

Videokonferencen onsdag den 21. oktobert kl. 16: Kina og vesten ansigt til ansigt: rivalisering eller samarbejde

På engslek:

The direction of relations between China and the West may well be the decisive issue that determines the future of all mankind – from economics to politics to culture. And yet those relations today are characterized by rising tensions.

Cátedra China and the Schiller Institute are hosting an international videoconference dialogue on this subject, because we firmly believe that the current slide into rivalry and disagreement must be stopped before it is too late. China and the West are part of a “community with a shared future for mankind,” and it is essential to learn about, share, and promote the best in each of our respective cultures. The joint efforts that will come from such a dialogue, and its adoption by leading political figures and governments in the West, are the key to working together to solve the existential crises facing all mankind, including the current COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic crisis.

We invite you to participate in an in-depth dialogue with leading international experts in the field. There will be participants from Spain, France, Italy, Germany, the United States, and various countries in Latin America. The event will also be broadcast live over YouTube.

Moderator: Rosa Cervera, President of Cátedra China, architect, professor at the Universidad de Alcalá de Henares

(Madrid).

Speakers:

- Yao Fei, Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to Spain: "China's View"
- Michele Geraci, former Italian Undersecretary of State for Economic Development.
- Marcelo Muñoz, Founder and President Emeritus, Cátedra China, Spain: "China and the West: Two Worlds"
- Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Founder and President, Schiller Institute, Germany: "Confucius and Schiller: the Aesthetic Education of Man"
- Dr. Ángel Álvarez, Dr. Engineer, Cátedra China, Spain: "China's Weaknesses in ICT in View of the Current Conflict with the U.S."
- Jacques Cheminade, President of Solidarité & Progrès, France: "Economic Coexistence to Overcome Geopolitics"

**Schiller Instituttets
videokonferance for unge
lørdag den 26. september 2020
kl. 16 dansk tid:**

Verdens valg: Udrydelse eller LaRouches æra. Unge kan deltage aktivt via Zoom. Alle kan se konferencen via YouTube.

Vær med på Schiller Instituttets eksemplarisk online-konference, for studerende og unge over hele verden. Deltagerne får mulighed for at gå i dialog med Helga Zepp-LaRouche og andre fremtrædende paneldeltagere.

Unge: Tilmelding for at deltage aktivt via Zoom:

https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/sept_26_conf

Programmet på engelsk:

Panel 1: "The World Needs the Exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche"
10:00 AM – 1:00 PM EDT Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Founder and Chairman, Schiller Institute

Jozef Mikloško, Former Deputy Prime Minister of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic

Marino Elsevyf, Attorney-at-Law, Dominican Republic, Member of 1995 MLK Tribunal

Paul Gallagher, EIR Economics Editor, Former Political Prisoner

Dennis Small, EIR Ibero-American Editor, Former Political Prisoner

Panel 2: "The Science, Culture, and Great Projects of a Global Renaissance"

2:00 PM – 5:00PM EDT

Presentations on:

The World Land-Bridge: Ending Poverty for Good

The Bering Strait Tunnel: Connecting the World's Continents

A Presidential Alliance: LaRouche's Policies for Ibero America

LaRouche's Policies for Africa: Leaping into a New Paradigm

Europe's Development and a Mission for Youth

Johannes Kepler and the Folly of the Senses

Think Like Beethoven!

Creativity in an Age of Artificial Intelligence

Alexander Hamilton, LaRouche, and the Credit System

Schiller Instituttets videokonference

**PANEL II (Lørdag d. 6. sept.
21:00 – 24:00 dansk tid):**

**Videnskabens rolle i
skabelsen af menneskeheds
fremtid**

1. Jason Ross (USA), videnskabsrådgiver ved Schiller
Instituttet

2. Dr. Bernard Bigot (Frankrig), generaldirektør for den internationale termonukleare eksperimentelle reaktor (ITER), tidligere direktør for den franske kommission for alternativ energi og atomenergi (CEA)

3. Sergey Pulinets (Rusland), Principal Research Scientist, Space Research Institute, Det Russiske Videnskabsakademi

4. Dr. Stephen O. Dean (USA), præsident, Fusion Power Associates (10)

5. Michael Paluszek (USA), Princeton Satellite Systems

6. Philip Tsokolibane (South Africa), head of LaRouche South Africa

7. Dr. Kelvin Kemm (South Africa), CEO, Stratek Business Strategy Consultants, former board chairman, South African Nuclear Energy Corporation

6. Spørgsmål og svar

Det næste Hiroshima inden november? Vi har brug for en verdensorden for fred!

Af Schiller Instituttets stifter og internationale

præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den 8. august 2020. Jeg slår alarm! De fleste af vore samtidige undervurderer den eskalerende amerikanske kampagne mod Kina, og kinesiske analytikere frygter, at det kan føre til en militær konflikt inden det amerikanske præsidentvalg i november. Den tidligere australske premierminister Kevin Rudd advarer i en artikel i Foreign Affairs med den skæbnesvangre titel: »Pas på »augusts kanoner« – i Asien«, med en klar henvisning til udbruddet af Første Verdenskrig: »Det engang utænkelige resultat – egentlig væbnet konflikt mellem USA og Kina – ser nu ud til at være muligt for første gang siden afslutningen af Korea-krigen. Vi står med andre ord overfor udsigten til – ikke kun en ny kold krig, men også en varm krig«. [1] Den nuværende australske premierminister Scott Morrison deler denne frygt for, at krig mellem USA og Kina, der »tidligere var utænkeligt og endog ikke blev anset som et muligt eller sandsynligt udfald«, ikke længere betragtes således«.

Den samme bekymring kommer også fra russisk side: På 75-årsdagen for brugen af atomvåben i Hiroshima advarer den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov mod en ændring i den amerikanske militære doktrin, der nu betragter atomvåben som »anvendelige«.

Blot 75 år efter afslutningen af Anden Verdenskrig, der efterlod store dele af verden i ruiner, hvordan har verden kunnet nå frem til dette punkt med potentiel udryddelse? For det ville være følgen af den tredje, termonukleare verdenskrig. Det startede med metoden til »Schrecklichkeit« (-afskrækkelse), med demonstrationen af en så frygtelig handling, at man overbeviser en potentiel modstander om, at han alene kan redde sig ved ubetinget underkastelse.

Lyndon LaRouche havde allerede fordømt denne brug af atomvåben som militært unødvendig for 25 år siden, i en kommentar til

50-årsdagen for Hiroshima og Nagasaki. Japan var blevet besejret for længe siden og havde undersøgt muligheden for en overgivelse og en afslutning på krigen så hurtigt som muligt gennem forhandlinger mellem kejser Hirohito og Giovanni Montini, som var daværende sekretær for pave Pius XII og senere blev pave Paul VI. Disse rapporter, som LaRouche modtog gennem samtidige vidner, er nu blevet bekræftet af dokumenter, der er tilgængelige i Nationalarkivet i Washington, og rejser spørgsmålet, om det ikke er på høje tid, at denne uhørte handling behandles og diskuteres som en ekstraordinær krigsforbrydelse. Denne handling, der blev begået med Storbritanniens godkendelse, og på baggrund af hvilken mere end 200.000 mennesker, for det meste civile, omkom, mens utallige flere efterfølgende led og døde.

»Der var ikke behov for en militær invasion af de japanske øer. Der var ingen militær grund til at smide disse atomvåben på to byer, Hiroshima og Nagasaki, for Japan var blevet fuldstændig besejret; der var kun et britisk geopolitisk motiv, som næsten ikke havde noget at gøre med Japan som sådan«, skrev LaRouche. [2]

Krigen var praktisk talt forbi. Japan blev afskåret fra sine forsyningslinjer af den amerikanske marineblokade og den russiske besættelse af Korea og det nordlige Kina. »I denne situation«, understregede den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov, »var USA's atombombning faktisk bare en magtdemonstration og en test af kernevåbnenes virkning på civile«. Scott Ritter, tidligere FN-våbeninspektør i Irak, skrev i en kommentar til denne årsdag, at Trumans inderkreds, inklusive udenrigsminister James Byrnes og krigsminister Henry Stimson, gik ind for anvendelsen af atomvåben, fordi de troede, at det ville hjælpe med at skræmme Sovjetunionen fra en fremtidig krig.

Afskrækkelse som metode

Bag dette lå hele strategien, som HG Wells gentagne gange havde understreget, allerede før Anden Verdenskrig, og som

Bertrand Russell offentliggjorde i sin artikel i 1946: »Atombomben og krigsforebyggelsen«, nemlig at gøre oplevelsen af krig så forfærdelig, at enhver mulig modstander, og især Sovjetunionen, kunne tvinges til at opgive sin suverænitet og underkaste sig en verdensregering.

Ritter citerer også direktøren for Manhattan-projektet, der fremstillede de to atomvåben, general Leslie Groves, som sagde til de involverede forskere: »Formålet med hele projektet var at underkue russerne«. Så det handlede ikke om at redde menneskeliv og afslutte krigen i Stillehavet på den mest humane måde, som den tidligere, officielle version om Hiroshima og Nagasaki har hævdet, men som teoretikeren for inddæmningspolitikken mod Sovjetunionen, George Kennan, har udtrykt det, handlede det om at organisere efterkrigstiden »i vores billede«.

I en artikel i Los Angeles Times den 5. august opfordrede Gar Alperovitz til en »ærlig national samtale« om den skæbnesvangre første brug af atomvåben, som »fortsat truer vores overlevelse.« [3] Hvad, der virkelig er behov for, er en international debat, der inkluderer Churchills dominerende rolle i forhold til Truman, samt de anglofile kredse omkring Averell Harriman.

Det er ikke en akademisk øvelse at identificere hensigten bag den oprindelige brug af atomvåben mod civilbefolkningen, eftersom det ser ud til, at det nuværende amerikanske etablissement er vendt tilbage til at bruge »afskrækkelse« som en metode til at fremme dets interesser, ikke kun mod Kina.

Hvad skal det ellers betyde, når de tre amerikanske senatorer, Ted Cruz, Tom Cotton og Ron Johnson, skriver i et brev til ledelsen af havnene i Sassnitz og Mukran på den tyske ø Rügen, at de enten afslutter samarbejdet med Northstream 2-gasledningen, eller USA vil træffe foranstaltninger, der ødelægger havnenes økonomiske levedygtighed. Rørledningen er allerede 90 procent færdig og er vigtig for energiforsyningen ikke kun i Tyskland men også i andre dele af Europa, men i

brevet siges det: »Sanktionerne er obligatoriske, og der vil ikke blive lagt fingre imellem i forhold til at håndhæve dem... Hvis I fortsætter med at levere varer, tjenester og støtte til Nord Stream-projektet, herunder ved at stille [rørlægningskibe] Fortuna og Akademik Cherskiy til rådighed, vil I ødelægge den fremtidige økonomiske levedygtighed af jeres virksomhed«. [4]

Hvis det er tonen, når man taler til de såkaldte »allierede«, hvad skal lande så tænke, når USA officielt har erklæret dem for at være »strategiske modstandere« og »fjender«?

Den britiske terroroffensiv

Efter at Pompeo opfordrede til oprettelse af en international alliance mod Kina og {de facto} udstedte en opfordring til det kinesiske folk om en opstand mod regeringen, blev indsættelsen af den amerikanske flåde i det Sydkinesiske og det Østkinesiske Hav såvel som amerikanske jagerfly langs den kinesiske kyst forøget. Sundhedsminister Azars besøg i Taiwan provokerede igen Kina. Dette er det højest rangerede besøg fra USA siden 1979 og betragtes af Kina som en klar krænkelse af »ét-Kina-politikken«, som hidtil har været grundlaget for forholdet mellem USA og Kina. Den officielle reaktion fra Beijing var, at besøget bringer freden i fare.

Med Obamas politik om en »akse til Asien« blev udvidelsen af militærbaser i Stillehavsregionen fremskyndet, hvilket i dag repræsenterer en komplet omringning af Kina med over 400 sådanne baser fra Australien til Japan, Korea til Afghanistan og Indien. Forskellige krigsplaner fra Rand Corporation, herunder en med titlen »Krig med Kina: gennemtænk det utænkelige«, konkluderer, at jo før krigen begyndes, jo færre amerikanske tab ville der være. Jo mere Kina kan udvide sin A2AD-kapacitet ('anti-access area denial« er en militær kapabilitet), jo færre vil de kinesiske tab være, hvilket ville reducere den amerikanske evne til at angribe. Amitai Etzioni, som for mange år siden skrev en bog om at undgå krig med Kina, udtrykker bekymring over, at de igangværende

krigsforberedelser kunne overbevise Kina om, at et forebyggende angreb for at eliminere dets atomvåben kunne være under forberedelse, hvilket kunne give Kina et frygteligt valg, om hvorvidt man skal angribe først, hvilket ville føre til en atomkrig.

Hvor langt vi er kommet ad denne vej fremgår tydeligt i en artikel af chefredaktøren for Global Times den 7. august. Under overskriften: »Hvis der udbryder krig mellem Kina og USA, hvilken side vil stå stærkest?« diskuterer Hu Xijin spørgsmålet om, hvad der sker, hvis Taiwan, som er en af Kinas kerneinteresser, af USA opfordres til at overskride den røde linje, og der opstår en militær styrkeprøve.

Uanset det faktum, at USA's samlede militære magt er den stærkeste, er det, der tæller, når det kommer til Kinas kerneinteresser, kombinationen af militær gennemslagskraft, moral og viljen til at kæmpe. Hvem ville være den stærkeste i en krig ved Kinas kyst? Kina ville på ingen måde afgive det første skud, men Kina er godt forberedt på at afgive et andet skud som svar på det første. Når det kommer til Kinas kerneinteresser, vil det ikke bakke ud igen.

Fortællingen, sammenstykket af tidligere MI6-chefer Sir Richard Dearlove og John Sawers, Henry Jackson Society og Niall Ferguson, om, at Kina var ansvarlig for den verdensomspændende spredning af coronavirus-pandemien, var udformet til at bestemme valgtemaerne for det indeværende præsidentvalg i USA. Denne fortælling er sort propaganda beregnet til at tjene som baggrund for den militære konfrontation med Kina.

Løsningen i form af et topmøde

I betragtning af den hidtil usete kombination af kriser, som menneskeheden i øjeblikket står over for, er topmødet med de fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, der er taget initiativ til af præsident Putin, muligvis den sidste chance for at afvige fra den nuværende selvmordkurs og opnå et nyt

højere samarbejdsniveau blandt de atombevæbnede nationer. Dette topmøde må afhjælpe den egentlige årsag til krig – det bankerotte transatlantiske finanssystem – ved at etablere et nyt kreditsystem, et nyt Bretton Woods-system og etablere en ny platform for internationalt samarbejde i bekæmpelsen af pandemien. Dette topmøde må føre til en fredelig orden, der begynder med opførelsen af et moderne sundhedssystem i hvert eneste land på Jorden, og som fokuserer på de fælles mål for menneskeheden, som f.eks. den forestående realisering af nuklear fusion og internationalt samarbejde inden for rumrejser.

Enhver person og enhver nation med interesse for menneskehedens overlevelse bør aktivt støtte gennemførelsen af dette topmøde. Dette er intet mindre end prøvestenen for vores moralske egnethed til at overleve.

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1. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/-2020-08-03/beware-guns-august-asia>
2. <https://larouchepub.com/lar/1995/hiroshima.html>
3. <https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2020-08-05/-hiroshima-anniversary-japan-atomic-bombs>
4. <https://www.cruz.senate.gov/files/documents/Letters/-2020.08.05%20Final%20Mukran%20Port%20Letter.pdf>

LaRouchePAC interview med

Perish? –

The Future Demands a ‘Four-Power’ Summit Now

Panel 2: “Why a 1.5 Billion Productive Jobs Program Can End War, Famine, Poverty, and Disease”

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DENNIS SPEED: Good afternoon. Welcome to the second panel of the Schiller Institute’s June 27th conference “Will Humanity Prosper or Perish? The Future Demands a ‘Four Power’ Summit Now!” This is the second panel of our conference and it is entitled “The World Needs 1.5 Billion New Productive Jobs To End War, Famine, Poverty and Disease.”

Our first panelist is Jacques Cheminade, President of Solidarité et Progrès in France. He’s speaking on “How Food Production Can Unite the World.”

JACQUES CHEMINADE: Good day. I’m very honored to be with you today, because of all you have done until now, and mainly because of what we all are going to do after this Schiller conference.

Food production unites the world: We are all conscious of the fact that the two first human rights to be upheld, are to be

fed and to be kept in a good healthy condition, in order to contribute to the common good and the future of our societies. If we look at the world as it is we cannot but recognize that these two human rights are continuously and constantly violated and that the present policies of the main states and institutions, with a few remarkable exceptions, are leading us towards a world which is going to be much worse, if we allow it. We are set to become inhuman.

The question is therefore not to comment any more about what is happening or to complain, but to do something about it. That's why we are here, to mobilize the best of our cultures and our nations to generate a world where the true creative powers of humanity will prosper, against all odds. It starts by food production which unites all people beyond and above cultural and language barriers. It seems commonplace to say such things, but the fact that we are morally and economically compelled to do so is precisely the sign of the inhuman condition in which we have been plunged, with the immediate threat that 100 million of our fellow human beings could die from hunger – 300,000 a day – while the farmers are trapped into a Malthusian world where they literally can't breathe.

If we start from what humanity needs, taking into account the requirements for an adequate quantity and quality diet, sufficiency for everyone and the indispensable need to create food reserves, we must first double our food production. To produce 5 billion tons of grain, for example, means to more than double the present world harvest.

We hear in the United States "We American farmers can feed the world" and it's true. We hear in Europe, "We European farmers can feed the world," and it's true. And we hear in the rest of the world, "We also can secure our food security and sovereignty," and it's true.

So what is happening? What's happening, which makes this potential to not be actualized.

First, the whole world is ruled by the financial dictatorship of Wall Street and the City of London, which cannot care less for people and, in fact, openly promote world depopulation. Unable, in their own terms, to keep their power and to feed the world at the same time, they prefer to keep their power and envisage a world populated with less than 2 billion human beings. Their policy is to kill, either by murderous action, or by voluntary neglect. They let their ideologues openly front for it, under black or green colors.

Second, the outgrowths of this financial dictatorship, i.e., the food and farming cartels, dominate or control all the chains of transportation, distribution and sales in foodstuffs, including the property of vast domains of land.

Third, an anti-productivist ideology is promoted among the urban sectors of the service economy, dominant in numbers among Western countries, betting on both their ignorance of what a productive life is (they don't even know what a productive life is!), and on their cultural pessimism, induced by the media and the entertainment sectors. There were no stocks of masks or tests in our Western states to deal with the coronavirus pandemic, just as there are almost no grain reserves today to deal with food shortages: the World Trade Organization and the cartels left it up to the marketplace. As a result, China has one-year grain stocks for its needs, Russia six months, the United States much less, and the European Union at best 45 days! Under its Green Deal, the European Commission has decided to cut by 50% the use of pesticides, by 20% the use of fertilizers and by 50% the use of anti-microbials for livestock and aquaculture. It expects to transform 25% of the land into organic bioproduction against 7.5% today. The point here is that, under the guise of caring for us, they obey their real financial masters and cut the means of production without providing any alternative to feed us and feed the world.

It's criminal not to maintain food reserves. It is criminal to

have brought farming prices below the cost of production. It is criminal to have pitted the producers of the world against each other, to lower the prices paid to them for the benefit of the worldwide cartels in grains, meat, seeds, seafood... It is criminal, that in the poorest countries of the world, 70% of the production is allowed to be lost because there are no cold chains and too many rodents. It is criminal to compel those countries to pay more for the debt service to financial agencies than for building and maintaining hospitals or schools . It is, as Lyndon LaRouche repeatedly said, the model of the private British East India Company spread all over the world, controlling the chains of production, transportation and trade.

So this crisis should be the opportunity to recognize the absolute right to produce food and to get rid of the cartel monopoly system. This, of course, cannot be done as a thing in itself. It demands the shutdown of their source of money supply: the Wall Street and City of London rule, the British Empire. The criminal policies in the area of food and health, are, in that sense, for the people of the world the visible side of the oligarchy's iceberg and our main weapon to fight the oligarchy. To show the peoples of the world that to fight for a new Glass-Steagall Act, a public credit policy, a National Bank, is not a technical question but a very concrete matter of life or death. The present financial system cannot be maintained through the rule of an unjust law and order, which has mutated into a system of chaos and disorder, based on an "everything bubble" which kills all the more as it inflates.

Therefore we have to come back and rethink about how we can inspire a strategy based on the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, because they represent the architectural, unifying body for a change. To put it more concretely, the only possible exit door from the present fire.

As I am in Western Europe, I feel obliged to tell you how

something which had a good start, failed because its environment was not shaped by a coherent principle corresponding to the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche: I am talking about the European Common Agricultural Policy, launched on July 30, 1962. It was based on four goals: increasing productivity; securing a fair living standard for food producers; establishing a sort of parity price including reinvestment; securing the food supplies and a reasonable price for consumers. It worked for about 30 years, based on a self-sufficient single market, with a productive priority connected to industrial progress (modern tractors, fertilizers, pesticides...), plus financial solidarity and a European preference. The financial aid and support were given in the form of a minimum price guaranteed to the producer, called "indirect aid." As a result, the Common Market members, as it was called in those days, became self-sufficient and Western Europe grew to be the second world exporter of foodstuffs. The farms grew moderately in size, and the whole agricultural sector underwent a period of relative prosperity, despite its in depth and fast transformation.

Today, we have all the European farmers desperately protesting, hostages to the banks and living on subsidies, having become indebted, working hard and gaining very little, with their sons and daughters abandoning their farms to go to the cities. What happened?

First, under the pressure of the global financial deregulation, the Common Agricultural Policy was changed in the 1990s, the same period characterized by de-industrialization, banking rule and deregulation, mainly in France, but also in all Western Europe. The indirect aid based on price guarantees disappeared and were replaced by so-called direct aid, proportional to the surface of the farms. This was done under the pressure of the World Trade Organization with the pretext of avoiding "price distortions." As a result, within a context of falling purchasing power of foodstuffs,

the aid, decoupled from production, went mainly to the big landowners such as the Queen of England, the Prince of Monaco and the Duke of Kent. The small and medium-sized farmers were strangled through price decreases and the fall of aid. Their only option was either to leave or to be further strangled by the banks, including the farmers' bank, the Crédit Agricole, which became a bank like all the others and even worse to its old clients! The European Union budget for agriculture was reduced in purchasing power and has decreased in percentage of the total EU budget. Add to that the vulnerability of all producers to the system of floating exchange rates, the middle-sized or small ones sinking and the big ones becoming more like "experts" of the Chicago market than real farmers!

Today, the main talk is to replace the "direct" aid based on farm surfaces, by "environment and climate aid," of which only the very big ones can benefit. This is a policy of desertification and agricultural depopulation within a context of a green world depopulation. Within this system, there are a few Scotch tape measures proposed, which are maybe relatively helpful but not of a nature to change the situation. For example, it is proposed that the distribution of aid be based not on the surface of farms, but on the number of persons active in them. Others call for stocks of food security against the instability of the markets, fair prices and measures to fight against world hunger. Good intentions, but nothing tackling the depth of the challenge.

Our commitment is precisely to do that, to go to the roots of the problem. The Common Agricultural Policy failed because it did not deal with its global environment. Same thing for parity prices in the United States. You cannot do it within a system which creates all the conditions to go in the opposite direction. Besides, even in its best years, the Common Agricultural Policy was mainly defensive, in French terms, a kind of a Maginot Line doomed to fail under flanking attacks or attacks from above. And whereas it temporarily solved the

food crisis within Western Europe, it did nothing to organize markets and food stocks at the needed level of an alliance of world nations of world population.

Clearly, we have now with the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, not as mantra, but as a roadmap for the fight, the means to break with the existing rules of the game, which was not done under the Common Agricultural Policy. But for that we need to inspire and put pressure on the peoples of the world so that they pressure their governments, as was said in the preceding panel. That is for each of us an issue of life or death. And it can only win with a winner mind, with a tenacious commitment renewed every morning.

For that reason, let me tell you about two things, as a conclusion.

First on the way through which we can inspire. There are LaRouche's Four Laws as a reference to explore, facing their numerous challenges for real, in the existing world. There is their application in our recent two programs: Build a global health system now! LaRouche's "Apollo mission" to defeat the global pandemic crisis, and I would add "and beyond" the global pandemic crisis, and LaRouche's Plan to reopen the U.S. economy: the world needs 1.5 billion new, productive jobs. It is only through this anti-parochial organizing, based on a dynamic development, that we can inspire people who are today so submerged by information and permanently thrown into situations leading them to emotional cop-outs as we see on both sides of the Atlantic. It is through our personal example, based on a tenacious directionality every single day of our lives, that we can lead them to become free organizers.

Second, I would like to give you an example of that, directly linked to our subject matter: It is that of the Maisons Familiales Rurales (Rural Family Houses), a project created by Abbot Granereau, a French countryside priest who introduced a new way of learning in the rural areas of France and beyond.

There are now 432 of these MFR rural houses in Europe, 112 in Latin America, 118 in Africa (Mauritania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea...) and in the Indian Ocean and a few in Asia. In France this education is run in association with the state and the local governments, but with absolute emphasis put on the involvement of the families.

Abbot Granereau was the son of a peasant family, who at a very early age questioned both the Napoleonic, pyramidal organizing of the French education system and the fact that the public education system led the best sons of the farmers to quit farming, leave the countryside and often break with their traditionally-oriented families. He decided to solve the problem by launching a new system of his own, that the families could afford and that he called on "Our Lady of the Social Revolution" for inspiration. His idea was to have the high-school age students reside one week every month at an educational home for professional training, which he provided; he went around, buying places to have the students spend a week there, which he provided, not far from their homes and run jointly with the families and later with the teachers. The program ran from November to April, so that the parents could have their children the rest of the time to work at the farm. The education was to be paid by the parents and the status of the students was one of apprenticeship. During the three other weeks of the month, the students were provided with two hours of homework every day. The key to its success was the associative responsibility of the families family integration, and also the students educating their families; this concept of family integration which would be very useful today; the respect of the individual personality of every student, not as units but as persons; and the promotion of actions of social development: visits to farms, producing modern tools, tractors or fertilizers.

Granereau started in 1935 with three farmers, committed to support his project and four apprentices. And he managed in

about 30 years to change the fate of the rural world and avoid, at the time, its debasement.

The secret behind his method was to be very rigorous and at the same time to make the students responsible. For every activity one of them was appointed to be responsible for all the others. His commitment was to give to all a good level of education, giving back their dignity to his brother farmers, a knowledge of the new methods of production within an education for their souls. For him, a good farmer had to be what he called "a scientist of the land." When enough pupils and students came, he separated the functions of teaching, under a good and committed teacher from the Purpan high-level school of agriculture in Toulouse, from those of guidance, which was his full-time responsibility. Granereau wanted to create "peasant leaders" to enter the coming new world with Christian principles. He invented "in his way," an active method based on exploration, cooperation, participation and mutual trust. He himself did change during all his life: he created a section for young women and girls, then organized a mixed-gender school, carefully promoting a mutual respect of the two sexes; and finally opened up his schools to all families, understanding that the notion of family and mutual respect was key and above religious affiliations. A lot of people were shocked, but he was delighted.

I am convinced that such an approach, based on the respect of every individual mind and the service to the other, should be thoughtfully considered as an inspiration to our methods of teaching today, those against which Lyndon LaRouche has so often polemicized. Not to copy it as such, of course, but to follow its spirit of exploration and creativity. In the countries with a longstanding family farming culture, like in Africa, it would be a model to ensure the transition of agricultural labor, as it has been in France.

The case of Granereau is also a good reference for how to change things. We should ourselves think much more about what

Lyndon LaRouche did at the beginning: gathering a few persons in a pilot project addressing not academic questions but, from top down, the key challenges of our times, and sending memos and launching debates all the time. Then you have the best kind of excitement of actually discussing and enriching a program, all the time, and even the higher excitement to make it exist. Let's do it.

Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you, Jacques.

We're now going to hear from Diogène Senny, the founder of the Pan-African League – UMOJA. He is a Professor of International Intercultural Management, specialist in economic intelligence and international economic relations, Founder of the African School of Management (EAM) in Congo.

He's speaking on the topic, "Prosper or Perish: An Introduction to the Geopolitics of Hunger and Poverty"

DIOGÈNE SENNY: Dear Speakers, Dear Participants, Dear Guests, First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the Schiller Institute for having associated me with this discussion at this very special time.

I. Introduction

Ladies and Gentlemen, far from the one-off event, the circumstances in which this conference takes place make of it an Historical Moment, because the enormous health, economic and social consequences connected to COVID-19, are like "Challenges" and "Confrontations" launched against societies and men in the sense of the British historian, Arnold Toynbee.

For once, we are going to connect the issues of Hunger, Poverty and Health with History; not only in a memorial function, but also and above all to view history as the most powerful manifestation of social energy and the will of man to

survive.

STORICISMO, in other words Historicism, as the Italians would say, is the act by which one creates one's own action, one's own thought, one's own poetry by moving from the present consciousness of the past. We know that at least 13 billion people, twice the world's population today, could be fed by the world's agriculture. Therefore, the destruction of tens of millions of women, men and children by hunger is unworthy of such a rich century! Can we seriously consider alternatives to Hunger, Poverty and Health while maintaining a historical amnesia on matters of the economic and social rights of peoples?

II. Fight against Amnesia

Ladies and Gentlemen, who remembers that a third of the civilian and military deaths of the Second World War were due to malnutrition, tuberculosis and anemia? Who remembers the heaps of coffins have piled up in the churches of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague because of hunger? And especially in Poland and Norway, the fact that some families survived by eating rats and bark of trees? 1947, two years after this appalling reality, who recalls still this attack by the ambassador of Great Britain, while working with the Commission responsible for drawing up the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, I quote: "We want free men, not well-fed slaves!" End of quote. Who recalls the direct response of his Ukrainian counterpart, I quote: "Even free men can starve to death," end of quote? This exchange illustrates the beginning of a new geopolitical order, that is to say, the Cold War, and the defeat of the recognition of economic and social rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948.

However, how to believe that the civil and political rights can be effective, without the economic and social rights? It took 45 years, almost half a century, in June 1993 for the UN to adopt a new Declaration in Vienna, making all rights

(civic, political, economic, social and cultural) indivisible and interdependent. Alas, what wasted time !

III. The Disappointments of the End of the Cold War

Ladies and Gentlemen, The hope raised by the end of the cold war in terms of economic and social rights was very quickly lost because of the fact that the planetary power of transcontinental agro-industrial companies and Hedge Funds, these funds that speculate on food prices, arable land, seeds, fertilizers, credits, etc., is significantly higher than that of states. Hunger is not inevitable, it comes from organized crime. 90% of peasants in the south, in the 21st century, only have the following working tools: hoe, machete and scythe. FAO reports in the 2010s indicate that 500 million farmers in the South have no access to selected seeds, mineral fertilizers, or manure, and do not own animals. The overwhelming majority of farmers in India, Peru, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ecuador, etc. have no irrigation system. How can you be surprised then that 1 hectare of cereals gives about 700 kilograms to Africans, against 10,000 kilograms for the same space for their colleagues from the Gironde in France. As we have already said, Hunger is not inevitable. It is the result of the will of a few. And it is by the determination of men that she will be defeated.

Some examples to illustrate predation situations by multinationals of the agro-industry in Africa:

In Cameroon: In 2006, we remember the admirable struggle lead by the Development Committee of the N'do region, which brought together farmers' unions and civil society in the fight against the grabbing of 11,000 arable lands by SOSUCAM (Société Sucrière du Cameroun) , authorized by the Cameroonian government. It should be noted that SOSUCAM is the property of Alexandre Vilgrain, a French industrialist and that this company had already acquired 10,000 hectares in Cameroon in 1965. Here, the colonial continuum is still in full swing in

the economic field.

In Senegal: Here it was the Great Senegalese estates (GDS), belonging to French, Spanish, Moroccan, etc. financial groups which acquired tens of thousands of arable land in Saint-Louis, depriving the peasants of necessary spaces for basic crops. As in Cameroon, the farmers of Walo reduced to modest harvests on only 1 hectare of rice, organize themselves to resist with much dignity. In Nigeria, Benin and Mali: International hedge funds also rely on local oligarchs to organize land grabs.

This is how the wealthy merchants of Sokoto and Kano got hold of tens of thousands of hectares of food land.

In Benin, it is the political and economic barons who accumulate hectares, voluntarily left fallow, while waiting to resell them for a higher price instead of investing in the region of Zou, the former breadbasket of Benin's Wheat.

Finally, we note the same trading mechanism in Mali where wealthy businessmen from Bamako are used to acquire arable land at low prices for resale at gold prices to Saudi princes or Hedge New York Funds.

In Conclusion

Ladies and Gentlemen, The ruin of the economy and the disasters that are looming following the coronavirus pandemic are part of what is known as Cyclical Hunger. Its peculiarity lies in the suddenness and unpredictability of the highly visible damage generated. Its spectacular nature should not blind us to these real causes. However, what has been described throughout this intervention is structural hunger. Structural hunger has root causes. It is permanent and unspectacular, psychically and physically destroying millions of human beings. Structural Hunger exposes millions of malnourished mothers to give birth to deficient children.

Ladies and Gentlemen, We will precede the alternative presented by this conference "Prosper or Perish," by the word Unity. Because, for us pan-Africanists, the question of Hunger is less about Food Security than Food Sovereignty. Only Political Unity will give us the weapons necessary to protect the immense resource of arable land all over the African continent. It is at this price that Food Sovereignty will be guaranteed to all Africans!

Umoja Ni Nguvu, Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much, particularly for that idea about food sovereignty. So people just know, we were listening to a translation from French.

We're going next to Walter Formento, Director, Center for Political and Economic Research, Argentina. His topic is, "South America on the New Multipolar Road."

WALTER FORMENTO: Good Afternoon: My name is Walter Formento. I'm the director of the Center for Political and Economic Research (CIEPE), and also a member of the Latin American Social Sciences Network, which is involved in all five continents.

It means a lot to us to be part of this conference, and we hope we can contribute to the dialogue that is beginning here.

In terms of the development and contributions of the New Silk Road and the World Land-Bridge which connects us all, we believe that South America—extending from Mexico to Argentina-Brazil, going through Colombia-Venezuela, Peru-Bolivia and Paraguay—has in its Hispano-American and South American history, a real and concrete accumulation of capabilities for building sovereignty, strategic industries, science and technology—both to contribute and to receive. This stems from each one of these nations individually and then, from an organized pluri-national, South American community, based on their common Hispano-American origins, but even more

specifically, on the 2001-2015 period based on UNASUR (the Union of South American Nations), and CELAC (the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States).

Looking first from Argentina: This South American nation launched the development of its strategic industries from the very moment of its battle against the British invasions of 1805-1807. At the beginning of the 20th century, the process continued with the development of its oil-related energy industries and hydroelectric projects, always interacting with the international context and receiving feedback from that framework.

From the Great Depression which was caused by the systemic crisis of 1929-1944, Argentina, together with Chile and Brazil—the ABC Alliance—deepened the process of sovereign development, strengthening their rail, maritime and river transportation as well as automobile and aircraft industries, which then became the basis for the development of their aerospace and submarine industries. While these industries maintained international ties, they always collaborated with each other, which allowed for their own joint scientific and technological development, This was once again a function of an international context favorable to South America, and particularly to Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

In the Argentine case, beginning in 1946, this positive process led to the creation, between 1963 and 1991, of a state-run, public-private industrial, technological and scientific matrix, in which 80% of the goods and services and parts required for national development were produced in our internal market. This also consolidated a social reality in which 90% of the labor force was formally employed, with a strong university-educated, technical-professional component, and in which the unemployed labor force was also formally recognized as well. So, from the standpoint of values, this was an integrated and committed social reality.

That is why South America (or Hispano-America), based on its own experience, recognizes the importance of developing a national strategic-industrial-technological complex, but also a South American community of nations as well.

The war and defeat which the London and New York-based Anglo-Dutch oligarchy imposed on Argentina and on South America, and did so with a vengeance, beginning with the 1976 coup d'état in Argentina, followed by the 1982-1991 Malvinas War period, put an end to this virtuous cycle and launched a cycle of decadence enforced by global financial neoliberalism.

Thus today, when we reflect on the New Silk Road and new multipolar financial system, and in that context the World Land-Bridge and its empowering the productive abilities of humanity and nature, including the Dialogue of Civilizations, we see this as auspicious and hopeful. We are called on to commit ourselves, to contribute to and transmit those initiatives promoting aerospace, transportation and new energy technologies.

In some ways, we're already part of this. There's the [bioceanic] rail transportation corridor from Brazil, traversing Bolivia and ending in Peru. We're also involved in the modernization of a rail line, which extends from Buenos Aires (with its factories and workshops for maintenance of machinery and railroad cars), from the province of Santa Fe to Córdoba, Chaco, Salta and Jujuy in the north, then connecting to the main trunk line. In a joint effort, with Russia supplying components and new technologies together with Argentina, we are building a modern new railroad system capable of developing this area even further. We are also developing nuclear reactors, using Chinese and Argentine technology, as well as new hydroelectric projects in the southern Patagonia, close to Antarctica and the islands of the South Atlantic, with their natural interoceanic route that connects the three great oceans: the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic.

After 2008-2010, into 2014, the financial crisis of 2008-2009 again paralyzed the world, which revolved around speculative financial earnings.

But today there is another world, the multipolar world seen in the World Land-Bridge, the world of the New Silk Road, committed to interacting with all continents, and with all nations for a peaceful, harmonious development integrated into a new reality for all humanity—and for nature. We are a committed part of this process; we see ourselves as committed—in thought, in practice and in action—committed through our entire history.

This is our first contribution to these conferences you have been holding, and connecting us to the five continents and with the actors who are the great historical power— in this new commitment to humanity and nature in terms of social and integral inclusion.

I send you a warm *abrazo* and hope to be able to contribute further to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Dr. Formento.

We have gone from Europe, to Africa, to South America, and now we go to the Caribbean. Dr. Kirk Meighoo, political economist, broadcaster, and former Senator, Trinidad and Tobago: “The Caribbean’s True Importance in the Making and Re-Making of the Modern Global Economy”

KIRK MEIGHOO: Hi. My name is Dr. Kirk Meighoo, I’m a political economist, broadcaster, and former Senator from Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean. It’s a real pleasure to be here, to be part of this conference, with the Schiller Institute and I thank the organizers for inviting me.

I’ve been friendly with the LaRouche movement and the Schiller Institute for a number of years now. There are so many things that we share in common, and there’s a lot of projects that I

want us to collaborate on, and this certainly is one them.

Now, I'm also a member of the official opposition party. We do have an election coming up this year, and we hope to take government. The platform, the manifesto of our party – and this is from before the COVID crisis – was to create 50,000 new jobs in the economy. And in our small economy, we have 1.3 million people in our island, and the labor force is about 650,000, so 50,000 was a big number. However, with the COVID-19 lockdowns and what it's done to our economies and the whole global economy, we need to increase that number, at least to 150,000 and by combining it with this program from the LaRouche movement for 1.5 billion productive jobs around the world, there is an incredible synergy that we must take advantage of.

Now, one of the things that I'm always concerned about, is that we small states in the Caribbean, we are actually one of the bigger islands, with over a million population; like Jamaica has 2 million, a little over 2; many of the other islands are much, much smaller; there's a tendency for us to be overlooked, for us to be forgotten in such schemes, and that is part of our lack of development here. But it is not just a matter of a lack of development, it's also the type of development we've been undergoing.

I'm also part of a tradition of intellectuals here, started in the 1960s, soon after our formal independence, called the "New World Group." And it's incredible, the overlap with the LaRouche movement in terms of our analysis and our goals and our solutions. I have always found that to be an amazing thing, and it's just another illustration on how the truth is one, and we can all arrive at the same truth from our very different points in time, space, and circumstance, and this is certainly one of those instances.

For the Caribbean, the point I'm making about the inclusion of the Caribbean in this global program that the Schiller

Institute and the LaRouche movement is proposing, is not just a matter of charity. Because what the LaRouche movement is proposing is an end to the trans-Atlantic system, what might traditionally be called "imperialism," to the imperial system, to the post-Columbus system, if you want to put it in those terms, and that is precisely what we have been calling for, for decades ourselves. Because, you see, the Caribbean has a special place in this 500-year modern world economic system, that we need to understand, because our participation in it was central. The Caribbean was where the modern world began: It's where Columbus came in this voyage, it's where the first global production of sugar, rum, alcohol, etc., which enriched New York, Boston, the East Coast of the United States, fed into the industrial revolution. The organizing of these huge plantations in the Caribbean was a forerunner to industrial capitalism in Europe, and our great intellectuals, such as Dr. Eric Williams, our first Prime Minister spoke about that in his seminal book from 1944, *Capitalism and Slavery*.

So, we've had a long experience, analyzing this, our own experiences. Because we represent the dark side of this modernity. Of course, modernity has brought a lot of good to the world. But in the Caribbean, this type of economy now has become, let's say since the 1980s and '90s, the neo-liberal system, but it really starts from the system of slavery in the Caribbean. Because, think about it: These economies were founded on slave labor, which is imported farm labor at cheap or free cost. It decimated local economies. We made nothing for ourselves here. Everything was around sugar production, mainly; sometimes some other people had other crops, but whatever the early English colonists had here for their own self-development – tobacco, food crops, etc.–local settlements, colonies in the true sense of the word, where you're making your own settlement elsewhere – part of this imperial system that the Caribbean was central to, and this global sugar production, the triangular trade where we were central – this is actually what's going on in the rest of the

world. Because when they established it here, they had to gut out the independent farmers; they had to buy out all the independent landowners, so that the big sugar interests could own all the land, control all the production, in a global system of raw-materials export, where the value added would be done elsewhere, and you break up the whole chain of production.

What did that mean? That meant no manufacturing here. What did that mean? That meant that we were connected to the metropole, rather than to ourselves. So, for example, it's easier for us in Trinidad to go to New York, and it's cheaper for us to fly there, than it is to a neighboring island, like Curaçao, or even Antigua, or St. Kitts. Because our communications and infrastructure were always to the metropole. We did not have an internal economy with manufacturing: We did not make our own clothes, we did not make our own food, we did not make our own basic commodities and services for survival. They were all imported. We were a pure import/export economy and we remain so, whether it be in tourism or offshore banking, or oil and gas, like we have in Trinidad and Tobago.

So we've been struggling with this issue and problem for a very long time. We have some great insight into it, which we can offer the world. And what we see is that this same process is happening around the world, to other countries. So it's as if they took this early model, pioneered in the Caribbean, which produced tremendous inequality, tremendous misery, tremendous underdevelopment, this is what the trans-Atlantic system is projecting to every country in the world.

Now, solving the problems here will help us solve the problems for the rest of the world. This is where it started. We pose some challenges because of our size, but there are also some opportunities. Our small societies in the Caribbean are like the small city-states of ancient Greece, where Plato and Aristotle and the great philosophers flourished. It's like the Florentine city-states: These places were 40,000 people at

their maximum population. We live in human-scale societies, and these massive, mega-cities which are part of the whole trans-Atlantic system, mainly financial centers processing these huge, global, faceless corporations, those are inhuman environments. And I think it is not coincidental, that much of the violence that we're seeing in the world is happening in these big cities, where there's so much anomy, so much alienation, and a lack of humanity, of the face-to-face societies that we have here in the Caribbean, that have produced such amazing creativity, such amazing thinkers, like V.S. Naipaul, like Sir Arthur Lewis, like Derek Walcott, like C.L.R. James, from such tiny, tiny, small islands.

So, this is a plea, a reminder, to think of how we can take our outlying territories, which seem like outliers are the world system, but were essential for the development of the modern world system, and I daresay, we can play an essential part in the remaking of that world system to a more humane, global system.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to make our presentation. I look forward to questions and to interacting with you and also partnering in the future.

Thanks very much.

[Editor's note: For time reasons, the prerecorded remarks of Mark Sweazy, former UAW trade union leader, were unable to be aired in the panel. We include here his complete remarks, on "Returning the U.S. Work Force to a Culture of Scientific Progress."]

MARK SWEAZY: Hello, and welcome! My name is Mark Sweazy. I'm the Past President of Local 969 in Columbus, Ohio of the United Auto Workers' Union. I learned a lot about the Labor Department and how labor works in the United States. With the international union, I chaired for six years the meeting of the 21 Delphi [auto parts] plants in Detroit. When we come

together obviously we discussed our problems and the future. What we saw was, the door was shut on our future. 17 of those 21 plants closed. It changed people's lives forever and ever. I also learned that our history, that you've heard some about, teaches us that the struggles and the conflicts and the wars have consequences that become a negative and seldom produce a positive or good result. So, we faced these things over a period of time.

What we face today is the need to put people back to work, regardless of where you live or what you do. We need to get people gainfully employed in the workforce so that we can make better lives for the people themselves, better lives for their families, and better lives for the area in which they live. So, this is a worldwide situation; it's not just one locale, or one area of a country. This is worldwide. I hope you understand that little bit of an entry, because it's important. This affects each and every one of us. If we have pride, we want to restore – let's say we want to restore a great workforce as infrastructure projects have produced in the past. We're looking to put people back to work regardless of occupation. You can start one place, and transfer to another. There's nothing that says in the workforce that you have to continue to do something that you're not fond of, or you just don't like that job. You can always retrain and become trained to do another job. So, keep that in mind also.

What rewards do we expect? Our rewards in life are in direct proportion as to what we contribute. So, if we contribute something to life itself, we're going to see the rewards. That's important to me, because there's nothing more rewarding than seeing a person who enjoys what they're doing, and the fact that what they're doing is productive to our culture. There's nothing worse than seeing people that don't have opportunities. As I visited Mexico, Mexico City, Monterrey, what have you, 9 cities in Mexico, I saw people who were educated, become college graduates. But the opportunity to

work was not there, and it broke my heart because I'd look into the eyes of these graduating classes, and I'm saying to them, "Are you happy?" And they'd look at me, and they're questioning – why would I ask them are they happy? Well, there's no opportunities to work in Mexico; it's a darn shame. Very few. They've got taxicab drivers that should be an attorney. You've got taxicab drivers who could have been an engineer. You've got taxicab drivers that could've been a doctor. I can't imagine that. In the country I come from, the United States obviously, I can't imagine somebody going to school and having that type of training, but not having the opportunity to use that training.

So, this is an opportunity to get worldwide training. Not just in the labor fields, but completely through skilled trades, machine tool trades, tech center trades, the building trades – of course, that's plumbing, pipe-fitting, welding. There's no end to what this can offer. And how the unions will actually gain, and all the independents who work without unions will gain as well. But who will gain in the end? The communities and the families. The opportunity is there; we just got to look for it. We've got to honestly make it happen. This is not a project that's going to last one year, six months, one or two years. We're talking 10-20-year projects.

So, LaRouche organization has lined up projects all over the world. And of course, now Helga's at the helm, and we have a good leader. We want to continue to carry on with that leadership and get people to work so we have viable jobs. People doing what they can for their own families, and possibly in a few years we'll see these results. And everybody will benefit. The unions will benefit, the independents will benefit, everybody will benefit on that spectrum. It's a great opportunity for those that need to be employed, and that's anybody that's graduating from a high school or tech school or what-have-you. But take it from there. We've got people 30, 40, 50 years old looking for jobs. Everybody knows that; it's

not a secret. And not only in this country. So, the benefits are greater than we'll ever imagine, and what an opportunity we've got today to do it in.

Our world deserves today, tomorrow, and in the future, an immediate effort to develop this program, or this type of program. So, the opportunity is ours; the hard work is yet to happen, but it can be done. And that's what I want everybody to understand. The work can be done. The infrastructure projects are in front of us. So, let's pick up our shovels, push out our chairs, let's get up and go back to work. I think we'll not only enjoy a better life, but I think we'll enjoy a better future for our nations, as we work together to solve some of these worldwide problems that can be solved through cooperation. To me, I think that's the real answer that I would have, is worldwide cooperation. We need that today, more than ever. Working together, forming solidarity, and hoping that we can stay employed because of what took place. This program was the beginning. As we look back, we'll say, "Well, I was part of that in the beginning." That's to me the most rewarding aspect that we could ever say for each of our nations today.

So, with that, I'm not going to hold you to your chairs and hope that you take heed to this, but I pray you will. Because it's necessary and needed. I want to thank you, take care, and remember, the LaRouche organization is there for you. All you have to do is ask the question; they'll get you an answer. Thank you. Mark Sweazy over and out.

SPEED: Thank you, also.

Now, we're going to hear from Bob Baker, who's the agricultural desk for Schiller Institute, and he's going to be introducing the next video which is by Mike Callicrate.

BOB BAKER: Thank you, Dennis, and thank you Schiller Institute, Mrs. LaRouche, panelists and participants

throughout the world.

Image 1. Coronavirus

Look at the state of farming and food in the world, and you see huge disruptions. Just one little microbe—the new coronavirus, coming on top of the system already in breakdown, has led to terrible things.

There is a disaster in the meat industry. The mega-global, cartelized packing houses from Australia to Germany to the Americas, are in a breakdown crisis, as workers are sick and living in poor conditions. Masses of meat animals are stranded. And the farmers were hit hard as they're forced to kill their own livestock.

IMAGE: 2, 3, 4 Doctors Without Borders, or a migrant worker

There is a disaster in fruits and vegetables. Thousands of workers, who travel between countries, and work in hard and poor conditions in fields and orchards, are sick, from California, to Spain and the Middle East. It's so bad, Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières) went into Florida last month, to care for thousands of poor farmworkers who had nowhere to turn. In Canada, 60,000 such workers—one-half of them from Mexico—are getting hit, and with the sickness hitting so many Mexican workers in Canada, Mexico's government suspended travel this week, until something can be worked out.

There is a disaster in the staff of life—wheat, corn, rice. It is—fortunately—*not* because of a bad crop failure somewhere, except for the locusts in Africa and South Asia, but because we are growing far too little grain. Period.

Lyndon LaRouche would say that the way to think of how much food the world needs, is to start from 24 bushels of total grains per person a year. What that would mean is, we should be having a world harvest of *5 billion tons* of all kinds of grains together. Currently, the world is growing less than 3

billion tons. And that would mean enough for direct eating as bread, noodles, tortillas—whatever you like, and milk, meat, eggs and so on. Plus, another 25% for reserves, which now, because of the World Trade Organization, does not exist.

In Biblical terms, it's seven lean years and seven fat years. We should have strategic storage reserves, we should have silos and warehouses all over the world, of grain, cheese, butter, sugar and other basics. Stockpiles in case of storms, epidemics, fires, locusts. We must *double* food production.

IMAGE 5: World Map of Hunger

Instead, we've had decades of what should be called a "famine policy." The City of London/Wall Street circles have cartelized the farm-food chain so extremely, so they can "harvest money." Yes: *harvest money*. They decide where and how anything is produced, and who gets to eat or not. They ripped off the farmers with below-cost of production prices and make record profits from the consumer by jacking up the retail price. And that is how you cause hunger for millions throughout the world.

IMAGE 6 & 7: June map of locust spread

No wonder we are vulnerable to locusts, and diseases. The locusts in South Asia and East Africa are now heading westward. By August they may reach Mauritania. This must be stopped. A fellow speaker today, from Kansas-Colorado area, will be talking more about the physical conditions connected with just "harvesting money" instead of food. And we will soon hear from the Mexican grain belt.

IMAGE 8, 9, 10: Astronaut farmer

How did we get this way? It is *not* because we had no alternatives.. We are in the age of the astronaut farmer. We can produce food for all. And it wasn't like we were all given a pill to make us dumb—except that comes from the

entertainment and news media: communication monopolies.

We are all played off against each other, and that must stop. Farmer vs. city people. Nation vs. nation. There is all the talk about "competition" in world food trade. And about having a "level playing field." It's all Bunk! *It's not a game. It's not a playing field. It's food.* It's the means to life! And farmers are on the streets again in Germany with tractorcades for the right to grow food!

In conclusion, I think of President Abraham Lincoln in the 1860s, when the whole United States nation was played off against each other. In fact, the British sent in forces to help bust up the new nation. Still, during Civil War and a great depression, in only a year, Lincoln and others implemented measures for science and hope. They created science-based farm colleges (the Land-Grant system), settle the entire Midwest with the Homestead Act, crossed the country with a new railroad and corridors of development, and issued a new credit called the Greenbacks.

In this same tradition, a hundred years later, with the help of the two fathers of the scientific Green Revolution, Henry Wallace and Norman Borlaug, a scientific Green Revolution spread from Mexico and the U.S. among international scientists, to make India food self-sufficient in 1974, and China self-sufficient in 1984. Let's make the whole world self-sufficient in food! Let us begin with Africa right now on an emergency basis; and then, open up the universe!

Thank You.

I'd like to now take this opportunity to introduce Mike Callicrate, who is a board member of the Organization for Competitive Markets, a rancher, and a meat producer from the Kansas-Colorado area. His topic is "Food Unites People Around the Planet."

MICHAEL CALLICRATE: I'm Mike Callicrate, I'm in Colorado

Springs, Colorado. I have a company called Ranch Foods Direct. I also produce livestock on my operation in northwest Kansas, which I've done for the last 45 years. But my focus has really been to try to build an alternative food system to the industrial one that we have now.

When I'm asked the question, "Prosper or perish?" it makes me think of David Montgomery's book *Dirt*. In his book, David Montgomery talks about the erosion of civilizations and the importance of soil. Without soil, we basically don't have life. So, I'm going to kind of come at this question of "Will humanity prosperity or perish?" from that perspective, because I think soil is critical to our survival as human beings. The impoverishment and nourishment of a civilization is directly with the consolidation and industrialization of the food supply. Concentration of power and wealth is the greatest threat to any free society. Rather than creating new wealth from healthy soil, the current system is mining and destroying our land for the short-term benefit of a few global corporations. This is a photograph from northwest Kansas where I live. This photograph was taken in December 24, 2013, Christmas Eve. The dirt cloud extended 200 miles from Colorado Springs to the Kansas border. It was 12,500 feet high above sea level to the top; 4 miles across, moving at 50 miles per hour. This is soil; this is the blowing away, the destruction of civilization currently. Much of eastern Colorado's topsoil is already gone. I fly back and forth between my rural community of St. Francis, Kansas and the urban center of Colorado Springs, where we market our meats that we produce. This is what you see across the eastern plains of Colorado, is the mining of these soils. The withering away of that topsoil. Previously, when it had fertility, it grew healthy plants that fed livestock, which in turn became food for human consumption.

We're mining our water resources. HBO's "Vice" did a documentary called "Meat Hook; End of Water" that talked about

the global water supply being consumed and used up. This is another indication that humanity is going to perish if we don't change our ways. We're pumping the precious fossil water from the Ogallala Aquifer, just to name one of many around the world that is being pumped dry for the benefit of industrial agriculture. Again, an example of a mining operation.

We're ravaging the environment; we're building factory farms in low-lying areas. These low-lying areas on the East Coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, places where there's a lot of rainfall. We're locating these facilities in low-lying areas because it's the cheap land. It's also the place where the cheapest workforce resides. So, this is exploitation of the environment, of the workers. Think about being an animal in one of these facilities, inside one of these barns. Again, in Hurricane Florence, we flooded the factory farm facilities, and rather than let these animals out, they sort of learned their lesson. They kept the animals in the barn, where they starved and consumed one another before they died. This is the earlier Hurricane Floyd, where they let the animals out, and so we've got a total disregard of animals, which is another indication of a failing system in a failing society. St. Francis of Assisi said, "If you have men who will exclude any of God's creatures from the shelter of compassion and pity, you will have men who will deal likewise with their fellow men." Which is certainly what we're seeing today.

"This global cartel, controlled food system rather than nourish the people who sustain it, consumes them. The result is a food system that concentrates money and power at the top, and poverty at the bottom, while compromising food access, quality, and safety in the process." That's a quote from Albert Krebs, *Agribusiness Examiner*.

With the help of the U.S. government, global gangsters have turned our agriculture into a massive agribusiness mining operation. Meet felons Wesley and Joesely Batista of JBS, who have been in prison, and have recently because they're

considered essential, been invited back to run the biggest meat company in the world – JBS. JBS is headquartered in Greeley, Colorado, and has been part of the four big meatpackers now under investigation for lowering prices to livestock producers at the same time they're raising prices to consumers. These men should not be involved in anything to do with a critical industry, especially food; but our government allows them to operate.

Allan Savory I thought put it well. He said, "We have more to fear from USDA than any foreign power." USDA refuses to enforce the Packers and Stockyard Act, which would have prevented the shared monopoly that the Batista brothers hold with Tyson, Cargill, and Marfrig (another Brazilian company). USDA makes life for small plants extremely difficult; making it impossible for them to operate, and giving the advantage to the biggest meat plants who have now failed us in this COVID-19 outbreak.

The industrial food system did fail the COVID-19 test. It has no resiliency. It has extracted, it does not create and build well, it extracts well. It destroys our very mechanisms that we create wealth from; that is, the soil. On the left, you see my store in Colorado Springs, on the same day – March 13, 2020 – on the right is the big box stores in Colorado Springs. Shelves were completely empty; no meat was available. Yet in my store on the left, which is about a 200-mile supply chain from St. Francis, Kansas to Colorado Springs, Colorado, you see full shelves. So far, our supply chain has held up well. We don't stack employees on top of each other; we remain healthy in our operation.

So, let's look at what I think we ought to be doing. I think we ought to be returning to a regenerative farming and ranching operation. One that's made sustainable because it's supported by consumers who care about the soil, who care about communities and people and the environment in general. So, I've set up what I call the Callicrate Cattle Company

Regenerative Farming and Ranching concept, where basically it's a circular economy, not a linear economy that extracts. It's a circular economy that puts back into the soil, into the community, into the people. So, we start with the soil, and we return to the soil. Critical to this concept working is our ability to access a marketplace that demands what we produce.

"The soil is the great connector of lives; the source and destination of all. It is the healer and restorer and resurrector by which disease passes into health, age into youth, death into life. Without proper care for it, we can have no community, because without proper care for it, we can have no life" (Wendell Berry, *The Unsettling of America: Culture and Agriculture*).

Creating community around local food will be essential in supporting this new regenerative approach to agriculture and food systems, where family farmers, ranchers, and small businesses can prosper, and consumers can have access to safe, dependable, and healthy food. Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you. Our final presentation today is by Alicia Díaz Brown, of the Citizens Movement for Water, Sonora, Mexico. We're going to play an excerpt of this, because of time constraints. Her presentation is,

"Let Us Return to the Best Moments of the U.S.-Mexico Relationship."

ALICIA DÍAZ BROWN: Let's turn to the best moments in the U.S.-Mexico relationship. We thank the Schiller Institute and its President Helga Zepp-LaRouche for kindly giving us the opportunity to participate in this international gathering, in which special importance is given to the problem of food production. In every civilizational crisis the threat of hunger, epidemics and war appears. That is why we agree with the title which headlines this meeting: Will humanity prosper, or perish?

My name is Alicia Díaz Brown and I live in the Yaqui Valley in the south of the state of Sonora in Mexico. I belong to a family of agricultural producers, pioneers in this valley, and I am a member of the Yaqui Agricultural Credit Union and of the Citizens Movement for Water.

For many years, I have been involved in the discussion of problems related to the production of basic grains; but in the last decade I've been more intensely involved, because the public policies in Mexico have grown in their disregard of the countryside, to the point of proposing to take water from this region to divert it towards activities which they consider more profitable monetarily, even though that means reducing the land under cultivation and with it the production of food. They don't care about harming a region that produces 50% of the nation's wheat production, as well as a significant percentage of its corn production.

I recently saw a photograph that captures a very evocative moment of historical intimacy and common purposes that Mexico and the United States shared in the noble task of producing food to relieve hunger in the world. The picture takes us back to the decade of the 1940s, and the photo shows the then Vice President of the United States Henry Wallace touring a wheat crop in the Texcoco region of Mexico, and receiving a technical explanation from Dr. Norman Borlaug. accompanied by Mexico's Secretary of Agriculture and ex-President Lázaro Cárdenas. The government of President Ávila Camacho was just underway.

That was a time in which Mexico and the United States enjoyed governments with sufficient social strength to enforce the principle of the general welfare. Those efforts culminated with the Green Revolution, whose improvements in seed genetics made it possible for there to be substantial increases in yields per acre, principally of wheat and corn. The entire world benefited from this; the hunger of hundreds of millions of human beings was relieved for a time, and it turned out to

be a fundamental experiment which demolished the Malthusian and anti-population theories which accept hunger and its aftermath of death as a matter of fate.

The Yaqui Valley in Sonora and the Texcoco region in the State of Mexico were experimental centers, in which Borlaug shared with Mexican researchers and producers his own research, his discoveries, but above all his human conviction that, with the systematic use of science, you can constantly maintain growth of production and combat the blights and fungus that damages plants. They proved that hunger is not an inexorable evil, but rather the result of twisted practices in economic and marketing criteria.

So Mexico and the United States share the prize that, at one point in history, we were able to relieve hunger in the world, because this knowledge was taken to India and to the countries most affected by hunger on the African continent.

But we lost that mission, and the production of food, as with other strategic areas of our economies, was trapped by the corporatization of the economy and by monetarist criteria, in which monetary profits comes first and foremost, and physical production is no longer a moral imperative, and instead becomes an optional element dominated by financial speculation. These policies took over at the beginning of the 1990s and they govern the free trade agreements among the United States, Canada and Mexico.

During the last 30 years, national grain production in Mexico has lacked a price policy which would guarantee the producer his capitalization. Parity prices were eliminated—they had been the cornerstone for the country to be able to achieve an important degree of self-sufficiency in wheat, corn, beans and rice. The state withdrew from the marketing process; the domestic market was abandoned; and national production passed into the hands of international corporations which monopolize world trade and speculate on grain prices on the Chicago Board

of Trade

The result of all this is that Mexico has become an importer of basic grains. The current government talks about food self-sufficiency, but they confuse it with self-consumption, and they disperse resources to regions of the country that only consume what they produce, but which lack the ability to produce the food that the country needs. The regions with the greatest productive capabilities in wheat and corn have been left to the mercy of the big corporations that control the international markets, and they withdrew the compensatory support that allowed them to survive.

They try to make Mexican producers believe that these policies benefit North American producers. But at this meeting we see that authentic American producers are complaining about the same problems. If these policies are harming the producers of both countries, we should ask ourselves: Who are the big winners and predators under these rules of the game?

The big winners and predators are not engaged in producing food; they speculate with existing production. They control the prices on the Chicago Board of Trade, and they have turned the market into a dictatorial instrument. They are not interested in producing. Their preferred world is one of shortages and hunger. And what is sorer still is that our governments have given in to those interests. In that way, the U.S. loses, Mexico loses, and the world loses.

When governments give in, we citizens have the moral and political duty to enforce the principle of the general welfare. At the beginning of my remarks, I referred to a photograph which bears witness to a historical moment of excellent relations between Mexico and the United States. For now, we do not have in our governments people of the moral stature and courage of those who were shown in that photograph.

For that very reason, I believe that now is the time for citizens to make their governments rise to the challenge. Let these meetings serve to begin to weave an alliance of Mexican and North American producers with the ability to exercise the required political and moral pressure on our governments, and in that way establish common goals in terms of how to increase food production; how to reestablish parity prices; how to increase yields per acre; how to build great infrastructure projects of a bi-national nature to manage increased quantities of water and power, which will allow us to significantly increase land under cultivation.

These are some of the tasks we have before us; but what is most urgent is to tell the world that we have initiated this relationship, that we are going to maintain it, and that we are going to resume the historical impetus of the best moments of the Mexico-U.S. relationship, to demand the required agreements among the world's powers that are morally obligated to lift humanity out of the uncertainty in which the shocking economic crisis has placed us, with its inherent threats of pandemics, hunger and war.

Thank you very much.

Questions & Answers

SPEED: What we're going to do now is bring our entire panel – everybody that's live with us – up on screen. We've got one or two pieces of business from the first panel that we have to conclude. One question in particular which we are going to direct to Jacques Cheminade, which will get us started. Then Diane has two questions which will be addressed to the entire panel.

So, this question is from Ambassador Dr. A. Rohan Perera, former Permanent Representative of the Republic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations. I'm going to direct this to Jacques. He says:

“The biggest foreign exchange earner for Sri Lanka has been the tourism sector, which had been dependent on tourist arrivals from Europe, and on the garment export sector, mainly to the U.S. market. The total estimated loss as a consequence of the coronavirus lockdown is in the region of \$10 billion. In the garment sector, recovery efforts will require liberal access to the U.S. markets.

“Overall, Sri Lanka will require debt restructuring arrangements with lending agencies like the World Bank and with the developed countries who determine their policies. It may be recalled that the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit Declaration – adopted in Colombo at the Fifth Summit in 1976 – cited the New International Economic Order which referred to, among other things, debt restructuring, debt moratoria, and the restructuring of multilateral financial institutions like the World Bank. The idea of BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – is a step in that direction.

“Please comment on the vital question of debt restructuring, amidst this coronavirus crisis, and new institutions that may be required. Thank you.”

JACQUES CHEMINADE: First, on this tourist issue. Very different countries, like Sri Lanka, Cuba, or France, had, because they were not able to develop industrially or to really have a fair development of agriculture, have to make money on tourism; on their beautiful things to see in Sri Lanka, in Cuba, or in France. But this tourism was of a kind not of an educational treatment of the culture of the country, but to a kind of servant economy transformation of the country where there was a service economy based on let’s say arranging things for people who wanted to have fun. This has been a complete disaster. This is because of a lack of a commitment to an economic physical development, like Lyndon LaRouche developed during all his life, and industrial development connected to, as part of representing this in-depth economic development. Therefore, what happened is that progressively,

despite the benefits of tourism – I would say because of the type of economy what was created – the countries were trapped into a debt system. This affected first the countries of the Southern Hemisphere. It affected countries of Ibero-America, countries of Asia, and in particular Africa. Through a system of accumulation of interest over interest, this is what our friend Dennis Small calls the banker's economy or free market. The free market becomes sort of a flea market where they rob you; it has become that. So, it has become debt that accumulates over debt, and you have normally, or if you follow this accumulation of debt because in an unfair economy, you have to pay two, three, four times more debt than what you got from the loans. This is what was imposed on the countries of the South. It is coming inside countries like Spain, Italy, or France at this point.

So, you have the whole world trapped into this debt system. And the whole economy now is an economy which is no more, I would say, a free market economy. It is a controlled free market economy by the laws of the British Empire imposed by central banks. So, this is only maintained through fake money. You have flows and flows of fake money dumped on the markets, which don't go to the producers, don't go even to the consumers. This fake money goes into the whole financial secrets of the oligarchy. So, this is what has to be forever eliminated. It's the British system of Anglo-ization of Anglo-Dutch system of an economy which is not based on a human level and human development, but it's based on financial dictatorship. Which I call now the system under which we are; a market economy without a market; a dictatorship of these financial interests in all sectors, including culture.

So, we have to free ourselves from that. All the life of Lyndon LaRouche in particular as a point of reference historically, was in 1982 with Lopez Portillo, and in 1976 with our friend Fred Wills in Colombo, was to say we need to be freed from the debt. And we need a bank organized for the

development of whole countries of the world. This is what the World Bank was intended to be after World War II. But then, as the Bretton Woods system, it was miscarried by all the Western leaders. What we need now, is what the Chinese with the New Silk Road are doing by let's say directing economies. It's an economy based on real physical development, and a growth based on the development of the creative potential of the human being, including in culture. There are efforts in China for Classical culture, for Classical Chinese poetry. And all of this is connected to the whole – which the West would never tell about that – to the whole development of the New Silk Road concept of the Belt and Road Initiative.

So you have that as a reference. And you have the whole fight of our lives which comes into this direction. And now we have a big chance that this becomes for us a real point existing in reality and accomplished. So, we have to go much further, and we speak about the World Land-Bridge. There has been a World Land-Bridge, as we said it with the United States, China, Russia, India, and all other countries that would be connected to this system. So, it demands a mobilization of the leaders of the world, but also the populations everywhere to put pressure on the leaders of the world and the economic system. It's very interesting from that standpoint that the Yellow Vests in France are calling some of us to be experts in this debt moratorium or debt amelioration, which would get rid of this debt system and see what's fair and unfair debt.

So, the Glass-Steagall proposal is absolutely a part of that. It means that banks which are involved in giving credit or organizing deposit accounts would be separated from banks which are involved in the markets and which are becoming elements or scions of this whole British system. So, the separation would clean the system.

We need much more, that's why we need a credit system for the future, developing this type of physical economy with increasing productivity per unit of surface per human being

and per matter brought into it. So, this is a sense of a high flux density economy; high energy-flux density should be the choice of this economy.

Among the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche, this is the fourth law. What you should choose once you clean the system, and once you get rid of this debt system. That's the key, because it's there that you have to invest human creativity in things that put human beings at the border of this capacity to create. And it will connect the space programs – the astronaut, after all, has to work both with his brains and his hands; exactly like farmers have to work with their brains and their hands. The more advanced farmers in the United States or in Europe are, in their tractors, real astronauts on Earth. I liked a lot this presentation of our American farmer, Mike Callicrate, who said that the soil itself has to be seen as a living matter. It is something that is alive, and it has to be enriched and developed. It has not to be seen as a support or something that you take advantage of; it is something that you feed into for the future. I think that this concept is what links the astronaut and the farmer and which links all of us in this society. I raise this issue of farmer's education, because I think, what we always discussed with Lyndon LaRouche, that the type of education that this requires is an education which creates or generates in human beings this constantly increasing capacity and this joy to create when you do something socially good for the others. It's a big issue today, as Helga said before, is public health, because it's a matter that involves the whole world. It demands world cooperation. And what I keep repeating is that instead of organizing hospitals through financial management, we should organize states as hospitals for the care and development of the people.

SPEED: Thank you, Jacques. Now, Diane, who is an orchestral conductor, has the following task. We have approximately 15 minutes all together. It means that what we have here is very

little time for discussion. In fact, what's going to happen is, she's going to pose something that came from a couple of countries, and each of you is going to have approximately two minutes to say whatever you have to say, both to one another, you can choose to respond to the question or not, but that's what you're going to have. Diane will now take the floor, and if necessary, I will intervene.

DIANE SARE: OK. This question is from Ambassador Mauricio Ortiz, who is the Ambassador of Costa Rica to Canada. He says:

"In your proposal you mention 'an emergency mission to build a fully functional health infrastructure for the world particularly in South America, Africa, and parts of Asia.' This proposal is very much needed in those regions.

"Are the international financial institutions willing to invest in that proposal, and what will be the arguments from the Schiller Institute to these institutions to make it real?

"If your proposal is realized, you might note that our country, Costa Rica, has an efficient primary health system with more than 1,000 rural health posts and, along with Chile and Cuba, one of the best health programs in Latin America. This is a system that can be replicated in other countries, including developed countries."

I'm going to ask the other question here as well. This one comes from the Mission from Colombia to the United Nations:

"Dear all, on behalf of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations I would like to pose the following question: How can Latin America play a determining role in the consolidation of this new global configuration?"

"Best regards, Carolina Gutiérrez Bacci; Third Secretary"

SPEED: OK, so what we're going to do is this. You can choose to address either of the questions or neither of the

questions, because you only have, as I said, a couple of minutes. I'm going to start quickly with Bob Baker.

BOB BAKER: Thank you, Dennis. In terms of the health infrastructure and my particular focus on agriculture, I think it's an absolutely vital situation to develop a food system where everybody can get a proper diet of nutritional food. That is the basis on which to build the argument why every community should have access to the most advanced healthcare that science has brought us to this day. But the driver in that obstacle behind the scenes is an international financial cartel that's building world global monopolies to stop that. To the extent the nations of the world can expose that and unite the people to take a stand against it, that's going to be a very important aspect of getting a healthcare system internationally. But this is also why this type of conference we're having becomes very instrumental if not a key element of getting that done.

SPEED: Thank you. Now I want to go to Kirk Meighoo, whose presentation I particularly appreciated.

KIRK MEIGHOO: Thank you very much. I'll quickly address the problem. We're close neighbors of Costa Rica, and we have some links with them that we've established recently. This problem of self-sufficiency is something, especially for a small society, and all these small little islands, the question of self-sufficiency in everything is just simply not there.

So, people have even asked questions whether we deserve to be independent, or should we be permanent colonies? These are questions that stay with us, even after independence. It's something we struggle with. We do have to have a system where we do access, just as the last speaker said, the best healthcare possible for all humanity. But we cannot simply be recipients, receivers of these things; dependents, colonial dependents as we have been for 500 years. We have to have a system where we are also producers.

So, what is the system of trading a local economy, of local production where we are contributing to our own development, as well as participating with others? That is the type of system that the global financial system has been against, and has never been for. It is the old imperial system, and they are just merely modern continuations of that. What we have to do, what our task is, is to create this new system. Not just money from the old system to create this, but how do we make the system where not only do we each benefit from the best the world has to offer, but that we are also contributors, as full human beings to it, as well. That is where I would like to leave it.

SPEED: OK, thank you. Walter Formento, you're up.

WALTER FORMENTO: [as translated] All of the contributions that are made are very significant. It's clear that for South America the call for the five nations that Putin made, which Helga also referred to, is a matter of great hope, because this would allow us to ensure that we could achieve peace. Therefore, it will be international politics that will allow us to decide things based on a dialogue of civilizations, a dialogue of peoples, of nations, what the future of mankind and nature will be. In Argentina in particular, the production of food – Argentina is a great producer of food, along with South America, along with Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay as well. The great multinational conglomerates involved in the food sector have taken control as of 30 years ago in Argentina, both in terms of our ability to produce as well as export.

Therefore, at this moment in Argentina and in South America, governments have changed, and with the backing of such an international conference that President Putin has called for, we can move forward in providing sovereign channels for both producing and exporting. The policies that can be carried out inside Argentina in the food sector have to do with allowing producers' cooperatives to be a part of the great

conglomerates that engage in production. We shouldn't dissolve large-scale production and technology, but rather introduce the nations and all society through such cooperatives so that they participate in the solution, and to be part of the solution. Therefore, there is a way to democratize production.

SPEED: We're going to have to stop. Thank you. Sorry, we're going to have to move on. Mike Callicrate?

CALLICRATE: I was really moved by Dr. Meighoo's comments about islands and the small economies on those islands. I can really get somebody pretty seriously depressed when we talk about the state of the world. But, I can also lift them and get them more excited when I talk about the possibility of going home. Going home to our communities and making them as good as we possibly can. Become wealth creators, grow things, make things, restore the primary wealth trading enterprises to societies around the world. Like with Kirk, if you can just stop the predators, the economic, financial, big food monopoly predators from extracting the wealth and leaving nothing but poverty behind, I think we can begin to repair this damage. Because we do control, as farmers and ranchers and citizens, we do to a large extent control our ability to create the wealth. It's what happens to it after we create it. The last speaker talked about we shouldn't dissolve the big corporations. I would argue yes, we should dissolve them. The big corporations should be broken up; not completely eliminate their facilities, but at least put them to where they have to perform in line with the public good. So, I love that analogy of those small islands of Trinidad and Tobago, and islands all across the Caribbean and how that is very much like the islands in rural America, in rural communities around the world. I'm saying let's go back to making things and growing things, and teach that and kill this model of industrialization of these critical industries, like food.

SPEED: Thank you, very good. We're trying to get Diogène Senny's audio up. I don't think we have it yet. So, let's go

to Jacques.

CHEMINADE: Just one word about Cuban doctors, to speak about that island. It's proof that you can have the most advanced medicine, interferon, where French doctors have to go there to learn from them. Then you have the best doctors, because they stay and live where the patients stay and live. And third, they are involved in cooperation with other countries in the whole world. They send them, and they do a very good job. In particular, they are now in Doha, in Europe in Italy, and now in French Martinique, so the French have to recognize – and sometimes it's difficult for them – that these were the best; a team of 15 Cuban doctors in Martinique now. So that's proof that an island can do an excellent job in a very advanced field, and at the same time they are most human.

SPEED: Thank you. I hope that we have the audio for the Pan-African Congress representative. We are not going off until I hear that. We're going to do a sit-in until we hear from him!

SENNY: [as translated] The global question of poverty is just a part of the world situation and the African situation. We all know that when we present the situation of the continent, we are more interested in the question of the debt, money, slavery, and we forget that, for example, monoculture which has been imposed by the international cartels have destroyed agriculture with the hedge funds that I denounce, because they want to make money with our land. They buy what we have in our continent, in our countries, to generate profit for them, for a small group of people. But not allow millions of lives of people to develop their land.

That's why this question of agriculture and self-sufficiency in Africa is one of the most important problems. It's not an agriculture, it's a money culture; that's the agriculture we have. If we want to have modern rice, we have to have modern developments. It's very important for us, this agricultural question. We see that it is a world problem. What was used

before by the African farmers are not in their own hands, because it is in the hands of the hedge funds, the speculative hedge funds.

It is very important to understand, and it is not very well known in the international debate now. That's what I wanted to add. Thank you very much.

SPEED: Thank you very much. So, now Diane, you have 45 seconds, and I have 45 seconds. Do your postlude.

SARE: OK. I'll be very brief. I think we should all remember that we have been blessed to have inhabit a beautiful, fertile planet which is very conducive to sustaining life, and in particular human life, if we are sane. But there are 2 trillion galaxies or more in the universe, and each of these many have many other planets. So, contrary to the views of the Malthusians and the money-changers, the creativity of each and every human being on this planet is urgently needed; because we are not capable of making too many discoveries to develop the universe as a whole. Therefore, we have to grow into a new era of mankind.

SPEED: Thank you. So, I will now conclude this panel – largely due to time – by just pointing out that we've had Europe, Africa, South America, the Caribbean, and the United States all on this panel in the form of discussion. This is the process that must be correlative to whatever happens among heads of state. And this process which the Schiller Institute is initiating, which is also bringing up various forms of important ideas and painful truths as well, is crucial to the actual success of the global Four-Power and related summit that we've been talking about. Finally, in the era of coronavirus, this is the only means by which people will be able to prosper and not perish; is this people-to-people dialogue we've conducted here.

I want to thank all of the panelists who were with us today. I

think there's a lot that can be done also in additional presentations that we may find in the future, pairing some of you together. I'd certainly like to see the Pan-African Congress together with Mr. Mike Callicrate. I'd like to see Kirk Meighoo involved in some discussions like that. Jacques is always welcome, and he's always teaching us things. He had something new for us today; go back and take a look at his presentation afterwards, because he has some very interesting ideas that he put forward there.

So, we're going to conclude now...

2 min. video: Tom Gillesberg om Schiller Instituttets kommende videokonference d. 27. juni kl. 16

[Invitation og live video link til Schiller Instituttets internationale konference lørdag den 27. juni kl. 16: Vil menneskeheden blomstre op eller gå til grunde? Fremtiden kræver et 'Fire-magts topmøde' nu](#)

[Og hér kan hele Politisk Orienteringen ses.](#)

Helga Zepp-LaRouche retter 'en appel til amerikanske borgere: Hvad verden har brug for fra Amerika!'

Den 24. maj (EIRNS) – Følgende appel af Helga Zepp-LaRouche er det afsluttende kapitel i det netop udgivne LaRouchePAC-dokument [“The LaRouche Plan to Reopen the U.S. Economy: The World Needs 1.5 Billion New, Productive Jobs.”](#) ('LaRouche-planen for genåbning af den amerikanske økonomi: Verden har brug for 1.5 milliard nye produktive job).

Vi er kommet til det tidspunkt, hvor borgerne i USA er nødt til at huske den bedste tradition i deres historie: Den amerikanske Frihedskrig, Uafhængighedskrigen mod det Britiske Imperium, principperne der er udtrykt i forfatningen og Uafhængighedserklæringen, og principperne i det Amerikanske økonomiske System, som udviklet af Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay og Henry C. Carey.

Essensen af alle disse aspekter af den amerikanske historie fremgår meget klart i forordet til forfatningen:

“Vi – den amerikanske befolkning – forordner og etablerer denne forfatning for Amerikas Forenede Stater, med henblik på at danne en mere perfekt union, etablere retfærdighed, sikre indenrigs ro, sørge for fælles forsvar, fremme den generelle velfærd og sikre frihedens velsignelser for os selv og vores efterkommere”.

Hensigten med forfatningen, som udtrykt i forordet, om at fremme den generelle velfærd, ikke kun for den nuværende generation, men også for alle fremtidige generationer, indeholder en ubetinget afvisning af den såkaldte “aktionærværdi”-politik og globaliseringens uhæmmede frie

handel, der dengang, som nu, blev promoveret af det britiske imperium, hvilket ikke alene har udvidet kløften i selve USA mellem en klasse af stadig rigere milliardærer og det stigende antal fattige, men også er ansvarlig for den katastrofale underudvikling i såkaldte udviklingslande.

Det står klart, at verden aldrig vil vende tilbage til den tingenes tilstand, der eksisterede før coronavirus-pandemien brød ud. Vi befinder os ved et absolut vendepunkt i historien, hvor vi enten vil være i stand til at bringe verden i orden, med det program vi har skitseret på disse sider for at besejre underudviklingen, eller vi trues med at styrte ned i en mørk tidsalder. Fasen med ubegrænset globalisering, som tilhængerne af en unipolær verden har forsøgt at gennemføre, især efter Sovjetunionens sammenbrud i 1991, og som førte til en global bølge af protester, herunder valget af Donald Trump, er ovre for altid.

Lyndon LaRouche havde forudsagt den katastrofe, der nu udfolder sig for vores øjne i alle dens aspekter, fra hans karakterisering af præsident Nixons katastrofale ødelæggelse af Bretton Woods-systemet i 1971 og hans prognoser for faren for pandemier som følge af den monetaristiske politik, til det systemiske sammenbrud af det finansielle system. I løbet af det samme tidsrum, der strækker sig over et halvt århundrede, præsenterede han et hidtil uset antal løsninger til at overvinde kriserne i USA og internationalt, og det er i den samme ånd, at programmet her er udtænkt.

Enhver ærlig person, der læser disse analyser og programforslag i dag, i lyset af den aktuelle pandemi og ødelæggelsen af den reelle økonomi, vil konkludere, at Lyndon LaRouche var en mand med forsyn. Idéen om forsyn er ikke her ment i en streng religiøs forstand, men i at hele hans tankemetode var i så stor overensstemmelse med principperne for det fysiske univers, at hans analyser og kreative forslag var af en enorm, næsten profetisk præcision. Han tænkte og arbejdede "i harmoni" med universets intention, og – hvis det forstås

korrekt – med Skaberens.

Derfor er den største forbrydelse, der blev begået ved den uretfærdige fængsling og livslange bagvaskelse af LaRouche – foretaget af det samme McCarthyagtige apparat der er ansvarlig for det igangværende kupforsøg mod præsident Trump – ikke kun den skandaløse uretfærdighed begået mod LaRouche personligt, men frem for alt, at det har gjort det ekstremt vanskeligt for amerikanere og andre over hele verden at få adgang til disse løsninger. På mange måder er de enorme genvordigheder, som befolkningen nu døjer med på grund af kombinationen af pandemien og den økonomiske krise, resultatet af den politiske forfølgelse af denne ekstraordinære tænkter. Og desværre er hans advarsel om, at ingen ville være sikker, hvis hans forfølgelse blev tolereret, gået i opfyldelse. Når man f.eks. overvejer, hvordan general Flynn er, og vil blive, retsforfulgt kommer man i tanke om Martin Niemöllers berømte citat: "Da nazisterne kom efter kommunisterne, tav jeg; jeg var ikke kommunist. Da de spærrede socialdemokraterne inde, tav jeg; jeg var ikke socialdemokrat. Da de kom efter fagforeningsfolkene, var jeg tavs; jeg var ikke fagforeningsmand."

Det er på høje tid, at Lyndon LaRouche, manden og hans ideer, bliver fuldstændig rensset, og jeg opfordrer personligt præsident Trump til at gøre det.

Men Lyndon LaRouches ideer lever, hvilket dette program til oprettelse af 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job verden over understreger. USA har nu nået et bristepunkt i sin historie, hvor enten ideerne i traditionen af den amerikanske forfatning realiseres, eller det britiske imperiums finansielle generobring af den amerikanske koloni vil kaste hele verden, sammen med USA, ud i en mørk tidsalder. Dette er tidspunktet, hvor de krav som Nicholas Cusanus – der med sine værker tilbage i det 15. århundrede allerede havde lagt grundlaget for den amerikanske republik – fremlagde i sin Concordantia Catholica, nu er blevet et spørgsmål om overlevelse for hele

verden. Han fastslog, at det eneste legitime grundlag for en nations eksistens er dens forpligtelse til alle nationers almene vel, og til et sådant forhold mellem alle nationer. Netop dette var Benjamin Franklins intention med den amerikanske forfatning og Uafhængighedserklæringen mod det Britiske Imperium. Det var også præsident John Quincy Adams opfattelse, at USA udenrigspolitisk skulle være en del af en alliance med fuldstændig uafhængige suveræne republikker knyttet sammen af en fælles idé, og at Amerika ikke var påkaldt til "at gå udenlands på jagt efter monstre at ødelægge."

Nøglen til at opbygge en sådan hårdt tiltrængt alliance i dag er positivt samarbejde mellem USA og Kina. Coronavirus-pandemien har unægteligt gjort det klart, at den kombinerede industrielle kapacitet i verdensøkonomien er udhulet, og ikke tilnærmelsesvis tilstrækkelig til at brødføde og opretholde værdigheden af verdens befolkning i dag. Samarbejde mellem de to største økonomier i verden er derfor en væsentlig forudsætning for at overvinde indvirkningen af pandemier, sult og fattigdom i Afrika, Latinamerika, dele af Asien og endda regioner i Europa og USA.

Selvom der, takket være manipulationerne fra de britiske hemmelige tjenester og anglofile politikere i USA, er blevet gjort stor skade på forholdet mellem USA og Kina gennem gensidige beskyldninger med hensyn til oprindelsen og håndteringen af coronavirus, og skønt den nuværende "Kina-hetz" fremkalder de mørkeste erindringer fra McCarthy-perioden, er et konstruktivt samarbejde mellem USA og Kina ikke alene absolut muligt, men peger også på vejen til en ny æra i menneskets historie. Denne æra må være kendetegnet ved at overvinde geopolitikken og fremme alle nationers generelle velfærd på denne planet.

I betragtning af de eksistentielle problemer, som mange mennesker i Amerika står overfor på grund af pandemien, er der muligvis ikke megen offentlig opmærksomhed på den enorme

kløft, der eksisterer mellem det image, som USA nød i verden på tidspunktet for Den amerikanske Frihedskrig og under præsidenterne George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln eller Franklin Delano Roosevelt, og så det USA der har ført uendelige krige i hele verden siden afslutningen af Sovjetunionen under Bush- og Obama-administrationerne. Engang blev Amerika betragtet af alle republikanske kredse rundt om i verden som et frihedstempel, og et fyrtårn for håb; som et land hvis forfatning tjente som model for republikanske forhåbninger i mange lande over hele verden. Men under Bush- og Obama-regeringerne veg beundring og venskab for frygt, eller det der er værre, den amerikanske militære magt.

Den er fem minutter i midnat, mht. at leve op til løftet om et konstruktivt forhold til præsident Xi Jinping og Kina, som opstod i de tidlige dage af Trump-administrationen. I betragtning af at "Russiagate" fuldstændig er miskrediteret og den sandsynlige retssag mod de britisk inspirerede kupmagere, er der intet der står i vejen for et konstruktivt samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland, som det er blevet vist af NASA og Roscosmos. Hvis USA nu tager føringen i det økonomiske genopbygningsprogram og skabelsen af 1,5 milliarder produktive job i verden, og hjælper med til at gøre den Nye Silkevej til 'Verdens-Landbroen', vil USA i hele verdens øjne genvinde den position, det engang havde: som en pioner for frihed og håb for hele menneskeheden.

– Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Luk finansmarkederne nu

Den 18. marts. Helga Zepp-LaRouche offentliggjorde i dag en optagelse af følgende hasteudtalelse:

Dette er Helga Zepp-LaRouche som taler. Jeg er grundlægger og præsident af Schiller Instituttet.

Det er soleklart, at efter finansmarkedernes dramatiske rutschebanetur de seneste dage, er denne systemiske krise ved at komme ud af kontrol.

Den eneste løsning for at forhindre en yderligere ødelæggelse af den reelle økonomi, en dramatisk stigning i massearbejdsløshed og tab af menneskeliv blandt de fattige og sårbare dele af befolkningen er at lukke finansmarkederne ned.

Dette er et nødvendigt første skridt, for derefter at bruge denne bankferie til at gennemføre reorganiseringen af finanssystemet, begyndende med en global Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, præcis ligesom Franklin Roosevelt gjorde det i 1933.

Tiltagene, som blev taget af de europæiske regeringer samt USA, såsom at give kreditter til firmaer, udsættelse af skattebetalinger, og sågar mulig, direkte uddeling af penge – såkaldte helikopterpenge – selvom intentionen er at sørge for at industrier, institutioner og arbejdsstyrken kan fungere, vil ikke være tilstrækkelige, fordi systemet er håbløst bankerot.

Størstedelen af de enorme mængder af likviditet, som er blevet indskudt i dette fallerede monetære system efter 2008, og dernæst i et stigende omfang efter den 17. september, 2019, har blot forøget kasinoøkonomiens aktivitet og spekulanternes vanvid. Centralbankernes forsøg på at vedligeholde denne

spekulative sektor, kan kun føre til en hyperinflationær eksplosion som i Tyskland i 1923.

Lukningen af finansmarkederne må gå hånd i hånd med et øjeblikkeligt hastetopmøde mellem verdens vigtigste regeringer – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – med andres støtte, for at træffe en beslutning om den presserende reorganisering af finanssystemet og oprettelsen af et Nyt Bretton Woods-system, som dette var tilsigtet af Franklin Roosevelt og forlangt af Lyndon LaRouche, for at genstarte den fysiske økonomi verden over.

Sådanne omgående skridt er uundværlige, eftersom coronavirus-pandemien kun kan bringes under kontrol, hvis virussets spredning stoppes og et tilstrækkeligt sundhedsvæsen er etableret i hvert land.

Dette er en lakmusprøve for at afgøre, om menneskeheden har den moralske egnethed til at overleve.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the International Schiller Institute, called for closing the financial markets to halt the inevitable collapse of the global casino economy and to reorganize it, shutting down the speculative financial operations which have preyed on the global economy.

Transcript:

This is Helga Zepp-LaRouche speaking. I am the founder and president of the Schiller Institute.

It is absolutely clear, that after the rollercoaster, dramatic losses of the financial markets in the recent days, the systemic crisis is spinning out of control.

The only remedy to prevent a further devastation of the real economy, a dramatic increase of mass unemployment and the loss of lives of the poor and vulnerable segments of the population

is to close down the financial markets.

This is the necessary first step, to then use this banking holiday to implement the reorganization of the financial system, starting with a global Glass-Steagall separation of the banks, exactly as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933.

The measures which were taken by the European governments and the United States, such as credits for enterprises, delays in tax payments, and even possible direct handouts of money—the so-called helicopter money—while intended to keep the functions of industry, institutions and the workforce going, will not be sufficient, because the system is hopelessly bankrupt.

Most of the enormous amounts of liquidity which have been injected into this bankrupt monetary system after 2008, and in an escalated way after September 17, 2019, has just increased the activity of the casino economy and the frenzy of the speculators. The effort by the central banks to maintain that speculative sector can only lead to a hyperinflationary blowout as in Germany in 1923.

The closing of the financial markets must be accompanied by an immediate emergency summit of the most important governments of the world: the United States, China, Russia and India—supported by others, to determine the urgent reorganization of the financial system and the establishment of a New Bretton Woods system, as it was intended by Franklin D. Roosevelt and called for by Lyndon LaRouche, to restart the physical economy worldwide.

Such immediate steps are indispensable, since the coronavirus pandemic can only be brought under control if the spread of the virus is stopped and an adequate health system is established in every country.

This is a test, to determine if humanity has the moral fitness to survive.

Ekspresopdatering af appellen den 28. februar 2020 til præsident Trump, præsident Xi, præsident Putin, premierminister Modi og andre landes ledere om hastegennemførelse af Lyndon LaRouches fire love

Opdateret den 8 marts 2020

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Institutet

De fleste sundhedseksperter betegner nu officielt coronavirus som en pandemi, og kun et fåtal undgår dette udtryk for ikke at 'puste for meget til' markederne og investeringerne i "pandemiske obligationer". Det står også klart, at denne pandemi vil være dødsstødet for det i øvrigt allerede bankerotte finanssystem, hvor det største aktiemarkedskollaps siden 2008, det hidtil usete fald i udbyttet på 10-årige amerikanske statsobligationer og meddelelsen fra Bostons centralbankdirektør, Eric Rosengren, om at gå over til "helikopterpenge", er alarmerende og ubestridelige signaler.

I stedet for at tage ved lære af Kina, som ifølge WHO har sat en ny standard for håndtering af en sådan krise, har de fleste regeringer (Italien og Japan er undtagelser) ikke brugt den tre måneder lange varselstid, som de fik på grund af Kinas effektive alarmberedskab. Det er chokerende – men ikke overraskende – hvor fuldstændig uformående det liberale etablissement har vist sig at være i forhold til at reflektere over det faktum, at det er deres politik, der er årsagen til at hele den menneskelige civilisation nu er truet, og i forhold til at drage konklusionerne og ændre deres fremgangsmåder.

Allerede i 1974 oprettede Lyndon LaRouche en økologisk-biologisk 'Holocaust- arbejdsgruppe' for at undersøge virkningerne af IMF og Verdensbankens politik for nedskæring af fødevarer- og energiforbrug samt sundhedsudgifter i udviklingslandene – der viste at dette ville føre til biologiske katastrofer, fremkomsten af gamle og nye sygdomme og pandemier. I de følgende årtier offentliggjorde LaRouche og hans bevægelse mange flere advarsler samt fremlagde konkrete udviklingsprogrammer for alle kontinenter, hvis udførelse ville have forhindret den nuværende krise i at komme ud af kontrol.

Selvfølgelig vil de såkaldt industrialiserede lande på en eller anden måde klare krisen, men til hvilken pris? På grund af privatiseringen – dvs. profitorienteringen – af sundhedssektoren, er der nu alt for få senge til intensiv behandling. Den belgiske læge og leder af den nationale lægefagforening, Dr. Philippe Devos, har netop advaret om, at denne mangel vil føre til nedprioritering af gamle mennesker for de unges skyld, når antallet af tilfælde overstiger antallet af tilgængelige faciliteter til intensiv behandling, hvilket han forventer vil ske. Vil vi vende tilbage til skråplanet med at afslutte "uværdige liv", som blev fordømt i Nürnberg-retssagerne?

Og hvad med de fattige lande, som ikke engang har kapacitet

til test, endsige behandling? Hvad med lande som Haiti, Nigeria og Bangladesh? Hvad med Iran, hvor sanktioneerne af medicinske forsyninger helt klart allerede forårsager unødige tab af mange menneskeliv?

Hvad med græshoppeplagen i afrikanske og asiatiske lande, en fare, som har været kendt i mange måneder, og hvor den latterligt lille påkrævede økonomiske hjælp på \$ 76 millioner ikke er blevet ydet, så der nu er fare for, at græshoppesværmene udvikler sig til en fuldgylldig invasion, der truer millioner af menneskers liv i løbet af kort tid?

Hvad med de barbariske optrin ved den græsk-tyrkiske grænse, hvor politi fra begge sider bruger tåregas mod flygtninge; hvor den ene side muligvis "iscenesætter" disse mennesker, der absolut ingenting ejer, men den anden side, ikke mindre barbarisk, forsøger at opretholde "beskyttelsen" af EU's ydre grænser? Tror EU-etablissementet virkelig, at de kan bygge en ny 'Limes-linje' rundt om Europa, (Limes Germanicus var den befæstede grænse, der adskilte Romerriget fra de germanske stammer, red.) mens Sydvestasien og Afrika sprænges indad af en coronavirus-pandemi, en græshoppeplage, sult og desperation?

Dette etablissement vendte det blinde øje til Bush- og Obama-administrationernes interventionskrige, som trods alt er hovedårsagen til flygtningekrisen. De har ikke haft nogen interesse i at opbygge infrastruktur i Afrika i de seneste årtier, hovedsageligt på grund af deres neo-malthusianske ideologi. Har de i virkeligheden accepteret ideen om at lade denne pandemi og denne græshoppeplage følge deres "naturlige gang"? Og falder dette ikke i tråd med den grønne ideologi, der forkynder at det er godt for miljøet at have færre mennesker?

Der er en løsning på denne eksistentielle krise, men når den såkaldte "elite" er moralsk uegnet til at indføre de nødvendige reformer, har vi brug for en bred mobilisering af

befolkningen, der må blive "statsborgere" (Staatsbürger). Der må være et udbredt, folkeligt krav om, at de førende lande i verden – startende med USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – støttet af andre – må gennemføre følgende trin i omorganiseringen af det nuværende finanssystem:

1) Der må omgående indføres et globalt system med bankadskillelse, efter nøje forbillede af Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-lov af den 16. juni 1933. Inden for dette system skal de almindelige banker stilles under statslig beskyttelse og adskilles fuldstændigt med en brandmur fra de spekulative investeringsbanker, der ikke længere har adgang til de almindelige bankers formuer eller til skatteyderbetalte redningsaktier. Disse bankers giftige papirer, indbefattet løbende derivatkontrakter, skal afskrives. Berettigede fordringer, der har med den reelle økonomi at gøre eller med den arbejdende befolknings pensioner og andre formueværdier, skal også anerkendes som gyldige i det nye system. Visse former for betalingskrav må dog foreløbig indefrys og undersøges af statslige institutioner for deres berettigelse.

2) Der må oprettes en nationalbank i alle lande, i traditionen fra Alexander Hamiltons Bank of the United States eller i stil med den tyske Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau efter 2. Verdenskrig, således at statslige kreditter kan forsyne den fysiske økonomi med de nødvendige midler for produktive investeringer. Udstedelsen af disse kreditter må rette sig efter principperne om en høj energistrømningstæthed og en optimal forøgelse af produktionsmidlernes og arbejdskraftens produktivitet gennem en betoning af videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt.

3) Mellem deltagerlandene må der indføres et system med faste valutakurser, og der skal indgås samarbejdsaftaler mellem suveræne stater angående nøje definerede infrastruktur- og udviklingsprojekter. Disse aftaler udgør tilsammen faktisk et nyt Bretton Woods-system i Roosevelts forstand, med det udtrykkelige formål at fremme udviklingslandenes udvikling.

4) Den yderst nødvendige forøgelse af verdensøkonomiens produktivitet for at kunne forsørge en global befolkning på næsten otte milliarder mennesker i dag må tilvejebringes gennem et internationalt hasteprogram, for at virkeliggøre fusionsenergi og andre avancerede teknologier, såsom optisk biofysik og biovidenskaberne, for at kunne finde løsninger på problemer som coronavirus, såvel som et internationalt samarbejde inden for rumfart og rumteknologi; dette kan skabe den nødvendige næste økonomiske platform for verdensøkonomien, sådan som økonomen Lyndon LaRouche har udviklet det.

Bælte- og Vejinitiativet, der blev indledt af præsident Xi Jinping, og som 157 lande allerede har tilsluttet sig, tilbyder et konkret perspektiv for at bringe den industrielle udvikling til Sydvestasien og Afrika, hvilket der er et presserende behov for. Kina har tilbudt at samarbejde med alle lande på planeten i et 'win-win-samarbejde' om at udvide Den Nye Silkevej til Sydvestasien og Afrika og på denne måde give et konkret udviklingsperspektiv, hvilket er den eneste humane måde at løse flygtningekrisen på. USA og alle europæiske nationer må og skal samarbejde om denne plan.

Vi, de undertegnede, retter denne indtrængende appel til de nævnte regeringer om nu at handle i dette øjeblik med dets voldsomme udfordringer for hele menneskehedens sikkerhed og eksistens, for at korrigere fejlene i det nuværende system der førte til den øjeblikkelige krise, og vende tilbage til principperne for det almene vel, nationalstatens suverænitet, fødevarer- og energisikkerhed, medens vi antager en vision for menneskehedens fælles mål og et fremtidigt fællesskab for menneskeheden.

Der er intet bedre tidspunkt til at gennemføre disse nødvendige forandringer end lige nu, her i Beethoven-året, hvor hans monumentale værk udgør et smukt billede af et nyt mønster for en bedre fremtid for menneskeslægten.

Underskriv

gerne

på: https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/four_laws_glob

Dansk afskrift: Hastetopmøde påtrængende nødvendigt for at håndtere kommende finanskrak og faren for krig Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp LaRouche d. 26. feb. 2020

Harley Schlanger: Goddag, jeg er Harley Schlanger fra Schiller Instituttet. Velkommen til webcastet i dag med vores grundlægger og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Helga, i de sidste par dage har du advaret om at vi står på randen af en finanskriser, et finanskollaps, og at vi stadig som søvngængere bevæger os mod en stigende fare for krig. Du beskrev det, som »at sidde på en krudttønde«. Og du sagde, at finanskrakket ikke ville finde sted på grund af coronaviruset, selvom det måske kunne være en udløser; så hvad er årsagen til dette finanskrak, som du betragter det?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Det er et resultat af den virkelige økonomis langvarige erosion fra det neo-liberale systems metoder. Men jeg vil gerne sige et par ting om spørgsmålet om coronavirus COVID19, fordi jeg tror at det dramatisk vil sprede sig: Vi står i en situation, hvor der nu er mange personer der snakker om, at en pandemi formentlig ikke er til at forhindre. Vi har en situation, hvor der i Italien, i

Lombardiet, de facto, tages foranstaltninger som i Wuhan- eller Hubei-provinsen i Kina de sidste mange uger; med andre ord, alt er lukket ned, folk bliver bedt om at blive hjemme, særligt fordi de forventer [mange-red.] infektioner, men kun har 4000 hospitalssenge for nødstilfælde; det spreder sig nu. Lægeholdet fra Kina har også lige udgivet nye tal, som jeg synes er meget interessante: nemlig at infektionsraten af personer under 19, der inficeres med coronaviruset, praktisk talt er nul. For personer op til 50 år er infektionsraten 0,3 %; for personer der er 70 år eller ældre er det 8 %, og for personer over 80 år er det 15 %. Så, hvis man ser på det, og også det faktum at folk er blevet testet, folk har ingen symptomer, mange steder har testning ikke fundet sted. Nogle europæiske myndigheder havde en fuldstændig forsinket reaktion – dette blev nævnt i dag, sågar af eksperter på den officielle »Deutschlandfunk« radiokanal – jeg tror at udbredelsen formentlig allerede er ude af kontrol, og det vil betyde at enorme nødforanstaltninger må tages.

Dog mener jeg ikke, at det er grund til at gå i panik, da løsningen uden tvivl eksisterer, men det kræver en radikal forandring af måden hvorpå ting er blevet gjort i de sidste årtier. Jeg mener at vi har brug for en pakkeløsning: Hvad Schiller Instituttet og Lyndon LaRouche har offentliggjort i lang tid, at der er absolut behov for at stoppe samfundets styring ud fra aktionærernes interesser, profitmaksimering, penge-skaber-penge, udlicitering af billig arbejdskraft, »her-og-nu«-produktion, og en absurd globalisering i form af arbejdsdelingen af produktionen. Og jeg mener, at vi bør vende tilbage til idéen om fødevarer-sikkerhed for hvert land – dette er et krav fra landmænd overalt, fordi de ikke er blevet betalt tilnærmelsesvist det, som de har brug for til blot at få paritetsprisen for deres egen produktion. Vi har brug for paritet for landbruget. Det er nødvendigt at vi vender tilbage til suverænitet; vi har brug for fødevarer-sikkerhed, energisikkerhed, og at vende tilbage til idéen om suveræne principper for økonomien.

Og hvad der nu kommer som et chok for mange, lige pludselig siger selv sådanne personer som Bruno Le Maire, den franske finansminister, som er en ærkeliberal globalist, at dette coronavirus vil være en »game changer«. Og jeg finder det også yderst interessant, at den nuværende chef for Instituttet for

Verdensøkonomien (IFW) i Kiel, Gabriel Felbermaur, ligeledes i en udtalelse i dag sagde, at dette coronavirus med al sandsynlighed vil betyde et »Lehman Brothers-øjeblik«. Husk nu på at da Lehman Brothers gik bankerot i september, 2008, var der et chok i den internationale finansverden, fordi de troede at hele systemet ville disintegrere fuldstændig, og at dette var på randen til at ske. Men som vi ved, gjorde centralbankerne intet for at fjerne årsagerne til denne krise, men begyndte i stedet en fuldstændig sindssyg pengeudstedelse, kvantitative lempelser, negative renter! Og det fortsætter indtil i dag.

Se, det vil ikke fortsætte. Vi ved, at finanssystemet er på randen til at bryde sammen, selv uden coronaviruset; men hvis der nu tages skridt, der vil undergrave den internationale produktion og handelskæde, fordi man på kortere sigt måske bliver nødt til at ophæve Schengen-aftalen; muligvis må man vende tilbage til at teste ved grænserne, paskontrol, temperaturtagning, sundhedssymptomer; og det vil måske ikke være muligt at vedligeholde de nuværende former for globale handelsmekanismer. Så det er kriseøjeblik.

Og som jeg sagde, er det ikke en grund til at gå i panik, men vi bliver nødt til at have en anderledes tilgang: Allerede d. 3. januar, efter mordet på den iranske general Qasem Soleimani, opfordrede jeg til at arrangere et hastetopmøde, på det tidspunkt mellem Trump, Xi Jinping og Putin, for at forhindre en optrapning af krisen omkring Iran. I mellemtiden, omkring ti dage senere, fremlagde præsident Vladimir Putin et lignende forslag, denne gang ikke blot en opfordring til disse tre lande, men et forslag til regeringerne der er faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, om at de bør organisere et topmøde og drøfte hvilke former for strukturer og værdier de må give sig selv, for at opretholde orden og skabe grundlaget for en fremtid.

Det er det, som bør være på dagsordenen lige nu, og den russiske udenrigsminister, Sergej Lavrov, gentog dette, og sagde at Rusland er i fuld færd med at forberede et sådant topmøde. Schiller Instituttet mobiliserer for at definere dagsordenen for det der nu må blive den nye form for verdensorden der vil forhindre, at en situation ude af kontrol ender i kaos. [Trump-administrationen bekræftede d. 1. marts, at Præsident Trump ønsker at have et snarligt topmøde om

atomar nedrustning, med regeringslederne for de fem permanente medlemmer af FNs sikkerhedsråd-red.]

Schlanger: En af de ting du siger er tilsyneladende, at selve den finansielle krise, pga. den neoliberale politik, øger muligheden for en pandemi markant. Præsident Trump, Verdenssundhedsorganisationen (WHO) og andre har lovprist Kina for deres handlinger, men i går angreb udenrigsminister Pompeo endnu engang Kina. Hvad gør Kina? Og du siger, at dette vil blive Italiens politik; følger italienerne den kinesiske model?

Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg mener, at Kina gjorde det eneste mulige man kan gøre, når man står overfor en mulig pandemi. Chefen for WHO sagde flere gange, at Kina, med dets håndtering af coronaviruset, har skabt en ny international standard for hvad der er påkrævet. Som I ved, satte man 60 millioner mennesker i Wuhan og andre store byer i Hubei-provinsen i karantæne i flere uger. Folk fik besked på at blive inden døre, at hver familie kun kan gå ud og handle ind hver anden eller tredje dag. De har bygget, tror jeg, omkring 20 nye superhospitaller på to-tre uger. De har sendt 26.000 sundhedsplejere til regionen, og de har inddæmnet virusset i Wuhan. Infektionsraten er på vej ned, antallet af folk der bliver raske stiger, sammenlignet med nye smittede; og spredningen i resten af Kina er også nedadgående.

Så, jeg tror Kina er ved at bekæmpe og overvinde dette. De har også genstartet den økonomiske aktivitet, og BNP-væksten i det første kvartal vil sandsynligvis være nul procent, men man kan forvente at de vil genoprette og tilmed genvinde nogle af tabene. Se, Kina har gjort dette med en utrolig målrettet fremgangsmåde. Præsident Xi Jinping havde en direkte praktisk politik. Han mødtes hele tiden med absolut alle relevante ansvarlige myndigheder, og han tog personligt ansvar for dette – og det virkede.

Jeg synes hele verden skylder Kina en utrolig tak, fordi Kina har sikret resten af verden værdifuld tid til forberedelser, til at udvikle vacciner, som vi ikke har endnu, men disse ting tager tid. Så, jeg mener Kina bør lovprises for hvad de gjorde, og folk der angriber Kina er bare komplette huleboere, og de burde tie stille, lige meget hvad de forestiller sig, fordi Kina har hjulpet med at redde resten af verden og har gjort verden en utrolig tjeneste.

Nu må man se om de vestlige lande vil være i stand til at klare den på samme måde, fordi jeg kan ikke se hvordan Tyskland, eller Italien eller et ethvert lignende land vil være i stand til at bygge et hospital på en uge. Jeg mener, den kendsgerning at Tyskland i omkring ni år ikke har kunnet bygge lufthavnen i Berlin, har gjort dem til grin i hele verden. Så en masse dårlige vaner, der har udviklet sig i Tyskland og andre vestlige lande, må kasseres, og man må gå tilbage til en helt anden fremgangsmåde, ligesom et lynprogram.

Endvidere, på grund af denne liberale politik, profitorientering, har vi ikke den form for nødhospitalssenge. Jeg tror slet ikke vi er i en position til at håndtere dette, men det er en brat opvågning til, at vi virkelig må gå tilbage til den måde som plejede at være praksis, da det tyske økonomiske mirakel blev til, hvor man også vidste hvordan man byggede ting, og jeg mener, at nu er tidspunktet til at gøre netop dette, og afskaffe en masse fjollede regler og love, der forsinkede tingenes gang. Og jeg mener, at tiden nu er inde til virkelig at gå tilbage til en anden økonomisk metode, af hensyn til folkets almene vel.

Schlanger: Du nævnte Le Maire i Frankrig, der talte om, at dette er en »total vending i globalisering« [game changer in globalization]. Det kunne se ud som om dette således er det perfekte tidspunkt til at gennemføre din afdøde mands forslag om Fire-magts-aftalen, der ville pege mod et Nyt Bretton Woods, og hans Fire Love. Er det hvad du mener burde blive drøftet på dette hastetopmøde?

Zepp-LaRouche: Ja, vi har brug for et nyt paradigme på mange niveauer: De Fire Love, som blev foreslået af min mand allerede i juni, 2014, er absolut den første forhåndsbetingelse for at opnå dette. Han har krævet en genindførelse af Glass-Steagall, adskillelsen af bankerne. Det er absolut nødvendigt for at gøre en ende på kasinoøkonomien, for at bringe erhvervsbankerne under statsbeskyttelse, så de kan begynde at tjene den reelle økonomi igen. Hvis investeringsbankerne så har røde bundlinjer, så er det bare ærgerligt. De kan ikke længere regne med skatteydernes penge, og hvis de ikke finder ud af at overleve, så burde de erklære insolvens.

Derefter er det nødvendigt at vende tilbage til et nationalt

banksystem. I Tyskland have man Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, kreditinstitutionen for genopbygning i efterkrigstidens periode, som var formet efter Franklin D. Roosevelts Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Dette kunne blive en model, der staks kunne blive iværksat og udvidet. Der er brug for en nationalbank i alle lande, og disse nationalbanker må så være forbundet gennem et kreditsystem, et Nyt Bretton Woods-system, der formidler store, langfristede, lavt forrentede kreditter til produktion i internationale projekter. Hvis vi gør dette, og vi samarbejder med Den nye Silkevej om udviklingen af Afrika og udviklingen af Sydvestasien, udviklingen af Balkan-landene, og genopbygger infrastrukturen i alle de lande som er blevet forsømt, så tror jeg absolut, at vi kan forandre dette. Men det kræver en fuldstændig beslutsom indgriben, og det kan kun komme fra de førende regeringer i verden, fordi de må gennemføre dette imod bestræbelserne fra City of London og Wall Street, der vil være fast besluttet på at forhindre at det sker.

Schlanger: Jeg formoder, at for at tage sig af græshoppekrisen, der også spreder sig, ville man behøve den samme form for samarbejde.

Zepp-LaRouche: Ja, jeg vil gerne sige nogle ord om dette, fordi jeg mener, at hvis vi ikke kan hjælpe Afrika med at håndtere denne græshoppeplage har vi mistet den moralske egnethed til at overleve. Se, jeg synes, at dette spørgsmål om græshopper er meget sigende: Fordi FAO holdt allerede pressekonferencer sidste år med advarsler om, at disse græshopper spredte sig, men der var absolut ingen opmærksomhed fra de internationale medier, så disse græshoppesværme voksede, og nu er de i Etiopien, Eritrea, Kenya og spreder sig til Sudan; de fortærer hver dag lige så meget som 35.000 menneskers daglige forbrug! De spreder sig 150 km per dag, og det anslås, at hvis de ikke stoppes nu ved hjælp af sprøjtning og passende foranstaltninger, vil de mangedobles 500 gange inden juni, og de vil blive en fuldstændig plage, som truer millioner af menneskers liv.

Allerede i dag lever 30 millioner mennesker i fødevarer- og sundhedsrisiko, hvilket betyder at de sulter, og den kendsgerning at intet er blevet gjort, viser at der stadig er dette absolut racistiske, koloniale tankesæt blandt europæerne og generelt i Vesten. Fordi FAO sagde jo i sidste uge, at de

blot havde brug for 76 millioner dollars, hvilket er pebernødder! EU donerede 1 million dollars. Da Pompeo var i Etiopien lovede han 8 millioner dollars – Det er jo latterligt! Michael Bloomberg spenderer skam 400 millioner dollars på en måned på sin dumme reklamekampagne for at købe Det hvide Hus, og man kan ikke skaffe 76 millioner dollars til at redde liv?

Dette er den absolutte påvisning af, at Vesten stadig styres af det racistiske, koloniale tankesæt, og de er revnende ligeglade med om Afrika dør. Vi bliver nødt til at ændre dette, fordi jeg i mange år har sagt, at Vestens holdning til Afrika er et spejl af vores egen moralske habitus, og en test af vor egen overlevelsessevne. Hvis vi ikke kan klare dette, vil vi ikke overleve. Så jeg appellerer til jer om at hjælpe os med denne mobilisering, ikke kun omkring græshopperne, der kunne klares relativt nemt; man skal bare, sammen med de afrikanske regeringer, organisere nogle ingeniørtropper fra det tyske forsvar, Bundeswehr, eller De blå Hjelme og forskellige organisationer, og så sprøjter man bare disse græshopper, og det kunne klare det. Men det kræver en holdningsændring, og det kan kun komme fra den større løsning, som jeg netop nævnte, hvilket er topmødet på højeste niveau med Rusland, Kina, Indien og USA, og derefter kan andre lande tilslutte sig, og der må være en række konferencer, som drøfter disse spørgsmål meget hurtigt. Vi har imidlertid nået et punkt, hvor vi drastisk må ændre kurs, ellers vil vi ikke klare den som civilisation...

Se resten af Helgas webcast på videoen ovenover.

**Formand Tom Gillesbergs
respons til JP's
coronavirustegning:**

I stedet for Jyllands-Postens konfliktskabende provokationer, lad os samarbejde med Kina for at forsvare menneskeheden

29. januar 2020 – Jyllands-Postens tegning af det kinesiske flag, med coronavirus i stedet for stjerner, er ikke bare dårlig smag eller manglende pli. Det er en hånlig og åbenlys tilsmudsning af det kinesiske flag, og bliver derfor af mange kinesere over hele verden betragtet som en fornærmelse mod Kina som nation og hele det kinesiske folk. Jyllands-Posten burde om nogen have lært, at hvis man laver provokerende tegninger, så er det ikke nødvendigvis en vigtig del af "en kamp for ytringsfriheden", men kan lige såvel være med til at sætte en destruktiv og konfliktskabende dagsorden, der ikke skaber noget godt, men kun ødelægger.

På et tidspunkt, hvor menneskeheden er under angreb fra en coronavirus, der, hvis den ikke besejres, kan være en ny spansk syge, der slukker millioner af menneskeliv, er det ikke blot en tåbelighed, men en decideret menneskefjendsk handling.

Jyllands-Postens tegning er da også blot den seneste dråbe i en vedvarende kampagne fra konfliktsøgende kræfter, deriblandt efterretningstjenester, i den vestlige verden, der ønsker at forpurre et samarbejde mellem Danmark, Europa, USA og Kina, på samme måde som man længe har gjort det imod Rusland.

Kinas regering har indtil nu reageret meget resolut på udbruddet af en ny coronavirus, uden at lade sig holde tilbage af de meget store menneskelige og økonomiske ofre som Kina må betale, for at være menneskehedens bolværk imod denne dødelige

virus. Man har med uhørt hastighed delt al tilgængelig information med resten af verden, så verden bedst muligt kunne beskytte sig imod virussen, og Danmark burde være med i kapløbet om at få skabt en vaccine hurtigst muligt. Det er den virkelige historie Jyllands-Posten bør bringe – efter at have undskyldt, at man bragte en så tåbelig og destruktiv tegning.

Dernæst bør de danske medier fortælle om den endnu vigtigere kamp, som Kina har indledt på menneskehedens vegne, i form af Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet, også kendt som Den Nye Silkevej, hvor Kina samarbejder med indtil nu 176 andre nationer om at sikre hele verden adgang til moderne infrastruktur og en tilhørende industrialisering – et verdensomspændende projekt der allerede er mange gange større end Marshallhjælpen efter 2. verdenskrig, og som kan udrydde sult og fattigdom over hele verden, i lighed med hvad Kina allerede har gjort gennem at løfte 850 millioner ud af dyb fattigdom derhjemme – en tilgang, der også kan løse problemerne i Sydvestasien (Mellemøsten) og Afrika.

Danmark bør ikke blot støtte Kina på alle måder i den livsvigtige kamp for at besejre den seneste coronavirus, men bør også strække hånden ud til et fremtidigt tæt og venskabeligt samarbejde, der bør inkludere en meget mere aktiv dansk deltagelse i Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet og andre tiltag, der tjener hele menneskehedens interesse.

Med venlig hilsen

Tom Gillesberg

Formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark

Aktionsdag for en enestående Løsning: Skab fred gennem et Trump-Xi- Putin-topmøde, inkl. afskrift Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 15. januar 2020

Helga Zepp-LaRouche bragte klarhed til en situation, som har efterladt mange mennesker forvirrede, desorienterede og/eller fatalistiske, mens de prøver at forklare den strategiske fare i kølvandet på USA's snigmord på den iranske leder Soleimani. Begyndende med Putins stærke advarsler i løbet af hans tale til nationen, påpegede hun, at der er betydningsfulde personligheder, som forstår hvorfor et hastetopmøde mellem Trump, Putin og Xi er nødvendigt, såsom den tidligere tyske forsvarsembedsmand Willy Wimmer, der sagde, at snigmordet satte verden på randen af tredje verdenskrig.

Hun gennemgik den britiske rolle i denne krises udvikling, fulgte dens rødder tilbage til midten af det 19. og det 20. århundredes imperiale geopolitik, frem til deres rolle i at forme krigsfraktionen i USA i dag. Krigskampagnen finder sted samtidigt med, at det neoliberale finanssystem accelerer mod et kollaps. I denne sammenhæng er det indtrængende nødvendigt, at vores seere og støtter forstår hvordan et samarbejde imellem stormagterne, på de strategiske og økonomiske områder, er den eneste måde hvorpå farerne skabt af imperiet kan overvindes.

Hun opfordrede seerne til at deltage i mobiliseringen, og at mestre de store idéer der er nødvendige for at forhindre at blive fanget i de fælder, der stilles af dem der nægter at erkende, at hvis vi forbliver i deres paradigme, vil det føre til menneskehedens udryddelse.

Afskrift på engelsk:

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, January 15, 2020

With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Day of Action for a Unique Solution: Build Peace through a Trump, Putin, Xi Summit

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute, welcome to our webcast today with our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Today is Jan. 15th, 2020: Today is an International Day of Action by the Schiller Institute and LaRouche PAC, to bring together the forces in the United States and around the world to insist upon an emergency summit of Presidents Trump, Putin and Xi to address the crisis that's emerged between the United States and Iran. Helga, this was your call: You made this emergency resolution. How would you think this is going to function? It's going to require the American people, especially, to demand this, isn't it?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. Because, as we have gone into this mobilization to try to suggest to many people in the world, and in the United States and Europe, that such a summit must occur, to get out of the danger of confrontation which is now clearly escalating, and not really resolved at all between the United States and Iran, that you have to have a different level of approaching this whole question. We were talking to many, many people in the streets, in other discussions

... remarkable confusion in the population. You had people who said, there is no war danger, Trump has it all under control; or, it's too late anyway. So people had absolutely emotional reactions and very little understanding of why we are saying this war danger exists.

So, today as you mentioned, we have an International Day of Action: We had friends of the Schiller Institute and associates mobilizing on five continents. We were in New York, near the Trump Tower, the United Nations; many other cities in the United States, but also Stockholm, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Berlin, Paris, even in Australia; and Latin America, Lima, Peru. We tried to put this same focus on the agenda on five continents around the globe, trying to intersect with many political forces around the world, with the idea to create a chorus, a chorus of people demanding that we were on the verge of World War III, and that is not an exaggeration at all. And we absolutely must change the agenda, because if you leave things as they are right now, the danger that things could go out of control completely is imminent.

This was, by the way, not only our view: Today, Putin gave his state of the nation address before the Federal Assembly, and there he basically picked up on the same line, saying that if you look at the developments in the recent weeks in Southwest Asia and North Africa – clearly referring to Libya – that we are in a situation where a regional conflict very clearly could become something affecting the whole global security situation. And he said it's absolutely high time that the five founders of the United Nations, start to really establish a new order which makes these dangers impossible, and start to discuss the principles on which such a new order has to be built. I don't disagree with that: If you have a meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the important thing is that you have the three most powerful nations sitting already at the table – namely, the United States, Russia, and China. You have, then two others, France

and Great Britain, which I understand Putin's position that he would make a suggestion like that. I think given the fact that Macron, in the recent period, has made several statements and taken action to make the point that no solution can be found without Russia, I think France could even play a positive, or at least neutral role. The big question, naturally, is the British role, but having three of the most powerful nations, they would have less opportunity to do their usual kind of destabilization.

So I think the important thing about it is that Putin, obviously, in the same way, sees the danger of this escalation. Lavrov, the Foreign Minister, suggested Russia to mediate in the relationship between the United States and Iran; and so, I think that is all going in the right direction.

But, it's really important that people do not just say, "this is my opinion, there's going to be war, or Trump has it all under control." I have studied, and I know you have, Harley, we have studied this matter of how the situation in Iran, in particular, could be the cockpit for a global nuclear escalation, and this is not something we are saying on the top of our head, just saying it like that, but there are certain principles: Because if you target Iran, it is really Russia and China, and anybody who has studied the history of the region, and looked at the question of geopolitics, going way back to the inventors of geopolitics – Haushofer, Mackinder, Milner – before that, you know that it's not Iran which is at stake, but it is really Russia and also nowadays, China.

I would urge people not to be opinionated about this: Study military history, study what we have published in many articles about it in the past; study why even the use of even one nuclear weapon has immediately the danger of an uncontrollable global nuclear war. And take it seriously, because it is.

SCHLANGER: You mentioned that there are some people who think that this kind of statement from you is an overreaction. But I think we're actually getting some very interesting reflections of people who are saying something very close to what you are: for example, Willy Wimmer, a former official in the German Defense Ministry for many years; even Wolfgang Ischinger of the Munich Security Conference, issued a strong statement talking about why Putin is the one who should be involved in this. This is actually reflecting that there are some people who see what you're saying.

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Yes. I think that Willy Wimmer put out a new statement today, on the day of Putin's address to the nation, where he said that with the assassination of Gen. Qasem Soleimani, we are on the verge of a global war, and that is completely appropriate to talk about the danger of an imminent third world war. I think this is really important, because we're not saying this to scare people, or to just create panic. But unless you realize that that danger exists, and I think also the fact that Angela Merkel went to Moscow with Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, and then very quickly – not all of a sudden, but relatively quickly, they have now organized a conference on the Libya situation for this coming Sunday in Berlin, where Merkel has invited both Trump and Putin! Now, there is so far no confirmation that either one of them is coming. From the U.S., it's only Pompeo and O'Brien, but I think this also reflects a recognition that you have to bring people to the negotiation table.

Now, concerning the Libya issue as such, the military leader of the Libya National Army Khalifa Haftar, has not signed the ceasefire agreement, which he could have signed in Moscow, but it's not ruled out that he will attend the Berlin conference. But I think there is a general recognition among older people who have the experience of world war, in Europe for sure – I think in the United States it's different for the very reason that the United States has not been involved in any

international war which would have affected American soil; the United States obviously was involved in many foreign wars, but they never had the experience of having a war on American territory since the Civil War. And that is very different in Europe, where especially Germany, I think there is a deep, deep – I would almost say a genetic memory in the Germany population, at least the older ones, who know what the horrors of world war are. And I think therefore, this whole push by Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer, the German defense minister, to now push to send German troops to Iraq, German troops in Africa, German Navy in South China Sea – this goes very much against the experience of Germany in two world wars.

The French and the British have a slightly different attitude because of their colonialist background, but I think that there are many people who really understand that this is a very grave situation – and Wolfgang Ischinger, of all people, he's the head of the Munich Security Conference, he's a completely dyed-in-the-wool Atlanticist, and he says Putin is absolutely crucial to get him involved in this situation. So, this all reflects that people really got shocked when this assassination of Soleimani happened. I know some people in the United States also don't have that same view, but this has a very erosive effect on the international order: It has a bad effect on Kim Jon Un, for sure, because he will now remember what Bolton had said about Saddam Hussein and Qaddafi, and the North Korea thing is at a halt in any case. But it also has a bad effect what should young people around the world think, if you can simply do these kinds of things.

And I'm not blaming Trump, because Trump is in a completely difficult situation, because he's surrounded by the same people whom he had attacked not very long ago as "the military-industrial complex," and the Articles of Impeachment could be introduced into the Senate today.

But I think it's also very clear, we cannot continue on this line, especially because it *clearly* shows the hand of the

British in the design of this whole escalation.

SCHLANGER: And one of the obvious points is that President Putin is very active, at this moment. You see him with the Libya situation; you see him intervened in Syria – he was just in Syria recently to meet with Assad; he's intervening in Ukraine with Zelensky; and also now offering to mediate in Iran. One of the major points in the attack on Trump, was to keep him from working with Putin, which brings me to this question you raised about the British role: The British were caught in the act of stirring up some of the regime-change sentiments in Iran, and the Iranian Foreign Ministry called them on that. What was that about, Helga – the British ambassador in Tehran?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Before I say something about that, let me just add, that Putin, in his speech of today, also said that Russia would open *all* historic archives concerning the Second World War, because it was extremely important to reestablish truth and facts, instead of the lies going around the globe on these issues. Which brings me to remind people that President Trump could *also* release all documents, because the role of the British in Russiagate, in the whole Christopher Steele affairs – I mean, there is the weapon of releasing documents, and I think that that is absolutely crucial.

Now, the Iranian Foreign Ministry completely attacked the role of the British ambassador in Tehran, who apparently even started the demonstrations against the Rouhani government. As you remember, there were hundreds of thousands of people in the streets in Tehran and other Iranian cities, after the assassination of Soleimani, but then, when the Ukrainian aircraft was shot down by mistake by the Iranians, and it now looks and that's what the Iranians have vowed to totally investigate, you had students in Tehran and many other cities, in anti-government/pro-American stance, which apparently was led, or triggered, or at least manipulated by the British ambassador. And the Iranian government – I think Rouhani

himself – said the British should not forget that they're no longer the Empire, where the Sun doesn't set around the globe, and they basically threatened retaliation if this would not stop.

I think this is very important: Because if you look at it, at the surface, naturally, it's Trump, it's Pompeo, it's the U.S. government who's in this showdown with Iran. But, it goes back, way back – we had talked about this already last time, but I want to repeat it – it goes back to the doctrine of geopolitics, of absolutely preventing the countries of the so-called Eurasian land-mass to cooperate economically; it goes back to the "Great Game" of the 19th century against Russia; it goes back to the Bernard Lewis doctrine, the Samuel Huntington "Clash of Civilizations," Brzezinski playing the Islamic card – there is a long historical tradition of trying to manipulated this region. The Sykes-Picot agreement during World War I was set up to create the conditions after the war for future manipulation. So you have to take all of that into account to then see how this recent escalation was set up: I mentioned it in my statement from Jan. 3: [<https://larouchepac.com/20200103/helga-zepp-larouche-statement-assassination-gasem-soleimani>] that the whole setup was prepared, when Bolton, in April of 2019 put the entire Revolutionary Guard – that is, the Iranian army – on the terrorist list. Because, according to that logic, then, any kind of attack would be sufficient to make such strikes. You know, they have a long drone list anyway. So, then Trump, after the Iranians shot down the drone, I think it was June, in the Strait of Hormuz, Trump said (who knows what egged him on, or what was the environment), he said, if one more American is killed, then he would consider strikes against Iran. Now, that is a difficult and dangerous thing to say for any state leader – remember, this was Obama saying this red line concerning Syria, which almost led to an attack on Syria by the United States in 2013; and we now know, through the cables which were leaked, that the British ambassador in

Washington at that time, Sir Kim Darroch, he wrote in cables back to London that it just takes an attack on one more American, and then there will be war, or strikes against Iran. He also, in these same cables, wrote that it was his job, as British ambassador in Washington, to “flood the zone,” meaning that they should influence all the people Trump is talking to, that Trump would have a habit of telephoning in the evening to people in Washington and elsewhere to try to find out what their thinking was, this Darroch basically said, we have to control this entire environment; we have to whisper into Trump’s ears, so that we create a completely controlled environment. And that was the setting!

And then, if you look how, even after Bolton is out, Pompeo is essentially continuing exactly the role Bolton had before. And if you look at the speech he gave at the Hoover Institution in Stanford University on Jan. 13, it is an incredibly bloodcurdling speech, which clearly is not the same intention as Trump. But people should watch this Pompeo speech in Stanford, to get a sense of what is the environment Trump is in.

[<https://www.hoover.org/news/secretary-state-pompeo-addresses-stanford-universitys-hoover-institution-following-strike-irans>]

SCHLANGER: I think one of the important things in Darroch’s cables, was a reaction when Trump stopped the attack against Iran, when the U.S. drone was shot down: That angered the British terribly, because they thought that was going to cause a reaction, but Darroch wrote: One more act like that could cause another turnaround for Trump.

I wanted to mention one other thing about this British ambassador to Tehran, who was apparently at one of the memorial services when he was involved in leading a walkout of students in a demonstration, very much reminded me of Victoria Nuland handing out cookies and \$5 billion in Maidan square in the Ukraine situation in 2014.

Helga, one of the important things which is also part of the context for this situation, is the ongoing disintegration of the neo-liberal economic system, and this is something which there's been very little focus on, because with the impeachment, with the danger of war, there has hasn't been a whole lot said about it. But you've been following this thing very closely – what's the latest with the helicopter money and the insane effort to try and keep this system going?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think we are in clearly approaching the helicopter money phase of this meltdown of the system. Yesterday, alone, the Federal Reserve pumped into another \$82 billion in repo money, and it is now reported that this will go on, probably, until mid-February at least, but it may go on until summer. Jim Rogers, who is the cofounder of the Quantum Fund – together with Soros, he's now separated from Soros – but he said, that the debt after 2008 has “skyrocketed” everywhere, and that he foresees a “horrible end,” that the central banks will keep pumping money up to the point where many investors will say, look, we don't want this anymore, and then there will be a big crisis, and they will pump even more money, and then it will come to a horrible end. And he said, this will be the worst thing I have ever experienced in my whole life.

Now, take it for what it is – it's the opinion of somebody who's part of this same system, but I think it is useful to remind people that we absolutely need the Four Laws suggested by my late husband: Glass-Steagall globally, immediately; we need a national bank in every country; we need an international credit system, a New Bretton Woods system; and if there is such a UN Security Council meeting, it's either that body of the G20, or some combination thereof, but since they will not do it, this is why we push for the summit of Xi Jinping, Putin, and Trump, as an absolute, urgent intervention to bring the world into order, not only on the question of the war danger, but also to say this system is about to blow, we

have to have this package proposed by Lyndon LaRouche.

One immediate situation is Argentina. Yesterday, the largest province of Argentina, the Buenos Aires, on Jan. 6, this happened already, they could not pay \$250 million. The federal government in Argentina said they couldn't bail out that province, either, and there's more money coming due. And if this turns out and develops into a complete debt crisis, you will have the derivatives problem with the swaps, and this could be the trigger for the collapse of the system. And there are many other such triggers.

So that all underlines the absolutely urgent need to really go for a reform, a reorganization for this entire financial system before it is too late.

SCHLANGER: I think it's important, also, that if you look at the fourth of the LaRouche's Four Laws, the science-driver side of it, it's a perfect opportunity for the United States to work with China, with the Belt and Road Initiative, with space cooperation, and also what you've called for, in terms of dealing with Southwest Asia, these new platforms of infrastructure. And yet, we see, again, the crazed anti-China lobby in the United States Congress and the media, saying that China's the enemy, when, in fact, working with China would be the solution, wouldn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the whole world would greatly profit: Instead of trying to contain China, – Pence, for example, made another raving speech against China; Pompeo compared China again to, I think Stalin, or something – it's just completely out of this world.

If you look, really, at what China is doing, naturally, they're growing, their economy is doing better than the economies of many other countries, but why? Because they continue to put emphasis on innovation, they just announced that they have now the first smart, high-speed, autonomous

railway – I find this completely fascinating, because they have prepared this new railway, which will go between Beijing for the Winter Olympics and Paralympics in 2022, to all the different cities where the actual Olympics are taking place. Normally it would take 3 hours by train to get to these places in some mountainous regions; but with this smart, fast train, it will go down from 3 hours to 1 hour and even 45 minutes. This will be a train which will have an automatic driver – there is a human in it for emergencies who can intervene, but otherwise, it's full automated; robots will help passengers to check in; there will be G5 technology, everything will be completely digitized. And I think this is really incredible.

So rather than trying to contain that, which you will not be able to do, unless you want to have World War III and extinguish the whole human species, why not cooperate with China? China has offered this many times, and even in his recent New Year's speech, Xi Jinping offered to all nations to participate and cooperate, and I think that's the only way to go.

If you look at Southwest Asia, we have had many discussions, and people have a hard time to imagine, what is "building the peace." There are left groups who are anti-war, and while it is important to be anti-war and to warn against the dangers, that is not sufficient: You have to know how to build the peace. And if we would really work together with the United States, Russia, China, India, hopefully the European countries, to reconstruct the war-torn areas of Southwest Asia, from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, it would be really easy to have a gigantic reconstruction. And my husband, in a video some years ago, said, look this region has been at war for thousands of years, because we have this historic tribal, and ethnic, and religious contradictions. But is that the condition for mankind for eternity? I don't think so. There are also incredible traditions in this region, for example, the Persian history had an incredibly rich culture! The

Caliphate of Baghdad of al-Mansur and Harun al-Rashid, they turned Baghdad at that time into the most developed city of the world, around 800 BCE. They brought in all the knowledge from around the world, all the people who would bring discoveries, and technologies, they would be weighed in gold, and at that time Baghdad was the most knowledgeable and most developed city.

So there are ways how you can reconnect, with Persian history, with the whole tradition of the ancient Silk Road, which went through this entire region. So there is absolutely the possibility to create peace. It would only function if – the first condition is Trump, Putin, and Xi Jinping have to take the initiative, because otherwise there is no credibility; only if the three work together is there any hope that you can accomplish that. And therefore, I would actually ask all of you, our viewers, make sure this program, and also Harley's morning update, which he does every day, is spreading – get it to your contacts, your friends, your social media. Help us to make this mobilization. Because while we have the Day of Action today, we are not stopping at that: because you have a tremendous social ferment. For example, the Yellow Vests, the strikes in France are continuing, there will be on Thursday, tomorrow, after three days of strikes, there will be huge demonstrations in France: We will intersect them, we will bring in this perspective of the summit of the three Presidents. There will be many demonstrations in Germany, among the German farmers, and other groupings. And this will not stop.

So I'm asking you, join this international chorus, and help us to build it, of people who say, "we have to overcome geopolitics, we have to establish a higher level of reason, and that is very, very urgent," because nobody knows if the next time you have some incident, that the whole thing can be stopped. We were absolutely close to World War III, and we are not out of the danger zone, at all: So join our efforts.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I have nothing to add to that summary. I think it's very important that people recognize: This is a moment where action must be taken – not talk, not being a spectator. You can go to our website and get the resolution that was drafted by Helga on the call for the emergency summit, and make sure it gets out widely to everyone. [<https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2020/01/09/call-for-presidents-trump-putin-xi-to-convene-emergency-summit-to-address-danger-of-war/>] And have the discussions that are necessary.

Is there anything further you want to add, Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think, today is Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, and King was one of the people who knew that peace is only possible through development. He was about to push that for the entire world, not just for the United States, when he was assassinated. He should have been President of the United States, and as my husband should have been President of the United States, but it's these ideas which will determine if the human species will exist in the future or not. So, shape up and get on that level of thinking.

SCHLANGER: OK, Helga. Thank you very much, and we'll be back next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Hopefully.

Kun et Trump-Putin-Xi-hastetopmøde kan forhindre

krig.

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche d. 8 jan. 2020

I denne uges webcast fremhævede Helga Zepp-LaRouche sin appel for et hastetopmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi med henblik på at nedtrappe spændingerne i Mellemøsten og skabe en omfattende fredsplan for regionen. Mens chokket fra USA's droneangreb, der dræbte den iranske general Soleimani, skubbede verden i retningen af en endnu større konflikt, skabte det samtidig et nøgternt øjeblik, som gjorde det entydigt klart, at en omfattende fredsplan bør være prioritet, og dette kan kun ske gennem samarbejdet mellem USA, Rusland og Kina.

Helga henviser også til Patrick Lawrences nyeste artikel i Consortium News, hvor han kalder droneangrebet for en "paladsrevolution" af medlemmer fra udenrigs- og forsvarsministerierne. Læs hele artiklen her.

[PATRICK LAWRENCE: The Iranian General's Intent](#)

**Alle fire paneller: Schiller
Instituttets konference i**

Tyskland forener folk med god vilje til at skabe et nyt paradigme

Panel 2:

Panel 3:

Panel 4:

Den 17. nov. (EIRNS) – To begivenheder i den forgangne uge demonstrerer de to modsatrettede fremtider, som menneskeheden står overfor i dag. I Washington er den skandaløse og selvklart svigagtige rigsretsundersøgelse, der ledes af demokraterne og de korrupte efterretningsfolk og embedsmænd, som sidder tilbage efter George Bush' og Barack Obamas mislykkede præsidentskaber – alt imens de keder de fleste amerikanere, ude af stand til så meget som at nævne hvilken forbrydelse der undersøges – ikke desto mindre en farlig fortsættelse af kupforsøget mod USA's præsident; et kupforsøg, der hidrører fra den britiske efterretningstjeneste og deres nynazistiske allierede i den tidligere ukrainske regering. Med mindre dette kup afværges, vil det så godt som givet føre til verdenskrig på kort sigt. Samtidigt afholdtes Schiller Instituttets internationale konference med deltagelse af over 300 "nationale patrioter og verdensborgere" (som Schiller definerede ægte statsborgerskab). Under titlen: "The Future of Humanity as a Creative Species in the Universe" (Menneskets Fremtid som Kreativ Art i Universet) var konferencen viet til mindet om Lyndon LaRouches levende ideer. Alt imens hovedtalen blev holdt af grundlægger og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, inkluderede rækken af talere:

* Wang Weidong, ministerrådgiver, direktør for handels- og handelsafdelingen ved den kinesiske ambassade i Tyskland, om "Potentialiet for den Nye Silkevej for Europa";

* Natalia Vitrenko, doktor i økonomisk videnskab, leder af det progressive socialistiske parti i Ukraine, tidligere parlamentsmedlem, Ukraine, om "LaRouches Videnskab om Fysisk Økonomi som nøglen til at løse verdens problemer, Eurasien og Ukraine";

* Professor Andrei Ostrovskii, vicedirektør for Institut for Fjernøsten Studier ved Det Russiske Videnskabelige Akademi, om "Rusland i det kinesiske Bælte-og Vejinitiativ: Muligheder og udsigter";

* Jozef Miklosko, tidligere vicepremierminister i Tjekkoslaviet, om "LaRouche og videnskab";

* Theo Mitchell, tidligere delstatssenator i South Carolina, om LaRouche, "manden, der skulle have været præsident for De Forenede Stater";

* Nino Galloni, tidligere generaldirektør for budget- og arbejdsministerierne, Italien, om "Fædreland, nation og stat som set af progressive katolikker og af Lyndon LaRouche."

Der blev endvidere holdt taler af andre medlemmer og venner af Schiller Instituttet fra U.S.A. Grækenland, Frankrig, Irak og Libanon. En koncert med musik af Beethoven, Schumann og Schubert blev afholdt på den første aften af todages begivenheden; koncerten var viet til mindet om Lyndon LaRouche.

Fru Zepp-LaRouche indfangede i hendes bemærkninger de afgørende aspekter af hendes afdøde mands ideer, der er nødvendige for, at nutidens "verdensborgere" kan overvinde den permanente krigsførelse, kulturelle nedbrydning og det endelige sammenbrud af verdens finansielle system, som vi nu står overfor, og skabe et nyt paradigme baseret på en global

renæssance af kunstnerisk og videnskabelig kreativitet:

"Det er absolut enestående for LaRouche, at han demonstrerer overgangen mellem relativistisk fysik og kreativiteten i det menneskelige sind som sådan, og forbindelsen mellem dette domæne og klassiske former for kunst og statsmandskunst. Lyn leverede rigeligt bevis for, at det alene er gennem klassiske former for poesi, drama og musik, at de åndsevner, der er i stand til at skabe gyldige hypoteser og nye indsigter i universets lovmæssighed, kan udvikles. Og hvorfor det er i musik, poesi og drama at de samme kampe mod reduktionistiske og deduktionistiske forestillinger må udkæmpes, og hvorfor kvaliteten af metafor, ironi og Furtwänglers idé om at spille mellem noderne er så afgørende for at hæve sindet til denne højere riemannske tankemåde. Hermed følger opøvelsen af følelserne væk fra det sanselige og profane område, til niveauet for lidenskabelig kærlighed til menneskeheden (agape). Den oligarkiske samfundsmodel og dets menneskesyn reducerer individet til en skabning af hedonistiske ønsker og begær, hvilket gør det let manipulerbart og modtageligt for rollen som 'undersåt' for Thrasymachos' lov og orden'. Det er den kognitive oplevelse forbundet med klassiske former for komposition, der frigør individet ved at appellere til sindets skønhed og frigøre den form for "agapisk" kærlighed til menneskeheden, som er nødvendig for at vælge det Nye Paradigme for menneskeheden, der kan sætte en stopper for den privilegerede klasses snæversynede og onde stræben efter påståede geopolitiske interesser på bekostning af de lavere klasser".

Program for Schiller Instituttets Europæiske Konference d. 16.-17. november

Menneskehedens Fremtid som Kreativ Art i Universet

Lørdag d. 16. november

Panel 1: I en tid med strategiske omvæltninger: Vil Europa

være i stand til at hjælpe med udformningen af det 'nye paradigme'?

* Vi kan forme en ny æra for menneskeheden!: Helga Zepp-LaRouche, formand for Schiller Institutet

* Potentialiet for den Nye Silkevej for Europa: Wang Weidong, ministerrådgiver, direktør for 'handelsdepartementet' ved den kinesiske ambassade i Tyskland

* LaRouches videnskab om fysisk økonomi som nøglen til at løse verdens problemer, Eurasien og Ukraine: Natalia Vitrenko, doktor i økonomisk videnskab, leder af det Progressive socialistiske Parti i Ukraine, tidligere parlamentsmedlem, Ukraine

* Ruslands deltagelse i det kinesiske "Ét Bælte Én Vej"-initiativ: Muligheder og fremtidsudsigter: Professor Andrei Ostrovskii, viceadministrerende direktør for Institut for Fjernøstenstudier ved Det Russiske Videnskabelige Akademi

* Broforbindelserne mellem Italien-Tunesien og Italien-Albanien: Forbindelsen af Bælte- og Vejkorridorerne: Prof. Enzo Siviero, direktør, E-Campus Universitet, Italien; Næstformand i Réseau Méditerranéen des Ecoles d'Ingénieurs (Netværk af Ingeniører i Middelhavsområdet)

* Udvikling af forbindelserne mellem Grækenland og 'Bæltet og Vejen': Leonidas Chrysanthopoulos, ambassadør, Grækenland, tidligere generalsekretær for Sortehavets Økonomiske Samarbejdsorganisation

* Pragmatisme versus ideologier: Alain Corvez, konsulent i international strategi, Frankrig

Panel 2: De grundlæggende videnskabelige spørgsmål vedrørende

fremtiden og den 'Nye Silkevej i rummet'

* Kan Europa spille en nøglerolle indenfor videnskaben: Jacques Cheminade, præsident for Solidarité et Progrès, tidligere [fransk] præsidentkandidat

* Månebyen: Næste skridt mod en ny æra for menneskeheden: Sébastien Drochon, formand for rumpolitik, det franske Schiller Institut

* LaRouches opdagelser: Uddannelse af en ny generation: Megan Beets og Jason Ross, Lyndon LaRouches "kælder-team"

* Til forsvar for afrikansk suverænitet: Diogène Senny, præsident for den Panafrikanske 'Umoja'-Liga

Klassisk koncert: en hyldest til Lyndon LaRouche med værker af Beethoven, Schubert og Schumann

Søndag d. 17. november

Panel 3: Hvem er Lyndon LaRouche?

* Fornuftens magt: Den levende arv efter Lyndon LaRouche: Dennis Small, koordinator for Latinamerika ved Schiller Instituttet

* LaRouche og videnskab: Josef Miklosko, tidligere vicepremierminister i Tjekkoslaviet

* Manden der skulle have været USA's præsident: Theo Mitchell, tidligere statssenator i South Carolina

* 'Fædreland, nation og stat' som set af progressive katolikker og af Lyndon LaRouche: Nino Galloni, tidligere generaldirektør for budget- og arbejdsministerierne, Italien

* LaRouche, betydningen af Lyndon LaRouches ideer for den arabiske verden: Hussein Askary, Sydvestasien-koordinator for det Internationale Schiller Institut

* LaRouche, et "florentinsk" sindelag: Claudio Giudici, formand, Uritaxi (Nationale Taxi Fagforening), Firenze, Italien

* Lyndon LaRouches kamp for fred og udvikling i Libanon og Mellemøsten: Bassam El-Hachem, professor ved det libanesiske universitet, Beirut, Libanon

* Hvor er Amerika på vej hen? LaRouches løsninger som vejen ud af kaos: Harley Schlanger, tidligere talsmand for Lyndon LaRouche, bestyrelsesmedlem i Schiller Instituttet

Panel 4: Skønhed og klassisk kunst som et 'kald' for menneskeheden: Den kulturelle silkevej

* Nødvendigheden af en klassisk renæssance for ungdommen: Diane Sare, direktør for Manhattan Kor-projektet

* LaRouche og harmonien mellem kunst og videnskab: Antonella Banaudi, Sopran og sanglærer, ekspert i Verdis kammertone

* Sand frihed gennem ægte kunst: 'Negro Spirituals' enestående bidrag til klassisk boglig dannelse i Amerika: Elvira Green, mezzosopran, 30-årigt medlem af Metropolitan Opera, grundlægger af Spirituel Renaissance Sangere i Greensboro/North Carolina, USA

At drage læren af den forspildte chance i 1989 – denne gang kan det blive anderledes

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 10 november 2019

Hvad var det i virkeligheden der skete i 1989, da Berlinmuren faldt, og hvad kan vi lære af at undersøge begivenhederne i denne historiske periode? Ved en gennemgang af hvad der rent faktisk skete for tredive år siden, da Berlinmuren blev revet ned, i modsætning til den officielle fortælling fremsat af de neoliberale og geopolitikere, taler Helga Zepp LaRouche lidenskabeligt for, hvorfor det vil være anderledes denne gang. Chancen for verdenshistoriske forandringer findes kun kortvarigt, men denne gang, siger hun, er lejligheden gunstigere. I modsætning til 1989, hvor alene kræfter, der var tilknyttet hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, og Schiller Instituttet, havde en strategisk plan, er der i dag Bælte- og Vejinitiativet og en voksende erkendelse af, at der kommer et nyt [finansielt] krak, og at det vil være dødbringende at holde fast ved det gamle paradigme, der blev påtvunget [verden] af det britiske imperium.

Hun præsenterer de afgørende spørgsmål fra 1989, som en der

selv deltog i dem, og forklarer hvordan det britiske imperium overlevede dengang ved hjælp af mord, trusler og korrupsion, herunder fængslingen af hendes mand. Men det nye paradigme der dukker op globalt, udformet på basis af LaRouches ideer, ses i stigende grad som den eneste levedygtige mulighed i dag, hvor faren for et nyt krak er øget. De, der forsvarer den gamle orden i Europa og USA, bliver i stigende grad afsløret, idet efterforskningen af Russiagate's oprindelse dagligt frembringer flere beviser.

Nu er tiden inde til at læse Schillers værker, sagde hun, for at blive opmærksom på potentialet for hvert menneske – inklusive dig selv! – til at blive en smuk sjæl, og bruge denne opdagelse til at blive en kraft til at skabe historie, og sikre at menneskeheden ikke går glip af denne mulighed.

**Hemmeligheden bag, hvordan
Trump udmanøvrerede
krigspartiet.
Schiller Instituttets**

ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 18. oktober 2019

I denne uge drøfter Helga Zepp-LaRouche Trumps seneste træk for at afslutte krigene for regimeskifte, hvilket han blev valgt til at udføre, og stiller den amerikanske befolknings støtte til præsident Trump, der sås ved forskellige stævner i hele landet, op imod de etablerede mediers forsøg på at fremstille en helt anden virkelighed. Med en skrøbelig våbenhvile på den syriske/tyrkiske grænse er det nu tid til at begynde genopbygningen af regionen ved at udvide Bælte- og Vejinitiativet til Mellemøsten!

Helga Zepp-LaRouche understreger også den rolle, som vores bevægelse spiller i USA og i Europa med at uddanne befolkningen i den forestående globale finanskrisen. DETTE er den virkelige baggrund for hastværket med at afsætte Trump fra embedet. Han har bevist, at han er villig til at vælte skakbrættet med det militærindustrielle kompleks' årtier lange politik for regimeskifte; så hvilken garanti har Wall Street for, at han ikke vil gøre det samme imod dem, i takt med at finanskrisen fortsætter med at brede sig?

Det er nu vigtigere end nogensinde at organisere en ægte økonomisk renæssance på planeten, begyndende med at omorganisere Wall Street og give de suveræne nationer mulighed for at samarbejde om deres egne økonomiske skæbner.

Tak for at følge vores arbejde og for din støtte.

Systemet kollapser: Dette er årsagen til optimisme!

Schiller Instituttets

ugentlige webcast med

Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 11. oktober 2019

Zepp-LaRouche indledte med at drøfte, hvad hun beskrev som den historiske pressekonference med præsident Trump den 9. oktober, hvor han gjorde det klart, at han havde til hensigt at vende de sidste 50 års geopolitiske krige. Under henvisning til præsident Eisenhowers identifikation af det "militære industrielle kompleks" som årsagen til krig, afsluttede Trump med en bevægende personlig erklæring, idet han identificerede omkostningerne ved disse krige, hvad angår de amerikanske tab af menneskeliv, samt de millioner der går tabt på den anden side i krigene.

Hun vendte flere gange tilbage til vigtigheden af to ting: For det første, præsident Trump må nu samarbejde med Rusland gennem Astana-processen og inddrage Kina, for at afslutte krigene via reel økonomisk udvikling; for det andet, at vejledningen til denne udviklingsproces må være Lyndon LaRouches liv, hvis renselse er den nødvendige ingrediens for at få det til at fungere.

LaRouches stemme er desuden vigtig, da det økonomiske sammenbrud er i gang, og det er hans videnskabelige metode, nedfældet i hans Fire Love, som er nødvendige for at forhindre

sammenbruddet i at udløse global elendighed. Vi må direkte tage fat på den panik og kulturpessimisme, som dominerer befolkningen – nu er tiden inde til, at vores optimistiske synspunkt, baseret på en forståelse af menneskets sande, kreative natur, former diskussionen.

Tak fordi I følger vores arbejde i et så spændende historisk øjeblik. Der står meget på spil for menneskehedens fremtid, og vi gør en forskel.

Grønland: Geopolitisk kamplads eller omdrejningspunkt for økonomisk og videnskabeligt samarbejde?

Den igangværende kamp mellem to meget forskellige paradigmer, det ene for geopolitisk konfrontation og krig og det andet for fredeligt samarbejde og sameksistens, er også det centrale tema i den nylige turbulens i forbindelse med Donald Trumps nu aflyste besøg til Danmark. Som Trump i sine udtalelser gjorde klart, var Grønland det afgørende omdrejningspunkt for hans planlagte besøg til Danmark.

Den kreds af rådgivere omkring Trump, som f.eks. udenrigsminister Pompeo og sikkerhedsrådgiver Bolton, der konsekvent har arbejdet for en konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, ønsker at USA med Trump i spidsen skal gøre Arktis og

Grønland til en geopolitisk kampplads. I sin tale til Arktisk Råd den 6. maj 2019 i Rovaniemi, Finland, chokerede Pompeo deltagerne ved at erklære, at den hidtidige politik for at forhindre en militarisering af Arktis nu var aflyst. USA betragtede nu Arktis som et konfliktområde mellem USA, Rusland og Kina. I direkte forlængelse af denne politik, er der et udtalt ønske fra disse kredses side om at forhindre kinesisk og russisk indflydelse i Grønland, hvad enten den er civil eller militær, og i stedet sikre en langt større amerikansk militær kontrol med Grønland. Det var baggrunden til ordren fra Washington til København om at kinesisk deltagelse i bygning af lufthavne på Grønland ikke kunne accepteres og måtte blokeres fra dansk side. Noget som skete prompte.

Hvis denne politik fortsattes vil det få katastrofale konsekvenser for Grønland, Rigsfællesskabet og Verden. Grønlands behov for opbygningen af en selv bærende økonomi gennem økonomisk og infrastrukturel opbygning vil blive tilsidesat og i stedet vil kun rendyrkede militære investeringer og amerikansk kontrol over Grønlands råstoffer være på dagsordenen.

Alternativet til sådanne sørgelige udsigter er at etablere et fredeligt samarbejde på Grønland, i resten af Arktis (og i verden i almindelighed), mellem USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien. Hvis disse fire giganter indgår i Lyndon LaRouches forslag om en firemagts-aftale for økonomisk udvikling og videnskabeligt forskningssamarbejde, så har verden en farbar vej ud af alle de aktuelle problemer.

Det, Grønland og Arktis har brug for, er den form for økonomisk udvikling, som Kina mestrer, og som ses ved, at man har løftet 700-800 millioner kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom, og i den udvikling, velstand og øget selvstændighed, som Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet siden 2013 har skabt i stadig større dele af verden. Kinas succes er baseret på at yde langsigtede kreditter til infrastrukturprojekter, der transformerer den økonomiske aktivitet. I kølvandet på den forbedrede

infrastruktur følger industrialisering og forbedrede levevilkår. Dertil kommer voksende deltagelse i den forskning og udvikling, som er grundlaget for videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt.

Den danske regering bør i samarbejde med det grønlandske hjemmestyre arbejde for, at Trump ikke falder i den geopolitiske fælde, der vil ødelægge Grønlands fremtid. I stedet bør vi arbejde for at få Grønland til at være et vigtigt omdrejningspunkt i et kommende internationalt samarbejde i Arktis. Grønland bør være centrum for et forskningssamarbejde mellem de arktiske nationer, bl.a. Grønland, Danmark, USA og Rusland, og dertil Kina og andre nationer, for udviklingen af Arktis og fælles aktiviteter for f.eks. bedre at forstå interaktionen mellem Solen, det Ydre Rum og Jorden.

Et økonomisk nedbrud kommer som en stor tsunami Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med helga Zepp-LaRouche den 21. august

I denne uges webcast gennemgik leder for Schiller Instituttet Helga Zepp LaRouche den seneste økonomiske svindel, der udgår fra Black Rock-gruppen som et eksempel på den desperate indsats for at købe tid til forsvar for et system, som er under sammenbrud. Alt imens dets initiativtagere omtaler denne plan som en "regimeændring" i finanspolitikken, er det blot

endnu et forsøg på at oversvømme systemet med "helikopterpenge" for at beskytte værdiløse aktiver på 1,5 billiarder \$. Dette blev afsløret i 1990'erne af Lyndon LaRouche, der med sin "Triple Curve" udviklede det pædagogiske værktøj, der viser, hvorfor denne tilgang ødelægger den fysiske økonomi og vil føre til kaos.

Dette er baggrunden for den eskalerede destabilisering af Kina, der demonstrerer den 'britiske hånd' – og deres allierede som Bolton og Pompeo – i et forgæves forsøg på at forhindre Kinas opkomst og dens BRI-politik (Bælt og Vej-Initiativ). Mens Trump ønsker en aftale med Kina, sætter hans modstandere – både inden for og uden for hans administration – verden på en farlig kurs.

En markant, positiv udvikling, som hun identificerede, er dækningen i *the Guardian*, *Washington Post* og *Financial Times* af den middelalderlige ideologi bag økofascismen, og hvordan denne bruges til at skabe et grønt bonanza for ellers konkursramte finansfolk.

Denne udvikling er en del af en utrolig proces, der viser, at systemet ikke fungerer, og åbner udsigten til, at stigende antal mennesker kan bringes til at se, at løsningen afhænger af udbredelsen af videnskabelige ideer og stor kultur – og dette skaber grundlag for optimisme.

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Kina:
Øst/Vest-samarbejde er den**

Den eneste vej fremad Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 30. maj 2019

I denne uges webcast diskuterer Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, hendes seneste rejse til Kina, hvor hun deltog i konferencen om dialog mellem asiatiske civilisationer, den 15.-16. maj i Beijing, med præsident Xi Jinping som hovedtaler. Zepp-LaRouche og vært Bill Jones diskuterer, hvad der faktisk står på spil i den såkaldte handelskrig mellem USA og Kina, og hvordan det er muligt at løse den, så begge nationer vinder ved det. Hun advarer om, at det ikke er nogen fordel for Vesten at forsøge at indeslutte en nation som Kina, der har givet så mange bidrag til den menneskelige civilisation. Den eneste vej fremad, som vil være til gensidig gavn for begge lande og deres befolkninger, er et samarbejde og en overvindelse af de vestlige neokonservatives strategi for 'sammenstød af civilisationer' – "Clash of Civilizations".

Vær optimistiske! Samtalen mellem Trump og Putin

**fremskynder det nye
paradigme.**

**Schiller Instituttets webcast
med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den
5. maj 2019.**

Det 90 minutters lange opkald mellem præsident Trump og Putin blev hilst velkommen af Helga Zepp LaRouche som "en rigtig god nyhed", da hun gennemgik de omfattende strategiske konsekvenser af den nye situation, der er opstået efter Russiagate.

Disse omfatter:

- Betydningen af Trump-Putin-diskussionen om økonomisk og strategisk samarbejde, herunder at afhjælpe situationerne i Venezuela, Ukraine og Nordkorea;
- Det positive potentiale for samarbejde mellem USA og Kina, med endnu et møde om handelsforhandlinger planlagt – dette foregår på trods af de britisk dirigerede neokonservatives bestræbelser på at sabotere det;
- En bredere anerkendelse af det attraktive ved at samarbejde med BVI efter det andet BVI-forum, som det fremgår i flere aktuelle rapporter, der er udgivet i Tyskland;
- Betydningen af mødet om infrastrukturen mellem Trump og de Demokratiske ledere af Kongressen, der fremhæver splittelsen blandt Demokraterne mellem de vanvittige, som stadig er fokuserede på en rigsretssag og Green New Deal, og Pelosi og hendes netværk, der erkender behovet for at opnå noget positivt;

- Voksende erkendelse af den britiske rolle i iscenesættelsen af Russiagate.

Kampen for at frifinde Lyndon LaRouche udgør den bedste køreplan for at forstå hvem der styrede Russiagate og de strategiske årsager hertil. LaRouches rolle viser den enkeltes evne til at ændre historien og bør være en kilde til optimisme, et afgørende behov for at vinde kampen for det nye paradigme.

LaRouchePAC foredrag # 1 (27. april): Oversigt: Den enkeltes rolle i historien. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger af Schiller Instituttet

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

mellem USA og Rusland udgør, er det vigtigt med et begreb om den nødvendige renæssance.

Schiller Instituttets Konference på Præsidentens Dag – panel I, II & III

Schiller Instituttet afholdt den første amerikanske nationale konference i mere end femten år i weekenden på Præsidentens Dag, hvilket var en enorm succes i henseende til kvaliteten af præsentationerne og deltagelsen af tilhængere fra hele verden der deltog på konferencen. Konferencen, der nu præsenteres i sin helhed nedenfor, giver et sandfærdigt og optimistisk syn på mulighederne for menneskeheden som helhed for at overvinde den krise, som verden står overfor, mens det tidligere regerende, nu døende Britiske Imperium, kæmper for sin overlevelse mod den nye verdensorden, som tager fat i visionen fra Lyndon og Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Panel I

Lyndon

LaRouche taler:

Et talent, der blev brugt godt

Jacques

Cheminade,

Præsident for Solidarité & Progrès: Lyndon LaRouches kommende verden

John

Gong,

Professor i økonomi ved 'University of International Business and Economics', Beijing: Kinesiske investeringer og amerikansk infrastruktur under nye sino-amerikanske relationer

H.E.

Ambassadør Vassily A. Nebenzia,

Ambassadør and Permanent Repræsentant for den Russiske Føderation

ved de Forenede Nationer, præsenteret af **rådgiver**

Theodore Strzhizhovskiy,

den Russiske Føderations mission ved FN: Prospekter for øst-vest

samarbejde: Den Russiske Føderations Synspunkt (transkript)

William

Binney,

tidligere teknisk direktør, NSA

Jason

Ross,

Schiller Instituttet, medforfatter af "Udvidelse af den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika": Det presserende behov for et nyt

paradigme i Afrika

Dennis

Small,

EIR's redaktør for Latinamerika: Retfærdighed i Verden –
Hvorfor

Donald Trump må rense Lyndon LaRouche nu

Panel II

Video

af 'Den æstetiske uddannelse af mennesket for skønheden af
sindet

og sjælen' – Panel II

Schiller

Instituttets kombinerede kor:

Benjamin

Lylloff, arrangement: "Mo Li Hua" ("Jasmin Blomst")

Benjamin

Lylloff, dirigent

H.T.

Burleigh,

arrangement: "Dyb flod" ("Deep River")

William

L. Dawson,

arr: "Hver gang ånden kommer over mig" ("Ev'ry Time I Feel
the Spirit")

Diane Sare, dirigent

Megan

Beets,

LaRouchePAC Videnskabelige Forskningsteam, "Kunstnerisk og moralsk skønhed" ("Artistic and Moral Beauty")

Bruce**Director,**

kasserer, Schiller Instituttet i USA:

"Om LaRouches begreb om

betydningen af kunst for videnskaben, og videnskab for kunsten"

Diane**Sare,**

administrerende direktør for Schiller Instituttets kor i New York

City: "Kor princippet"

Johannes**Brahms:**

"Dem dunkeln Schoß der Heil'gen Erde"

(tekst fra Schillers

"Sangen om Klokken" ("Song of the Bell")

Schiller

Instituttets kor

John Sigerson, dirigent

Johann**Sebastian Bach:**

Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D-dur, BWV 1050

I. Allegro

Schiller

Instituttets Orkester

John Sigerson, dirigent

Solister: Gregor

Kitzis, violin; Laura Thompson, fløjte; My-Hoa Steger, klaver

Ludwig

van Beethoven:

Choral Fantasia, Op. 80

Schiller Instituttets Orkester, Kor, og

Solister

John Sigerson, dirigent

My-Hoa Steger, klaver

Spørgsmål

& svar session

Panel III

Kesha

Rogers,

LaRouchePAC Politiske Komité, tidligere kandidat for den amerikanske

Kongres – Rummets grænseområder: Opfyldelsen af menneskehedens skæbne som mennesket i universet

Thomas

Wysmuller,

Grundlæggende medlem af 'Det rette klima stof' ("The Right Climate Stuff"): Hvad NASA har gjort, og hvor NASA er på vej hen

Larry

Bell,

Grundlægger, Sasakawa Internationalt Center for Rumarkitektur,
'College of Engineering', Universitetet i Houston: Hvad der
gør
mennesker enestående

Benjamin

Deniston,

LaRouchePAC Videnskabelige Forskningsteam: LaRouches
Strategiske
Forsvar af Jorden

Hal

BH Cooper, Jr. PhD PE: Infrastrukturelle

behov for jernbane-, energi- og vandsystemer til at fremme den
fremtidige økonomiske udvikling af Afrika

**Video: Verden efter det
amerikanske midtvejsvalg:
Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling
og et nyt Bretton Woods
kreditsystem**

kan udvikle den nye Silkevej til Verdenslandbroen

Schiller Instituttet og EIR tidsskrift (Executive Intelligence Review) holdte et seminar for diplomater og andre i København den 29. november 2018.

The Schiller Institute and EIR magazine (Executive Intelligence Review) held a seminar for diplomats and others on November 29, 2018.

Ordstyrer/moderator: Tom Gillesberg: formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, Bureauchef for Executive Intelligence Review i København

Moderator: Tom Gillesberg: chairman of The Schiller Institute in Denmark, Copenhagen bureau chief for Executive Intelligence Review

1. del: Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen:

Hussein Askary: Vestasienkoordinator for Schiller Instituttet and Executive Intelligence Reviews arabiske redaktør, medforfatter af den nye specialrapport

Part 1: The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge:

Hussein Askary: West Asia Coordinator for the Schiller Institute and Executive Intelligence Review's Arab desk editor, co-author of the new special report

2. del: Verden efter det amerikanske midtvejsvalg:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: grundlægger og international formand for Schiller Instituttet, formand for det tyske politiske parti Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität (BüSo), medforfatter af

Schiller Instituttets nye specialrapport (via live video)

Part 2, The world after the U.S. mid-term elections:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: founder and international president of The Schiller Institute, chairman of the German political party Civil Rights Solidarity (BüSo), co-author of The Schiller Institute's new special report (via live video)

3. del: Hvorfor Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og et Nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem er nødvendigt for at undgå et nyt finansielt sammenbrud:

Paul Gallagher: EIR's økonomi redaktør

Part 3: Why Glass-Steagall Bank Separation and a New Bretton Woods Credit System is Necessary to Avoid a New Financial Crash:

Paul Gallagher: EIR's economics editor

Read about the seminar in English under the Danish text.

Om seminaret:

Resultatet af midtvejsvalget i USA kan give præsident Trump mulighed for at tilslutte sig andre internationale ledere med henblik på at implementere Schiller Instituttets omfattende program for fred gennem økonomisk udvikling, men dette vil kræve beslutsomme handlinger. De seneste bankskandaler i Danmark og resten af Europa, herunder Danske Banks hvidvaskning af penge i Estland, og det faktum, at nogle af Europas største banker var involveret i at plyndre massive beløb fra landes statskasser gennem skattetankning i aktieudbytte, er kun en indikation på, at der er noget systemisk råddent i det transatlantiske banksystem centreret i

City of London og Wall Street.

Den større fare er, at der er mange tegn på et kommende nyt finansielt sammenbrud, der vil blive værre end det i 2008. Selv IMF har i deres "Stabilitetsrapport for Global Finans oktober 2018: Ti år efter den globale finansielle krise: Er vi mere sikre?" advaret om, at "store udfordringer for at forhindre en ny stor depression truer verdensøkonomien." Rapporten understreger den kæmpestore boble af virksomhedsgæld, og at pengestrømmen ud af "emerging markets", skaber stor ustabilitet. Derudover kan vi tilføje den gigantiske derivatboble, som en af de mange tikkende bomber under det finansielle system.

Og alligevel dukker de, i takt med at det gamle paradigme i det Londonbaserede finansielle og unipolære geopolitiske system kollapser, et nyt paradigme for international fysisk-økonomisk udvikling op, i kølvandet på Kinas Bælte & Vej-Initiativ (BRI), Den Nye Silkevej og tilhørende kreditmekanismer, som over 100 land allerede deltager i.

Hvis et sammenstød mellem disse to tektoniske plader ikke skal ende i krig, hvilket der er en reel fare for, skal den omfattende plan, der foreslås af Schiller Instituttets, vedtages. Vi opfordrer præsidenterne Trump, Putin, Xi og premierminister Modi til at lave aftaler om at gennemføre den på deres kommende topmøder.

1. Den Nye Silkevej:

Danmark og de lande i Europa – samt alle andre, herunder USA, – som ikke allerede er fuldt engageret i opbygningen af Den Nye Silkevej, bør blive det. BRI baserer sig i vid udstrækning på principper defineret af Lyndon LaRouche, den amerikanske økonom og statsmand, og promoveres af hans kone Helga Zepp-LaRouche, kendt som "Silkevejsdamen." Schiller Instituttets nye rapport: "Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdens-andbroen, bind II: En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden", er et

omfattende overblik over projektets fremskridt og principper.

2. Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling og Lyndon LaRouches fire love:

Lyndon LaRouches fire love er designet til at undgå en økonomisk krise og tilvejebringe kredit for den produktive økonomi: 1. Vedtag Glass/Steagallbankopdeling, som rent faktisk vil sætte banksystemet under konkursbehandling; 2. Skab nationale kreditter ; 3. Brug kreditterne til at øge den fysiske økonomis produktivitet og energigennemstrømningstæthed, herunder bygning af moderne infrastruktur; og 4. start hasteprogrammer for videnskabelige projekter, især fusionsenergi og rumprogrammer.

Aktivister fra Schiller Instituttet i Danmark er forberedte for deres valgkampagne i 2011 for en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, som for nylig blev drøftet på Deadline på DR2 den 20. oktober 2018, som et historisk fortilfælde for håndtering af bankkriser (<https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-9/deadline20181020?queryhash=!%2F00%3A16%3A03>)

3. Et nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem:

Opret en fire-magts alliance mellem USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien for at etablere et nyt internationalt Bretton Woods kreditsystem til finansiering af økonomisk udvikling, som alle lande kan deltage i.

Vi håber, at du vil være i stand til at deltage for at diskutere dette unikke perspektiv og udsigterne for dets gennemførelse.

Schiller Instituttets Special Rapport

“The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge Volume II: A Common Future for Humanity”

er tilgængelig for køb før eller efter konferencen.

Klik her for den detaljerede indholdsfortegnelse og den fulde introduktion til rapporten.

Her er den korte version:

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II. PRINCIPPER FOR FYSISK ØKONOMI

III. RAPPORTER OM FREMSKRIDT

IV. DET TRANSATLANTISKE OMRÅDE ER VED EN SKILLEVEJ

V. UDEN LAROUCHES 'FIRE LOVE,' VIL FINANSIELT SAMMENBRUD BETYDE KAOS

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English:

About the seminar:

The result of the mid-term election in the U.S. can give President Trump the leeway to join other international leaders in implementing The Schiller Institute's comprehensive program for peace through economic development, but this will require decisive action.

The latest bank scandals in Denmark and the rest of Europe, including Danske Bank's money laundering in Estonia, and the fact that some of Europe's biggest banks were involved in looting massive amounts of tax money from many countries through dividend arbitration (Cum-ex), is but an indication that there is something systematically rotten in the City of London/Wall Street centered trans-Atlantic banking system.

The larger danger is that there are many signs of a coming new financial crash, bigger than 2008. Even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that "large challenges loom for the global economy to prevent a second Great Depression," in their Global Financial Stability Report October 2018: A Decade after the Global Financial Crisis: Are We Safer? The report underlines the corporate debt bubble, and that money streaming out of "emerging markets" is causing great instability. In addition, we can add the gigantic derivatives bubble, as one of the many ticking bombs under the financial system.

Yet, as the old paradigm of the London-based financial and unipolar geopolitical system is collapsing, a new paradigm for international physical economic development is emerging,

spearheaded by China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI), the New Silk Road, and associated credit mechanisms, with 100 countries now participating.

If this clash of two tectonic plates is not to end in war, which is a real danger, the comprehensive plan proposed by The Schiller Institute has to be adopted, and we urge presidents Trump, Putin, Xi, and Prime Minister Modi, to make agreements to implement them at their upcoming summit meetings.

1. The New Silk Road:

Denmark, and those countries in Europe, and all others, including the U.S., which are not already fully engaged in building the New Silk Road, should do so. The BRI is based, to a large degree, on principles defined by Lyndon LaRouche, the American economist and statesman, and campaigned for by his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, known in China as "The Silk Road Lady."

The Schiller Institute's new report "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge, Volume II: A Common Future for Humanity," is a comprehensive overview the project's progress and principles.

2. Glass-Steagall bank separation and Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws:

Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws are designed to avoid a financial crash and provide credit for the productive economy: 1. adopt Glass-Steagall bank separation which will, in effect, put the banking system through bankruptcy reorganization; 2. Create national bank credit; 3. Use the credit to increase the productivity and energy-flux-density of the physical economy,

including building modern infrastructure, and; 4. start science-driver crash programs, especially for nuclear fusion energy and the space program.

The Schiller Institute in Denmark is famous for its 2011 election campaign for Glass-Steagall bank separation, the which was recently discussed on DR2's Deadline on October 20, 2018, as an historical parallel on how to respond to bank crises.

(<https://www.dr.dk/tv/se/deadline/deadline-9/deadline-20181020?queryhash=!%2F00%3A16%3A03>)

3. A New Bretton Woods credit system:

Establish a four-power alliance between the U.S., Russia, China and India to establish a New Bretton Woods international credit system to finance economic development, open for all countries to join.

We hope that you, or another diplomat, will be able to attend, in order to discuss this unique perspective, and the prospects for its implementation.

The Schiller Institute's Special Report
The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge
Volume II: A Common Future for Humanity
is available for purchase before, or at the seminar.

[Click here](#) for the detailed Table of Contents and the full introduction to the report.

Here is the short version:

I. INTRODUCTION, including A Shared Future for Humanity, Helga

Zepp-LaRouche

II. PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL ECONOMY

III. PROGRESS REPORTS

IV. TRANS-ATLANTIC AT THE CROSSROADS

V. WITHOUT LAROUCHE'S 'FOUR LAWS,' FINANCIAL CRASH MEANS CHAOS

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