav om, at der findes en diplomatisk løsning. Pave Frans’ tilbud om Vatikanets lokaler til ubetingede forhandlinger er den bedste mulighed; andre mæglingsforslag, såsom dem fra præsident Lula og andre stater i det Globale Syd samt præsident Erdoğan’s bestræbelser, må samles omkring Vatikanets initiativ. Jeg vil derfor bede jer alle om at underskrive vores åbne brev fra de latinamerikanske parlamentarikers initiativ til paven... [<https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2023/01/05/open-letter-to-pope-francis-from-political-and-social-leaders-support-call-for-immediate-peace-negotiations/>]

“Vi har brug for en ny international sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, som omfatter alle staters interesser, herunder Ukraine, Rusland, Kina og alle andre nationer. Med henblik herpå har jeg fremlagt ti principper til rådighed for drøftelserne, som jeg beder jer alle om at læse og diskutere. Grundtanken i dem er, at vi som mennesker udgør den kreative art i universet og derfor er i stand til at finde det højere

niveau af fornuft, hvor ethvert problem kan løses.”

Zepp-LaRouche insisterer på risikoen for omfattende finanskriser i 2023 i debat på CGTN

Den 8. januar 2023 (EIRNS) – CGTN’s “Road to Recovery” sendte i dag et program om at åbne Kinas økonomi og dets internationale handel, især dets forbindelse med Europa, efterhånden som Kina bevæger sig ud af deres “Nul Covid”-program. Det første af to spørgsmål, der blev stillet til “grundlæggeren og præsidenten for Schiller Instituttet”, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, vedrørte emnet om Kinas forsyningskæde, og hun benyttede lejligheden til at fokusere diskussionen på den klare og aktuelle fare for et omfattende finansielt sammenbrud i 2023.

Zepp-LaRouche forklarede (kl. 21:53), at de tidligere deltagers kommentarer generelt havde været optimistiske med hensyn til indeværende år, men hun vurderede, at tænkende mennesker skulle være mere agtpågivende. Europa og USA har problemer med deres centralbanker, og det problem, der kommer til udtryk i omvæltningerne fra krypto-valutaerne, udgør blot begyndelsen. Centralbankerne er fastlåst i en skruestik: højere renter øger konkurserne, men flere kvantitative lempelser giver mere inflation. En stor finanskriser, meget større end 2008, vil indtræffe – selv om det er vanskeligt at forudsige det nøjagtige tidspunkt. Lande, der prioriterer den fysiske økonomi, vil være i en bedre forfatning og meget bedre

beskyttet mod finansielt kaos. Der er imidlertid ingen tegn i "Vesten" på, at de vil afvikle deres kasinoøkonomi.

Det andet spørgsmål, som Zepp-LaRouche svarede på, drejede sig om regeringens rolle i en krisetid (38:18). I krisetider er regeringens foranstaltninger naturligvis af afgørende betydning. Så Kina har en fordel i en sådan situation. Men som sagt vil de lande, der nu forbereder sig på et finansielt sammenbrud, være bedre rustet. På nuværende tidspunkt vil vi have en depression i Europa. Vi har en enorm energikrise. Hvis den tyske økonomi får alvorlige problemer, vil hele Europa blive berørt. Det er bedre at forberede sig på en krise end at have et optimistisk synspunkt og derefter blive overrasket. Den Eurasiske økonomiske Union (EAEU) og nogle andre lande i det Globale Syd bevæger sig i en mere realistisk retning. Jo hurtigere Europa følger denne tilgang, jo bedre vil det gå for dem.

Især professor John Gong tilsluttede sig Zepp-LaRouches fremhævelse af, at en større krise er sandsynlig i Europa, idet han påpegede, at det europæiske marked er i store vanskeligheder. "Jeg er helt enig med Helga om dette punkt." Han tilsluttede sig også sent i udsendelsen Zepp-LaRouches opfattelse af, at det er meget bedre at forberede sig på en alvorlig krise end at blive overrasket af en krise.

Link til udsendelsen:

(<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2023-01-07/Watch-China-s-optimized-COVID-19-measures-and-2023-growth-prospects-1goIay1ReSc/index.html>)

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Konsekvenserne af Minsk- løgnene: Udhuling af folkeretten og tab af tillid

Helga Zepp-LaRouches nytårshilsen

Helga Zepp-LaRouche omtalt på CGTN

Det strategiske landskab for BVI: Fortid, nutid og fremtid

Helga Zepp-LaRouche omtalt på CGTN

Det strategiske landskab for BVI: Fortid, nutid og fremtid

“Så, landene i Vesten bliver nødt til at træffe et valg i den

kommende tid: Enten vil de holde fast i deres ideologisk motiverede politik og blive mere og mere marginaliserede, eller også vil de ihukomme deres bedste traditioner og beslutte sig for at samarbejde med den nye økonomiske orden, som er ved at opstå.”

Fru LaRouche var med i et CGTN-indslag i denne uge, hvor hun skarpt beskrev den virkelighed, som den vestlige verden står over for.

CGTN TV:

“Når man ser tilbage på de seneste ni år, har Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet (BVI) frembragt en lang række resultater, såsom højhastighedsbanen Jakarta-Bandung, Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville-ekspresbanen, Kina-Laos-jernbanen, Velana Internationale Lufthavn osv.

Hvad er de vigtigste faktorer for en vellykket gennemførelse af BVI-projekterne? I 2023 markerer Kina 10-årsdagen for BVI i Kina. Hvilken udviklingsretning bør man koncentrere sig om i de kommende år? Og hvilket område vil være toneangivende i fremtiden? Hør Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, for at få mere indsigt.”

Link til video her:

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2022-12-03/A-strategic-landscape-of-BRI-Past-present-and-future-1fsxJB1SHsc/index.html>

Engelsk transskription:

Dec. 3, 2022 (EIRNS)—CGTN TV broadcast a 15-minute special video featuring Schiller Institute founder and leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche, on Dec. 3, under the headline, “Strategic Landscape of the Belt & Road Initiative—Past, Present and Future.” Her presentation was illustrated with beautifully composed photography. Below is a transcript, giving the questions and her answers. (<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2022-12-03/A-strategic-landscape-o>

f-BRI-Past-present-and-future-1fsxJB1SHsc/index.html)

Looking back at the past 9 years, BRI has made a lot of achievements, such as the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway, Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville Expressway, China-Laos Railway, Velana International Airport, etc. What are the key factors to implementing all these BRI projects successfully? Do you think these cases can be replicated on other projects? Do these cases prove that BRI is of interest for both parties?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: In all of these cases, and one could add the CPEC [China-Pakistan Economic Corridor] or projects in Africa, these transport projects provided, often for the first time, the beginning of the construction of modern infrastructure in countries of the developing sector. They always bring an improvement in the speed and access for the movement of goods and people, save an enormous amount of time, always create the framework for investments in industry and agriculture, sometimes are enlarged with investments in energy production and distribution and communication, and often are the beginning of entire development corridors, opening up landlocked areas for development.

As one could see with the joy and pride with which President Widodo announced the opening of the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway at the occasion of the G20 summit in Bali, these projects contain within them the hope for a better future of the respective country. The tragic earthquake occurring within days after the G20 summit in Indonesia on the island Java, killing so far 162 people, just underlines the need to finally install a global earthquake early warning system, since the effect of such natural disasters can only be minimized through better infrastructure systems.

If one looks in the history of the development of the so-called advanced countries, let it be the United States, Germany, Japan, or Russia, the building of a grid of national infrastructure was always the beginning of industrialization.

The criticism by the West of the BRI, that it would be an effort by "China to take over the world," create debt traps, create dependencies, etc. are thinly veiled cover stories. The former colonial powers had a long time to build railways, roads and industrial parks in their former colonies, but obviously they didn't. So the BRI has spread so quickly by finding the cooperation with 140 countries, because these nations often see the participation in the BRI as the first real chance to overcome poverty and underdevelopment and create a hopeful future for their citizens.

It is the natural course of the advancement of mankind, that eventually all nations will enjoy the infrastructural, industrial and agricultural conditions for a decent living standard of their populations. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, which destroyed approximately 500 million jobs and the ongoing threat of a world famine, the world needs the creation of around 1.5 billion new productive jobs. Many of these can be facilitated by developing continentally integrated grids of railways, highways, waterways in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, as well as creating the energy requirements for an improved living standard of the people in the Global South. The fact, that circa 2 billion people don't have access to clean water, points to the need to create new fresh water sources, through water management, as well as the investments in desalination projects with the help of small nuclear reactors, ionization of the atmosphere, or accessing aquifers.

One of the most exciting projects of the BRI is the ongoing engagement of Chinese companies building a massive science city in Iraq, under the landmark oil-for-projects agreement signed with Baghdad in 2019. There are other such science-city projects underway with different countries of the Global South, which will allow them to educate a great number of students in advanced sciences, and in this way make it possible for the country to leapfrog from underdevelopment, to

a modern, science-oriented economy.

Until August 2022, nearly 60,000 China railway expresses have been launched, and more than 250 companies joined the “Silk Road Maritime Association,” 12 trillion yuan invested in BRI countries, besides, BRI created over 340,000 jobs. What are the impacts of these developments for the global economic landscape?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: While the world economy overall has been sluggish, investments in infrastructure in Europe and the U.S. are dangerously lagging behind and geopolitically motivated sanctions are completely backlashing against especially European economies, the Chinese economy and the BRI have been the true motor of the the world economy. China is the largest trade partner for the U.S., the EU and ASEAN. But the most important aspect of the BRI projects is that they are all investments in physical economy, therefore, they represent real assets, as compared to investments in monetary values, which can evaporate in a crash. These investments remain physical assets, even if many of the monetarist values are being wiped out by the hyperinflation now threatening the financial sector of the neoliberal system.

What are the challenges to the BRI so far?

The most significant challenge comes from a negative shift in the attitude of some Western governments, think tanks and media, which first ignored this largest infrastructure project in the history of mankind, the BRI, for about four years, but then from 2017 on started to portray the BRI as an expression of China’s “imperial designs.” Initially many people and entrepreneurs in the U.S. and European nations reacted very enthusiastically to the “New Silk Road,” once they learned about it, for example from the Schiller Institute or people doing business with China. After these politicians, think tanks and media started to paint China as a “strategic competition” and “systemic rival,” the public opinion became influenced negatively.

This could be reversed, however, because of the present tumultuous political developments, with challenges even to the existence of some European nations as industrial states. More efforts have to be made to show the advantages these European nations would have if they engage in joint ventures together with China in investments in third countries. Under conditions of hyperinflation and even energy blackouts, the cooperation with China can become the lifeboat for many countries.

Follow up questions: according to BBC, EU launches €300 billion bid to challenge Chinese influence, meanwhile, leaders detail \$600 billion plan to rival BRI at G7 summit 2022. What is your assessment of all the initiatives which are similar to BRI (e.g. Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), Build Back Better World (B3W) Partnership, Global Gateway initiatives, etc.)?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: So far, neither the United States nor the EU has come up with anything to match China's Belt and Road Initiative. The so-called Build Back Better plan was repeatedly reduced in size, scope and cost, ultimately rejected through procedural tactics used in the Congress, and bits of it finally included in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. "The EU's Global Gateway is already delivering," Ursula von der Leyen claimed during her State of the Union speech in September, but the question is, for whom? She did not mention the word "development" once, there is no fresh money allocated for it, and it is just a rebranding of previous plans like the Juncker plan, which went nowhere, since it counted on a combination of public investments, loan guarantees and private investments, which never came.

The key problem is that the G7 has no passion to alleviate poverty in the Global South through real economic development, but they want to export their Malthusian ideology as a geopolitical weapon against China. But they don't realize that the countries of the Global South can see that the Emperor is naked. As long as the leaders of the G7 are sitting on their

high horse, like Josep Borrell, who thinks the EU is a garden and the rest of the world is a jungle, their ideological blindfolds will mean that they are living in a delusional world.

[Continued exchange:]

In 2023, China will mark the tenth anniversary of BRI, which development direction should be concentrated on in the next 5 years? And what field will be trending in the future? What do you think about the 'Digital Silk Road' and the 'Green Belt and Road Initiative'?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: I think that one of major foci should remain building basic infrastructure in all the countries who wish to cooperate. That is the key precondition for everything else. Then, the pandemic has demonstrated that the building of the Global Health Silk Road, a modern health system in every single country on the planet, is a top priority.

Obviously the Digital Silk Road carries the promise that the countries of the Global South can leapfrog to some of the most advanced technologies provided it is combined with appropriate education programs. They do not have to march through all stages of development which the industrial countries passed through during the last 200 years, but, with the help of China and like-minded countries, they will be able to catch up in the foreseeable future.

The Digital Silk Road will bring dramatic changes in the next period as artificial intelligence and robots will increasingly replace traditional human physical work, setting human beings free to spend much more time for lifelong learning. This means that coming generations will have a much greater opportunity to develop all potentialities embedded in every single individual, something which is now completely wasted for billions of people who have to worry that they get their meal for the next day. Naturally the education of the mind and the aesthetic education of the character have to go along with

these breakthroughs in science and technology and their application in the production process. But many Asian countries have already found the key to that problem, by reviving their sometimes 5,000-year-old cultures with an optimistic outlook for the potential of the future. So the Digital Silk Road and the Cultural Silk Road should be seen as part of the same project.

Also the Space Silk Road is related to that, because the extension of infrastructure into nearby space will represent the indispensable next phase in the evolution of mankind. Several countries of the Global South already have demonstrated great interest in participating in space programs. So there is all reason for optimism for the future of humanity.

Facing the severe global economic situation, how do BRI projects help participators cope with the economic downturn? ZEPP-LAROUCHE: As one can see now the central banks of the G7 are trapped in the hopeless contradiction between quantitative easing (QE) and quantitative tightening (QT). Eventually soon, only an end to the casino economy can resolve that problem. Several countries of the Global South are already reacting to the weaponization of the dollar system by designing their own international currency and a new credit system.

The Chinese economic miracle demonstrates also another interesting aspect, namely that continuous innovation eliminates the occurrence of so called long term economic cycles.

So the countries of the West will have to make a choice in the coming period, either they will stick to their ideologically motivated policies and become increasingly marginalized, or they will remind themselves of their better traditions and decide to cooperate with the emerging new economic order.

Given the immediate threat of deindustrialization of the

German economy, because the German government follows policies dictated by the Anglo-Americans in the confrontation against Russia, the sanctions, and weapons deliveries to Ukraine, we will go into a very dramatic weeks and months in the coming winter. And if the German economy collapses, it will affect all other European economies. There are more and more people demonstrating in many German cities, against the sanctions, against the high food and energy prices, and for a negotiated end to the war. Germany is an export-oriented economy, and therefore, the possibility to participate in projects of the BRI, in joint ventures together with China and other participating countries, is the only recognizable way how a deep depression in all of Europe can be avoided. And naturally, in many countries of the Global South there is already a total spirit of optimism concerning the chances the BRI offers to them. [dns][mgm]

Webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche og vært Harley Schlanger

Fare for tredje verdenskrig på grund af et dødeligt missilangreb i Polen bekræfter behovet for en ny

strategisk arkitektur

Torsdag den 17. november 2022

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Goddag, velkommen til den ugentlige dialog med Schiller Instituttets grundlægger og formand, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Jeg er Harley Schlanger, og det er torsdag den 17. november 2022. Helga, i de sidste par dage i den forgangne uge, så det ud til, at vi har undvejet et potentielt atomprojektil med missilhændelsen i Polen. Jeg er endnu ikke sikker på, at de fleste mennesker er klar over, hvor alvorligt dette er, men jeg tror, at det er meget vigtigt for dig at forklare folk din opfattelse af, hvad der foregik i forbindelse med denne hændelse.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Jeg mener, at vi virkelig alle bør studere denne hændelse, fordi den anskueliggør, hvor hurtigt vi på grund af dumhed, provokationer, overreaktioner, en kombination af alle disse ting, kan komme i en situation, hvor man har en fuldbyrdet NATO-Rusland-konfrontation, for det var det, der var på nippet til at indtræffe.

I tirsdags kom nyheden om, at et missil havde ramt et sted i Polen, og straks var der en hel række medier og nogle politikere, der påstod, at dette var et russisk angreb på Polen, et NATO-medlem. Folk begyndte endda at tale om NATO's artikel 5, dvs. den forsvarsmæssige betingelse, hvor hele NATO skulle have forsvaret Polen. Nogle af medierne, især de britiske medier, Daily Telegraph, The Mail, gik grassat og talte om et russisk angreb på Polen; Bildzeitung og flere tyske medier gik helt amok med overskrifter som "Putin leger med Tredje Verdenskrig". Sådan lød overskrifterne onsdag; endog i en lederartikel. Dette på trods af at præsident Biden allerede tirsdag aften, naturligvis grundet tidsforskellen, havde sagt meget klart, at der ikke var noget bevis for, at der var tale om et russisk missil, men at mistanken var, at det var et ukrainsk luftforsvarsmissil, som på den ene eller

den anden måde var endt i Polen.

Så på trods af at USA's præsident og efterfølgende Pentagon benægtede, at det var et russisk missil, bragte medierne stadig overskrifter, endog om morgenen onsdag, hvor der blev rapporteret om sagen. Zelenskyj og Kuleba insisterede naturligvis hele dagen på, at det uden tvivl var et russisk missil, og da det blev tydeligt fastslået, at det ikke drejede sig om et russisk missil, sagde Kuleba, at det var en "konspirationsteori" at påstå dette.

Det er utroligt, men det er på en måde forståeligt – Ukraine er én ting. Men så fremturede nogle vestlige politikere, f.eks. fra det tyske liberale parti, FDP, [Marie Agnes] Strack-Zimmermann, formanden for forsvarsudvalget, og Lamsdorff, de påpegede alle sammen, at der ikke var nogen tvivl om, at det var et russisk missil. Så det som disse mennesker talte om, var muligheden for en militær konfrontation mellem NATO og Rusland i denne ekstremt anspændte situation. Det viser, at de ikke spekulerede på, om vi havde beviser, om de var blevet verificeret. Ved vi det?" De anmodede ikke om en undersøgelse, men de hoppede blot til konklusionen og gav Rusland skylden.

Jeg mener dette må analyseres, for det viser simpelthen, at i tider med utilsigtede hændelser eller forhold, kan det gå galt, hvis vi ikke bevæger os i en anden retning og udvikler en sikkerhedsarkitektur, hvor en sådan potentiel udslettelse af menneskeheden kan forhindres; Dette bør virkelig udgøre et varselssignal for alle, der ikke er fuldstændige idioter, om at vi helt klart skal gå i den retning, som Schiller Instituttet har påpeget siden april i år, nemlig at vi har brug for en ny international sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, som tager hensyn til alle verdens landes interesser, baseret på principperne i den Westfalske Fred.

Der er i kølvandet på sagen naturligvis krav om en grundig undersøgelse. Nu er der ligefrem røster, der taler om, at det

måske var en provokation. Der er endda politikere i Polen, som udtaler, at Warszawa er nødt til fuldstændigt at genoverveje sin strategi i forhold til Ukraine. Så jeg er ikke i stand til at besvare disse spørgsmål nu, for det er naturligvis af største vigtighed, og man skal være ekstremt grundig for at finde ud af præcis, hvad der skete.

Nu var det sandsynligvis, som alle tegn vidner om, et sovjetisk produceret russisk missil, som Ukraine bruger, men hvem der affyrede dette missil, og var det et uheld, eller var det en provokation, det er endnu uvist. Jeg finder politikernes opførsel absolut skandaløs, og de medier der løj, på trods af at det fra USA's præsident allerede var blevet afkræftet; jeg synes, at folk egentlig burde smide disse aviser væk og i virkeligheden indse, hvor farlige de er som et redskab til geopolitisk krigsførelse.

SCHLANGER: Da det først blev klart, at det ikke var et russisk affyret missil, er det interessant, hvordan diskussionen fortsatte: Stoltenberg sagde, at det fortsat er Ruslands skyld. Der var denne skøre Anne Applebaum fra Atlantic Council, der sagde, at det er ligegyldigt, hvad der skete: Det er Ruslands skyld. Der fulgte et yderligere skift til dette argument om, at vi nu er nødt til at spendere flere penge på Ukraine, de har brug for et bedre luftforsvarssystem. Helga, du har en Schiller Institut-konference på vej den 22. november, som virkelig får større betydning nu som følge af denne hændelse, ikke sandt? ["Stop faren for atomkrig": https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/conference_20221122]

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Jo, for det viser ganske enkelt, at vi, som vi drøftede på den sidste Schiller-konference den 5. november, hvor denne ekstremt vigtige korte video blev fremvist, virkelig er ved at finde ud af, hvad der rent faktisk ville ske under atomare krigsforhold: Når denne tingest først er udløst, har man højst 10 minutter, eller absolut maksimalt 10 til 15 minutter, før et angreb meddeles, og i bund og grund er

atomvåbenarsenalet ramt; 2 minutter til at identificere det, 30 sekunder til at den amerikanske præsident kan beslutte, hvad han skal gøre – nogle få minutter – hvis vi kommer ind i denne form for dynamik, så burde folk have søvnløse nætter, indtil vi har afklaret sagen.

Næste tirsdag, den 22. november, afholder vi den tredje Schiller-konference, som er et resultat af initiativet fra latinamerikanske kongresmedlemmer. Det startede i oktober, og derefter havde vi meget hurtigt endnu en konference, og nu har vi den tredje, men i mellemtiden har disse kongresmedlemmer, især to fra Mexico, udsendt en international opfordring til alle valgte embedsmænd på internationalt plan og deres vælgere om at etablere en ny fredsbevægelse af verdensborgere. [“Hastesag: Stop faren for atomkrig!” <https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2022/11/16/letter-to-current-and-former-legislators-of-the-world/>] Det faktum, at hvis man udkæmper en atomkrig, er det et anliggende for hele menneskeheden, fordi det kan føre til den fuldstændige ødelæggelse af hele civilisationen, og det gør automatisk enhver borger til en verdensborger, der har ret til at rejse sig og erklære, at “dette må stoppe, så vi har brug for en anden politik”.

Således vil vi have adskillige parlamentarikere fra Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Brasilien og også nogle folk fra Europa med; også nogle af de mennesker, der lige nu demonstrerer for en afslutning på denne krig og indledende fredsforhandlinger. Det bliver virkelig et meget betydningsfuldt møde med to paneler, for det udvikler sig meget hurtigt, og vi er nødsaget til at have to paneler. Jeg vil virkelig opfordre alle jer, der er bekymrede over faren for atomkrig, til at deltage i denne konference, for vi er nødt til at lægge et meget virkningsfuldt alternativ på bordet, hvilket er præcis hvad jeg tidligere omtalte: Vi er nødt til at tvinge verdens regeringer til at udarbejde en ny international sikkerhedsarkitektur, som ikke udelukker noget land. For hvis

man udelukker nogen, selv om det er en såkaldt autokratisk stat (hvilket man også kan sige meget om), skal der tages hensyn til alle, ellers fungerer det ikke!

Det er den store lære fra den Westfalske Fred, hvor folk erkendte, at man er nødt til at tage hensyn til alle landes interesser, hvis en fred skal være varig. Når man ikke gør det, som det skete med Versailles-traktaten, fører det til den næste krig: Det var den store forskel mellem den Westfalske Fred og Versailles-traktaten, at den ene fred etablerede international ret som et fungerende organ af lovmæssighed, mens Versailles-traktaten netop var kimen til den næste store verdenskrig, der skulle opstå.

Vi vil diskutere dette, og vi vil også præsentere brugbare foranstaltninger, der kan iværksættes for at afholde en sådan traktatkonference. Så I burde virkelig deltage.

SCHLANGER: Man kan tilmelde sig på Schiller Instituttets hjemmeside

(https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/conference_20221122); der er en boks og en tilmeldingsformular, som I kan udfylde.

Resten er på engelsk:

Now, you were mentioning the importance of the motion from Ibero-America, from especially the Global South: It's interesting that this incident in Poland occurred during the G20 conference, where there were clearly tensions between the Global South and these so-called G7 nations. What's your sense of what came from there, because there were a number of meetings between leaders—Xi Jinping was very active. How do you think that conference went overall?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it showed several things. First of all, the developing countries, but especially the host country Indonesia, they were very concerned that the so-called Western countries would not just come and complain, and harass and

attack. But they wanted to have a constructive approach, focussing on the real challenges which are a threat to humanity, which is naturally, the world food crisis. Beasley, from the World Food Program, said this is the worst humanitarian crisis since World War II, what we're experiencing right now. So they succeeded to a very large extent.

There was still an effort to condemn Russia and so forth, but it did not really function, because I think it has dawned on at least the more intelligent people, that there is no way how you can go back to the unipolar world. The multipolarity has become a reality; the Global South is playing a much bigger role, they want to overcome colonialism in its new form. And I think that that is a completely new dynamic. That does not mean that everybody in the Western establishment immediately will adapt to that, because they're arrogant, and if you listen to [EU foreign policy chief] Josep Borrell, who thinks only Europe is a "garden" and the rest is a "jungle," naturally your ears are so full of flowers and whatever your garden is growing that you can't hear what people are saying!

But the reality is that there is a new reality, a new realignment, where 130, 140 countries have allied with the Belt and Road Initiative. They're forming new systems with the BRICS countries, many more countries are applying to become members of the BRICS—Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey—so there is a lot of motion to actually build a completely new system based on sovereignty, the five principles of coexistence, the tradition of the Non-Aligned Movement, and that is really the new dynamic.

Other than that, I think quite important was the first physical meeting between President Biden and President Xi Jinping, at least since Biden has been President, and according to Foreign Minister Wang Yi, this meeting was a breakthrough. We have to see; I'm always of the opinion, let the deeds follow the words. But I think the fact that these

two people met for more than three hours is very important, and one can only hope that this will constitute a lasting shift toward cooperation and an ending to this extreme confrontation which was going on.

Xi Jinping also met with about a dozen or more leaders, with Macron, with Albanese from Australia, with Rutte from Holland, and many others. And especially the meeting between Xi Jinping and Macron reestablished the intention that the two countries should work together. Then you had the Scholz visit to China earlier.

So there are clear motions that there is a recognition that you don't get around China, because China is the locomotive of the world economy. And all the other Asian countries, as well! The only place where there is growth is Asia—it's not Europe, it's not the United States.

It was quite interesting that the Indonesian President Joko Widodo proudly announced the opening of the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway at the occasion of Indonesia being the host country of the G20. I think this is important, because the developing countries look for cooperation with those countries that bring them real development. They don't want to have just "democracy" and Sunday sermons, they want to have development, and they go to the countries that bring them that.

In that sense, it would be the best, and that is the whole aim of the Schiller Institute, we want the United States and European nations to cooperate with the Global South. There has to be an equal footing, and the demands from the developing sector that they want to overcome their poverty, that's legitimate! And if Germany and France and Japan, and other so-called "industrial" countries, that are almost formerly industrialized countries by now, they have to listen and they have to come down from their high horse, and they should not think they are so superior to everybody else—and that, in any case, will not be accepted any longer.

So, I think with all caution, and the Polish missile event shows you that caution is adequate, nevertheless, I think this G20 meeting did reflect a change in the realities of the world, and that's a little step in the right direction.

SCHLANGER: The final communiqué, in which the G7 nations wanted it to be a condemnation of Russia, and it was obviously a compromise. The final communiqué said, "Most members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine..." not even condemning Russia. And it mentioned that "There were other views and different assessments of the situation and sanctions." [<http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/files/en/-u82esHnvQFdH0jV25AJg73rnLGEe8cK6.pdf>] So, clearly if there was an attempt behind the scenes to bully, it didn't work.

Helga, going into this conference, you had a role to play: You were able to bring to full consciousness the whole question of the Non-Aligned Movement, the anti-colonial movement. Why don't you give us a little sense of what you did?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I participated in a very interesting conference celebrating the 66 year commemoration of the Bandung-Belgrade-Havana conferences, and celebrating a revival of the Spirit of Bandung. This was a very interesting week-long conference: It started in Jakarta; it went to Bandung, it went to Surabaya, and then from there to Bali. I unfortunately only participated online, but nevertheless, it was really expressing the absolute desire of the developing countries to end colonialism, and that spirit was very, very strong.

Now, some people also expressed that they think the West is hopeless, that you have to have a unilateral agreement, just don't bother about the West any more. Now, I have argued many times that I don't think that is realistic, because if you do not integrate at least the United States and hopefully many European countries, at least the continental European countries, it will not work! First of all, I don't think the West would collapse as peacefully as the Soviet Union

disintegrated in 1991. And we can't have a bloc-building either: You can't have a Global South plus Russia and China, and a West, which decouples—I don't think that that will work. And I find it quite interesting, I just read an article by Andrey Kortunov from the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC), who basically said the same thing. He thinks that to construct any kind of world order without the United States will not function, and unfortunately, that's what it is—or not “unfortunately.” [<https://www.rt.com/news/-566635-andrey-kortunov-american-attempts/>]

But we have to getting the United States, despite what Ray McGovern calls the MICIMATT, Wall Street, the big banks, BlackRock, the whole conglomerate of economic-financial interests and the military-industrial complex conglomerate, that is one reality, but that is not the entire United States: We have farmers, we have people who are the real people and they have obviously had a voice in the recent period, in the campaign for Senate of Diane Sare in New York.

But I think just the last word on the G20, the Non-Aligned Movement, I think the momentum is in Asia. I was also able to give several interviews, Chinese TV, commenting on all these things. So my overall impression of all of that is, the Westerners, so-called, would be really advised to stop being so arrogant and just start to cooperate with the countries that clearly have the historic momentum. If they don't it will be at their own expense, and in the worst case, Europe will go to the sidelines of history and become a relic of one of these civilizations that didn't make it.

That's not what we should aim for, so I'm more for a revival of the spirit of Leibniz, that Europe and China should work together, and develop all the countries in between: So that's my view.

SCHLANGER: Things are not so good in Josep Borrell's “garden.” The latest report from the European Central Bank shows that

there is an extreme period of crisis coming with the economy. The idiocy of the Green partners in the German coalition government, Baerbock and Habeck, are pointing toward accelerated deindustrialization. What does it look like in Europe right now?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: We are going into a real hard fall and winter: The prices of food and energy are already skyrocketing. Fuest, who is the head of the Ifo economic institute in Munich just said that in the medium term this is risking Germany as an industrial location; the Mittelstand will be wiped out if the policies of these Green ideologues, these absolutely anti-human, anti-growth people, [Foreign Minister] Baerbock and [Economic Minister] Habeck, if that is not quickly replaced, Germany will cease to be an industrial nation.

And the ECB just put out a report saying that they're between a rock and a hard place, between quantitative tightening, threatening collapses and bankruptcies; and quantitative easing, which threatens hyperinflation. There is no solution within that system. This is why we are saying, we absolutely need to have a new credit system, Glass-Steagall, national bank, going back to the principles as the Bretton Woods system was intended by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and unfortunately never implemented because when FDR died, Truman and Churchill who then finally designed the Bretton Woods. This is why many developing countries don't even like the word "Bretton Woods."

But as Roosevelt intended it, to overcome the poverty and increase the living standard of the entire world population, that has to be put on the agenda, but naturally, I don't think it will function with this present leadership of the EU, because von der Leyen and ECB President Lagarde, and these people, they are really the hard-core neoliberal—they're like the Honeckers of the neoliberal system. So, with them it will not function. We need some other motion.

SCHLANGER: Especially given the context of the war danger, as

well as the hunger crisis that David Beasley talked about, maybe you want to say something more about that; but clearly, the question of a failing architecture, which as you say, is not going to fail peacefully, but could drag the world into war, does raise the question of what your husband, Lyndon LaRouche, dedicated the last 50 years of his life to, which is the creation of a new paradigm. And I think it'd be worthwhile just discussing finally how this would work to further the so-called "advanced sector": the bankruptcy reorganization, the credit system—this is something that's not even discussed. We just had an election in the United States, and *none* of this was discussed!

Maybe you want to say something about the lack of a "red wave" in the United States, in this context?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the expectation that the Republicans would take over with a sweeping victory did not come true. Then Trump's candidates didn't win in many places. Now the big talk is about Florida Governor DeSantis, who is really linked to the neoliberal Austrian school of economics.

Right now, I think the United States, it really shows that what my late husband had said about the party system, that it does not function—he actually called it the "potty system." And, of course, George Washington at the end of his term, warned against the parties, saying they tend not to be in the interest of the nation, but in the lobby interests, the specialist groups. There is really no fundamental difference, because if you now look at what Bannon as an adviser to Trump is now doing in Mexico, lining up with the extreme rightwing forces of Latin American continent.

I think we need, really, a revival of the American tradition, and the only thing one could see in this recent election campaign was the fantastic campaign of Diane Sare, who, however, was completely defrauded of her vote! That should also be noted: There's this big story, you can't say there was

vote fraud in 2020. Well, there was vote fraud for sure against Diane Sare. We have screen shots where she had at a certain point over 50,000 votes, and then a few hours later, the screen shot shows she had only 29,000 votes. She had collected more than 66,000 signatures to even *be* on the ballot! So they didn't even give her a third of those votes, which is completely hilarious! She had all these groups that were supporting her.

In any case, what that signifies is that there is a huge divide between the population and the governments, and that is becoming very clear in Europe as well, where you have more and more large demonstrations: People taking to the streets because they don't feel represented by the government, or the parties like the Free Democratic Party, which really showed its colors in the missile crisis. Who wants to be in the hands of people like this German MP Strack-Zimmermann? This is a Halloween kind of an idea.

What is really required is a completely different system, whereby the common good is again on the agenda, and more and more people from the so-called "normal people" have to take responsibility and qualify themselves to know what should be the economic policy, the foreign policy, the security policy, education. And that requires exactly what we are trying to do to create a movement of world citizens who basically say: We will not allow our fate to be ruined by those few billionaires who are controlling all the corporations; you know, BlackRock is just one example, Vanguard, these things are like vultures that are trying to suck the juice out of the economy, at the expense of the people. That has come to a breaking point, and we need, really, a mass movement of true state citizens. And one occasion where that will be discussed is this coming week at the next Schiller conference. So again, I invite you to participate.

SCHLANGER: Those people who want to know how there's no contradiction between being a patriot of your nation and a

world citizen, should register for the conference. It's Nov. 22, and registration is available at the Schiller Institute website: https://schillerinstitute.-nationbuilder.com/conference_20221122

Helga we've run out of time, so thank you very much for joining us today, and we'll see you hopefully again next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, till next week.

CGTN udsender video-special med Helga Zepp-LaRouche om G20-topmødet og hidtil usete udfordringer

Kommer senere på dansk:

Nov. 14, 2022 (EIRNS)—An eight-minute video special by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, with a headline "German Expert: G20 Summit and Unprecedented Challenges" was broadcast today by CGTN with the following description:

"With a purpose of collective action and inclusive collaboration among major developed countries and emerging economies around the world, the 17th G20 Summit will take place from 15-16 November 2022 in Bali. What are the unprecedented challenges that world leaders will find answers for at this year's assembly? Join Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and president of the Schiller Institute, to explore more!"

Se videoen her.

In the video (see below for the full text), Zepp-LaRouche asserts that the G20 summit occurs at a moment of unprecedented challenges to mankind—the proxy war in Ukraine, which could escalate to nuclear war; inflation which originates with QE decisions pumping trillions of dollars into the survival of an ailing system since 2008, now causing massive protests against inflation in Europe; the energy crisis, which has to do with Germany's exit from nuclear and fossils energy sources as well as the impact of anti-Russian sanctions on gas supplies delivered to Europe and other parts of the world; the three years of pandemic; the threat that 1.7 billion humans will not have an adequate food supply and 2 billion have no access to clean water.

All these challenges threaten mankind as a whole, Zepp-LaRouche state. Therefore the question is whether the leaders who attend the G20, as the most important international forum for discussion of cooperation, will act constructively. Ten leaders of the G20 are from the West, the other ten are from the East and the Global South. Will the Bali Summit follow leaders with constructive proposals for a shared future of mankind like Xi Jinping today, or historic leaders, like President Sukarno at the Bandung Non-Aligned Movement summit in 1955 or José López Portillo's UN General Assembly address in 1982; or will they follow the destructive course of the Western geopoliticians?

What the world needs is a new security and development architecture that takes into account the interests of every nation to stop war; a new and just economic order to solve the world financial crisis; a doubling of food production to end starvation; and to build a modern health system in every country to forestall the threat of pandemics, Zepp-LaRouche concluded.

Her er afskriftet på engelsk:

{{Helga Zepp-LaRouche:}} This year, when the G20 meets in Bali, Indonesia, on November 15th and 16th, the world faces unprecedented challenges in human history. As President Xi Jinping recently emphasized, he called on all countries to uphold the common values of humanity, peace development, fairness, justice, democracy, and freedom, further mutual understanding, and form close bonds with other people. And he said, let us concentrate all our forces to face all kinds of global challenges.

The gremium [consultative body] which should be best suited to address and find solutions for those challenges is, or should be, the G20, the group of leading industrial and emerging countries, which since September 2009, are the central forum for international economic cooperation. This was decided at the G20 summit in Pittsburgh, by the heads of government in response to the financial crisis of 2008.

This year, the G20 will meet in Bali, Indonesia, on November 15th and 16th, also in memory of the history Bandung Conference.

What are these “unprecedented challenges” these leaders should address and find answers for? To name only the most urgent ones:

First, the military conflict over Ukraine, which is not a war between Russia and Ukraine, but a proxy war between NATO and Russia, which has the potential to get out of control, and in the worst case, escalate into a global thermonuclear war.

Second, we see an explosion of inflation rates, for which the war in Ukraine is only one aspect. The sanctions against Russia have completely backfired: The economies of Europe and Germany are hit by a tremendous blowback. The prices of food are skyrocketing, energy prices are becoming unpayable, many energy-intensive firms are going bankrupt, such as bakeries; restaurants are giving up. More and more desperate people are

taking to the streets, in France, in Belgium, in Holland. The farmers are radicalizing. In Italy, tens of thousands are demonstrating against the war danger.

In many German cities, people demonstrate to stop the sanctions, to reduce prices. More fundamentally, the policies of money printing by the central banks, the policy of so-called "quantitative easing" (QE), whereby they have pumped trillions of dollars and euros into the financial system, has created this inflation. One can see the clear correlation between the QE and prices going up.

Third, for the energy price crisis, there are different factors. Germany's exit from nuclear energy, for which no adequate replacement has been organized. Now, the exit is also from fossil fuels. Then, there has been a lack of investments in energy flux dense energy types. And even in France, which has a strong nuclear energy sector, they were pushed to put money into renewables, neglecting the maintenance of nuclear plants. Then, the sanctions against Russia as the main source for deliveries to Europe, which resulted in a new dependence on U.S. LNG, which makes energy much more expensive, and naturally, a price explosion as a result of the sabotage of the Nord Stream pipelines.

Fourth, then there is world food crisis. According to figures from the World Food Programme, 1.7 billion people are threatened with famine, {2 billion people have no clean water, which has a life-shortening effect, because diseases can spread easily.}

There is the COVID-19 pandemic and threat of other pandemics looming. After almost three years of the pandemic, if one compares the statistics of death by continent or country, one can see a correlation between the different responses by the governments and the death rates, and the lack of modern health systems in the majority of countries around the world.

So, our civilization indeed faces an unprecedented combination of challenges, of which the first one, the war danger, could threaten the very existence of mankind. But, also the other dangers, hyperinflation, energy shortage, world famine and pandemics, are such then one should assume that the governments would feel the urgent obligation to work together to solve them.

But will they?

As of now, ten participating countries belong to the camp of the West: Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, South Korea, and the EU.

Another ten countries are those who are working with the countries of the Global South, who are really the most affected by all the calamities mentioned above: China, Brazil, Argentina, India, Russia, Indonesia, Türkiye, South Africa, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia.

So, the big question for the billions of people in the Global South is, can these leaders stop their geopolitical confrontations for the sake of the shared community of the future of mankind?

Look at what great leaders said at previous similar forums:

“It is a new departure in the history of the world that leaders of the Asian and African peoples can meet together in their own countries, to discuss and deliberate upon matters of common concern.” [Indonesian President Sukarno, Bandung, April 18, 1955]

How will the speeches of the leaders at the G20 summit measure up to what other great leaders said at other, less-challenging occasions? Such as the famous address by [Mexican] President López Portillo at the United Nations General Assembly in 1982: “We cannot fail. There is good reason to be alarmist. Not only the heritage of our civilization is at stake, but also the

very survival of our children, of future generations, and of the human species.” [Mexican President José López Portillo, October 11, 1982; <https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1982/eirv09n39-19821012/eirv09n39-19821012.pdf>]

The fate of maybe billions of people will depend on what these leaders will do. Hopefully, all of them, or at least a powerful group of nations will agree on a joint program which will solve the existential challenges of humanity:

To stop the war, a new global security and development architecture, which takes into account the interests of every country on the planet.

To solve the financial crisis, agree on a new world economic order and a new credit system.

To stop the energy crisis, end the sanctions and cooperate on energy security.

To stop the world famine, double food production worldwide.

To stop the spread of pandemics, build a world health system, a modern health system in every single country in the world.

Let's hope that this moment of unprecedented challenges has founder leaders that have the greatness to save humanity!

Videoerne og talerlisten (Se de andre videoer her):

Schiller Instituttets videokonference i anledning af 100 år efter Lyndon LaRouches fødsel:

**d. 10-11. september kl. 16.00
dansk tid eller senere.**

**Inspiration til menneskeheden
for at overleve den største
krise i verdenshistorien**

Panel II:

Panel III:

Panel IV:

,

Lørdag d. 10. september KL. 16 eller senere

Panel I

**Hvorledes man kan inspirere menneskeheden til at overleve den
største krise i verdenshistorien**

Et panel af talere fra USA, Kina, Indien, Rusland og andre nationer vil følge efter hovedtalen af Helga Zepp LaRouche. Lyndon LaRouches kritiske interventioner, der går 70 år tilbage i tiden, vil danne rammen om diskussionen.

Music

Moderator: Dennis Speed, The Schiller Institute

1. **Helga Zepp-LaRouche** (Germany), Founder, The Schiller Institute

Tributes to Lyndon LaRouche on the Occasion of His 100th Birthday:

* **Jozef Mikloško** (Slovak Republic), former Vice Premier, Czechoslovakia

- **Ding Yifan** (China), Deputy Director, Research Institute of World Development, China Development Research Center

Other Remarks:

1. **Prof. Georgy Toloraya** (Russian Federation), Deputy Chairman of the Board, Russian National Committee on BRICS Research: "How We Managed to Bring the World to the Edge"
2. **Dr. Clifford Kiracofe** (U.S.), Former Senior Staff Member, U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; President, Washington Institute for Peace and Development: "America Alone in a Changing World?"
3. **Ray McGovern** (U.S.), former Senior Analyst, U.S. Central intelligence Agency (CIA); Founding Member, Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS)

Question and Answer Session

Panel II

Værn om retten til at tænke! Sig fra over for sortlister og undertrykkelse af søgen efter sandhed

Adskillige prominente personer, der er omfattet af en ukrainsk sortliste, deltager i paneldiskussionen. Hvis denne offensiv ikke stoppes, kunne det betyde det nuklear tilintetgørelse.

Music

Moderator: Harley Schlanger, The Schiller Institute

- **Diane Sare** (U.S.), Candidate for United States Senate, 2022 (N.Y.), LaRouche Party: Keynote Address: "The Best of All Possible Worlds"
- **Gretchen Small** (U.S.), Executive Intelligence Review: "Shut Down Ukraine's Center for Countering Disinformation, Global NATO's Thought Police!"
- **Col. Richard H. Black** (ret.) (U.S.), former head of the U.S. Army's Criminal Law Division at the Pentagon, former Virginia State Senator: "Forbid Unlawful Efforts to Silence American Citizens"
- **George Koo**, Retired Business Consultant; Chairman, Burlingame Foundation: "America Must End Funding a Hit List"
- **James Jatras** (U.S.), former diplomat, former Advisor, U.S. Senate Republican Leadership: "Schiller Institute: Lightning Rod to Meet Perilous Times" (3 min.)
- **David T. Pyne** (U.S.), Deputy Director of National Operations for the EMP Task Force on National and Homeland Security: "How Is Promoting a Realistic Peace Plan a 'War Crime'?"
- **Igor Lopatonok** (U.S.), Director and Author of documentary *Ukraine on Fire*: "Shut Down the Nazi Kill List: It Is Not Just in Ukraine"
- **Bradley Blankenship** (U.S.), "A Young U.S. Journalist's View of America's Criminal War Policy and the Attempt to Silence Me"

Question and Answer Session

Søndag d. 11. september KL. 16 eller senere

Panel III

Præsentation af LaRouche-biblioteket: LaRouche i dialog med

verdens nationer

Aldrig tidligere viste videooptagelser vil blive offentliggjort på dette panel, som vil fremme en intens og absolut nødvendig dialog om menneskehedens universelle natur og LaRouches unikke indsigt i den rolle, som individers og nationers suveræne kreativitet spiller for menneskets varige overlevelse.

Music

Moderator: Dennis Small, Advisory Committee, LaRouche Legacy Foundation

- **Helga Zepp-LaRouche** (Germany), Board of Directors, LaRouche Legacy Foundation: Keynote Address
- **Lyndon LaRouche Video Presentation:** "LaRouche in Dialogue with the Nations of the World"
- **John Sigerson** (U.S.), Advisory Committee, LaRouche Legacy Foundation: "A Tour of the Digital LaRouche Library"
- **Gretchen Small** (U.S.), President, LaRouche Legacy Foundation: "Upcoming: Vol. II of the Collected Works of Lyndon LaRouche"

Question and Answer Session

Panel IV

Optimismens kunst: At anvende det klassiske princip til at ændre verden

En diskussion om sandhed og skønhed i kunst og videnskab og disses roller i den strategiske kamp for at besejre det onde oligarkiske system, som i kraft af sin undertrykkelse af den menneskelige kreative ånd fortaber sig selv. En voksende international LaRouche-ungdomsbevægelse er vitterligt den centrale kraft til at ændre fortabelsens kurs.

Music

Moderator: Jason Ross, The LaRouche Organization

- **Dennis Speed** (U.S.), The Schiller Institute: Keynote Address: "Leibniz and America: The Best of All Possible Revolutions"
- **Megan Dobrodt** (U.S.), U.S. President, The Schiller Institute: "LaRouche's Principle of the Human Mind: Kepler and Our Harmonic Universe"
- **Jacques Cheminade** (France), President, Solidarité et Progrès, former Presidential Candidate: "Optimism to Recover from our Mortal Illness"
- **Anastasia Battle** (U.S.), Editor, *Leonore* magazine

Question and Answer Session

Baggrund:

I dag gennemlever vi alle det farligste øjeblik i hele den kendte historie. Atomkrig, sult og hungersnød uden fortilfælde såvel som den hurtige overførsel af nye typer af sygdomme, foregår alle på én gang, tilskyndet af den malthusianske politik fra en vanvittig fraktion af den transatlantiske elite. De iværksætter krig efter krig, kup efter kup, hvilket, uanset hvor meget de benægter det, kan føre til milliarder af menneskers død gennem et termonukleært blodbad, måske allerede på kort sigt.

De selvtilfredse, konsuler fra den anglofile sfære, som betegner udformningen af deres "unipolære globale" diktatur for "demokratiets march", hævder deres ret til at invadere en hvilken som helst nation "for at redde planeten", men hyler i protest, når Rusland efter den voldelige omstyrtelse af det valgte statsoverhoved i Ukraine i 2014, en otteårig krig og tilsidesættelsen af de FN-støttede Minsk-aftaler, iværksætter militære aktioner. Ikke alene er relationerne mellem Rusland og USA/NATO på et historisk lavpunkt, men provokationerne i forhold til Kina ligger ikke langt bagefter. Det afrikanske kontinent og nationer i Asien og Sydamerika får besked på at vælge mellem den udspekulerede konstruktion "USA/NATO vs.

Rusland/Kina", men er det ikke i virkeligheden den gamle kolonialisme i nye klæder med etiketter som "klimasikkerhed", "autokratier vs. demokratier" osv.

Dette perspektiv må forkastes til fordel for etableringen af en ny, inkluderende global sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur med en avanceret global sundhedsplatform, herunder fødevarer, vand og andre sundhedsmæssige nødvendigheder, som det umiddelbare samarbejdsområde mellem nationerne. I stedet for samarbejde, får nationer i dag at vide, at de skal indtage et moralsk standpunkt i konflikter, som de ikke har iværksat, som de ikke har givet deres samtykke til, og som de ikke er i stand til at forklare deres egne befolkninger. Det koster sædvanligvis liv og formuer og er ikke til gavn for nogen. Men verden har bevæget sig videre fra den unipolære dominans i 1990. Hundrede og halvtreds nationer har begivet sig på en helt anden vej, undertiden omtalt som Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet, i virkeligheden en ny proces med en helt anden orientering med det formål at etablere en harmoni af interesser – økonomiske, videnskabelige og kulturelle – og ikke et diktatur af "demokratier".

Verden er først nu, hundrede år efter hans fødsel, ved at erkende, hvor avancerede Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske idéer og prognoser har været i løbet af de forgangne mere end halvtreds år. Fra den 15. august 1971, hvor den amerikanske dollar blev afkoblet fra guldstandard, til LaRouches økonomiske rapport fra juni 2014, der præsenterer "Fire nye Love" til at redde USA og verdensøkonomien, formulerede Lyndon LaRouche løsninger for hver fase af de seneste årtiers kriser. Formålet med denne konference er at drøfte og foreslå løsninger, baseret på LaRouches principper for fysisk økonomi, som stadig, selv på dette sene tidspunkt, kan redde menneskeheden fra det, der kunne synes at være, men ikke behøver at være, vejen til selvdestruktion, sågar selvudslettelse.

Tilmelding her for at modtage opdateringer, talerlisten og linkene direkte til din e-mail.

Det ville også kunne ses på denne side.

Læs også:

**Hundredårsdagen for Lyndon LaRouches fødselsdag:
Lyndon LaRouches idéer vil forme menneskehedens
fremtid.**

af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

**Kan vi få USA til at
samarbejde om at oprette et
nyt globalt kreditsystem?**

**Schiller Instituttets
ugentlige webcast med Helga
Zepp-LaRouche den 8 juni,
2022**

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Goddag, jeg er Harley Schlanger, og velkommen til vores dialog med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og formand for Schiller Instituttet. I dag er det onsdag den 8. juni 2022.

Om ti dage afholder vi en ekstraordinær konference, en opfølgning på den række konferencer, som Schiller Instituttet har sponsoreret for at behandle behovet for en ny sikkerheds- og finansarkitektur. Denne konference har titlen: "Der kan ikke være fred uden en konkursbehandling, reorganisering, af

det døende transatlantiske finanssystem".(https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/conference20220618_19)

Jeg mener, at det er det sted, vi bør begynde, for lige nu ser det ud til, at der ikke bliver fred, medmindre vi kan få gennemført en konkursreorganisering.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Ja. Det er klart, at det 64 millioner dollars dyre spørgsmål er, om vi kan få USA til at samarbejde med Rusland, Kina, Europa og andre nationer om at etablere et nyt globalt kreditsystem, som vil være løsningen på denne krise? Det er et spørgsmål, som jeg havde stillet på en tidligere Schiller Institut-konference den 26. maj til Ray McGovern og senator Richard Black (pensioneret), da det er meget væsentligt. Hele verden er i en sådan uro lige nu, krigsfaren, at der er dem der ønsker, at krigen skal fortsætte, indtil "Rusland er ødelagt", som den tyske udenrigsminister Baerbock hele tiden gentager, eller USA's forsvarsminister Austin, der ønsker, at Rusland skal "skæres i stykker", og mange andre, der taler på den måde. Men der er også mange lande, der nu er i en position, hvor de ikke ønsker at blive trukket ind i en geopolitisk konflikt mellem USA på den ene side og Rusland og Kina på den anden side; og der er dem, der presser på for at forhandle og få fred.

Men det store spørgsmål, som alle har i tankerne, eller hvis de ikke overvejer det, er baggrunden: Kan USA inddrages i en kombination af lande, der tager fat på det faktum, at det finansielle system er ved at sprænge i luften i et hyperinflationært sammenbrud, eller ej? For det er efter al sandsynlighed det spørgsmål, der vil være afgørende for udfaldet af denne forfærdelige krise.

Den gode nyhed er, at der er kræfter i USA, som går ind for denne politik. Det er meget lidt kendt i resten af verden, fordi massemedierne ensidigt mørklægger dette. Men vi har netop – og når jeg siger "vi", mener jeg LaRouche-kræfterne i

verden – vi har netop opnået et stort gennembrud i form af, at senatskandidat Diane Sare opnåede nomineringen som kandidat i staten New York , ved at indsamle langt over 45.000 underskrifter for at komme på stemmesedlen, og dette er ikke blevet anfægtet af valgmyndighederne. Det betyder, at Diane Sare efter al sandsynlighed, medmindre senator Charles Schumer, som er hendes rival, vil anfægte dette, vil være kandidat som uafhængig som en LaRouche-kandidat ved det kommende valg i november, og hun vil være {den} førende stemme for dette program for at indføre Glass-Steagall, for at få et nationalt banksystem i alle lande, for at få et nyt kreditsystem og for at fremme et lynprogram for fusionskraft og samarbejde i rummet for at øge produktiviteten i verdensøkonomien.

Det er virkelig gode nyheder! Hvis man nu synes, at der allerede er videoen af det interview, som vi lavede den 26. april med oberst Richard Black (pensioneret), der nu når 800.000 seere, at kombinationen af senator Black, som er en konservativ patriot i det republikanske parti, og Ray McGovern, som er en af grundlæggerne af Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS) – hvis man tager senator Black, Ray McGovern, Diane Sare, så repræsenterer de alle forskellige vinkler af det politiske spektrum i USA, men jeg tror, det er vigtigt for resten af verden at blive yderligere opmærksom på, at der er en sådan modstand mod den nuværende konfrontationskurs. Det betyder, at der er et håb om, at USA kan vende tilbage til sin politik fra Den amerikanske Frihedskrig, til Lincolns, FDR's og Kennedys politik, og at vi forhåbentlig kan løse denne krise på en fredelig måde.

Det kan virke som et langt perspektiv, men hele denne diskussion vil blive taget op på vores kommende Schiller Institut-konference, som du lige har nævnt, Harley, og denne konference kommer naturligvis på et yderst vigtigt tidspunkt, fordi der nu er flere og flere mennesker, der er klar over faren; at vi befinder os i en farligere situation end

nogensinde i verdenshistorien, farligere end under Cuba-krisen, men meget få mennesker bortset fra os selv, hvis nogen overhovedet, taler om at tage fat på årsagen til at vi befinder os i denne krigsfare, nemlig den absolut trøstesløse tilstand i verdens – især det transatlantiske – finanssystem, og hvad vi skal gøre ved det.

Det må naturligvis besvares med min afdøde mand Lyndon LaRouches fire love, og Diane Sare er absolut talskvinde for dette synspunkt.

(https://larouchepub.com/lar/2014/4124four_laws.html) Hun vil naturligvis være en meget fremtrædende taler på vores kommende konference, så I bør virkelig hjælpe med at gøre denne konference kendt, fordi den tilføjer et nyt perspektiv, som de fleste mennesker ikke kender, men som fuldstændig ændrer synet på, hvor vi befinder os strategisk set.

Se resten af interviewet med Helga Zepp-LaRouche i videoen.

**English transcript:
Introduction and Helga Zepp-
LaRouche's keynote speech
at the Schiller Institute's
Danish-Swedish seminar**

We Need a New Security And Development Architecture for All Nations, Not a Strengthening of Geopolitical Blocs, May 25, 2022

May 25, 2022 (EIRNS)—Michelle Rasmussen, vice president of the Schiller Institute in Denmark, opened the online seminar this afternoon:

Your Excellencies and diplomats from many countries on four continents, guest speakers, members and friends of the Schiller Institute, ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to this seminar sponsored by the Schiller Institutes in Denmark and Sweden, which is also being live streamed on YouTube. The title is, “We Need a New International Security and Development Architecture, Not a Strengthening of Geopolitical Blocs. NO in the Danish June 1 referendum about abolishing the EU Defense opt-out, and NO to Sweden and Finland joining NATO.” I am Michelle Rasmussen, vice president of the Schiller Institute in Denmark, and I will be the moderator today.

After the start of the war in Ukraine, a dramatic shift in defense policy has been proposed in three of the Nordic countries. Denmark is having a referendum on June 1 about joining the EU’s military activities, and Sweden’s and Finland’s governments want to join NATO. We think that it is necessary to discuss these issues from a higher standpoint.

Our keynote speaker, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder and

international chairwoman of the Schiller Institute stated on May 19, that this is the most dangerous moment in world history. There is war in Europe, and many experts are warning that if the war were not ended soon, and a diplomatic solution crafted, and if those advocating increasing the geopolitical confrontation were not politically defeated, the war could escalate to, even, nuclear war. At the same time, the world economy is in crisis.

While the dangers are great, there is hope, because there are solutions in the form of a new security and development architecture, including proposals by the late Lyndon LaRouche, the founder of our political movement, Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the Schiller Institute, for a security agreement modeled on the Peace of Westphalia, combined with increased economic development cooperation between countries.

We have called this meeting to discuss:

- What caused the current extremely dangerous military, and economic crisis.
- Why strengthening the EU military arm with Danish participation, and Sweden and Finland joining NATO would only exacerbate geopolitical conflict, and
- What are the principles upon which we can create a new security and development architecture, for the benefit of all nations and people.

We want to ensure that both the dangers and solutions are known, and that an effective movement is built to stop a further escalation of this war and its economic effects, and prevent future wars and economic destruction. Somehow, humanity must create the conditions where war is not an option, in this era of nuclear weapons.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche Keynote

May 25, 2022 (EIRNS)—Here is the Keynote of Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche: We Need a New Security And Development Architecture for All Nations, Not a Strengthening of Geopolitical Blocs: Why Sweden and Finland Should Not Join NATO, and ‘No’ in the Referendum in Denmark to Join EU’s Military,” the online seminar in Denmark and Sweden today. She was introduced by Schiller Institute in Denmark Vice President Michelle Rasmussen, who moderated the seminar.

The video is available here:

On the international Schiller Institute YouTube channel:
https://youtu.be/8Dt9D_D_U4U

On the Danish YouTube channel: <https://youtu.be/1Pji0vjD9Kg>

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Hello, good day, Ladies and Gentlemen: As Michelle just said, I have stated that we are facing the most dangerous crisis in the history of mankind. Now, why am I saying that? Obviously, that includes two world wars in the 20th century, the Cuban Missile Crisis, so it’s a big order. Well, the first reason is the most obvious, for the very first time, we are facing the real danger of a global nuclear war, and if it would ever come to that, it for sure would mean the annihilation of the human species.

In the recent period, the illusion has developed that a limited nuclear war can be fought, and won, or that protracted, hybrid nuclear/conventional war can take place. This was the subject of a maneuver in January of this year, called “Global Lightning,” which had the idea that you have some nuclear bombs, neutron bombs, space war, cyberwar, and this would go on for weeks. Now, the famous nuclear arms specialist, former MIT Prof. Ted Postol has developed all the arguments why this is completely ludicrous, that why, if one

uses only one single nuclear weapon, it is the logic of nuclear war, that all will be used.

In the recent months, since the war in Ukraine started, you hear from all kinds of politicians and journalists and who knows who else making reckless talk, saying things like “even if there is the risk of nuclear war, we have to send heavy weapons to Ukraine. We can’t be blackmailed.” Or, “it won’t happen, because nobody would be so foolish to do this.” Well, I don’t think that that is a convincing argument.

The second reason why I am saying we are in the worst crisis ever, is that we experience a civilizational breakdown, the end of an entire system. Now, this has many elements. We have an immediate danger of an escalation of the war, as a result of the present chicken-game policies conducted by NATO against Russia. We are facing a hyperinflationary blowout of the Western neoliberal financial system, which was long in process, even before the war in Ukraine started. We are looking at a world famine, which according to the United Nations is threatening 1.7 billion people with starvation. That is 20% of the entire human species. The pandemic is not over, and all of this is threatening social chaos as a result, and that chaos, all by itself, could threaten to plunge the world into a war.

If one listens to the Western media, and all kinds of politicians, it is naturally all to be blamed on Putin. He is being given all possible names right now, that he has caused an “unprovoked war of aggression”; that he responsible for world famine; that he is the cause of inflation; and so forth and so on. If you say any argument for the real causes of the present situation, you are immediately accused of fake news, you are called a “Putin agent,” it is denounced as Russia propaganda.

Well, it has very little to do with Ukraine. In reality, this present confrontation is about the world order. It is a fight

between an unipolar world, which is really a world empire based on the "U.S.-British special relationship," whereby the Anglo-American hegemon insists that only the so-called "rules-based order" which they have defined is valid; versus a world in which the rise of China and countries associated with Russia and China insist on their own right for economic development.

We are right now at the most precarious moment: The neoliberal system is collapsing. It is not strong enough any more to enforce its will, but the new order is not yet clearly defined. Naturally, in the officially allowed discussion, it is being said that this is a fight between the "democracies" and the "autocratic regimes." Well, right now, if you listen to what certain politicians and people like Stoltenberg are saying, we are heading toward a potential total decoupling between the West, plus the Five Eyes, plus Japan, Australia, and South Korea, versus a part of the world which includes Russia, China, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the BRICS, plus many countries that are now trying to become part of the BRICS, which is most of the Global South.

In frantic trips, Blinken is running around the world, trying to convince people to join the faction of the "democracies." President Biden right now is in Asia, doing the same thing. Chancellor Scholz just went to Africa, von der Leyen to India, all in an effort to isolate Russia and China, but it's not working: Because India, Indonesia, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa, and many others do not want to be pulled into a geopolitical confrontation between the two sides. And what we are actually experiencing is a real renaissance of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Well, we should not overlook, given the American policies, the role of the British, which is "Global Britain," which is really a new word for the British Empire, which contrary to the views of many, has only changed its shape, but not its essence. Take, for example, an article by Malcolm Chalmers,

Deputy Director General of the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), which happens to be the oldest official think tank associated with the Royal household, and the British military. They describe themselves as the “world’s oldest and leading U.K. defense and security think tank.” They’re proposing a “Cuban Missile Crisis on steroids,” which could result over the Ukrainian attempt to retake Crimea, which would make it easier, in their view, to settle the Ukraine-Russia war. And this is the stunning proposition in this article, which has the headline, “This War Still Presents Nuclear Risks—Especially in Relation to Crimea,” which was published on May 20 by the RUSI think tank. [<https://rusi.org/explore-our-research/publications/commentary/war-still-presents-nuclear-risks-especially-relation-crimea>]

Chalmers discusses how Russia could be forced into a nuclear confrontation, by sending evermore sophisticated weapons to Ukraine, from which it would ultimately back down. Chalmers describes NATO’s strategy over the last three months as that of “boiling the Russian frog.” You all remember the picture—according to the story, I don’t think it’s actually true—but according to the story, if you throw a frog into boiling water, the frog it will jump out; but if you put the frog into the water pot, when the water is cold, and then you slowly increase the temperature, the frog ends up being boiled without noticing. So he talks about “boiling the Russian frog” by progressively increasing “size and sophistication of the weapons they have been prepared to supply to Ukraine.” Because of those weapons, “the next period will see Ukraine reversing most of Russia’s recent territorial gains, including Kherson and even Mariupol.” That, however, would not occasion a nuclear threat, nor would Ukraine, using those weapons and territorial gains to destroy bridges, railheads, storage sites, and airbases inside Russia. But should Ukraine move to retake Crimea, strike a “tempting target,” of the Kerch Bridge for example, now, that could lead to a “Crimea Missile Crisis,” Chalmers argues. “A specific threat to use nuclear

weapons in relation to Crimea ... might be viewed by Putin as a way to restore some of his coercive power, even if he (and the U.S.) doubted whether he would deliver on such a threat... If a red line were not accepted by Ukraine, Russia might then feel that it had to consider a series of further escalatory options, such as putting its nuclear forces on higher alert." They are already on alert. "Faced with the alternative of the likely loss of Crimea, Putin might believe that Ukraine (with U.S. encouragement) would be likely to blink first. It would be a moment of extreme peril, with all the parties seeking to understand the intent of each other even as they looked to pursue their national interests.

"Precisely because of the peril inherent in such a situation, a nuclear crisis of this sort could make it easier for leaders to make difficult compromises. Provided that the war was ended and the blockade of Odesa lifted, Ukraine's leaders might be willing to postpone a settlement of the Crimea question. For Putin, the failure of the invasion, and the subsequent success of the Ukrainian counteroffensive, would have been a massive humiliation. But he would at least be able to argue that the might of the Russian strategic arsenal had, at a moment of great national weakness, successfully deterred NATO's designs for dismembering Russia. This could be enough for both sides to avoid the worst outcome of all."

I mean, this is complete insanity, you know! Saying that one has to threaten to retake Crimea, and then get all the nuclear weapons on the highest alert, and then we can sit down and settle. So he calls that a Crimea Cuban Missile Crisis on steroids.

Now, that policy of "boiling the Russian frog," that has not started three months ago, but that has been the method since 1990, when on Feb. 9, 1990, James Baker III promise to Gorbachev, that NATO would not move one inch eastward. In the entire Yeltsin period, there was a policy to reduce the former superpower into a raw materials exporting nation, with the

“shock therapy” of Jeffrey Sachs, and between 1991-1994, the industrial potential of Russia was reduced to only 30%. There is a very important book by Sergei Glazyev, which describes the 1990s, with the title *Genocide: Russia and the New World Order*, because that is what was imposed on Russia at that time.

Now, the crime of Putin is that he tried to reverse that, and had some success with it. The answer was color revolutions, regime change, humanitarian wars, like the 20 years in Afghanistan, where as a result of the hasty retreat of NATO and the U.S. in August, now, there are 24 million people at starvation levels in Afghanistan, exposed to COVID, measles, polio, without adequate medicine. So, if one would have equally detailed TV coverage of Afghanistan for 20 years, like we see it now with Ukraine every day, maybe the world would have been equally upset—or, maybe not, because the Afghanis are not white.

Then you had the Iraq War in 2003, about which Nancy Pelosi admitted publicly that all responsible people knew ahead of time that there were no weapons of mass destruction. You had Libya. Hillary Clinton, during the Durham investigation in the United States, had to admit that the entire basis of Russiagate were all lies. Did one see anything about that in the mainstream media? Absolutely not! At least not in Europe. Then there was Syria. Then you had the 2014 Maidan coup, about which Victoria Nuland bragged, \$5 billion were spent by the State Department on NGOs, and, let’s not forget, the Azov Battalion, which media in the West are now saying, there are no Nazis in Ukraine—but it is a documented fact that there are.

Now, Putin, as a result of this “boiling the Russian frog,” over almost 30 years, on Dec. 15 demanded legally binding security guarantees from the United States and NATO. He has not received an answer from the U.S. or NATO on the core demands, only on arms control, but that was not the essence of

what he was demanding. The head of the Russian Security Council, Nikolay Patrushev, said that Russia had no other way, because they were threatened in the existence of the statehood of Russia, when they made what they call the “special military operation” in Ukraine. And one can absolutely argue that Russia was in a situation, according to UN Charter Article 51, which is a question of self-defense and not of aggression.

Now, we are facing with Finland and Sweden, the sixth expansion of NATO. That is the answer, which Stoltenberg even brags about. He says, “Putin wanted less NATO, now he gets more NATO.” So the boiling temperature is just being increased.

One has to take this insane policy of causing a Crimea Cuban Missile Crisis, together with another British policy, which was exposed in a paper by the Henry Jackson Society in 2020, which they put again on the front page of the Henry Jackson Society website, which means it’s ongoing policy of that think tank. It is a report outlining a strategy to use the infamous “Five Eyes” alliance—U.K., U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand—as the instrument to force through the decoupling of the West from China. This rabidly anti-Russia, anti-China neocon think tank is run by British intelligence, through among others, the former MI6 Chief Sir Richard Dearlove, who is the main brain of Russiagate, which was completely discredited as a lie; and he was one of the founders of the Henry Jackson Society and is one of its principals today.

So, even the attempt to decouple China from the international system, before consummated, could detonate an economic nuclear bomb upon the entire world economy. China is not just the world’s largest trading power: It’s currently generating the highest rate of scientific and technological development on the planet, a productive power which the developing sector nations and the collapsing Western nations urgently require if they want to survive. But actual nuclear warfare could also be the result, because part of the Henry Jackson Society strategy

is to build up ties with Taiwan leading to its separation from China. China has made abundantly clear that it will respond with overwhelming military force to any attempt to split Taiwan off from the rest of the nation of China. This is as dangerous a proposition as a NATO-backed Ukraine moving to retake Crimea. So, when President Biden made a gaffe in answer to a reporter on his recent trip to Japan, "Would the United States defend Taiwan militarily?" Biden said, again, "Yes." And he had to be correct, again, by the White House.

Now, the Chinese already had editorials where they said, this is not a "gaffe," this is a signal of what is the real intention of the United States. And Chas Freeman, who was Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, and he was the official translator for President Nixon in his 1972 trip to China, and a career diplomat, he warned, and called it a colossal mistake for Biden to have made such a stupid statement.

President Biden is currently championing these precisely British strategies on his current trip to Asia. Fresh from celebrating the expansion of NATO, Biden is to unveil a grandiose Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) during his stop in Japan as the highlight of the trip. National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan stated bluntly on Wednesday, May 18, that the message of the IPEF is that "democracies and open societies of the world stand together to shape the rules of the road. We think that message will be heard everywhere. We think it will be heard in Beijing."

Fifty-two U.S. Senators sent Biden off on his trip with instructions that Taiwan be incorporated as one of the "countries" participating in the IPEF, which is clearly not acceptable from the standpoint of China, because it is a violation of the One China policy.

Now, just today, if you open the media, if you look at the TV, if you look at TV or newspapers, a huge scandal story about

pictures from the supposed labor camps in Xinjiang, were “investigated” by a group of international media, that 1 million Uighurs would have been tortured, beaten in labor camps, forced labor, and so forth. Naturally, our so-called Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock immediately had an outcry demanding a transparent clearing up of the accusations. Calls that all relations with China should be cut—after cutting relations with Russia—and that all trade with China should be stopped, now, let’s look at it realistically: China in 2021 was the third largest partner for the EU export of goods, 10.2%, and the largest partner for the EU import of goods, 22.4%; for Germany, it was the largest trading partner for goods in 2021, with a volume of trade of over €245 billion. To cut that would mean total economic suicide, which is already happening with the relations with Russia.

What is the source of this incredible story? The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the leading newspapers in Germany, says, all the photos and data have been made available through Adrian Zenz, a German anthropologist, and longtime Xinjiang observer. Now, this Mr. Adrian Zenz claims that he got all of that from an “unnamed source” who had access to cyber, cyberwar spying and whatnot. Well, that’s a very dubious observation. But Adrian Zenz is not an unknown entity: The blog, The Grayzone, and the very respected investigative journalist Ajit Singh and Max Blumenthal already wrote articles in 2019, after he had come up with a similar story about genocide in Xinjiang, that Mr. Zenz is a “far-right fundamentalist Christian who opposes homosexuality and gender equality, supports ‘scriptural spanking’ of children, and believes he is ‘led by God’ on a ‘mission’ against China,” because the end-times are near and the rise of the anti-Christ is also coming. He is on a complete rampage, saying that [there is genocide in] Xinjiang because of a collapse of the demographic curve of the Uighurs, and Lyle Goldstein, who is professor at the Naval War College in the United States, says that such a statement is “ridiculous to the point of being

inciting to those who lost relatives in the Holocaust.”

There is ample evidence that there is no “demographic collapse” of the Uighurs in Xinjiang: Just the opposite. There is a 2019 study in the British medical journal *Lancet*, which talks about a massive improvement of life expectancy among the Uighurs, a demographic growth rate which is much higher than that of the Han Chinese, an improvement in maternal health, in infant mortality, and all of this represents “a remarkable success story.”

Zenz’s so-called testimony comes from Uighur exiles who are cultivated by the U.S. State Department. Zenz served as a fellow at the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation in Washington, D.C., which is a right-wing lobbying group born out of the National Captive Nations Committee. Now, that is a very, very interesting connection, because that was founded by Ukrainian nationalist Lev Dobriansky, who is heading this institution whose co-chairman was Yaroslav Stetsko, who was a leader of the OUN-B militia, which is the Nazi group that fought along with German Nazis during the occupation of Ukraine in World War II. Stetsko and his wife had a residence in Munich during the entire postwar period, and led from there the “Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations.” After he died, Mrs. Stetsko went to Ukraine and rebuilt the OUN-B, the Bandera organization, in the tradition of the ideas of Stepan Bandera. Now, that is a direct connection to that apparatus, which was heavily led by the Western secret services—Bandera himself joined the MI6 in 1947, and the BND in Munich had a close, at least “knowledge” about these people (to say the least).

Zenz was also deployed by the Jamestown Foundation, a neocon think tank in D.C., which was founded by CIA director William Casey as an extra-governmental channel to pay Soviet dissidents.

If Germany or other European nations fall for this

intelligence operation, which is exactly what the Henry Jackson Society talked about, namely the "Five Eyes" at work, if they follow this, it would be complete economic suicide. Now, even Henry Kissinger, at the age of 99 years, is more reasonable, and at Davos, he said the world has at maximum a window of two months to end the Ukraine war through negotiations, and he appealed to Ukraine that they should agree to a territorial compromise to get peace.

At the Schiller conference on April 9, we presented a completely different approach: There is an alternative to the complete decoupling between the so-called "democracies" and the Global South on the other side. The new system is already emerging rapidly. There are many countries which at the recent foreign ministers' meeting of the BRICS, want to be part of: Argentina, Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria and many others. You have the BRICS enlarged, you have the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, almost all organizations of the Global South that want to be part of a new international security and development architecture, which basically is the combination of the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative, together with two other proposals by President Xi Jinping: The Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative, which is actively being implemented.

Now, what we need is such a conference, for a new international security and development architecture, in the tradition of the Peace of Westphalia. Now, the Peace of Westphalia was the recognition of all war parties that if they would continue the war, no one would be left to enjoy the victory, because they would all be dead. And that is why they developed the principle that any peace must be based on the interest of the other. The security interest of every country on the planet, which today would mean a security architecture emphatically involving Russia and China. And such a conference, must address the causes for such a war danger: Because it is not enough at this point to be against the war.

You have to solve the problem that the collapse of the neoliberal financial system is in progress.

Lyndon LaRouche has a unique record that he foresaw what is happening today, the present crisis, already in August 1971, when Nixon ended the old Bretton Woods system, by replacing the fixed-exchange-rate system, with a floating exchange-rate system, and LaRouche predicted at that time, that if you would continue on that road, it would lead to a new depression, the danger of a new war, and fascism. And that is exactly where we are today.

LaRouche proposed Four Laws to solve the crisis. The first step, a global Glass-Steagall banking separation system, must end the casino economy. There must be capital and exchange controls to prevent the speculative manipulation of currencies, which we see right now in much of the world.

Every country must have a National Bank to make credit generation again the question of the sovereign government, and not that of private bankers, in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton. Then, these National Banks must be connected through a credit system which provides long-term, low-interest credit for real investment in the physical economy.

Also, the Fourth Law is that we must have a crash program for fusion technology, which in the recent period has made tremendous progress, and the commercial use of it is visibly on the horizon. Because we need a massive increase in the productivity of the world economy because just the fact that 1.7 billion people are threatened with starvation, that 2 billion have no clean water, is the proof that the present level of productivity has fallen way below the level of maintaining the present world population of 8 billion people.

And there must be international cooperation, not only for fusion technology, but also for space technology and space travel, because that is the vanguard of scientific and

technological realm today.

So we are right now confronted with a situation where the leading governments and institutions are challenged: Are we able to solve the problems of the world, are we able to address the problems which threaten the very existence of mankind, or not? Now, the Schiller Institute has proposed for more than 30 years, first, the Eurasian Land-Bridge; the New Silk Road, and in 2013, we proposed the "New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge." Please show the slide: Now, this is a blueprint how we can overcome world poverty, how we can eradicate underdevelopment forever, and how can we create a new, modern world health system for every country in the world, which is the only way how we can overcome old and new diseases, this pandemic and threatening new pandemics.

This is absolutely possible, and this is the vision of how the world will look in a few years, anyway, if we avoid the present danger of nuclear war. The development of infrastructure connecting all continents is the natural way how infrastructure development will continue, provided there is peace. So I think that is something we need to put on the agenda for discussion, and the reason why, despite the incredible danger, one can be optimistic, is because we are the human species, we are capable of reason, and we are not barbarians.

Thank you.

Rasmussen: OK, we have 10 minutes now questions to Helga. ... We have a question from Elena. While we're waiting for Elena, we have a question from Jens Jørgen Nielsen, one of our speakers.

Jens Jørgen Nielsen: Thank you for a very good presentation. I essentially agree with you. I have one question. As you may know, I live in Denmark, where we will have a referendum in a week's time, about the European Union: We are discussing in our country for the time being, the role of the European Union

and whether it should have an army, how should we have security. I would like a few words: How do you think about the European Union in this context? Because I am somehow skeptical, but I would like to hear your opinion on the European Union and the development right now of the European Union in this context? And also specifically the question of the European military arm, which is the subject of referendum? And the policy toward Ukraine and Russia?

Zepp-LaRouche: When there was a referendum about the EU Constitution in France and Holland 2005, which was defeated, because the majority voted against it. And then they shifted it to the Lisbon Treaty, because by not calling it a “constitution” but by calling it a “treaty,” it did not require a vote. So this was decided in great secrecy, but we were extremely closely watching it at the time. And if you look at the Charter of the EU as it was agreed upon in Lisbon in December 2007, it is practically interwoven with NATO, in such a degree that the Article 5 of NATO practically also involves the EU. In other words, when you join the EU, you are practically also part of whatever NATO does. And the character of NATO has also dramatically changed, in the last 30 years, after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

In the time of the Soviet Union, it was a defensive apparatus against the Warsaw Pact. But in the recent period, it has turned into a completely anti-Russian Russophobic alliance, and therefore, when, in November 2013, when the Ukraine government under Viktor Yanukovych refused to join the EU Association Agreement, it was clear that if Ukraine would join the EU, it would give NATO access to the Black Sea, and that is why he opted out in the last moment.

So, I think that that is an important thing to keep in mind. And the fact that Ursula von der Leyen is at the forefront of all of the policies which I described as British, in my various examples, such as the fight of so-called democracies and so-called autocratic regimes, when she is talking about

that every day: She went to India talking like that.

I think the present EU has completely lost touch with the interest of its member-states. I think they have become a gigantic waterhead of a bureaucracy in Brussels which makes for the most part completely ridiculous decisions and orders and rules which are absolutely contrary to the interest of the member countries. And I actually have called for Germany to move out of the EU, because we don't need a bureaucracy to have a unified Europe! We could have a Europe of the Fatherlands, in the spirit of Charles de Gaulle! We could work together for a joint mission to contribute to shaping a new world order in a positive way: We could do that by having national sovereign governments just working together. You don't need this bureaucracy. That is my view, and I would just advise anybody who has an interest in their own sovereignty to not join this colossus.

Rasmussen: Elena, why don't you ask your question now?

Elena: Thank you so much. I find everything that Madam Helga said very, very interesting. And of course, at the moment, as I am very interested in the situation between Ukraine and Russia, my optimistic feeling is that Russia is going to come to a solution with Ukraine. Because as I have heard today, Putin has been somehow winning in the territories. So most likely something good will happen.

However, I think what Madam said is so beautiful, I would like to have something to read if possible. Because my connection was not very good, and I was not able to hear well. However, I would be very grateful if Madam could let me have what she said in a written form, that I can read and study. And I can write an article about what she has said, what are the goals of this new architecture and let other people to know about it.

Rasmussen: Elena we will have a transcript of Helga's

comments, and we can send those to you and all the participants. And also the video of this conference will be available to send around.

We have one more questioner, Kwame. We can take a short question.

Kwame: I'm a Swede. Thank you for a nice presentation. My question, because I don't know: Would you say that China is united and in full control of the Chinese Communist Party? Or, are there some Chinese oligarchs that have good connections with their American counterparts? As for they send some money into the [inaud 51:09] laboratory, maybe to somehow get them connected to the globalists in the Western hemisphere. So, my question is, does the Chinese Communist Party have full control of the country?

Zepp-LaRouche: I would say, absolutely yes. And I just should say something, because right now, when you say "Communist," some people fall completely into a coma and have hysterical outbursts. I mean, the Communist Party of China is, in my view—and I don't even think that they would agree with that—but I think they're 90% Confucian, in the tradition of the ancient Chinese traditions and philosophy, which influenced Chinese policy for more than two millennia. And naturally, there is an element of Marxism and communism, but it's a meritocracy.

The way people look at the CPC in the West is completely uninformed, and I can only—my best way of answering is that I was in China for the first time, in 1971, in the middle of the Cultural Revolution, and I could travel around in Shanghai, Tientsin, Qingdao, Beijing, I could visit the countryside: And I saw a country which was really distraught! People were poor, the conditions were very terrible. The beautiful garden of the Summer Palace had been painted all red by the Revolutionary Guards. In any case, this was 51 years ago, and when you go to China now, it is so developed! They have 40,000 km of fast

train system, of which nobody in the United States or Europe can even dream, because we have nothing like that! China has made an incredible development: 850 million people have been lifted out of poverty. And I could say many, many more things.

Deng Xiaoping coined the term “judging truth from facts.” And if you look at the facts of the gigantic development of China in the last 40 years, in particular, then this Communist Party has done something right. And if you travel to China, and study Chinese history, and meet people in all ranks of life, professors, students, people living in the countryside, other professions, you go to restaurants, and you see how people live, you find a population which is primarily content. They’re optimistic: They’re not like the Europeans and they’re for sure not like the Germans, who are completely pessimistic, and think nothing can function and you can’t do anything anyway. No. That is not the view in China. They are optimistic; they have, to a very large extent, trust in the government. And I think that the Chinese model, which the West is now regarding as a big competitor and threat, the Chinese model is doing something right, which the West is not doing right! And rather than opposing it, we should go to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and say: We should respect each other, even if the other one has a different social system, and even if the other one has a different way of doing things, according to their history, and their tradition. And I think then, we can absolutely peacefully live together. And that is my stated view, and I think all the slanders about China are really absolutely unfounded, and in particular, this present campaign by this very dubious Adrian Zenz, we should squash before it really takes hold.

Rasmussen: All right, thank you very much Helga! We really appreciate your very in-depth discussion.

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 19. maj 2022:

Dette er “det farligste øjeblik” i menneskehedens historie

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Goddag, jeg er Harley Schlanger. Velkommen til vores ugentlige strategiske dialog med Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og formand for Schiller Instituttet. I dag er det torsdag den 19. maj 2022.

Helga, det virker som om der dagligt lanceres yderligere en omfattende provokation mod Rusland, idet Biden-administrationen, medlemmer af begge partier i Kongressen, regeringerne i NATO-landene i Europa, alle bevæger sig tættere på at overskride endnu en rød streg, som er trukket af præsident Putin og hans sikkerhedsfolk. Denne uge begyndte med, at regeringerne i Finland og Sverige meddelte, at de havde til hensigt at tilslutte sig NATO. Hvordan reagerer Rusland på dette, og er man ikke klar over, at dette er et skridt i retning af at gå direkte imod de røde streger, som præsident Putin har fastlagt?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Jeg tror, at de er fuldstændig ligeglade. Der er ingen trussel mod Sverige og Finland. Enhver, der tror at russerne er ved at rykke ind i disse lande, er helt hen i vejret. Dette er den sjette NATO-udvidelse mod øst. Vi skal

huske, at Putin den 15. december havde krævet bindende retssikkerhedsgarantier af USA og NATO for, at NATO afstår fra kontinuerligt at bevæge sig østpå, at Ukraine ikke bliver medlem af NATO, og at der ingen offensive våbensystemer vil blive placeret ved Ruslands grænse. Jeg mindes, at det var den tidligere chef for det italienske luftvåben, general Leonardo Tricarico (pensioneret), der netop erklærede, at denne sag med Finlands og Sveriges NATO-ansøgning er som at stikke en finger i øjet på Putin.

Jeg mener, at de forskellige russiske talsmænd allerede har sagt, at de vil træffe kompenserende foranstaltninger. De vil sandsynligvis placere nogle våbensystemer tæt på den finske og svenske grænse, eller noget tilsvarende, men det er yderligere en optrapning. Russernes reaktioner bliver mere barske, og de erkender i højere grad, hvordan situationen er. F.eks. erklærede lederen af det russiske sikkerhedsråd, Nikolai Patrushev, i hovedtræk, at grunden til at Rusland var nødt til at gennemføre det, de kalder en særlig militær operation i Ukraine, var, at NATO's fortsatte bevægelser mod øst, mod en omringning af Rusland, bragte den russiske stats eksistens i fare. Det er en formulering, som burde forurolige enhver i Vesten, for det er hvad viceudenrigsminister Alexander Grushko havde sagt i sidste måned, nemlig at det er den tilstand, hvor Rusland har en doktrin, som i henhold til dets egne regler tillader brug af atomvåben.

Nu tror jeg ikke, at Rusland vil bruge atomvåben, men det ligner den ene provokation efter den anden, og vi bør ikke blive overraskede, hvis det går helt galt på et tidspunkt meget snart, hvis vi ikke formår at mobilisere en modstand overfor dette. Men russerne har gjort det meget klart, at målet er at udrydde det russiske system, at foretage et fuldstændigt regimeskifte, at indføre et regime, som grundlæggende er kontrolleret af Vesten, og dette er naturligvis ikke acceptabelt for den russiske ledelse. Så dette er en helt forfærdelig provokation, og folk bør virkelig

være foruroligede, for dette er vejen til katastrofe....

Se resten af interviewet på videoen.

Ungdommens rolle i skabelsen af en ny international økonomisk arkitektur, International Ungdomskonference med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den 7. maj 2022 (EIRNS) – Helga Zepp-LaRouche var i dag vært for en konference for unge fra mindst 23 nationer med temaet: “Ungdommens rolle i skabelsen af en ny international økonomisk arkitektur”. Zepp-LaRouche præsenterede et barsk billede af den nuværende krise med omfattende hungersnød, økonomisk sammenbrud og den tiltagende fare for atomkrig, og hun fremførte, at dette måske er det øjeblik med den største fare for menneskeheden i hele historien, og at verdens ungdom må stå sammen for at skabe den fremtid de ønsker, ellers er der måske slet ingen fremtid.

Hun påpegede, at den falske opdeling af verden i “demokratier vs. autokratier” dækker over, at den virkelige opdeling er mellem de tidligere kolonimagter over for deres tidligere kolonier, der pålægger udviklingslandene krige med regimeskift, nedskæringer og sult, samtidig med at de åbent og

pralende erklærer deres hensigt om at ødelægge Rusland og Kina for at forhindre "Bælte & Vej"-tilgangen til at befri det globale syd fra fattigdom gennem udvikling af infrastruktur og moderne landbrugsindustrielle stater.

De over 100 unge fra alle kontinenter diskuterede med begejstring det nødvendige samarbejde og den optimisme, der er nødvendig for at imødegå denne eksistentielle udfordring. Spørgsmål om polariseringen af befolkningerne rundt om i verden på grund af religion, etnicitet, politiske ideologier m.m. blev besvaret af Zepp-LaRouche med det universelle princip om "Modsætningernes Sammenfald" af Nikolaus af Cusa, der søger at finde de højere principper, som vedrører menneskehedens fælles mål.

Der var 23 lande repræsenteret: Yemen, Sydafrika, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, Haiti, Venezuela, Mexico, Brasilien, Peru, Colombia, Spanien, Tyskland, Italien, Danmark, Frankrig, Storbritannien, Pakistan, Canada, USA og Australien. Konferencen vakte stor begejstring hos alle deltagerne over, at denne mobilisering var både afgørende og potentielt effektiv til at ændre verdens gang på et tidspunkt, hvor historien er under omvæltning.

Zepp-LaRouche annoncerede en ny international konference i Schiller Instituttet, der skal finde sted inden for få uger i samarbejde med andre institutioner i Asien med mere.

Hovedtalen til ungdomsmøde, lørdag den 7. maj 2022

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Velkommen. Jeg vil gerne byde jer velkommen, hvor end I måtte være. Det er en sand glæde at have unge mennesker samlet, for situationen i verden er helt forfærdelig, og mange mennesker er bekymrede, for hvad det hele skal føre til? Er der en vej ud? Er der håb for fremtiden?

Jeg vil gerne påpege, at vi faktisk befinder os i et utroligt farligt øjeblik. Men der er også håb. Men det bliver ikke den

historiske materialisme eller den dialektiske materialisme eller nogle objektive historielove, der vil være afgørende. Jeg tror, at 90 % eller deromkring af hvad der vil ske, vil afhænge af, om der er nok modige mennesker, som yder deres individuelle indsats for at gøre en forskel.

Så formålet med denne opfordring er at iværksætte et internationalt netværk, et partnerskab, især blandt unge mennesker, for at kæmpe for fred, for at kæmpe imod krigen, men det kan kun lade sig gøre, hvis vi skaber en bedre verden og en fredsorden, som gør det muligt for hver enkelt nation på denne planet ikke blot at overleve, men også at blomstre. Det er kun muligt, hvis vi overvinder idéen om geopolitik.

Geopolitik er den idé, at der altid vil være en blok af nationer eller en nation, som vil definere eller er nødt til at definere sine interesser over for en anden blok af nationer, og at der altid vil være en dødbringende kontrovers, hvor enten den ene eller den anden vinder, og det hele vil være et nulsumsspil. Det er netop hvad der må og kan overvindes.

Det vi skal gøre er at etablere en international orden, hvor det princip, som denne orden grundlæggende er baseret på, er tanken om, at hver nation har ret til, og mulighed for, at udvikle alle deres borgeres potentialer. Vi befinder os i en situation, hvor vi har brug for en systemisk ændring: En fuldstændig fornyelse af systemet. Grunden til, at jeg nævner dette, er, at situationen er meget presserende.

Flere og flere analytikere og eksperter er enige om, at faren for Tredje Verdenskrig er akut, at situationen er farligere end på højdepunktet af Den kolde Krig, og for dem af jer, der har studeret historien en smule, var det Cuba-krisen, hvor Sovjetunionen havde placeret atommissiler på Cuba. Det var virkelig et spørgsmål om minutter og timer, hvordan dette ville blive afgjort, og vi var meget tæt på den tredje verdenskrig. Men denne gang er det meget farligere end det:

Det er der adskillige personers ekspertudtalelser om.

Så vi er et hårsbred fra den menneskelige civilisations udslettelse. I modsætning til andre perioder, hvor vi var i en sådan fare, som i begyndelsen af 1980'erne, da der var den såkaldte mellemdistance-missilkrise i Europa, mellem SS-20 og Pershing 20, var der hundredtusinder af mennesker på gaden, der advarede om Tredje Verdenskrig, mens den såkaldte fredsbevægelse i dag, hvis den findes, er meget lille, og for det meste vildledt, da de alle siger, at det er Putins onde gerninger, der er ansvarlige for situationen, og det vil jeg komme ind på om lidt.

Jeg går ud fra, at de fleste af jer i denne samtale er unge; det betyder, at I sandsynligvis er et sted mellem 20 og 35 år gamle, og under normale forhold ville I have omkring 50-75 år foran jer. Under alle omstændigheder, med eller uden krigsfaren, er det meget vigtigt, at I udvikler et perspektiv for, hvilken slags verden I ønsker at leve i: Det bør I tænke over, for ellers vil andre bestemme det for jer. Eller mere præcist, i dette tilfælde skal I være sikker på, at der findes en verden, hvor I vil kunne leve. Hvis den nuværende politik fortsættes, kan denne verden nemlig ende meget pludseligt om få minutter, om få dage, uger eller måneder, og krigen i Ukraine er naturligvis et brændpunkt.

Men hele denne krise handler ikke om Ukraine. Den handler om, hvilken slags verdensorden der skal eksistere: Skal det være en unipolær verden, domineret af en eller to nationer? Skal det være en "regelbaseret orden", hvor en lille klub af nationer udstikker reglerne? Eller skal den være multipolær, og skal den være baseret på folkeretten, som den er udtrykt i FN-pagten?

Der er folk, som Tysklands nuværende udenrigsminister Annalena Baerbock, der siger, at vi skal sende flere tunge våben til Ukraine, selv om der er risiko for atomkrig. Vi kan ikke udelukke noget som helst.

Lad os nu se på, hvad risikoen egentlig indebærer. I januar i år var der en militærøvelse, som blev kaldt "Global Lightning", som var forestillingen om, at man har en langvarig hybridkrig mellem konventionelle styrker og atomstyrker. Det er jo latterligt. Tanken om at have dage og måske endda uger med krig, hvor man kaster et par atombomber, så går man over til rumkrig, cyberkrig og så kommer man tilbage til konventionel krig – det er fuldstændig vanvittigt, og det vil ikke finde sted.

Der er nu tiltagende diskussion, hvor folk lystigt udtaler, "Nytten af små atomvåben er meget god, for hvis den ene eller den anden side taber i en konventionel krig, vil de svare igen med taktiske atomvåben". Men der er nogle få virkelige eksperter i atomvåben, som Ted Postol, en tidligere MIT-professor, der har det synspunkt, som nu også udtrykkes i en interessant video, for et par dage siden, af oberst Powells tidligere kabinetschef, oberst Lawrence Wilkerson (pensioneret), og alle disse mennesker tilkendegiver, at sådan noget som en "begrænset atomkrig" ikke eksisterer, men at når man først bruger et enkelt atomvåben, så er det slut med det hele: Hele verdens arsenal vil blive affyret. I bør vide, og ved sikkert også, at det er et meget stort antal. USA har 5.428 atommissiler; Rusland har 5.977; Kina har mindre, 350; Frankrig, 290; Storbritannien, 225; Pakistan, 165; Indien, 160; Israel, 90; Nordkorea, 20.

Hvis man affyrer alt dette, vil der ske følgende. Ifølge Ted Postol vil der blive skabt en brandmur omkring hvert eneste af disse missiler, hvis temperatur vil svare til Solens centrum, hvilket vil forvandle alt til mindre end aske. Der vil være fem gange så varmt som Solens centrum: 100 millioner grader Kelvin. Effekten af detonationen i en eksplosion i byerne, siger han, overgår fantasiens kraft, alt hvad selv han kan forestille sig. Han vælger de ord til at beskrive det, til at advare om konsekvenserne: Et enkelt atomvåben af denne type ville sætte en automatisk reaktion i gang. Hvis et enkelt

atomvåben f.eks. rammer en by, vil det ødelægge et område med en radius på 5-8 km, hvilket svarer til ca. 200 km². Lad os antage, at hvis kun 20 % af de amerikanske ICBM'er bruges til at ødelægge de russiske landbaserede ICBM'er, så har man stadig 80 % til andre mål i Rusland, Kina, Europa – og omvendt naturligvis russiske ICBM'er mod amerikanske og øvrige mål.

Folk i Afrika og Latinamerika skal ikke tro, at det ikke vil påvirke dem, fordi de umiddelbare mål ikke er i deres områder, for der vil være nukleart nedfald. Ifølge Postol vil følgende ske: Fordi det russiske luftforsvarssystem er mindre sofistikeret end USA's og NATO's, har Ruslands militære ledelse indført en automatiseret reaktionsmekanisme, så hvis den russiske ledelse bliver dræbt i et overraskende førsteangreb med atomvåben fra Vestens side, har de indført noget, der kaldes en "dommedagsmaskine", som er en automatisk affyring af praktisk talt hele det arsenal, de har. Det har gjort situationen endnu mere farlig.

Selv en fejlvurdering af situationen eller et uheld kan udløse en atomkrig, og der er mange mennesker, som f.eks. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Internationale Læger til Forebyggelse af Atomkrig), der har advaret imod dette. Hvis denne hændelse skulle ske, ville man få en atomvinter, og chancen for, at alt liv på jorden ville dø, er meget sandsynlig.

Vi sidder altså på en krudttønde. For et år siden, den 20. februar 2021, gav chefen for USA's strategiske kommando (Stratcom) Adm. Charles Richard, Pentagon besked om, at ændre sandsynligheden for atomkrig fra "ikke sandsynlig" til "meget sandsynlig". Daniel Ellsberg, som er den berømte whistleblower, der offentliggjorde Pentagon Papers, udtaler, at det ikke kun er Ukraine, men at dette også kunne udløses, hvis det kommer til en konventionel krig om Taiwan, i tilfælde af at Taiwan bliver presset til at tro, at de kan erklære uafhængighed, og det ville komme til en krig mellem USA og Kina, som USA ville tabe (af en række årsager), så ville det

komme til brug af atomvåben. Ellsberg bad whistleblowers træde frem og fortælle, hvad der faktisk er den interne debat i militæret om brugen af atomvåben.

Tro mig, jeg ønsker ikke at skræmme jer. Nogle vil måske hævde, at yngre mennesker ikke er interesserede i strategiske spørgsmål; det er ikke ligefrem sådan, man får folk mobiliseret, hvis man ønsker at give unge mennesker et perspektiv. Men jeg ville ikke være ærlig, for det skræmmende er ikke kun, at vi sandsynligvis befinder os på det farligste punkt, der nogensinde har eksisteret i menneskehedens historie, men det, der skræmmer mig endnu mere, er, at langt størstedelen af verdens befolkning enten ikke ved det, eller også er de ligeglade. Jeg tror, at hvis de virkelig vidste det, ville de bekymre sig, men medierne fortæller dem ikke sandheden.

Jeg tror, at det er det, der er udgangspunktet: Kun hvis man gør det klart for sig selv, at atomkrig mellem de to største atommagter, USA og Rusland, betyder udslettelse af menneskeheden, og derefter mobiliserer for, at krigen skal stoppe, og kæmper for et alternativ, som skal starte med tanken om, at krigen skal stoppe; diplomati og forhandlinger skal straks starte for at finde en løsning, der er acceptabel for alle parter.

Den vestlige fortælling lige nu, er, at Putin er aggressoren. De bruger ord, som er utrolige. De siger: "Putin er en krigsforbryder" osv. Fortællingen – i krigstider siger folk, at sandheden er det første offer, men fortællingen er sådan, at hvis man bare nævner, i det mindste i Tyskland eller USA, at krigen ikke startede den 24. februar (som er den dag, hvor Rusland rykkede ind i Ukraine), så bliver man allerede kaldt "Putin-agent", "et instrument for russisk propaganda" osv. Men der er naturligvis en forhistorie, og jeg vil ikke komme ind på den i detaljer, men jeg vil gerne henvise til den for dem af jer, der faktisk ønsker at forstå, hvad der skete.

Bare for at nævne den meget kort: Det hele startede i forbindelse med den tyske genforening, da Berlinmuren faldt, og den amerikanske udenrigsminister James Baker III lovede Gorbatsjov, at NATO ikke ville flytte sig en tomme mod øst. Nu benægtes det, at han sagde dette, og i dag siger de, at det aldrig blev lovet. Men der findes historiske dokumenter, faktiske dokumenter og øjenvidner, som absolut bekræfter, at situationen var sådan, at det blev gjort klart, at NATO ikke ville bevæge sig mod øst. Da Warszawapagten blev opløst og Sovjetunionen gik i opløsning, mistede NATO i virkeligheden sin eksistensberettigelse, fordi Rusland ikke udgjorde nogen trussel. Allerede i Gorbatsjovs tid, i de sidste år, var der ingen, der troede, at Sovjetunionen ville udgøre en trussel. Men på det tidspunkt besluttede visse kræfter, de neokonservative og briterne, at bruge Sovjetunionens sammenbrud til at skabe en unipolær verden, og hele 1990'erne var præget af idéen om, at reducere Rusland til et råstofproducerende tredjeverdensland. Til dette formål anvendte de den neoliberale politik med "chokterapi"-økonomi, som reducerede den russiske økonomi med 30 % i perioden 1991-1994. Den russiske økonom Sergei Glazjev har skrevet en bog om det, som man kan læse, hvis man ønsker at studere det. Den hedder "Folkedrab": Rusland og den nye verdensorden.

Bill Clinton forsvarede for nylig, at han tog initiativ til, eller at han gik med til, NATO's udvidelse mod øst i 1990'erne. Det, der fulgte, var en hel række regimeskift, en farverevolution; Tony Blair, den tidligere premierminister i Storbritannien, erklærede i 1999 afslutningen på den westfalske orden fra Den Westfalske Fred i 1648, ideen om, at suverænitet er en hovedværdi, og den blev erstattet af den såkaldte "ansvar for at beskytte" og humanitære krige. Det førte til krigen i Afghanistan i 2001 efter den 11. september 2001, krig baseret på løgne som i 2003 i Irak, hvor Saddam Hussein angiveligt havde masseødelæggelsesvåben, hvilket var en åbenlys løgn fra Tony Blairs side, mordet på Qaddafi i 2011 og forsøget på at vælte Assad i Syrien. Efter

farverevolutionen i 2004 i Ukraine kom Maidan-kuppet i Ukraine i 2014, som uden tvivl blev udført med hjælp fra nazistiske netværk, men det blev styret af Vesten. Victoria Nuland pralede med, at Udenrigsministeriet brugte 5 milliarder dollars på denne indsats!

Derefter havde man otte års kampe fra den ukrainske hær side mod den russiske befolkning i Donbass, som aldrig blev omtalt i Vestens medier. Under alle omstændigheder er slutresultatet af dette, at "ikke en tomme mod øst" for NATO i virkeligheden var 1.000 km mod øst, og Rusland følte sig mere og mere omringet. I modsætning til, hvad der bliver sagt nu, var der mange krænkelser, hvor NATO-fly fløj inden for 24 km fra den russiske grænse og endda øvede atomkrig.

I december 2021, så sent som sidste år, bad Putin den 15. december om sikkerhedsgarantier fra NATO og USA om, at Ukraine ikke ville blive medlem af NATO, for hvis Ukraine bliver en del af NATO, så er varslings tiden fra den ukrainsk-russiske grænse til Moskva kun 3-5 minutter, hvilket gør det praktisk talt uforsvarligt. NATO og USA gav aldrig Putin et svar, og den schweiziske militæranalytiker Jacques Baud påpegede blandt mange andre, at krigen ikke startede den 24. februar, men den 17. februar, fordi der var en optrapning af angrebene fra den ukrainske hær, som var opstillet ved grænsen til Donbass, og var tegn på en 30 gange øget militærindsats fra ukrainerne mod Donbass-regionen. Så det var der, Putin besluttede at indlede krigen, den såkaldte "begrænsede militære operation".

Nu skal vi gøre os klart, og det er holdningen hos alle, der arbejder med Schiller Instituttet, at krig ikke kan være en metode til konfliktløsning i en tid med atomvåben; og jeg siger ikke, at denne krig skulle have fundet sted, men man er nødt til at forstå årsagerne til, at den fandt sted.

En pensioneret tysk general ved navn Harald Kujat, som havde været formand for NATO's militærkomité i 2002-2005, har netop givet et interview til et tysk tidsskrift, hvori han sagde, at

hovedvægten ikke længere ligger på at beskytte og bistå Ukraine i dets forsvarskamp mod et russisk angreb, hvilket er i strid med folkeretten, men på at svække Rusland som strategisk rival på lang sigt. Han tilføjede, at den amerikanske forsvarsminister, general Austin, netop har været i Kiev, hvor han udtrykkeligt fastslog, at USA ønsker at se Rusland svækket i en sådan grad, at det ikke længere kan gøre det, som det gjorde mod Ukraine. Kujat siger: "Denne strategiske nytænkning, hvis den overhovedet er en sådan, gør en forhandlingsløsning endnu mere presserende." Jeg finder det yderst interessant, at han siger, "hvis det overhovedet er sådan", nemlig en ændring af strategien.

Men det var det ikke. For i 2019 sponsorerede den amerikanske hær et studie hos Rand Corp. på 345 sider, som var hemmeligstempleet al den tid, men et resumé blev offentliggjort i april, som beskrev projektet, hvordan man besejrer Rusland ved at skabe større udfordringer end landet kan magte, og det er det nøjagtige manuskript for det, der skete i de seneste år og særligt de sidste tre år. Hvordan man får Rusland til at blive overbebyrdet militært og økonomisk, hvilket får regimet til at miste international prestige, og lægge så meget pres på det økonomiske system gennem sanktioner og skrotning af olie- og gasrørledninger, for at ødelægge Nord Stream 2, den berømte kamp omkring den rørledning, der går under Østersøen fra Rusland til Tyskland; at begrænse de olie- og gasindtægter, der kommer ind i Rusland, ved nu at presse europæerne til at erklære en embargo mod Rusland og samtidig sige, at det ukrainske militær allerede er ved at forbløde Rusland i Donbass-regionen, og at vi derfor må skaffe mere amerikansk udstyr; vi må afbryde alle Ruslands forbindelser med Europa. Den berømte amerikanske strateg George Freeman havde i en berømt tale i 2015 i Chicago sagt, at USA's vigtigste strategiske mål er at bryde forholdet mellem Rusland og Tyskland, fordi russiske råstoffer og arbejdskraft og tysk kapital og videnskabelig viden tilsammen er det eneste, der kan true USA. Så det er det strategiske mål at bryde dette

forhold. Det er det, der er sket lige nu.

Ideen er at sende mere dødbringende hjælp til Ukraine, øge sanktioneerne, øge den russiske hjerneflugt, ifølge Rand-undersøgelsen, stadig have et regimeskifte i Hviderusland, en farverevolution – I husker, at dette skete efter valget i august 2020 – udnytte spændingerne i Sydkaukasus og Centralasien – I husker urolighederne i januar i Kasakhstan, som blev nedkæmpet på grund af Ruslands resolute indsats; øge NATO-øvelserne i Europa, alle disse enorme manøvrer, som fandt sted i de foregående mange år; trække sig ud af INF-traktaten, hvilket skete i 2019. Husk ligeledes, hvor mange politikere der i den seneste tid har sagt, at målet er at nedbryde den russiske økonomi, knuse Putin, knuse det russiske system – dette blev sagt af den franske finansminister Le Maire og af embedsmænd fra Det Hvide Hus. Alt dette fremgik af Rand Corp-undersøgelsen, og det var det, der udspillede sig i virkeligheden.

Tror I, at russerne ikke kendte til Rand-undersøgelsen? At de ikke har fulgt alle disse tiltag, der er rettet mod dem?

Såvel Rusland som Kina har for længe siden offentligt tilkendegivet, at de betragter sanktioner som en form for krigsførelse, eller farverevolution som en form for krig. Det er årsagen til, at Kina og mange lande i det globale syd ikke tilslutter sig Vestens fordømmelse af Rusland. Kina ved præcis, at hovedårsagen til angrebet på Rusland er at fjerne en flanke, før man går efter Kina.

Den russiske økonom Glazjev har lavet en analyse, som er meget konkret. Jeg citerer: "At nedslide de russiske væbnede styrker i en krig med militante soldater fra Ukraines væbnede styrker, der er veluddannede og kontrolleres direkte af Pentagon, som er sammensat efter det nazistiske udsyn; officerer udpeget af den amerikanske og britiske efterretningstjeneste; at gøre Ukraines befolkning til zombier, der er inficeret af russofobi; parallelt hermed at vende verdenssamfundet mod

Rusland og rejse anklager om krigsforbrydelser og folkedrab mod dets ledelse; på dette grundlag at konfiskere Ruslands udenlandske valuta som aktiver og indføre totale sanktioner mod landet, hvilket forårsager den størst mulige skade. Denne fase er faktisk afsluttet." Sådan bliver han ved, og jeg ønsker ikke at citere. Vi kan give jer de nøjagtige artikler, hvor han beskriver alt dette.

Glazjev er også meget afklaret med, at det ikke vil fungere, fordi forskellen mellem de to systemer er, at det russisk-kinesiske system har til formål at forbedre det fælles bedste, mens det vestlige system i øjeblikket i virkeligheden har til formål at beskytte en lille elites privilegier.

Som I ved, blev Ruslands aktiver på 300 mia. dollars for nylig konfiskeret, og EU har nu iværksat den sjette sanktionsrunde. Alle disse anti-russiske sanktioner styrkede ikke, men underminerede tværtimod, USA's og EU's globale dominans, fordi resten af verden begyndte at behandle disse to med mistillid og ængstelse. De fremskyndede faktisk overgangen til en ny økonomisk verdensorden og forskydningen af verdensøkonomiens centrum til Sydøstasien.

I et nyligt offentliggjort strategisk dokument fra USA, kaldet National Defense Strategy 2022, nævner de Kina som den største modstander og trussel mod USA. Hvad er situationen? De fleste mennesker ved, at Kina i de sidste 40 år har skabt det mest omfattende økonomiske mirakel: De har løftet 850 millioner af deres egen befolkning ud af fattigdom, og de har været i stand til inden udgangen af 2021 at gøre en ende på den ekstreme fattigdom i Kina. I de sidste ni år har de udviklet den Nye Silkevej, Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet, som er påbegyndt at omdanne mange udviklingslande fra underudvikling og fattigdom. Derfor har vi i den nuværende situation netop nu en strategisk omlægning uden fortilfælde: Vi har et strategisk partnerskab mellem Rusland og Kina, som nu også deles af Indien, som nægter at blive trukket ind i en anti-Rusland-alliance og en anti-Kina-alliance med Quad-landene, Sydafrika, som klart har

nægtet at fordømme Rusland, og Nigeria ligeledes. Indonesien nægter at undlade at invitere Putin til det kommende G20-topmøde i november på Bali. Brasilien, selv med sin nuværende regering under præsident Jair Bolsonaro, angriber ikke Rusland, og hvis Lula da Silva vinder det næste valg, hvilket er meget sandsynligt, vil BRICS igen komme til at fungere. ASEAN-landene er ikke enige i fordømmelsen mod Rusland. Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen (SCO) naturligvis ikke. Den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union (EAEU), Regional sammenslutning af økonomisk partnerskab (RECEP), som omfatter 2,2 milliarder mennesker, de nægter alle at blive trukket ind i en geopolitisk konfrontation mellem USA og NATO på den ene side og Rusland og Kina på den anden side.

Samtlige af disse lande holder fast ved idéen om alliancefrihed, og det tror jeg er nøglen til fred lige nu. Fordi principperne for den alliancefri bevægelse, som var principperne i FN-pagten, Bandung-konferencen, de fem principper for fredelig sameksistens, som er suverænitet, ikke-indblanding i det andet lands indre anliggender, accept af det andet samfundssystem. Disse principper, som blev udviklet af Mahatma Gandhi, den indiske premierminister Jawaharlal Nehru og Josip Broz Tito, den daværende præsident for Jugoslavien, blev udfærdiget af Tito og Nehru i en fælles erklæring den 22. december 1954, og de sagde: "Politikken om ikke at alliere sig med blokke ... repræsenterer ikke 'neutralitet' eller 'neutralisme'; den repræsenterer heller ikke passivitet, som det sommetider hævdes. Den repræsenterer den positive, aktive og konstruktive politik, der som sit mål har kollektiv fred som grundlag for kollektiv sikkerhed."

I dag er kløften ikke mellem demokratier og autokratier, som de vestlige medier fremfører, men den er meget klart mellem de tidligere og nuværende kolonimagter og de tidligere koloniserede lande, det globale syd, som repræsenterer mere end 80 % af verdens befolkning, og disse mere end 80 % er blevet fuldstændig udelukket fra de politiske beslutninger.

Gabriel Valdes, der var Chiles udenrigsminister i 1960'erne, har fortalt, at Kissinger sagde til ham i juni 1969: "Der kan ikke komme noget vigtigt fra Syd". Der er aldrig blevet skabt historie i syd. Historiens akse starter i Moskva, går til Bonn" – som var Tysklands hovedstad på det tidspunkt – "går over til Washington og derefter til Tokyo". Hvad der sker i Syd er uden betydning."

Jeg ved, at det er og har været holdningen hos det absolutte flertal af det etablerede samfund i USA og Europa. Jeg ved det fra min egen erfaring fra 50 års politisk arbejde.

Som en konsekvens af alt det, jeg lige har berørt, er der en absolut massiv reaktion på sanktioneerne mod Rusland, sanktioner, som tidligere blev indført mod Venezuela, Iran, Irak, Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Yemen og Syrien, og resultatet er, at alle disse lande går sammen om at skabe et nyt finanssystem med Rusland, Kina og Indien som kerne.

Min afdøde mand, Lyndon LaRouche, skrev allerede i juli 2000 et yderst vigtigt dokument, som jeg kun kan anbefale enhver af jer at læse og studere, og hvis titel er: "Om en kurv bestående af råstoffer: Handel uden valuta". (https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2000/eirv27n30-20000804/eirv27n30-20000804_004-on_a_basket_of_hard_commodities-lar.pdf) Hvis I studerer dette dokument, vil I opdage, at der er mange konceptuelle ligheder med det, der sker i dag mellem Rusland og Kina, især fordi jeg mener, at hans idéer er blevet formidlet af os i to årtier, og jeg mener, at det, der sker lige nu, viser alle kendetegn ved hans idéer.

Han advarede i 2000 om, at vi allerede dengang var på randen af en demografisk katastrofe, og den demografiske katastrofe har vi nu! FN har udsendt advarsler om, at 1,7 milliarder mennesker på grund af sanktioneerne og pandemien er i fare for hungersnød og sult. Derfor er det mest nødvendige lige nu, at der dannes et globalt partnerskab mellem landene i det globale syd, Rusland og Kina, og at der straks indføres en

Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, som i udviklingslandene tager form af kapitalkontrol, og at den spekulative del af det finansielle system afskaffes. Der skal indføres et nyt system, hvor hvert land har en nationalbank i Alexander Hamiltons tradition, som tilfældigvis var den første amerikanske finansminister i den unge amerikanske republik, hvilket er præcis, hvad Kina er ved at gøre – Kina er meget tættere på Det amerikanske System for økonomi, end folk er klar over. Som min mand sagde, sker det enten på en ordentlig og frivillig måde, eller også vil chokbølger af finansielt kaos fremtvinge en sådan reorganisering.

Hans advarsler i 2000 blev tydeligvis ignoreret, så det skete ikke på en velordnet måde, men nu er sanktioner mod Rusland katalysator for ændringer i denne retning.

Nu henviser LaRouche i sine dokumenter til det, der er nødvendigt, nemlig en kreditpolitik, som blev brugt i de perioder, hvor økonomien i Europa og USA gik godt, egentlige vækstperioder. Det var i perioden mellem 1945 og 1965; det var dengang John F. Kennedy besluttede den økonomiske politik, Charles de Gaulle i Frankrig, eller Konrad Adenauer i Tyskland; det er i bund og grund det, som en berømt tysk økonom, Dr. Wilhelm Lautenbach, foreslog List-forbundet i 1931. Det var et forslag, som var helt i tråd med det, som Franklin D. Roosevelt gennemførte med New Deal i USA, nemlig at ethvert land har ret til at udstede kreditter med henblik på at sætte gang i økonomien, så længe disse kreditter udstedes efter meget klare kriterier for fysisk økonomi. De skal have til formål at øge arbejdsproduktiviteten og den industrielle kapacitet, og hvis dette sker, er kreditudstedelser ikke inflationsfremmende, fordi de skaber reel velstand. Man er absolut nødt til at indføre faste valutakurser og derefter udstede langsigtede kreditter med en rente på højst 1-2 %, og målet for at afgøre, om investeringerne er rigtige eller forkerte, er spørgsmålet om, hvorvidt en sådan investering vil føre til en stigning i den

potentielle relative befolkningstæthed. For at bruge et andet udtryk, vil det føre til en stigning i antallet af mennesker, der kan forsørges af denne økonomi, eller fører det til en reduktion af befolkningstætheden?

Vi befinder os lige nu i en epokegørende forandring, måske større end nogensinde før i historien. Præsident Xi Jinping siger, at der er tale om ændringer, som kun sker én gang hvert hundrede år. Derfor er vi nødt til at have en ny international sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, som omfatter alle verdens landes interesser. Ikke kun den eurasiske arkitektur, for hvis man lader USA stå udenfor, er faren for, at det vil udløse en krig, stadig meget stor. Jeg ved, at der er mange mennesker, der gerne vil sige: "Lad os bare gøre vores egne ting og slippe af med USA, og så klarer vi os alle sammen fint. Jeg tvivler dog på, at det vil fungere. Jeg mener, at vi i traditionen fra Den Westfalske Fred, som afsluttede 150 års krig i Europa, har brug for en sikkerhedsarkitektur, som først og fremmest tager hensyn til udviklingslandenes interesser; der skal ske en forøgelse af levestandarden for hvert enkelt individ, både i Europa, USA, Rusland og Kina. Jeg mener, at det er afgørende for, om menneskeheden kan overleve. Det betyder, at vi har brug for et nyt paradigme i vores tænkning, nemlig idéen om, at hver nation har ret til at udvikle sit fulde potentiale. Hvert barn, alle børn, der fødes, uanset i hvilken nation i verden, har ret til at udvikle sit fulde potentiale, hvilket betyder, at det skal have en universel uddannelse.

Det er det, som denne opfordring handler om. Vi har brug for, at unge i verden tager initiativ til at starte en diskussion om dette, for vi har aldrig været på et vigtigere tidspunkt i historien, og farerne har aldrig været så store, men potentialet for at skabe en helt ny verden har aldrig været så tæt på: At gøre en ende på kolonialismen, at skabe en økonomi baseret på termonuklear fusion, hvilket ville betyde, at vi har energi og råstof sikkerhed for alle nationer, at vi kan få

et internationalt samarbejde om udnyttelse af rummet, at menneskeheden bliver voksen, og at geopolitiske krige bliver et spørgsmål fra fortiden.

Vi befinder os i en sådan overgang, og det er det, vi bør diskutere.

Der er en global nyorientering i gang: Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp- LaRouche 20 april. 2022

Den 20. april (EIRNS) – Verdens vigtigste finansministre, centralbankfolk og private finansfolk samledes i Washington, D.C. de første tre dage i denne uge til det årlige forårsmøde i Den Internationale Valutafond (IMF) og Verdensbanken. De indrømmede offentligt, at op mod 1,7 milliarder mennesker står over for en alvorlig fødevarekrise og sultenød i år. De nikkede forstandigt til beretninger om, at en inflation på op til 50, 80 og sågar 120 % på fødevarer og energiprodukter var skudt i vejret i Tyskland og i hele Europa, for ikke at nævne et desperat Sydamerika. De var enige i, at lavindkomstlandenes gæld er blevet fuldstændig ubetalelig og vil komme til at

detonere inden for kort tid. Og de lykønskede hinanden med deres »brændte jords«-sanktioner, hvormed de har til hensigt at udslette Rusland – og alle andre oprørske nationer – fra jordens overflade.

Og stadig forsøgte de at trøste hinanden med overbevisningen om, at meget få lande, trods alt det ovenstående, vil tilslutte sig Kina, Rusland og de omkring 150 nationer, der er en del af Bælte- og Vejinitiativet, som udgør et økonomisk alternativ til det døende og dødbringende, transatlantiske finanssystem. Som IMF's nye cheføkonom, Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas, argumenterede, forventede han ikke på nuværende tidspunkt, at mange lande »vil træffe det valg, at deres fremtid består i at springe over på den anden side«.

I sit ugentlige webcast den 20. april pegede Helga Zepp-LaRouche på den tilspidsende konfrontation mellem oligarkiets krav og dem, der stræber efter menneskehedens fælles velfærd, som værende karakteren af den kommende konflikt. Hun understregede, at der er en global nyorientering i gang, som er ved at opstå omkring Rusland, Kina og Indien. Dette tager form ligesom hendes afdøde mand, Lyndon LaRouche, havde fremsat med sit Firemagtsforslag, der skulle forene Rusland, Kina, Indien og USA. For at skabe den nødvendige forandring, væk fra det kollapsende transatlantiske system, kræves der en koalition af nationer, stærke nok til at forsvare sig mod London, Wall Street og Silicon Valley. Dette sker nu – det vigtigste spørgsmål er, om vi kan mobilisere nok kræfter i USA og Europa til at støtte denne nye strategiske og finansielle arkitektur, inden de imperiale interesser, der forsvare det nuværende bankerotte system, fremprovokerer 3. Verdenskrig.

»Konflikten er ikke mellem 'demokratier' og 'autokratier', men mellem det koloniale system og dem, der modsætter sig det«, udtalte Zepp-LaRouche, som dette blev præsenteret i dybden på Schiller Instituttets særdeles vellykkede konference den 9. april. Den nærmeste fremtid, sagde hun, vil blive stadigt mere turbulent og tilføjede, at hun er overbevist om, at »vi ikke

vil komme igennem dette år uden store nyudviklinger«.

Den kommende opgave er at fortsætte og omgående udvide den proces, der blev indledt på Schiller Instituttets konference, for at bringe tiltagende, internationale kræfter ind i denne diskussion og organisere en tilstrækkelig stor styrke af nationer og politiske grupperinger til rent faktisk at indkalde til en international konference for at skabe en ny sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, som er menneskeheden værdig.

**Mens Biden tager til Europa,
er spørgsmålet: “Hvad foregår
der i deres hoveder?”**

**Schiller Instituttets
ugentlige webcast med Helga
Zepp-LaRouche**

Da Biden i går rejste til Europa for at mødes med “allierede” ledere i NATO, G7 og EU, var der talrige erklæringer fra amerikanske embedsmænd, herunder Biden, der bebudede en optrapning mod Rusland. Med udtalelser om russiske “krigsforbrydelser” og atomkrig som en “mulig eventualitet” afspejler det, bemærkede Zepp-LaRouche i dag, “nul kapacitet” til at gennemtænke den strategiske krise.

Zepp-LaRouche imødegik den ensartede fortælling, der dominerer Vesten, ved at identificere målet for denne sprogbrug som værende et regimeskifte mod Putin – men med hvilket formål?

Som følge af optrapningen af sanktioner anslås det nu, at fødevaremangel snart vil true 1 milliard mennesker – Hvem begår egentlig krigsforbrydelser og krænker menneskerettighederne?

Hun diskuterede det ironiske i, at diskussionen om atomkrig bryder ud på 39-årsdagen for Ronald Reagans promovering af Det strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ (SDI), som hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, havde været en af de førende arkitekter bag. LaRouches idé, som var kernen i Reagans forslag, var ikke blot en militærpolitik til forsvar mod atomkrig, men en økonomisk tilgang med deling af de mest avancerede teknologier til gavn for alle nationer. Denne idé er i centrum for Schiller Instituttets kommende videokonference om skabelse af en ny sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur, som skal erstatte det neokonservative, neoliberale system, der er ved at falde sammen i dag.

**“Vi må sætte en stopper for
den selvdestruktive
selvmordspagt”**

**Schiller Instituttets
ugentlige webcast med Helga
Zepp-LaRouche den 10. marts
2022**

Schiller Instituttets formand, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, kom med en kraftig appel til alle borgere om at gøre fælles sag med hende

for at samle tilslutning til en konference, for at etablere en ny strategisk arkitektur, inden de vanvittige krigshøge i det transatlantiske område roder sig ud i en atomkrig.

Hun beskrev den nuværende situation som "forfærdelig ... ude af kontrol", og fastslog at den totale kontrol med medierne har gjort det muligt for regeringerne at sætte økonomierne i en krigstilstand, hvilket truer med at udløse massedød som følge af hungersnød. Den nuværende sanktionsordning mod Afghanistan truer fem millioner børn nu, sagde hun. I stedet for at tage stilling til dette er USA og NATO-magterne i gang med at dæmonisere Putin og knuse Rusland.

Jeg opfordrer jer til at slutte jer til os, sagde hun, for at indkalde til en konference "i ånden fra den Westfalske Fred (1648)" for at skabe en sikkerhedsarkitektur, der tager hensyn til alle nationers og folkeslags behov. Centralt i hendes forslag er at acceptere tilbuddet fra den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi, som opfordrede til en integration af USA og Europa med Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet.