

Friedrich Schiller: »Favnet være millioner! Søg op over stjerners hær!«

En af de ting, som Friedrich Schiller skriver i sine Breve om Menneskets Æstetiske Opdragelse, er, at man bør indgive i verden kursen mod det gode, og han fremfører, at, selv om vi lever i vort århundrede, så bør vi ikke være skabninger af vort århundrede – at det, vi må give til menneskeheden, er det, menneskeheden har brug for, og ikke det, menneskeheden lovpriser. Jeg mener, at dette i særlig grad er passende for de omstændigheder, vi i dag konfronteres med, hvor der er en mulighed for at forme fremtiden; men det er en mulighed, som vi meget hurtigt må gribe, og den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan gribe fremtiden, er ved at operere på et meget højere plan, end de fleste mennesker gør.

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Video: Schiller Instituttets opførelse af Mozarts Rekviem i NYC for at mindes ofrene for angrebene den 11. sept. 2001

I anledning af 15-årsdagen for angrebene den 11. september,

deltog Schiller Instituttets kor i NYC i en række opførelser af Mozarts Rekviem, som et levende mindesmærke dedikeret til ofrene for den 11. september 2001 og dens eftervirkninger. Denne sidste opførelse i serien fandt sted den 12. september 2016 i den presbyterianske kirke i Morristown, NJ. Schiller Instituttets kor blev dirigeret af John Sigerson, med solister Indira Mahajan (sopran), Mary Phillips (mezzosopran), Everett Suttle (tenor), og Philip Cutlip (baryton). Koncerten omfatter også fire korarrangementer af afroamerikanske spirituals, med Diane Sare som dirigent. Musikken blev opført på den samme kammertone, som Verdi krævede, hvor A = 432 Hz (lavere end nutidens for høje kammertone).

Vi må vække samme lidenskab i befolkningen, som udtrykkes gennem Mozarts Rekviem og Benjamin Franklins »En Republik, hvis De kan bevare den.«

Uddrag af LaRouchePAC Fredags-webcast 2. sept. 2016.

Matthew Ogden: ... På hjemmefronten har vi en meget intens kampagne, der nu optrappes, for at genindføre Glass-Steagall; og for at styre kræfterne til at gennemtvinge en vedtagelse af dette lovforslag, før præsidentvalget finder sted (8. nov.). Dernæst har vi indsatsen for at genåbne en fuld undersøgelse

af terrorangrebene den 11. september (2001); med frigivelsen af de 28 sider må dette nu fortsætte med at forfølge de ti tusinder af andre sider, der fortsat tilbageholdes. På denne front befinder vi os én uge fra 15-års dagen for disse forfærdelige angreb den 11. september; og vi vil se en række koncerter, der vil finde sted i New York City – det kan Diane (Sare) fortælle os mere om – med en opførelse af Mozarts *Rekviem*, der vil blive opført i katedralen i Brooklyn, en stor kirke i Manhattan og andre steder, for at mindes ofrene for disse angreb, og for at bringe retfærdighed ...

Ogden: Diane, du er lige nu selvfølgelig midt i at arrangere 15-års mindehøjtideligheden og seminaret, og med at lede aktivistbegivenhederne i New York City. Så, kan du tage den herfra?

Diane Sare: Jeg vil faktisk gerne lige træde et skridt tilbage; for én af de ting, som senator Graham sagde om, hvorfor, det var så vigtigt (for senator Grahams indlæg om retfærdighed for ofrene for 11. september, se fredags-webcast, med engelsk udskrift, her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>).

Han sagde, at der var tre grunde: én var spørgsmålet om juridisk retfærdighed for familierne til de mennesker, der blev dræbt; To, et temmeligt indlysende spørgsmål, som er spørgsmålet om sikkerhed. Hvis vi ikke udrydder disse netværk, er de der, for at blive brugt igen. Og tre, som jeg mener, er virkelig vigtigt og ikke kan overdrives, og det er spørgsmålet, om folk stoler på deres regering. For, når USA's befolkning først kommer dertil, hvor de ikke længere stoler på regeringen, hvilket er, hvor vi næsten er nu, så mister man republikken. Vores republik, der går helt tilbage til Nicolaus Cusanus' ideer og *Concordantia Catholica*[1], hviler på dette spørgsmål om de regeredes tilsagn (konsensus). Hvis man ikke stoler på sin regering, vil man ikke give sit tilsagn til, at den repræsenterer én. Det, som hr. LaRouche har sagt de seneste dage, er, hvad vi har set mellem det gennembrud, der

fandt sted med vores arbejde som drivkraft, og så kongresmedlemmerne Jones og Lynch, der bogstavelig talt truede – ikke helt med disse ord – men som sagde, vi ved, at vi er immune, hvis vi læser dette (de 28, hemmeligholdte sider) ind i Kongressens protokol; og så det, der sker med Glass-Steagall mht. partiernes valgplatforme, er, at disse kongresmedlemmer begynder at blive tvunget til at repræsentere deres befolkning.

Jeg sætter dette i en international sammenhæng, med det, der nu er forestående med møderne i Vladivostok, der finder sted netop nu (2. – 3. september), og G20-topmødet (3. – 4. september); og det transatlantiske system er totalt bankerot. Der er intet, som Obama og den nuværende opstilling, den Europæiske Centralbank; hvad har de at tilbyde verden? Negative rentesatser? Lad dine penge står hos os, og vi vil få dig til at betale for det! Med andre ord, de kan intet gøre; men hvad har vi med Rusland og Kina? Kinas arbejde – som folk, der følger os på vores hjemmeside, vil have set på vores onsdags-udsendelse; det Nye Paradigme-show om spørgsmålet om Månens bagside, eller udsendelsen torsdag aften (Manhattan-projektet). Der er et helt univers, der åbner sig for os – vi begynder med Solsystemet – med dette samarbejde, som Asien kan tilbyde. Kineserne er vært for G20, og de har gjort præsident Putin til æresgæst. Dernæst er [den egyptiske] præsident al-Sisi endnu en æresperson ved dette møde. Hvad er Obamas respons? Han tror, at han dér vil gennemtvinge [handelsaftalen] Trans Pacific Partnerskab, som er dømt til at blive et totalt flop, en fuser. Russerne gjorde, i et interview i *Xinhua* før dette møde, det ganske klart, at Moskva og Beijing behøver Washington som partner. Det gjorde mig glad som amerikaner, for jeg mener, at USA bør være en partner i dette her. Og, paradoksalt nok, sagde den person, der blev interviewet, at Washington kan være en kompleks og uforudsigelig partner.

Så jeg vil sige, at vores job som amerikanere er – vi har på

en måde fået en mission, at andre, meget betydningsfulde ledere siger, at USA ønskes som en skattet partner i dette Nye Paradigme. Det er vores opgave at yde dette partnerskab, ved at stille dette kriminelle [amerikanske] regime, vi har, stolen for døren. Noget af det, vi så med 11. september, er, at mørklægningen er fortsat igennem to regeringer; at Obama har været ikke alene medskyldig i dette, men med sin politik i regionen har bidraget til ISIS' vækst, al-Qaeda's vækst, og deres mulighed for at rekruttere. Vi har i løbet af disse seneste år mistet næsten 4500 soldater i Irak, som man nu ved, var en total løgn og et bedrageri; det var konklusionen af Chilcot-undersøgelsen. Med hensyn til spørgsmålet om 11. september, så er spørgsmålet: Vil vi se retfærdigheden ske fyldest? Og retfærdighed betyder ikke hævn eller gengældelse; det betyder, vil vi genrejse vores nation til at blive til noget, hvor folk vil ønske at give deres tilsagn til at blive regeret af denne regering?

Når man ser på spørgsmålet om Mozart, og hans *Rekviem*, som vil blive opført, og som vores (Schiller Instituttets) kor vil deltage i og arbejder med; Mozarts engagement var dette. Han var en tilhænger af den Amerikanske Revolution; han var tilhænger af ideerne om at skabe en republik, og han blev myrdet. Hans arbejde blev fjernet; hans bidrag; det, han kunne have gjort, hvis han havde levet længere. Dette musikstykke har levet videre, fordi det har en udødelig egenskab; som faktisk legemliggør spørgsmålet om menneskelig kreativitet. Vi ser her en respons fra de mennesker, der er engageret i denne opførelse, med, at de udvikler en form for lidenskab, der nok altid fandtes i dem. Men, fordi de har mulighed for at deltage i noget, der vil blive så intenst og så smukt, og som har en mission i den virkelige verden, så bliver de igen lidenskabelige; hvilket er noget, jeg mener, har manglet. Alle kan komme i tanke om samtaler, de har haft med venner og naboer, om det forestående valg, eller noget andet; og befolkningen er blevet lidenskabsløs, hvilket er grunden til, at folk ikke handler, når de burde, eller når de kan.

Jeg har en fornemmelse af, at vi virkelig står over for et betydningsfuldt gennembrud, som USA vil blive en del af; selv om mange mennesker i USA ikke fuldt ud forstår, hvorfor det er her, og hvordan de blev engageret i det.

Ogden: Absolut! Jeg vil blot følge dig i det, du netop sagde, Diane. I sin tale i Press Club citerede senator Graham den ofte citerede anekdote af Benjamin Franklin under Forfatningskonventet i Philadelphia; da en kvinde spurgte, »Hvad har De givet os?«, svarede han, »En republik, hvis De kan bevare den«. Den lidenskab, som senator Graham har udvist omkring dette, hvor han har bevaret sin rolle og sin kamp igennem 15 år for frigivelsen af disse dokumenter; hvor kommer denne lidenskab fra? Selv om FBI forsøgte at intimidere ham personligt og gav ham besked på at trække sig, fordi han ser dette – som det også skal ses – som et eksistentielt spørgsmål for den Amerikanske Republik. Ikke kun ud fra et juridisk standpunkt og et standpunkt om national sikkerhed, men som selve vores nations overlevelse som en republikansk form for regering. Jeg vil hævde, at vi ser på præcis den samme form for eksistentielt spørgsmål, når det kommer til genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall. Selve omfanget af det transatlantiske systems implosion, som vi står overfor – hvis dette her kom ned over os, uden det nødvendige lederskab på plads omkring genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall og lignende, for at beskytte det amerikanske folk fra konsekvenserne af denne form for finanskriser – så ville denne republik ikke overleve.

Muligheden er umiddelbart forhånden, for at gå med i den nye, finansielle arkitektur, og for at skabe de produktive vækstbølger, som denne nation aldrig før har set; som ville overgå selv det, vi så under FDR's New Deal, hvis vi tilsluttede os den Nye Silkevej, der netop nu ledes af Kina og andre. Så det er den samme form for lidenskab, der også må anvendes til dette spørgsmål.

Hele fredags-webcastet, med engelsk udskrift, kan ses her:
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>

Et dansk uddrag af webcastet, omhandlende spørgsmålet om Glass-Steagalls betydning, kan ses her: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14506>

[1] Se: Specialrapport: »En dialog mellem kulturer: En hyldest til Nicolaus af Cusa«, <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14486>

Video, 5 minutter: Sidste chance for at stoppe europæisk bankkrak og krig

Den 28. juli 2016, v/næstformand Michelle Rasmussen.

»Jeg inviterer dig til at lære Schiller Instituttet at kende og til at kontakte os.

Verden er i en dyb krise, en civilisationskrise. Det er en brydningstid. Det kan blive meget værre, med et fuldt finanssammenbrud, måske sat i gang af de italienske banker, som er i krise, eller sågar af Deutsche Bank, som står øverst på listen over de store, systemiske krisebanker, og som teknisk set faktisk er bankerot.

Det kan også være krig med Rusland og Kina, ført af dem, som gerne vil forhindre, at disse nationer fører an i skabelsen af en alternativ økonomisk politik.

Vi oplever efterdønningerne efter Brexit-afstemningen i Storbritannien, og det har rystet hele EU. Men det giver os nogle muligheder. En ting, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Lyndon LaRouche har krævet, er en redningsplan for Deutsche Bank, men på betingelse af, at Deutsche Bank vender tilbage til den ånd, der var, da Alfred Herrhausen var chef i 1989, hvor han havde en produktionsbaseret politik for banken, og hvor han kom ud med et krav for gældssanering for de fattigste lande og for udvikling af Østeuropa. Dengang var Berlinmuren endnu ikke faldet.

Vi kan takke ja til samarbejde i stedet for krig med Rusland og Kina, om at bygge en Ny Silkevej hele vejen fra Asien til Europa. Vi kan udvide det til at blive en Verdenslandbro, en bro over land, gennem Sydvestasien og hele vejen ned til Afrika. Vi kan følge den tråd, der for nylig er kommet frem, med Saudi-Arabiens rolle bag angrebene den 11. september 2001, og følge denne tråd helt til det nuværende Britiske Imperiums fraktions rolle bag terrorisme; og så kan vi takke ja til samarbejde med Rusland om at bekæmpe terrorisme.«

Præcisering: Chefen for Deutsch Bank, Alfred Herhausen, blev dræbt af terrorister den 30. november 1989. Berlinmuren faldt den 9. november 1989. Hvis han, som var en ledende rådgiver til den tyske kansler Helmut Kohl, havde levet, ville verden have set anderledes ud.

Denne video blev lavet i forbindelse med omdeling af Schiller Instituttets materiale i jyske og fynske byer.

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Her er nogle vigtige links:

NYHEDSORIENTERING JULI 2016: Sidste chance for at stoppe europæisk bankkrak og krig

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Menneskehedens skønne fremtid – hvis vi undgår dinosaurernes skæbne.

Hovedtale på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Berlin, 25. – 26. juni, 2016

Baggrundsmateriale:

Lyndon LaRouches 3-punktsprogram for genopbygning af realøkonomien:

1. Hvorfor en Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling ville løse finanskrisen og ødelægge Wall Street
2. Hvordan man skaber ikke-inflationære kreditter gennem et nationalt kreditsystem
3. Infrastrukturprojekter og fusionsøkonomi

**Koncert med Schiller
Instituttets kor o.a.,
Berlin-konference juni 2016**

**Se/hør alle musikvideoer fra
Schiller Instituttets
Internationale Konference, 25. –
26. juni, 2016: [Klik her](#)**

**Video: En musikalsk dialog
mellem kulturer:
Koncert i forbindelse med
Schiller Instituttets
internationale konference i
Berlin den 25. – 26. juni
2016**

Koncert med Schiller Instituttets europæiske kor, et russisk børnekor og et kinesisk kor, samt et italiensk kammerensemble.

[Klik her](#)

Finansiell panik og krigsråb hen over Europa – Kun et »Skifte på højere niveau« kan give historien en ny retning

5. juni 2016 (Leder) – NATO's chef Jens Stoltenberg gentog, i en tale i Bruxelles på den amerikanske uafhængighedsdag, sit vanvittige krigsråb mod Rusland og pralede med, at NATO har gennemført den største mobilisering af militære styrker siden den Kolde Krig, men fremførte, at dette ikke er nok. »Vi må nu tage de næste skridt«, sagde han og udtalte, at NATO-topmødet i Warszawa i denne uge »yderligere vil forstærke vores militære tilstedeværelse i alliancens østlige del« – dvs. på Ruslands grænse.

Polens forsvarsminister Antoni Macierewicz gik videre og fantaserede over for *Associated Press* om, at NATO's nye militære indsættelser vil udgøre »afslutningen af frygten« i Østeuropa. »Kun en demonstration af, at vi reelt er parat til at forsvare vore grænser, kan effektivt standse Ruslands aggressive planer«, sagde han og tilføjede: »Rusland kan glemme alt om at true Polen, de europæiske lande og andre lande i verden.« Selv, mens NATO deployerer tropper, kampvogne, militærfly, krigsskibe og missilsystemer hele vejen langs Ruslands grænse, beskyldte den forrykte Macierewicz Rusland for at »forøge intensiteten af Ruslands aggression i de seneste dage« og pegede på, at Rusland flytter tropper rundt *inden for sine egne grænser!*

Der er imidlertid voksende tegn på fornuft i Europa, med modstand mod krigspolitikken mod Rusland og Kina, såvel som også mht. den økonomiske ødelæggelse af de europæiske

økonomier. General Harold Kujat, den tidligere chef for de tyske væbnede styrker, sagde i et interview i dag, at han fuldt ud støtter den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeiers fordømmelse af »NATO's sabelraslen« over for Rusland.

Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras er på rejse i Kina, hvor han yderligere bestyrker »Silkevejs«-transportforbindelserne mellem Europa og Kina.

Selv Italiens premierminister Matteo Renzi viser modstand og er uvillig til at give efter for EU's krav om, at Italien tvinger en »bail-in« ned over sine truede banker. Det rapporteres, at Renzi kræver ret til at re-kapitalisere bankerne med statslig kapital, snarere end at lukke dem ned, eller stjæle indskydernes og obligationsholdernes penge gennem en bail-in, for at betale dem, der har dyrket hasardspil med derivat-værdipapirer.

Lyndon LaRouche svarede i dag, at disse og andre lignende skridt er korrekte og nødvendige, men ikke tilstrækkelige. Ingen af dem vil fungere, sagde han, medmindre et »skifte på et højere niveau« bliver gennemført fra oven af. Enhver enkeltstående indsats for at standse den finansielle panik, der nu fejer hen over Europa, og snart også USA, eller for at standse den gale dræber Obamas virke for krig, vil være utilstrækkelig uden et sådant »skifte på et højere niveau« til et nyt paradigme. Dette skifte må være baseret på en Glass/Steagall-bankreorganisering for at lukke de banker, der er 'for store til at lade gå ned', og for at genetablere produktiv kredit, samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevejsproces og Vladimir Putins »Projekt Storeurasien«, og, hvad der er særdeles vigtigt, en mobilisering af vore borgere – i særdeleshed ungdommen – til skønhed, gennem en genoplivning af klassisk musik og kultur.

LaRouche har advaret om, at NATO's krigsmobilisering er bluff – om end en meget farlig bluff. I dag gentog den russiske

analytiker Dmitry Yevstafiev LaRouches advarsel i en artikel i Izvestia. Yevstafiev anfører, at de massive NATO-øvelser på Ruslands grænser faktisk er en »dækoperation« for et førsteangreb med strategiske styrker. At tro, at Rusland vil tillade den form for systematisk oprustning på sine grænser, i lighed med, hvad Hitler gjorde før sin Operation Barbarossa-invasion af Sovjetunionen, ville være det samme som at anse Ruslands ledere for at være imbecile. Kendsgerningen er den, tilføjede han, at NATO ikke længere har evnen til at understøtte sådan en konventionel krig og dækker over gabet med propaganda. Men dette »fremprovokerer en tiltagende efterspørgsel« af krig. Lige som Japan ved Pearl Harbor kan en sådan svag stat tænkes at ville angribe først og »håbe på at opnå en fordel«, afsluttede han.

En vækkelse af menneskehedens kreative gnist, der i de vestlige lande er blevet slået ned af de evindelige krige, økonomiske kriser og den kulturelle degenerering, er den nødvendige forudsætning for at standse denne fare og få menneskeheden til at gå videre til det nye paradigme, der nu er i færd med at blive skabt fra Kina, Rusland og Indien, som repræsenterer flertallet af den menneskelige race og det moralske lederskab i verden.

Foto: Den amerikanske udenrigsminister John Kerry, viceudenrigsminister for europæiske og eurasiske anliggender Victoria Nuland sidder sammen med NATO's generalsekretær Jens Stoltenberg og deres modparter i NATO's hovedkvarter, 27. juni 2016 [flickr/statephotos]

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:
Menneskehedens skønne fremtid
–
hvis vi undgår dinosaurernes
skæbne.
Hovedtale på Schiller
Institutts
internationale konference i
Berlin,
25. – 26. juni, 2016**

Før jeg kommer ind på disse forskellige dødbringende farer, så ligger løsningen lige for. Så vær fattede og bevar roen, og lad mig tale til jer. Hvis menneskeheden forenes omkring en god plan og handler solidarisk og modigt, kan enhver krise i den menneskelige civilisation overvindes, for det er menneskets natur – at, når vi bliver udfordret af et stort onde, vækkes en endog endnu større kraft for det gode i vores sjæl.

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**Tiden er nu inde for en
Ny Renæssance for
menneskeheden!**

**LaRouchePAC Internationale
Fredags-webcast, 1. juli
2016.**

**Inkl. videoklip fra
hovedtalere på
Schiller Instituttets
konference i Berlin.**

Aftenens webcast omfatter en eksklusiv video-premiere fra Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Berlin, 25.-26. juni – en global intervention, der ikke kunne være kommet på et vigtigere tidspunkt. I kølvandet på Brexit-valget ser vi det finansielle systems sammenbrud dukke op igen og en accelerering af fremstødet for krig – udviklinger, der ikke blev forårsaget af Brexit-valget, men som er udtryk for det samlede transatlantiske systems sammenbrudsproces som helhed. Lyndon LaRouches vurdering er klar: diverse manøvrer og spil internt i systemet kan ikke fungere; systemet er gået ned, og der er ingen måde, hvorpå det kan overleve i sin nuværende form. Dette betyder ikke, at vi absolut skal i krig, men man spiller et meget farligt bluff. Som det blev demonstreret på denne historiske konference, så er den eneste løsning den at indføre en ny tankegang, et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden, et skifte i lighed med det, der fandt sted med den berømte, 14-hundredtals Gyldne Renæssance, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche

uophørligt har understreget.

Lyndon LaRouche på Schiller Institut-konference i Berlin (uddrag; se video min. 14:05):

»For det første undersøger vi dette spørgsmål med, hvad er mennesket pr. definition? Menneskets evne til at skabe højere niveauer af udvikling af menneskehedens menneskelige evner?

Det andet er: Hvordan finder vi ting, der vil gøre menneskeden mere succesfuldt eksisterende? Det er endnu et spørgsmål. Alle disse ting er enkle, videnskabelige spørgsmål, og det, vi er afhængige af, er det, vi kalder at fremme fysisk videnskab, og at fremme det til et højere niveau, pr. person, uophørligt. I denne proces må man definere, ved hvilke midler, dette skal gøres. Det har altid været min interesse at komme frem til en ny, mere avanceret teknologi; en teknologi, der vælter og fjerner behovet for en eksisterende teknologi. Mit speciale er at koncentrere mig om revolutionen i anvendelige teknologier. Og dette er det eneste redskab, jeg kender til, ved hvilket mennesket kan forbedre det, mennesket nu har behov for [for fortsat at eksistere].«

Engelsk udskrift.

– THE TIME FOR A NEW RENAISSANCE FOR MANKIND IS NOW! –

LaRouche PAC Friday webcast for July 1, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening! It's July 1st, 2016. My name is

Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly webcast here on Friday evening from LaRouchePAC.com. As you'll see, I'm joined in the studio by my colleague Benjamin Deniston; and we're joined via video by two members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee: Bill Roberts, joining us from Detroit, Michigan; and Michael Steger, joining us from San Francisco, California.

We have a very special broadcast tonight in which we will be featuring a short video "teaser," which will provide you a substantial overview of the conference, the very important and historic conference, which just recently concluded over last weekend in Berlin, Germany, sponsored by the Schiller Institute.

As a preface to that video, which will provide us the material for a further discussion here tonight, let me just say that it couldn't have come at a better time – this conference. It's clear to see that there's an absolute disintegration of the trans-Atlantic system, which we are experiencing right now. This is not {only} an economic or financial disintegration, but this is in fact a disintegration of the entire {system} as a whole. This is a political breakdown, this is a social breakdown; this is an intellectual breakdown of the axioms which have provided the foundation of that failed system. The axioms underlying this trans-Atlantic system have failed. It's bankrupt in every sense of the word, not only financially, but also politically, culturally, intellectually, and the only solution to that would

be replacing this failed system with an entirely new paradigm.

This is exactly what Mr. LaRouche had to say when we had an extensive discussion with him yesterday. The people who are on this broadcast tonight all participated in that discussion. What Mr. LaRouche said is that there is no way that this trans-Atlantic system can survive. It's not to say that it is not very dangerous and that it could have very terrible consequences if the war were to be launched or if other things were to get out of hand. But what's being done under these circumstances by the so-called "leadership" of this failed trans-Atlantic system "is a complete bluff. It will not work," Mr. LaRouche said. He said, "We're facing a very serious kind of collapse, one which mankind is not well-prepared to deal with."

This is very clear. At the same time that you have a plummeting of the entire financial markets in the trans-Atlantic system, you've got an inverse escalation in the bellicosity and the aggressive stance that is coming out of Obama and his colleagues, against Russia and China, both. Obama was in Ottawa just yesterday at [the "Three Amigos"] summit of the North Americas, in which he was {twisting} the arm of the Canadians, telling them that they need to participate in a much more prominent way in combatting so-called "Russian" aggression, by lending their troops to this NATO deployment.

The Atlantic Council is calling for this NATO deployment to become a {permanent} deployment on the borders of Russia.

Russia

is very clear: Shoigu, the Defense Minister, responded, saying that NATO has already doubled its deployment along the border of

Russia and this is already before the NATO Summit has happened,

which is scheduled to occur in Warsaw, where you can expect that

that deployment will "significantly increase."

Mr. LaRouche went on to say, when we were discussing this

with him yesterday, that you can see that all the so-called "leadership" of this system is bankrupt. "The leadership itself

is bankrupt as an institution. Not that they {have} a problem, but that they {are the} problem." "They are fraudsters," he said,

"and we are, in fact, the only leadership available on the scene."

What Mrs. LaRouche had to say – and this is, again, in the

aftermath of her experience as the primary organizer and keynote

speaker of this very important conference which you are about to

see some excerpts from – she said, "Look, this could not have come at a better time. This was literally two days after the Brexit vote. And the Brexit is merely paradigmatic of the entire

breakdown crisis. You have an ongoing disarray, ongoing chaos and

disintegration coming out of this. You have the breaking apart of

the entire leadership of the United Kingdom. All of the major political parties are like gangs of wolves at their own throats,

and it's very possible that Scotland, Ireland could both leave

the United Kingdom, turning 'Great' Britain into 'Lesser' Britain, or 'Very Small' Britain."

She said we have no idea where this is going, but it makes

it very clear that this conference couldn't have occurred at a better time, because what was presented and what you will see in

this brief overview that we're about to play for you, is that {there can be no piecemeal solutions.} Too little, too late.

You

can't solve this problem here and this problem there, and try to

piece it all together. The only thing that will work is an entirely new paradigm that supplants the failed way of thinking

with an entirely new set of principles, she said, "A new era of civilization. And, if you don't make the jump," she said, "you're

just not going to make it."

With that said, I would like to present to you a brief overview of the conference which occurred in Berlin. This is to

entice you to watch the full proceedings, which will be available

in video form in due time.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think we all have all come to this

conference because everybody who is in this room knows that we are experiencing an absolutely unprecedented, systemic, and existential crisis of civilization. You have the coincidence of a

war danger, where NATO is confronting Russia in a very, very aggressive fashion which could lead to a third world war. You have a U.S. confrontation against China in the South China Sea.

You have the danger of a new 2008-type of financial crisis

which

could blow up the financial system. And, two days ago, you had the Brexit – Great Britain voting to leave the European Union. As we all know, this was not a vote against Europe as such, but

it was a vote against a completely unjust system and a corrupt elite.

The conference has one subsuming topic, and that is to define solutions to these crises, to discuss what would be the new paradigm, and is mankind capable of solving such an existential crisis?

We have distinguished speakers from four continents, from many countries. They are representative of the kinds of people who are determined that a solution is being found. Before I go into touching upon these various mortal dangers, the solution is

easy. So, be addressed and be calm. If men unite for a good plan

and act in solidarity with courage, {any} crisis in human civilization can be overcome, because that is the nature of human

beings: that when we are challenged with a great evil, an even greater force of good is being awoken in our soul.

AMB. (ret) CHAS W. FREEMAN, JR: Helga, I'd like to thank you for

that very inspiring set of opening remarks. We have entered a world in which, as William Butler Yeats put it in 1919: "Things

fall apart; the center cannot hold; mere anarchy is loosed upon

the world." In Europe, in America, and in parts of Asia there is

a sense of foreboding – an elemental unease about what is to come. There is vexing drift amidst political paralysis.

Demagoguery is ascendant and the stench of fascism is in the

air.

This is the global context in which China has proposed to integrate the entire Eurasian landmass with a network of roads, railroads, pipelines, telecommunications links, ports, airports, and industrial development zones. If China's "One Belt, One Road" concept is realized, it will open a vast area to economic and intercultural exchange, reducing barriers to international cooperation in a 65-country zone with 70% of the world's population, with over 40% of its GDP, generating well over half of its current economic growth.

In concept, the Belt and Road program, which is one of the major topics of this conference, is the largest set of engineering projects ever undertaken by humankind. Its potential to transform global geo-economics and politics is proportional to its scale.

COL. (ret) ALAIN CORVEZ: I want to congratulate the Schiller Institute for organizing this conference at a critical moment when the threat of a nuclear war which would lead to the extinction of humanity becomes clearer every day, because of the concentration in the heart of Europe of weapons capable of destroying the planet within seconds.

To respond to the reinforcements of U.S. strategic forces inside NATO on European territory, Russia was forced to deploy an equivalent arsenal of deterrence on its western borders. It's

therefore high time that the strategists of various countries, even those far from the European Theater, demand restraint and more wisdom from the heads of state of the entire world.

This is the purpose of this beneficial institute founded by Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, whom I wish to compliment personally.

JACQUES CHEMINADE; French Presidential candidate: So, LaRouche thinking proceeds from the becoming, as a science which is the active principle of the economy. The trans-Atlantic financial system in which we are living, based on accumulation of money, is leading to the opposite, not to increasing the size of the physical economy, but to chaos and war, or, more precisely and more tragically, to a combination of both.

The preceding speakers have shown that the current world is more dangerous, yes, more dangerous, than it ever was during the height of the Cold War. Those proclaiming themselves "realists" and "reasonable," while following the rules of the system, in reality contribute to its collapse by the mere fact that they operate inside the system without fighting it.

Now we have arrived at the point in history where systemic change, a just concept of economy and man, are necessary for the survival of all. Money has no intrinsic value. It is nothing but an instrument, acquiring value through what it promotes. From there on, what is the goal to reach?

LYNDON LAROUCHE: First of all, we're looking at this

issue

of man, as such – man's ability to create higher levels of development of the human powers of mankind. The next thing is: how do we understand, how do we find things that are going to make mankind more successfully existent? That's another question.

All these things are simple, scientific questions. What we depend

upon, is driving what we call "physical science," and driving it,

{per capita}, to a higher level, always.

In that process, you have to define what the means is by

which you're going to do this. My concern is always to come up with a new technology, a more advanced technology, one which overturns and obviates the need for an existing technology.

My

specialty is concentrating on the revolution in the applicable technologies; and that is the only device by which I know that mankind can improve the requirements for mankind now.

MARCO ZANNI; head of M5S delegation in the Eco. and Monetary

Affairs Cttee. of the European Parliament: The European financial

system is collapsing; it's collapsing because of wrong policies

brought about by European governments and by the European Union.

Clearly, a first step – and we proposed one bill in the Italian

Parliament and one in the European Parliament in the framework of

the banking structure reform is restoring banking separation.

We

think that we have to set up a sort of modern European

Glass-Steagall that will simplify the regulation on the

banking

system, and will make the separation between the core part of a

bank and a speculative bank in order to create a banking system

that is no longer focussed on speculation, on the financial system; but on the needs of the real economy, on the needs of people. This is the first step.

AMB. (ret) LEONIDAS CHRYSANTOPOULOS: Another threat facing

humanity is the US animosity towards Russia, as if we were still

in the Cold War period. This was discussed in the previous panel, but very roughly I would just say about it. A missile system is being set up to encircle Russia; and of course, Moscow

is preparing a defense field to counter it. The EU embargo on Russia after the Ukrainian crisis is not at all helping the situation. Also, threats have been recently made by Obama against China and the need to restrict her economic power.

With

a collapsing EU and a USA looking for confrontation with Russia

and China, a solution for humanity can be the BRICS initiative;

which is the initiative of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa to pursue a policy of economic development for the

benefit of humanity. They have created their own development bank to invest in the necessary development projects. China has

established the Asia Infrastructure [Investment] Bank; joined by

over 20 Asian nations as founding members, and has set up a Silk

Road Development Fund.

AMB. HAMID SIDIG; current Ambassador of Afghanistan to Germany: I would like to express my gratitude and honor to be part of this important event. Over the past 30 years, the Schiller Institute has played a significant role in promoting international discussion on major topics, and has shaped the future of our work. Since ancient times, the Silk Road has been a symbol of the commercial artery to connect Asia and Europe; creating wealth and cultural exchange to benefit all countries involved in this area. Our conference today – and I hope to build on this ancient tradition, by bringing together scientists and politicians to develop a New Silk Road; and begin the process of healing, integrating, and regenerating this very important region – Central Asia. Our vision is to create a secure and peaceful life for our region, which will allow thousands of refugees to return back to their homes and rebuild their communities again.

BEREKET SIMON; chairman of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, advisor to PM: I would like to express my heartfelt sympathy and support to the people of Syria, Iraq, Libya, and the larger Middle Eastern and North African countries who are subjected to a wanton destruction as a result of a mistaken policy of regime change by some global powers. Allow me also to thank the Schiller Institute for inviting me to speak on a broad topical issue – the importance of the economic development of Ethiopia in the context of the New Silk Road and the greater African region.

Dear Friends, Ethiopia considers China's Silk Road economic projects and maritime Silk Road projects jointly known as One Belt, One Road as another milestone opportunity that could

contribute to sustain its economic development together with all the countries in our region. We believe that the last decade or two have witnessed the resurgence of trade between Africa and the East. The New Silk Road would also further strengthen the mutual benefits of expanded trade between nations. This will apply to the relationship between Ethiopia and its traditional partners [inaud; 20:49]. Together with our neighbors in the region, we are determined to an Ethiopian, and indeed African, renaissance which can harness the new possibilities opened by developments like the New Silk Road. I thank you.

AMB. (ret) MICHEL RAIMBAUD: Good morning. I want to talk to you about Syria and the title of my intervention is "In Syria and Elsewhere, Against the War Party and the Law of the Jungle, We Have to Rebuild Peace and International Law"; these are my themes. First of all, the world today is in great danger of war; more than ever before. It's going through a global crisis – that has been said already. One hears much about a new Cold War, which would lead us back to the old confrontation between the free world, so-called, the Axis of Good, and the totalitarian bloc, dubbed the Axis of Evil by George Bush.

We have lift immediately the sanctions; if there's a message I want to give you, these sanctions have to be lifted. It's a crime of war; it's a major crime of war. This has to be lifted

right away; we have to fight for this.

Message from FOUAD AL-GHAFFARI; Chairman of Advisory Office

for Coordination with BRICS, Yemen: Dear Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the noble chairwoman of the Schiller Institute and

the New Silk Road Lady; dear Mr. Hussein Askary, the Middle East

coordinator of the Schiller Institute, Ladies and Gentlemen who

are gathered in this conference here in Berlin today; I carry a

great deal of joy and gratitude for you and for your team for the

outstanding awareness achieved in my country about the New Silk

Road and the World Land-Bridge, and the new economic system of the BRICS. All that awareness delivered special marks that is occurring through our advisory office, the rights to publish and

distribute the Arabic of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge"; and printing 1000 copies for

the Yemeni market.

DR. BOUTHAINA SHAABAN; from the Presidency of Syria:

If we

need to create a world for all, if we need to create a peaceful

world, if we need to create a prosperous world for all, we need

to create a conceptual, intellectual concept of one world; we need to create a conceptual concept of the Silk Road. Not only

an actual Silk Road, but an intellectual Silk Road. All of you

know that Aleppo and Syria were extremely crucial in the ancient

Silk Road that connected Asia to Europe. Syria and the Syrian people will be more than happy to be also very active in a New Silk Road, in a political, social, intellectual Silk Road that connects Asia to the West; that connects Eurasia to the West.

PROJECT PHOENIX video: Not only Aleppo, but all of Syria with its people, culture and artifacts, represents a unique and living

testimony to the coexistence and continuity of different human civilizations. It is imperative that the world defend and preserve it; and when peace is established, make it the world capital for the dialogue of civilizations.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: So, I think we should be fully conscious that in this present crisis lies a tremendous chance to

reach a new Renaissance as significant, and maybe even more significant, than the change from the Middle Ages to the modern

times. That if we break with the axioms of the globalization, of

the deductive thinking, of all the things which have led to this

crisis; and focus on the creativity of mankind as that which distinguishes us from other species, that many of us can probably

live to see a world where each child is educated universally and

that the normal condition of mankind will be genius. That that

which is human will be fully developed, to have all the potentials developed of the human species as creative composers,

scientists, engineers, extraordinary people discovering things which we doesn't even know the question here of; like China

going

to the far side of the Moon. We will understand secrets of the

Universe which we don't even know yet to ask. And people will become better people. I believe that the true nature of human beings is good; that every human being has a capacity of limitless perfection and goodness of the soul. And to accomplish

that, is within reach; and let's work for it.

OGDEN: So, as you can see, this was an absolutely extraordinary conference. And on the final screen, you saw briefly the website displayed where you can find the full proceedings of the conference. It's newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com. And although that was a tour

de force of incredible speakers of a really incredible caliber,

that was not even all of the speakers who were present. So, we

encourage you to go to the website and watch all of the presentations in full. Mrs. LaRouche was emphatic in saying after the fact, that this was an absolute breakthrough in terms

of the activity of the LaRouche Movement, the types of people, the caliber of people who were there. This was not just an analysis, or talking about issues, or the problems of the planet.

But it could be seen very clearly that we are the center of organizing the solution, organizing the change in paradigm.

One of the other things that was a major feature of this conference, which we just couldn't include in that overview, was

an outstanding Classical musical concert that was organized on the evening of the conference. This included a Russian children's choir singing Russian songs; it included a string

orchestra based out of London that plays professionally at the lower Verdi tuning of A-432; it included a performance of Chinese folk songs and other Classical music; and then a grand finale performance of the Mozart Coronation Mass by the greater European Schiller Institute Chorus, joined by other choruses from around Berlin.

So, this is an absolute breakthrough; and as Mrs. LaRouche said, the conceptions which lie at the heart of the solutions to the crisis were there. And this was representative of the leadership of the world. And I think that's what we have to offer in this moment of danger and uncertainty.

So, I think we can open up the discussion from there; it's a hard act to follow, I'm sure, but ...

MICHAEL STEGER: Well I think that the point that Helga made that you just referenced, Matt, on this question of shaping policy; what you see increasingly now not only in Eurasia, but what we saw with the participation at the conference with significant participation from Europe, high-level participation from the United States. You see an increasing desire to look at the fact that this current system, even the {New York Times} had the intellectual ability to recognize that this post-World War II system, the system set up by Churchill, by the FBI – this Wall Street system – since Franklin Roosevelt's death, is essentially now coming to an end. That's what the Brexit references. The

conference as a whole was in the context of the Brexit vote; but it's not simply a vote to leave the European Union. This is a reaction by an increasing majority in the trans-Atlantic within the population; which recognizes that the system is dying. It's dead. There's no longer a future, a life in the current system they're living in. Whether that's Great Britain, whether it's the United States, where you see the major populist revolts here; this was discussed by many of the speakers. And many of them didn't expect it to occur; and yet, when you're on the ground and you're organizing the population, when you have increasing suicide rates, increasing drug overdoses, increasing levels of unemployment, it's not hard to figure out when talking to the population.

It's a new system, a system of value, a financial system; but it's a policy. It's a policy for the long-term development of mankind that has to be conjured and redeveloped in the minds of the population. And I think that's what's so essential about the conference is that Helga's entire intent with this conference, and why Lyn's participation was so important, was because it provokes a quality of discussion. A new conception of where mankind must go and what mankind must become; and that really is the essential nature. Because at this point, this trans-Atlantic system has no longer any life; it almost like it's breaking, it's fracturing. Each break leads to more breaks. The

question is, what's the new whole; what's the new conception of mankind in the trans-Atlantic and for the world?

And I think we have a lot of work to do, but clearly it's the most open situation politically that we've ever seen.

WILLIAM ROBERTS: I would just add that I think for an American audience, the thing really to take away from this whole process is that clearly what we're seeing in terms of the process of development of the New Silk Road, and in terms of the beauty of the idea which I think people, as they have a chance to experience the cultural panel, the musical process from this conference, will geopolitics is irrepressible at this point. What that means is that there's no turning back; there are no half measures or piecemeal measures to do anything of a halfway nature at this point. I would say that this includes that it really should be very obvious to the American population that this current election process is a complete and utter sham. A so-called "democratic" election process, where you have a couple of candidates, but there's absolutely no discussion of the ridiculous war crimes of the last 15 years of administrations in the United States. Even in Britain now, you have Jeremy Corbyn who is threatening to bring a war crimes tribunal, should he come into government, against Tony Blair. The Blair crowd is shaking in their boots, and you can see that there is a complete and total situation of weakness of this entire

British Empire at this moment. And because this is really unclear in the minds of the American people, and because it's very unclear how close we are to thermonuclear war, how aggressively the threat of thermonuclear warheads is being used against China and Russia. Because the ignorance to that is the most dangerous thing that's contributing to the danger that's facing this planet right now.

I think the one pathway or one tool in the United States that expresses that level of an abrupt shift against geopolitics in particular, is what is now the motion around the 28 pages to expose the role of the British and the Saudis and the cover-up of that process. Sen. Bob Graham has made the point in a recent interview in the {Daily Beast} that it's very clear now that the two-month period that the Obama administration gave him assurances of that they would review the pending release of the 28 pages. That's come and past now; and it's clear the intent is to keep this thing in the dark and continue the desperate war push.

I'll just mention one more thing. There are also now, the Obama administration is completely pushing a lie and vastly under counting the number of innocent civilians that have been killed by drone strikes throughout the countries that we're not at war with. It should really just hit people, the contrast between the

beauty of this process of a world beyond geopolitics and the unconscious war crimes and the acceptance of the legitimacy of a process which completely covers over and overlooks the tremendous war crimes of these recent two administrations. So, I think that should be a real immediate wake-up call that we do have to, as Americans, break out of this current paradigm.

OGDEN: What Helga began the discussion with, which I think shaped the entire quality of all of the panels, was the statement – which was a very profound statement – that in the face of great evil, mankind is capable of finding within himself great good. And I think that you were witnessing that in all of the speakers. The spirit that was moving all of these speakers, is one that this system can no longer be allowed to continue; it has reached the point where it is too horrible to contemplate the logical outcome of following through with a continuation of the values that underlie this system as a whole. And we see it breaking itself down all around us. None of these events that have occurred are somehow causal of the breakdown of the system; they are merely systematic, they are paradigmatic. The Brexit is paradigmatic; everything that you see in terms of what Michael was sighting about the depression, the demoralization, the despair in the populations in both the United States and Europe. This is symptomatic of a system that is in dire need of dramatic change.

The good news is that that change, the wind is blowing in from the East. You have a new system, which has come to life based on proposals that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche laid out in their seed form 30 or 40 years ago. It's now taken the form of the official policy of the most populous country in the world. You have the official, public integration between the New Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union; this is explicitly based on a return to the values that Franklin Roosevelt envisioned would dominate the world following World War II. However, [they] were supplanted by some very evil and destructive forces. Now you have the New Silk Road, you have the opportunity for an entirely new paradigm, which Helga says repeatedly; and which she said at that conference. It would be so easy; this is not some daunting, never-ending distant dream of a new system which is a fantasy. It's very real; it's very present; and it's something that, on the turn of a dime, by a handful of leaders comprised of many of the people you saw speaking at that conference and the circles that they represent. A decision overnight to enter this new paradigm and to drop some of the failed values that have led us down this path to danger and destruction, would be sufficient to bring Europe, to bring the United States, to bring the Western world into harmony with a New Paradigm which is already emerging. Not that anything is perfect, but there is a directionality, there is an impulse towards the perfection of man, towards the increase of the productive powers of the human race, towards

the
greater good of the human species; which is guiding us or
pulling
us into the future. And if we're willing to listen to that
voice, the voice from the future; we can save man at this
critical juncture in our history.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: I think it really goes to the issue to the
power of ideas in this whole process. Because I think Helga
made
the very emphatic point that this was a major breakthrough
conference. If people are familiar with the Schiller
Institute,
much of its activity is centered on these international
conferences. And if you go back to the mid-'90s, the
conferences
we were involved in, Helga was involved in then, and the
launching of the whole Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective when
it
was just an idea. It was just a conception; it was a right
idea,
it was true, it was on principle. And Lyn and Helga fought
for
that conception; and now you see it coming to fruition. So I
think this whole process is useful, especially for people who
watch too much TV in the United States and are immersed in the
insanity of the United States, to get a sense of what's
actually
real; what's actually powerful. What matters in history.
It's
not the crap you see thrown around that this culture is
inundated
with; that is a passing breeze in history that's going to come
and go. What matters is your truthful commitment to
principles,
to true ideas.

And I think Helga's concluding remark about looking at

where

we are from this much longer historical perspective and saying "We need a new shift in our very recognition of what mankind is.

We need to look to things like the Golden Renaissance; and look

at mankind in the Middle Ages, in the Dark Ages. And compare that to what mankind became after the Renaissance. It's a complete transformation of the human species that I think Lyn was

intervening with in some of the discussions; that we have to recognize that that character of continual complete revolution in

the very nature of our existence, is human. So you're looking at

a moment like this, and Lyn really emphasized the self-breakdown

of this trans-Atlantic system. This self-feeding breakdown process. People talk about the Brexit like what maneuvering are

they doing; why did they decide to do that. They're panicking;

they're responding to crises that are being created by the breakdown process itself. This is not something that's in control. In that complete disintegration, it's these conceptions, these ideas, this gathering of people of this caliber for international discussion around what does mankind really need to be doing as mankind on this planet. Can we finally reach the point where we actually unite nations around a

real conception of what is a universal, unifying, truthful principle about humanity? About what makes our species unique and different from anything else we see on this planet. That's

us; that's mankind. We can have that as a common goal, as a common unifying factor; and that's emerging now.

So, I think for people inundated with the degeneracy

of the political process, the cultural process, this stands out as a reference point that people can use to lift their minds out of the gutter of popular opinion and into history and see what's actually happening right now.

OGDEN: Absolutely. One thing that people will have noticed from that overview video that you had the opportunity to watch, is that there was a very significant involvement from leadership within Syria. Right in the war zone, including a government advisor, Her Excellency, the advisor who you saw speaking; which was a live video hook-up directly from Damascus. And she engaged in a dialogue process with the attendees of that conference, which was very significant. Helga LaRouche said that that panel, which was an entire panel on the reconstruction of Syria. What happens after we bring peace? How can we bring peace to this region? A region which is a crossroads of civilization; was a crossroads of the old Silk Road, is a crossroads between three continents. She raised the fact that President Assad, prior to the outbreak of the fighting, had proposed an idea called the Five-Sea Strategy. And if you look at the five oceans – the Red Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf – you have Syria situated right in the middle of those. So, it's not only a crossroads of the Silk Road as a land route from Asia to Europe to Africa; but it's also a crossroads

of the Maritime Silk Road, and the connections between these five seas.

There was a video presented which was prepared prior to the conference called "Project Phoenix"; which is a vision for the reconstruction of Syria. And there was other dialogue at the conference from very high-level persons from within cultural circles and also government circles within Syria. So, Helga was emphatic to say that this panel on the reconstruction of Syria was certainly a highlight of the conference; and I think it was just exemplary of the fact that the Schiller Institute really is the go-to body in terms of these people who are desperate for a solution, desperate for a future for their countries. They know who has the ideas, they know where to go to get those ideas. So, the combination between the expansion of the New Silk Road, the reconstruction of Syria, there were three resolutions that were passed at the conference. One for the immediate end to the sanctions against Russia; another for an immediate end to the sanctions against Syria; and also one against the Saudi bombardment of Yemen, which is ongoing to this day. And you saw a gentleman who sent in a video from Yemen; right from the war zone there.

I can't emphasize enough, and I think you got a little bit of a flavor during that overview, of the caliber of this conference. But I really can't emphasize enough: You need to watch this conference in full. You need to share this; you

need

to get this around to everybody who you know. As you were saying, Ben, this is a completely different perspective on the world than what you would normally get from your average mainstream media. So, I just wanted to encourage you, again, to

– as the videos become available – to go the newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com website.

STEGER: Just to add to that, Matthew, I think you might have mentioned this at the beginning; but in the discussion with Helga and Lyn yesterday, the reality is that the kind of collapse and crisis we are now incurring is something beyond anything mankind has experienced up to this point. This is not a collapse of the stock market; it's not a Lehman Brothers financial collapse. You're now seeing the political dissolution. The Presidential spokesman for Russia, Peskov, made some comparison to the breakdown of the Soviet Union; but you see that this is even of a greater scale than that kind of collapse. You might say that the world is better prepared for this crisis than the one in 1989, but I would say that it's not prepared sufficiently. And the leadership in the United States and the trans-Atlantic is not prepared sufficiently at all at this point. And the population has to bear some responsibility on this. There's so much emphasis on democracy in the West; democracy in and of itself is not a principle. As Ben referenced, we need an actual return to a sense of universal principles; knowable scientific,

physical characteristics of the Universe to shape our policies.

But those principles cannot exist within a small set of people;

you can't expect an elite to somehow solve and address the problems we now face. The population as a whole – and this is why our outreach in the United States to uplift people beyond this Presidential fiasco; and to recognize that there is not a preparation, there is not yet a capability to address this problem sufficiently. But what this conference addresses is the

level of discussion, the level of participation that begins to move it in that direction. And that is of an urgent nature; because these events, as we saw last week, are only going to increase in the weeks ahead.

Just in the last couple of weeks, you've seen fundamental

changes in orientation from Japan towards Russia and China.

The

new Philippine President Duterte made major motions toward the FDR and Lincoln tradition and a collaborative effort towards China. You've seen major changes even in the last week by Turkey

and their rapprochement towards Russia. There are major developments constantly happening which are reshaping the world.

But the crisis of a collapse of this trans-Atlantic system is far

beyond anything most people have ever imagined; and I think the

seriousness and urgency to develop these ideas and participate in

this dialogue has never been greater.

DENISTON: The collapse goes to the heart of this British

system. A lot can be said, but go to Adam Smith, go to the

original fundamental cultural assumptions, ideas about the nature of man. Man is governed by pleasure and pain; that mankind is just a species that can respond only to pleasure stimulus, avoid pain stimulus. The whole ideological framework of the British system, which has increasingly infected and taken over the United States and run the trans-Atlantic system, goes to those deep issues about what is your understanding of the nature of mankind in the Universe. And we're seeing the breakdown of this entire British ideological imperial cultural system that has dominated really for centuries. I think that is the scale that we're looking at. This is the breakdown of a century-spanning imperial outlook that's had ebbs and flows and increases and decreases of its dominance; but it's not reaching the point of self-inflicted collapse. So in a certain sense, Americans have a certain tradition in direct opposition to that clearly; and people should be celebrating that in the next couple of days, not just hot dogs and fireworks. But actually use this as an opportunity to get a real rooted sense of what is our mission as Americans in opposition to this imperial ideology. In direct resonance and collaboration with what you're seeing out of Asia right now; this is the time to bring that back.

OGDEN: Right. It's exactly what you said – to constantly

come back and say what is the ideological failure which is underlying all of the events that you're seeing. The breakdown, the refugees, the disintegration politically, financially, culturally of the European system; and as Helga emphasized at this conference, it's only a paradigm shift on the level of change from the Dark Age to the Renaissance which will something that will function at this moment. That didn't just happen; that was not some sort of organic process of historical materialism transforming itself. That was a willful change; that was a willful change in the fundamental ideas underlying society and the way that society worked. It's people who have to ability to self-consciously reflect on the fact that we are facing the failure of a system of thinking; and then to say to examine what those failed ideas are. And then to say, how do we replace them; how do we discover a new principle and create a fundamental intellectual revolution which will allow mankind to carry itself forward into the future? I think that's what we witnessed in the proceedings of that conference; but as Michael said, it's something which cannot stay within the confines of that conference and the people who attended it. It is something which must become an integral part of our national dialogue as a people; and it's our responsibility to bring that about. That's not something that we can sit back and wait for somebody else to do.

So, I think that's a good Independence Day message.

DENISTON: People think they are what they experience; they think that's what they are. That's not what you are; people are what they create, or what they fail to create. People are not just your experiences in life; people are what is your new fundamental contribution you're making to human society, or you're failing to make to human society. Until people completely transform their understanding of what they think their lives mean, we're not going to reach the level needed to make the transition that was presented very clearly this past weekend.

OGDEN: All right. I'm going to bring a conclusion to our show at this point, but what you should immediately do is visit the newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com website. Some of the videos are available; I know that Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote video is available in full. That's a 30-35-minute length video; so at least please watch that. And then, as the other videos become available, it'll be posted on that website; so bookmark it, make sure that you follow the YouTube channel, and you'll be notified as soon as those videos are made available.

So, I'd like to thank all of you for joining us today. And I'd like to thank Bill and Michael for joining us via video. And again, to emphasize: newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com. And we will have continuing coverage on larouchepac.com as well. So,

thank you very much. Happy Independence Day, and good night.

Projekt Fønix: Genopbygning af Syrien – Aleppo: Den evige stad

28. juni 2016 – I historiens løb har Aleppo været vidne til mange øjeblikke af storhed, så vel som også nedgang og urolige tider, men byen har altid igen rejst sig af asken, som Fugl Fønix. Det syriske folk og den syriske regering har holdt denne samme ånd i live, konfronteret med den værste krise i landets historie.

I denne fremlæggelse gennemgår vi et forslag til genopbygningen af Syrien, ved navn Projekt Fønix, og som fokuserer på, hvordan Syrien, der har en ideel placering ved korsvejen, hvor tre kontinenter mødes, kan få gavn af at blive opkoblet til Den Nye Silkevej og den fremvoksende Verdenslandbro. Denne video blev optaget til Schiller Instituttets Internationale konference i Berlin, Tyskland, 25.-26. juni, 2016: »En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden, og en renæssancekultur for klassiske kulturer«

**Se også: Projekt Fønix –
diskussionspunkter for en
genopbygning af Syrien.**

Se også: **En fredsplan for Sydvestasien, af Helga Zepp-LaRouche.** EIR-Pressemeddelelse i anledning af udgivelsen af den arabiske version af rapporten "Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen".

Se også: **Playlist: The World Land-Bridge & Global Development**

**Lyndon LaRouche:
Det transatlantiske
finansielle system
er dømt til undergang (og det
ved I!)**



30. juni 2016 (Leder) – Under en diskussion torsdag med sin Policy Committee og andre kolleger understregede Lyndon LaRouche, at det nuværende, finansielle system er ved at bryde sammen, og at systemet, som system, ikke kan overleve. De store, finansielle institutioner, inklusive centralbankerne, er håbløst og uigenkaldeligt bankerot. LaRouche bemærkede, at,

alt imens der eksisterer en forfærdelig risiko for krig, der drives frem af de kredse, hvis magt udspringer af det aktuelle finansielle system, så er en stor del af de trusler, der kommer ud af munden på Barack Obama og nogle NATO-folk, faktisk ikke andet end bluff. Truslerne, som de udslynger imod Rusland og Kina, virker ikke.

Ikke desto mindre kan denne sammenblanding, med både den finansielle front og krigsfronten, føre til et alvorligt sammenbrud, som menneskeheden ikke er parat til at håndtere.

I denne uge udstedte både Den Internationale Valutafond (IMF) og Den Internationale Betalingsbank (BIS) rapporter, der klart indikerede hele det transatlantiske finansielle systems disintegration. Bankernes udlån i hele den avancerede sektor er totalt kollapsede. Der er ingen som helst kapitalindstrømning til realøkonomien, den produktive økonomi, i henhold til de data, som BIS har frembragt. IMF har udstedt en dyster advarsel om, at Deutsche Bank står foran nedsmeltning, og alene dette kunne udløse en systemisk krise.

I takt med, at NATO-folk færdiggør planerne for statsledernes topmøde i Warszawa, Polen, den 8.-9. juli, opbygges vanviddet mod Rusland yderligere. Onsdag var præsident Obama i Ottawa til sit endelige topmøde med sine canadiske og mexicanske modparter. Han benyttede anledningen til at kaste sig ud i en tirade imod Rusland og nærmest tiggede Canada om at udsende en kampbataljon til De Baltiske Stater.

Sæt denne galskab op i kontrast til **Schiller Instituttets ekstraordinære konference, der fandt sted sidste weekend i Berlin**, hvor ledere fra fire kontinenter kom sammen for at diskutere spørgsmålet om et nyt paradigme for en tankegang, der skal få verden ud af den nuværende, eksistentielle katastrofe.

Som både Lyndon og Helga LaRouche understregede under weekendens begivenheder i Berlin, så er det presserende

nødvendigt, at vi skaber et revolutionært skifte i tankegang, der fokuserer på en opbygning af en fremtid med samarbejde mellem suveræne nationer og integrerede regioner i verden. Kinas program med 'Ét bælte, én vej' er paradigmatisk for denne nye form for tankegang, der må vedtages af ledende borgere i verden.

Det nuværende system er dødt, og det kan ikke overleve ret meget længere.

Video: Hør Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale fra konferencen i Berlin, 25.-26. juni, 2016. En dansk oversættelse af talen er på vej. Bliv på kanalen!

Titelfoto: Mineudlæggeren FNS Uusimaa fra den finske flåde sejler i Det baltiske Hav (Østersøen) under BALTOPS den 7. juni, 2016, som en del af øvelser, der skal demonstrere beslutsomhed hos styrkerne fra NATO og dens partnere.

**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 30.
juni 2016:**

**Efter Brexit: EU
disintegrerer, mens Rusland-
Kina konsolideres//
Schiller Instituttets Berlin-**

konference

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Lyd:

PRESSEMEDDELELSE:

**International Schiller
Institut-konference
i Berlin, 25. – 26. juni
2016:**

**»At skabe en fælles fremtid
for menneskeheden,
og en renæssance for klassisk
kultur«**

28. juni 2016 – Schiller Instituttets internationale todages konference samlede flere end 300 gæster fra 24 nationer og fire kontinenter til en intens og dybtgående dialog om, hvorledes den umiddelbare fare for en verdenskrig kan standses ved i stedet at skabe et nyt paradigme for globalt samarbejde og udvikling, baseret på en dialog mellem civilisationer og den menneskelige arts enestående kreativitet. Konferencedeltagerne var ekstremt opmærksomme på optrappingen af den vestlige, geopolitiske konfrontation mod Rusland og

Kina og faren for atomkrig, og en resolution vedtoges, der krævede den omgående afslutning af sanktioner mod Rusland og Syrien. At gøre en ende på krigen og genopbygge det krigshærgede Syrien og hele det sydvestasiatiske område var et hovedfokus på konferencen, hvor dr. Bouthaina Shaaban, medlem af Syriens præsidentskab, talte til konferencens tilhørere og deltog i en bevægende, Spørgsmål & Svar-live stream.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Schiller Institutet afholder historisk konference i Berlin: »En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden og en renæssance for klassisk kultur«

»Jeg tror, vi alle er kommet til stede på denne konference, fordi alle, der befinder sig i denne sal, ved, at vi nu oplever en systemisk og eksistentiel civilisationskrise uden fortilfælde ... Denne konference har ét emne, eller et overordnet emne, og det er at definere løsninger på denne krise: at diskutere, hvad det nye paradigme skal være, og om menneskeheden er i stand til at løse en sådan eksistentiel krise?

27. juni 2016 (Leder) – Schiller Instituttets todages internationale konference 25. – 26. juni begyndte om morgenen den 25. juni i den tyske hovedstad under temaet: »En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden og en renæssance for klassiske kulturer«.

Flere end 320 mennesker fra henved 22 lande på fire kontinenter deltog i arrangementet, der havde et udvalg af fremtrædende talere fra hele globen. (Yderligere detaljer kommer snarest.)

Det første panel adresserede den »Strategiske krise er farligere end på højden af den Kolde Krig«. Inden præsentationerne introducerede ceremonimester Elke Fimmen talerne, og hun hilste i særdeleshed Lyndon LaRouches tilstedeværelse på konferencen velkommen.

Hovedtalen blev dernæst holdt af Schiller Instituttets internationale præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der lige fra begyndelsen anslog konferencens fokus:

»Jeg tror, vi alle er kommet til stede på denne konference, fordi alle, der befinder sig i denne sal, ved, at vi er i færd med at opleve en systemisk og eksistentiel civilisationskrise uden fortilfælde. Vi har sammenfaldet mellem faren for krig, hvor NATO konfronterer Rusland på en meget, meget aggressiv måde – hvilket kunne føre til en Tredje Verdenskrig. Vi har en amerikansk konfrontation mod Kina i det Sydkinesiske Hav. Vi har faren for en ny, 2008-type finansiel krise, der kunne få det finansielle system til at nedsmelte, og så var der for to dage siden selvfølgelig Brexit – Storbritannien, der stemte for at forlade den Europæiske Union. Og som vi alle ved, så var dette ikke en stemme imod Europa som sådan, men imod et komplet uretfærdigt system og en korrump elite.

Denne konference har ét emne, eller et overordnet emne, og det er at definere løsninger på denne krise: at diskutere, hvad det nye paradigme skal være, og om menneskeheden er i stand

til at løse en sådan eksistentiel krise?

Vi har fremtrædende talere fra fire kontinenter, fra mange lande, og dette er selvsagt folk, eller er repræsentanter for den slags folk, der er fast besluttet på at finde en løsning. Og før jeg kommer nærmere ind på disse forskellige dødsfarer, så er løsningen nem. Så vær opmærksom og fattet. Hvis menneskeheden forener sig om en god plan og handler i solidaritet og modigt, så kan enhver krise i den menneskelige civilisation overvindes, for dette er den menneskelige natur – at, når vi udfordres af et stort onde, vækkes en endnu større kraft for det gode i vores sjæl.»

Den verdenskendte amerikanske statsmand Lyndon LaRouche vendte tilbage til dette tema i sine bemærkninger under spørgsmål-og-svar-sessionen, hvor han udtalte:

»Dette betyder, at vi, grundlæggende set, har ansvaret for, hvad der vil ske med menneskeheden.»

»Hvordan løser vi rent faktisk dette problem? Man gør det, at man går ud og bedriver noget videnskab. Man anvender videnskab til at skabe en metode for kreativitet. Man baserer derfor det hele, ikke på menneskeheden som sådan, men på den kreative kraft. Det er, hvad jeg generelt har gjort i det meste af mit liv. Man må øge det menneskelige intellekts arbejdes produktive evne. Man må give det individuelle menneske en større evne til kreativitet for menneskeligt liv.»

Foto: Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche holder hovedtalen lørdag, den 25. juni, 2016, i Berlin. (Foto: Julien Lemaitre)

Betydningen af Schumanns sangcyklus "Dichterliebe"

Interview med John Sigerson, musikalsk leder for Schillerinstituttet i USA

Den 6. maj 2016 – Dennis Speed: Hvilken betydning har Schumanns sangcyklus Dichterliebe i musikhistorien? Hvorfor har du udvalgt dette værk til fremførelse ved Schillerinstituttets konference på Manhattan den 7. april?

John Sigerson: Cyklussen Dichterliebe er blot én af frugterne fra Robert Schumanns overflødhedshorn i "liederåret" 1840. I årene forinden komponerede Schumann hovedsageligt klavermusik, ofte i samlinger af stykker, som man også kunne kalde for cyklusser uden ord. I én af disse citerer han endda udtrykkeligt åbningstemaet fra én af de første virkelige sangcyklusser, nemlig Beethovens An die ferne Geliebte, der frembragtes 24 år tidligere. I mellemtiden havde Beethovenbeundreren Franz Schubert komponeret begge sine berømte cykler: Die schöne Müllerin og Winterreise.

Hvad der derimod i særlig grad kendetegner Schumanns Dichterliebe er den utroligt sammenhængende virkning, han frembringer med blot 16 sange, hvoraf ikke en eneste er blot et minut for lang. Fra den første tone i den første lied – i øvrigt et cis – er der en ubrudt poetisk spændingskæde, der ikke hører op, før den sidste tone har klinget ud; interessant nok et des, altså den samme tone som den første, bare med en grundlæggende ændret betydning, som holder sammen på hele cyklussen.

Da man bad mig om at synge på konferencen, tænkte jeg straks på en lieder-cyklus, ikke blot én eller to sange, fordi jeg ikke ønskede at afslutte begivenheden med afslappende underholdning, men med en ægte moralsk udfordring i

overensstemmelse med konferencens overordnede formål. Dette var nemlig at opmuntre deltagerne til at påtage sig politisk og moralsk ansvarlighed for, at menneskeheden ikke blot overlever som art, men får en værdig fremtid. I Dichterliebe må digteren, henholdsvis sangeren, begive sig ind i sin sjæls dunkle afkroge, før han til slut i den sidste sang er i stand til at le ad sig selv og, som det siges der, at "begrave de gamle, triste sange".

Speed: Dichterliebe nævnes hyppigt som eksempel på den romantiske skoles poetiske og musikalske komposition. Hvorfor understreger du, at det i virkeligheden snarere er lige det modsatte?

Sigerson: Nuvel, her bør man for det første forstå, at musikken, til trods for at historiebøgerne siger noget andet, ikke er opdelt i "perioder", der adskiller sig ved forskellige "stilarter". Som Friedrich Schiller erklærede i sin berømte tiltrædelsesforelæsning om universalhistorie, så er historien ikke blot en rækkefølge af perioder eller kæder af begivenheder, men den er vidnesbyrdet om en tusindårig kamp mellem på den ene side menneskets skabende impuls, der adskiller det grundlæggende fra dyret, og på den anden side de oligarkiske institutioner og individer, der påstår, at mennesket dybest set blot er et dyr, og at dets kreativitet derfor skal inddæmme, lige så snart den truer disse institutioner.

Overalt i den klassiske musik er der ikke nogen stil, men som Lyndon LaRouche siger det, en "verdensanskuelse", hvis øverste prioritet er den menneskelige kreativitet. Den er et middel til at forædle mennesket, til at gøre det mere glad og produktivt, idet det opdager og udvikler universelle principper – principper for et levende univers i stadig udvikling.

Digteren Heinrich Heine, der skrev teksten til Dichterliebe, udviklede sig selv til en student af denne livsanskuelse, og i sit større værk Die Geschichte der Religion und Philosophie in

Deutschland, påpeger han, at den "romantiske skole" i virkeligheden frembragtes af filosofen Immanuel Kant, der hævdede, at sand kreativitet i grunden er noget, der ikke lader sig erkende, og at menneskene nødvendigvis må være slaver af deres lidenskaber, der kun kan inddæmnes af love og regler i samfundet. Med andre ord: mennesket er dybest set et dyr, der skal afrettes.

Schumann kendte og påskønnede ikke blot Heines digte, men også hans politiske og filosofiske skrifter, og når man forstår Heines digte og Schumanns musik rigtigt, viser det sig, at det her drejer sig om ikke mindre end denne grundlæggende konflikt, som jeg har lige beskrevet.

Metafor og ironi

Speed: Lyndon LaRouche understreger i særlig grad det polemiske ved denne musik; han siger, at når opførelsen er god og publikum opmærksomt, så vil det reagere med latter eller med stor irritation, men ikke med ligegyldighed.

Sigerson: Nuvel, hvis det blot var polemisk og ikke andet, så ville det ikke være kunst. Mere præcist lader det sig anskue fra metaforens synsvinkel, det vil sige den ironiske sammenstilling af elementer, der tilsyneladende ikke passer sammen "i det små", men som frembringer en bevægelse eller snarere en følelse, der leder frem til opdagelsen af en højere moralsk sandhed. Og som Schiller påpeger, må alt dette være klædt i skønhed, fordi man i et vist omfang må udelukke dagligdagens hæslighed for at opløfte menneskenes sjæle.

Denne form for metafor er princippet bag J. S. Bachs kontrapunkt, som mange af hans samtidige fandt meget frastødende, og som afvises fuldstændigt af nutidens såkaldte populærmusik. Men ikke blot det: Selv den bedste musik af Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann og Brahms taber fuldstændigt sin "slagkraft", når den fremføres med en anden indstilling. Og derfor er en stor del af de opførelser, der nu om dage falder ind under rubrikken Klassik Musik, så åndsdræbende kedsommelige.

I det 20. århundrede var der én person, der forstod dette klart og derfor pådrog sig en del ærgrelse, nemlig dirigenten og komponisten Furtwängler. For ham gaves der ingen adskillelse mellem et univers under udvikling og den tænkende, kreative menneskeånd. Hans musik gjorde så stort indtryk, at endog Adolf Hitler nærede frygt for ham.

Speed: Schumann og Heine var venner, også med Felix Mendelsohn, dens søster og nogle andre, der dannede den kunstnergruppe, som Schumann kaldte for "Davidsforeningen (Davidsbündler)". Hvad udsiger Dichterliebe som projekt om deres livssyn? Var der andre værker af samme slags af Schumann, Heine eller andre?

Sigerson: Ja, det var en bred kreds af venner og medarbejdere, som Friedrich List i øvrigt også tilhørte, økonomeren for det amerikanske system, der i nogle år var Schumanns nabo i Leipzig. Så dukkede den unge Johannes Brahms op en dag uden for Schumanns dør og blev ligeledes medlem af familien. Sammen med Schumanns hustru Clara viede de alle deres liv til musikken og til udbredelsen af dyberegående tanker og principper. De var stærke modstandere af musik, der kun bød på nymodens effekter, sådan som den tids oligarkiske kredse krævede det med den tids første "rockstjerner" som violinakrobaten Niccolò Paganini og klaverbokseren Franz Liszt.

Og hvad andre værker angår, så findes der naturligvis mange! Et andet af mine yndlingsstykker er Schumanns allerførste sangcyklus, hans opus 24, ligeledes en musikalsk underlægning til det, som Heine gerne kaldte sine "små giftige digte". En anden digter, som Brahms ofte satte i musik, var den mindre kendte Eduard Moltke, der hører til Helga Zepp-LaRouches yndlingsdigtere. Og Brahms yndede især at tage et stykke andenrangs romantisk digtning og behandle det strengt klassisk. Hans sangcyklus Die schöne Magellone er et godt eksempel på dette.

Og jeg vil godt tilføje, at Furtwängler ofte gjorde det samme:

hans berømteste eksempel er hans indspilning af Tjajkovskijs 6. symfoni, Pathetique, fra 1938. Da den unge Lyndon LaRouche hørte denne indspilning, dengang han mod slutningen af anden verdenskrig var udstationeret i Indien, blev han overvældet af, hvordan det var lykkedes for Furtwängler at befri værket fuldstændigt fra alle "sæbeoperaagtige" elementer og ved hjælp af ironiske sammenstillinger løfte det op på det klassiske plan i Schillers betydning.

Russisk orkesterkoncert i det klassiske amfiteater i Palmyra – et magtfuldt fingerpeg om håb for fremtiden

Den 5. maj, 2016 – Torsdag gav det russiske Mariinsky Teater Orkester i det klassiske amfiteater i den syriske by Palmyra en smuk koncert, betitlet, "Med en bøn for Palmyra – Musik genopliver de klassiske mure". Indtrykket af koncerten opløfter allerede millioner af mennesker verden over. Begivenheden var dedikeret til mindet om dem, der har mistet deres liv til terrorister.

Koncerten var i særdeleshed til minde om Dr. Khaled al-Assad (1934-2015), den syriske arkæolog, der var kustode for Palmyra-antikviteterne i 40 år, og som blev offentligt halshugget sidste august af IS, efter at have nægtet at give dem adgang til at ødelægge stadig flere statuer. Og ikke mindst til minde om den unge russiske specialstyrke-officer,

Aleksandr Prokhorenko, der blev dræbt i midten af marts, efter at have tilkaldt russiske luftangreb på sin egen position, da han var omringet af IS under slaget om Palmyra. Han er posthumt blevet udnævnt til russisk helt, og hans legeme blev returneret hjem i dag.

Orkestrets dirigent Valery Gergiev ledede programmet, med hovedaktørerne Pavel Milyukov, førsteviolin og Sergei Roldugin, cello, sidstnævnte den kunstneriske direktør i Sankt Petersborgs Musikhus. I den officielle russiske delegation fandtes også direktøren for Sankt Petersborgs Eremitagemuseum, Mikhail Piotrovsky. Blandt publikum var også repræsentanter fra Kina, Zimbabwe og Serbien.

Det klassiske program omfattede Johann Sebastian Bachs Chaconne, Sergei Prokofievs Første Symfoni, og et uddrag af den moderne russiske komponist Rodion Schedrins (enkemand efter den berømte russiske ballerina Maya Plisetskaya) opera, "Ikke blot kærlighed." Da Gergiev introducerede programmets musikstykker, påpegede han, at Prokofiev skrev sin symfoni "i hyldest til fortidens store mestre – Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven," hvis værker udtrykker "optimisme og håb."

Ved åbningen af begivenheden hilste den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin alle velkommen via live video fra Sotji. Han talte imod terrorisme og udtrykte påskønnelse af koncerten, som han kaldte et "tegn på taknemmelighed, erindring og håb." Han sagde, "Jeg ser dette som et minde om alle ofrene for terroren, uanset tiden og stedet for forbrydelserne mod menneskeheden, og, selvfølgelig, som et håb, ikke blot for genopførelsen af Palmyra som et kulturelt aktiv for hele menneskeheden, men for den moderne civilisation, under denne tids skrækkelige tilstand, som er skabt af den internationale terrorisme.

Putin takkede musikerne og støtteaktørerne. "Dagens aktioner involverede større ulejlighed og farer for alle, ved at befinde sig i et land i krig, tæt på, hvor fjendtlighederne

stadig pågår. Det har krævet stor styrke og personligt mod fra jer alle. Mange tak.” Gregiev er en nær medarbejder til Putin, og cellist Roldugin en god ven.

Dirigent Gergiev talte før musikken – på russisk og engelsk. Han sagde, ”Vi protesterer imod barbarer, der ødelagde vidunderlige verdenskulturelle monumenter. Vi protesterer imod henrettelse af folk her på denne storartede scene,” idet han refererede til Islamisk Stats offentlige massedrab i amfiteatret sidste november. Gregiev er musikdirektør for Munchen Philharmoniske Orkester, så vel som dirigent for Mariinsky Teater Orkesteret.

Publikum fyldte amfiteatret. Sammen med lokale syrere, og militært personel fra både Syrien og Rusland, inkluderede notabiliteterne den russiske kulturminister Vladimir Medinsky, der har ledet indsatsen for at redde og restaurere antikviteterne fra Palmyra. Han var rørt til tårer over begivenheden.

Takket være superstærk optagelse, er selve koncerten, og billeder af den storslåede opsætning i Palmyra-ruinerne, nu bredt internationalt tilgængelig. Begivenheden er dagens hovednyhed i Rusland, og videoen breder sig hastigt verden over. RT udsendelsen af koncerten kan findes her:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9b0hFI4Zaw>

**RADIO SCHILLER den 9. maj
2016:**

Koncerten i Palmyra, Syrien: Putins seneste flankemanøvre

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

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Klassisk musik opført på seminaret på Frederiksberg: Originale tekster og oversættelser af Schuberts Fischerweise og arien fra Aida af Verdi

Leena Malkki, sopran fra Sverige

Dominik Wizjan, pianist fra Poland

Fischerweise, af Franz Schubert

Den Fischer fechten Sorgen
Und Gram und Leid nicht an;
Er löst am frühen Morgen
Mit leichtem Sinn den Kahn.

Da lagert rings noch Friede

[Auf Wald und Flur und Bach]¹

Er ruft mit seinem Liede

Die gold'ne Sonne wach.

Er singt zu seinem Werke

Aus voller frischer Brust,

Die Arbeit gibt ihm Stärke,

Die Stärke Lebenslust.

Bald wird ein bunt Gewimmel

In allen Tiefen laut

Und plätschert durch den Himmel,

Der sich im Wasser baut.

Doch wer ein Netz will stellen,

Braucht Augen klar und gut,

Muß heiter gleich den Wellen

Und frei sein wie die Flut.

Dort angelt auf der Brücke

Die Hirtin. Schlauer Wicht,

Gib auf nur deine Tücke,

Den Fisch betrügst du nicht.

Engelsk oversættelse:

Fisherman's song

No cares assail the fisherman,

nor grief nor sorrow;

Early in the morning he unties

His boat with a light heart.

It is peaceful all about him

[In woods and meadows and brooks]¹;

He rouses with his song

The golden sun.

To his labours he sings
with a full and sanguine heart;
The work gives him strength –
And strength gives life joy.

Soon a colorful throng is
swarming loudly in the depths,
And it splashes through the sky
That lies reflected in the water.

But he who wishes to cast a net
Needs eyes both clear and good;
He must be swift like the waves,
And unfettered like the stream.

There on the bridge the shepherdess
Is fishing. Artful creature,
Enough of your tricks –
You will not deceive the fish.

Ritorna vincitor!... fra Verdis opera Aida

AIDA Ritorna vincitor!... E dal mio labbro
Uscì l'empia parola! – Vincitore
Del padre mio... di lui che impugna l'armi
Per me... per ridonarmi
Una patria, una reggia! e il nome
illustre 5
Che qui celar mi è forza – Vincitore
De' miei fratelli... ond'io lo vegga, tinto
Del sangue amato, trionfar nel plauso
Dell'Egizie coorti!... E dietro il carro,
Un Re... mio padre... di catene
avvinto!... 10

L'insana parola,
O Numi, sperdete!

Al seno d'un padre
La figlia rendete;
Struggete le
squadre 15
Dei nostri oppressor!

Sventurata! che dissi?... e l'amor mio?...
Dunque scordar poss'io
Questo fervido amor che oppressa e schiava
Come raggio di sol qui mi
beava? 20
Imprecherò la morte
A Radamès... a lui che amo pur tanto!
Ah! non fu in terra mai
Da più crudeli angosce un core affranto.

I sacri nomi di padre... di
amante 25
Nè profferir poss'io, nè ricordar...
Per l'un... per l'altro... confusa... tremante...
Io piangere vorrei... vorrei pregar.
Ma la mia prece in bestemmia si muta...
Delitto è il pianto a me... colpa il
sospir... 30
In notte cupa la mente è perduta...
E nell'ansia crudel vorrei morir.

Numi, pietà – del mio soffrir!
Speme non v'ha – pel mio dolor...
Amor fatal – tremendo
amor 35
Spezzami il cor – fammi morir! [esce]

Engelsk oversættelse:

Aida:

Thy brow may laurels crown! what! can my lips
Pronounce language so impious! wish him

Victor o'er my father! o'er him who wages war
But that I may be restored to my country,
To my kingdom, to the high station
I now perforce dissemble! wish him conqueror
O'er my brothers! e'en now I see him stained
With their blood so cherished, 'mid the clamorous
Triumph of Egyptian battalions! Behind his chariot
A king, my father comes, his fettered captive!

Ye gods watching o'er me,
Those words deem unspoken!
A father restore me,
His daughter heart-broken;
Oh, scatter their armies,
Forever crush our foe!

What wild words do I utter? of my affection
Have I no recollection?
That sweet love that consoled me, a captive pining,
Like some bright sunny ray on my sad lot shining!
Shall I invoke destruction on the man
For whom with love I languish?
Ah! ne'er yet on this earth lived one
Whose heart was crushed beneath such anguish!

The names so holy of father, of lover,
No more dare I utter or e'en recall,
Abashed and trembling, to Heaven would hover
My prayer for both, for both my tears would fall.
Ah, woe! transformed seemed my prayers to blaspheming,
To suffer is a crime, dark sin to weep,
My senses lost, wrapt in deep night are dreaming,
To my grave would in sorrow I might creep!

Merciful Gods, look from on high!
Pity these tears hopelessly shed,
Love! mystic power, mystic and dread,
Break, break my weak heart, let me now die!

Et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden: Afskrift af Helga Zepp- LaRouches tale til seminaret på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016

Kommer senere på dansk.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche Addresses Seminar in Copenhagen,
April 18, 2016 [unproofed draft]

We Need a New Paradigm for Humanity

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, thank you very much for this
kind introduction.

Dear Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would like to
start my presentation with showing you a point of view which
may

be unusual to discuss the strategic situation, but I think it
is
quite adequate.

This is a time-lapse video where you can actually have a view
from space. This is the kind of view normally only astronauts,
cosmonauts, taikonauts have. They all come back from their
space

travel with the idea that there is only one humanity, and that
our planet, which is very beautiful and blue; however, it is

very
small in a very large solar system and an even larger galaxy,
not
to mention the billion galaxies out there in our universe.
With that view comes, naturally, the question of the future.
Where should mankind be in 100 years from now, in a 1000
years,
in 10,000 years? Well, you have to exercise your power of
imagination. In 10,000 years, we probably are well beyond
having
colonized the Moon, we have completed very successful Mars
missions, we will have a much, much better understanding about
our solar system, our galaxy, and we will have gotten a much
deeper understanding about the principle of our universe.
Just think, that it took 100 years before modern science
could confirm that Einstein's conception about gravitational
waves was correct. Ten thousand years of the past human
history
has brought tremendous progress. But just think that this
growth
can go on, exponentially. And since there is no limit to the
creativity and perfectibility of the human species, in 10,000
years we can have a wonderful world.
So, let's look from that view, into the future, to the
present, to have the right perspective.
Yesterday, the {New York Times}, in the Sunday edition, had
an article saying "The Race Escalates for the Latest Class of
Nuclear Arms," portraying in detail that the United States,
and
Russia, and China are developing new generations of smaller
and
less destructive nuclear weapons, which would make them more
useable. They quote in the article James Clapper, the Director
of
the National Intelligence of the United States, that the world
has now entered a new Cold War spiral, where, basically,
totally

different laws and rules govern, than it used to be the case with

Mutual Assured Destruction.

The previous NATO doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction proceeded from the assumption that the destructive power of nuclear weapons is so horrible, because it will lead to the annihilation of the human race, that nobody in their right mind

would ever use it. And therefore, it was a deterrence that these

weapons would never be used.

This is now no longer valid. What they are now discussing, openly, on the front page of the {New York Times}, is that what

we, for a very long time, only we and a few of military experts,

have said, namely, that these modernized tactical nuclear weapons, like the B12-61, in combination with stealth bombers, with hypersonic missiles, can actually lead to the winning of a

nuclear war.

Ted Postol and Hans Kristensen, very respected military analysts, have detailed at great lengths, why the idea of a limited nuclear war is completely ludicrous, and it is the nature

of the difference between thermonuclear weapons and conventional

weapons, that once you enter a nuclear exchange, that it is the

logic of such a war that all weapons will be used, and that will

be the end of mankind. We are closer to that possibility than most people dare to even consider, because if they would, they would not remain so passive as they are now.

This is why I want to make emphatically the point—and this is the purpose of conducting meetings like this seminar and many

other conferences we are engaged in—that we have reached a point in human history where geopolitics must be superseded with a completely new paradigm. And that is why I started with the view from space. We need a new paradigm, basically saying goodbye to the very idea of geopolitics, which has caused two world wars in the 20th century. That new paradigm must be completely different than that which is governing the world today. We have, right now, rising tensions in the South China Sea. Policymakers and the neighboring countries are extremely worried about what will happen in the period between now and the trial in The Hague. You have the largest maneuver around North and South Korea right now, where people in the region are extremely worried that the slightest provocation could lead to an exchange of nuclear weapons. You have the NATO expansion up to the Russian border. Countries like Poland and Lithuania are asking to have these modernized nuclear weapons located on their territory, even that makes them prime targets. The United States is continuing to build the anti-ballistic missile system which, supposedly, was against Iranian missiles, but after the P5+1 agreement has been reached, it is obvious this was always a pretext and the aim was always to take out the second strike capability of Russia. Then you have the entire region of Southwest Asia, still being a terrible destruction and consequence of failed wars.

North Africa is exploding. You have new incidents between NATO and Russia, all of a sudden in the Baltic Sea, which was, up to now, a calm region where there are no conflicts, or, there have been no conflicts.

In the Middle East briefing, discussing President Obama's trip to Riyadh on the 21st of this month, they say that this trip will open up a new page of NATO in the relationship to the Middle

East, that what Obama will try to establish is a new relationship

between NATO and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

So, we have a situation where the {New York Times}, also yesterday, and I'm quoting these papers to say that these are not

some opinions of us, but this is now the public discussion, that

what is really at stake in the South China Sea is not so much the

fight around some uninhabited reefs and cliffs, or some tiny islands, but it is the American effort to halt China's rise.

And

not only China's rise, but that of Asia. China, Asia arising; the

trans-Atlantic region is in decline.

Just now, we are heading towards a new financial crisis, and all signs are, that we are going into the same kind of crash like

2008. Already since the beginning of this year, \$50 billion corporate defaults were taking place, which is on the same level

like what happened in 2009.

What the United States is trying to assert under this conditions, where the trans-Atlantic world is in decline or marching towards collapse, to insist that nevertheless a

unipolar

world must be maintained. The problem is, that unipolar world, effectively, no longer exists. But still, what carries American

policy to the present day, is the Project for the New American Century, the so-called Wolfowitz Doctrine, which is a neocon idea

which says that no country and no group of countries should ever

be allowed to challenge the power position of the United States.

In the age of thermonuclear weapons, the insistence to maintain a

non-tenable world order could very quickly lead to the annihilation of civilization.

It is a fact: China has made an economic miracle in the last 30 years which is absolutely breathtaking. And it is continuing,

despite all the media rumors about China's economic collapse.

India has by now the largest growth rate in the world; it's above

7%. Many other Asian countries have explicitly formulated the goal for themselves to be developed countries in a few years.

The

Chinese economy right now is rebounding. They just announced that

in the next five years China is going to import \$10 trillion worth of imports. They will invest \$600 billion worth of investments abroad. Every day 10,000 new firms are being created

in China.

So, if you look at the development, especially since

President Xi Jinping announced in September, 2013 in Kazakhstan,

that the New Silk Road, the One Belt One Road, is put on the agenda. In the Two and a half years since that time, more than sixty nations have joined with China in this development. They

have created the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road; these nations have created a whole set of alternative economic-financial institutions, such as the AIIB, which, despite massive pressure from the United States not to do so, immediately was joined by sixty founding members. The New Development Bank also started just now its functioning. The New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the Shanghai Cooperation Bank, and many more. All of these were created because the IMF and the World Bank had not invested in the urgently required infrastructure.

These banks are now engaged in very, very impressive, large projects. For example: China invested \$46 billion in the China-Pakistan corridor. When President Xi Jinping recently went to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iran, consequently Iran, fool-heartedly, declared that they are now part of the One Belt One Road, New Silk Road development. Greece is now talking about that after China is investing in the Port of Piraeus, that Greece will be the bridge between China and Europe. The 16+1, that is the East and Central European countries, just declared that they absolutely want to participate in China helping to build a fast train system in these countries. Those projects which the EU has not bid, China is now building. Part of it is, for example, the Elbe-Oder-Danube Canal, which will connect the waterways of these countries. When President Xi recently was in the Czech Republic,

President Zeman announced that the "Golden City" of Prague will be the gateway between the Silk Road and Europe. Also, Austria and Switzerland are now fully on board and see the benefits of their country's joining with the New Silk Road.

When President Xi Jinping at the APEC meeting in October 2014 offered to President Obama to cooperate in all of these projects in a "win-win" perspective, he not only proposed economic cooperation, but he put on the agenda a completely new model of international relations exactly designed to overcome geopolitics. The new model is supposed to be based on the respect for sovereignty, non-interference into the internal affairs of the other country, respect for the different social system the other country chooses to adopt. It would really be, in a certain sense, a fulfillment of the principles which are laid out in the UN Charter anyway.

How was the Western response? Very, very ambiguous. The United States in spite of this, never really responded to President Xi's offer. They keep insisting on a unipolar world.

For example, in the TPP, like in the TTIP for Europe, it is said very, very clearly, the U.S. sets the rules of trade for Asia and not China. Recently, the American Defense Secretary Ash Carter, and also NATO commander General Breedlove, declared the enemies #1 of the United States are, first, Russia, second, China, third, Iran, fourth North Korea, and only fifth terrorism.

Now that is in spite of the fact that many other statesmen, such as United States Secretary of State John Kerry and

Foreign

Minister Steinmeier, and many others, have recently also stated,

that all crucial problems of the world cannot be solved without

the cooperation of Russia, and China. For example, the P5+1 agreement with Iran, would never have come into being without a

constructive role of {both} Russia and China . Without Putin's very intelligent intervention in the military situation in Syria,

this situation could not have come to the potential of a political solution.

Also, apart from the military pressure, there is massive pressure on the new institutions such as the AIIB and the New Development Bank, to {not} be outside of the casino economy but

to follow the "international standards."

Now, in these times of the Panama Papers, of the various LIBOR scandals, of the money laundering of many of these banks,

it is a sort of laughable thing, what should be these "international standards" of the Western financial system.

Now, let's be realistic. At the IMF/ World Bank meeting which just concluded in Washington over the weekend, behind the

scenes there was complete panic, but nobody dared to speak about

it openly, behind the scenes people were talking, what former IMF boss Strauss-Kahn has said repeatedly, publicly, that we are

heading towards the "perfect political storm." That if one of the too-big-to-fail banks collapses, it will lead to a crisis much, much worse than 2008.

At the recent Davos Economic Forum, the former chief economist of the BIS William White said that the world system is

so utterly overindebted, that there are two roads only possible:

Either you have an orderly writeoff of the debt, like in the religious Jubilee, so that you just say "these debts are not payable," and you write them off, or it will come to a disorderly collapse.

Now, the situation is all the more urgent, because unlike 2008 when everyone was talking about the "tools" of the central

bank, like interest rate reduction, rescue packages, bailouts, all of these tools don't function any more. As a matter of fact,

when the competition for more zero interest rate, or even negative interest rate, when into high gear in the last month, when, for example, the Bank of Japan or the central bank of Norway, or the ECB declared a zero interest rate policy, or even

a negative interest rate policy, it boomeranged! It had the opposite effect: Rather than leading to more investment, in the

real economy, it led to a deflationary escalation of the collapse.

When Mario Draghi, the chief of the ECB, recently announced, "yeah, yeah, we have a discussion about helicopter money."

And

Ben Bernanke echoed it and said, "yes, now we need helicopter money," meaning electronic printing of {endless} amounts of worthless money, virtual money, they de facto announced that the

trans-Atlantic financial system is absolutely in the last phase.

Because after helicopter money comes only evaporation.

But this is only the most obvious of the crises. Another one, which is in a different domain, but equally systemic is the

refugee crisis in Europe. Now, I supported Chancellor Merkel

when she initially said, we can manage that, we can give refuge
to these people, and for the first time, I was saying "this woman is doing the right thing." I know there was a lot of international criticism, but she acted on the basis of the Geneva Convention on refugees, but it was the right thing to do. But the reactions from the other European countries, revealed an underlying, basic flaw of the EU, a flaw which was not caused by the refugees, but it was revealed by the first serious challenge, that in the EU, as it has been conceptualized in the Maastricht Treaty going up to the Lisbon Treaty, there is no unity, there is no solidarity; and with the collapse of the Schengen agreement which allows free travel within the internal borders of the EU, the closing of the so-called Balkan routes, to prevent refugees from coming, the basis for the European common currency is also gone, because without the Schengen agreement, the possibility to have the euro last is extremely dubious.

Now, with the recent response by the EU to basically have a deal with Turkey, I mean, this is beyond the bankruptcy of the whole EU policy if you can top it. At a point when the Russian UN Ambassador Vitaly Churkin, presented the UN Security Council with evidence that the Turkish government, is continuing up to the present day to supply ISIS with weapons and other logistical means, to then say, we pay Turkey EU6 billion, for what? To have

them receive refugees; and Amnesty International has already said, there is no guarantee that these people will be protected,

but rather that Turkey is sending them back to the war zones, like Syria, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.

So, if you look at the pictures of Idomeni, where the Macedonian police are using tear gas against refugees who are absolutely desperate; if you look at the fact that Greece is now,

rather than having refugee camps which would somehow process these unfortunate human beings, they have, on pressure of the EU,

been turned into detention centers. Pope Francis was just in Lesbos, together with the Greek Patriarch Bartholomew, and this

Patriarch said, the present EU policy on the refugee crisis, is

the completely bankruptcy of Europe. The Doctors Without Borders

left their job in Greece, because they said they cannot be accomplices to the murderous policy of detention, where the police decide who is a patient and not doctors. Instead of protecting the people running away from wars and persecution, they are now being treated as criminals.

Immediately, days after this disgusting EU-Turkey deal, it turned out that it's a complete failure, the so-called "European

values," human rights, humanism, well—they're all in the trashcan, because now the refugees, obviously still fleeing for

their lives, go to Libya trying to get into small boats to Italy.

And just yesterday the news came that another 400 people drowned

in the Mediterranean. And this will keep going on. And it will

haunt the people who are refusing to change their ways.

Now, there is a new element in the situation which may cause sudden surprises, and that is a program which was presented by CBS, a week ago Sunday, in the so-called "60 Minutes" program portraying the coverup, of the U.S. governments from Bush to Obama, of the famous 28 pages omitted in the publication of the

official Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11 by the U.S. Congress; and as many people have said, and was said in this program, this pertains to the role of Saudi Arabia in 9/11. Yesterday, {all} the U.S. talk shows, and all the U.S. media, pointed their finger to the coverup of the Bush administration and even to the present day of the present government, that there

is a coverup of criminal activity.

Now, the Saudi Arabian government reacted very unnerved, and this was again reported in the {New York Times}, that they would

sell off \$750 billion in U.S. Treasuries, if the U.S. would allow

a bill that would allow Saudi Arabia to be held responsible in court, for their role in 9/11. Now, that's not exactly a sign of

sovereignty, but of despair. There are several U.S. Senators, among them Mrs. Gillibrand from New York, who demand that this whole question of the Saudi Arabian role in 9/11 must be on the

agenda when President Obama goes to Riyadh this week. Which in

any case, may not happen, but it will not be the end of the story

because the genie is now out of the bottle.

OK: How do we respond to these many, many crises? Well, there is a solution to all of these problems. The trans-Atlantic

should just do exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933, in

reaction to the world financial crisis at the time.

Implement

the full banking separation – Glass-Steagall – and the whole offshore nightmare which is being revealed in the Panama Papers,

and remember, that this firm Mossack Fonseca is only the fourth

largest of such firms, and 11 million documents still need to be

read through, and processed. But we have to go back to the kind

of international credit system, as it existed in the Bretton Woods system, before Nixon ended the fixed exchange rate in 1971,

opening the gate for floating exchange rates and especially the

creation of offshore money markets for the unlimited creation of

money and other illegal operations as it now is coming out.

Then we need a writeoff of the absolutely unpayable state debt, which has accumulated and ballooned after the bailouts of

2008 and afterwards. And we have to basically get rid of the toxic paper of the whole derivatives markets, because they are the burden which is eating up the chance for the investment in the real economy.

Then, we need a Marshall Plan Silk Road; and the only reason I'm talking about a Marshall Plan, despite the fact that China

is {emphatic} that they do not want a Cold War connotation to the

New Silk Road, it gives people in the United States and Europe a

memory, that it is very possible to rebuild war-torn economies,

as it happened in Europe after the Second World War.

Now, with the ceasefire which was negotiated between Foreign Ministers Kerry and Lavrov, you have now a still-fragile, but

you

have the potential for a peace development in Syria, and soon other countries in the region. But it is extremely urgent, that

the peace dividend of this ceasefire is becoming visible for the

people of the region, immediately. That is, there has to be a reconstruction and economic buildup, not only of the territory and the destroyed cities, but the entire region, has to be looked

at as one: From Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the North

Caucasus to the Persian Gulf. Because you cannot build infrastructure by building a bridge in one country. You have to

have a complete plan for the transformation of this region, which

mainly consists of desert.

Now, the idea is to have a comprehensive plan, greening the deserts, building infrastructure, creating new, fresh water from

desalination of ocean water, of tapping into the water of the atmosphere through ionization, and various other means. And then

build infrastructure corridors, new cities, and give hope to, especially, the young people of the region, so they have a reason

not to join the jihad, but to become doctors, to become engineers, to care for their family and their future.

Now this is not just a program any more, because when President Xi Jinping visited Iran about two months ago, he put the Silk Road development on the agenda for this region. So, all

you need to do, is extend the Silk Road, and the first train has

already arrived in Tehran; you have to continue to build that road, from Iran, to Iraq, to Syria all the way to Egypt.

Other

routes should go from Afghanistan, to Pakistan, to India. From Central Asia to Turkey to Europe, and this obviously can only work because the problem is so big, that all the neighbors of the

region, Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, but also the countries

which are now torn apart by the refugee crisis such as Germany,

Italy, Greece, France, and all other European countries must all

commit themselves to work on such a Silk Road Marshall Plan for

the reconstruction and economic buildup of the Middle East/Southwest Asia, {and} all of Africa, because the economic situation is equally dire in that continent.

The United States must be convinced that it is in their best interest to cooperate in such a development, and stop thinking in

terms of geopolitics. Now, the United States should only be encouraged to cooperate in the development of these regions, but

the United States needs {urgently} a New Silk Road itself.

Because if you look at the condition, not only of the financial

sector in the United States, but especially the physical economy;

if you look at the social effects of the economic collapse, like

the rising suicide rates, in all age brackets of the {white} population, and especially rural women in the age between 20 and

40, the suicide rate is quadrupling and even beyond. This is a

sign of a collapsing society.

Now, China has built as of last year, 20,000 km of fast train systems. Excellent, top-level technology fast-train

systems; it wants to have 50,000 km by I think the year 2025. How many miles of fast train as the U.S. built? I don't any. But if the United States would join the New Silk Road and participate in the economic reconstruction, as Franklin D. Roosevelt did it with the Tennessee Valley Authority plan, with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in the '30s, the United States could very, very quickly be a prosperous country, and could again be regarded by the whole world as "a beacon of liberty and a temple of freedom," which was the idea of America when it was founded.

So, the whole fate of the whole world will depend if we all succeed to get the United States to go back to its proud tradition of a republic, and stop thinking like an empire, because that cannot be maintained in any case; because all empires in the whole history of mankind always disintegrated when they became overstretched and collapsed. There is not one exception to this idea.

Now, therefore, let's go back to the idea from the beginning: Let's approach all problems in the present from the idea, where is the future of mankind? Where should mankind be?

Do we exist, or will we destroy ourselves. And that requires a change in paradigm, which must be as fundamental and thorough, like the paradigm shift from the European Middle Ages to the modern times. And what caused that shift was such great figures as Nikolaus of Cusa, but also Brunelleschi, Jeanne d'Arc, and many others; but what they introduced was a rejection of the old paradigm—scholasticism, Aristotelianism, all the wrong ideas which led to the destruction of the 14th century, and they

replaced with a completely {new} image of man, man as an {imago viva Dei}, which was a synonym for the unlimited creative potential and perfectability of the human being. It led to a new image of man which created a blossoming of science, of modern science, of the modern sovereign nation-state; it made possible the emergence of Classical arts.

And that is what we have to do today: We have to stop thinking in terms of geopolitics, and we have to focus on the common aims of mankind. Now, what are these "common aims of mankind"? It is, first of all scientific cooperation to eradicate hunger, poverty, to develop more and more cures for diseases, to increase the longevity of all people. We have to study much more fundamentally, what is the principle of life? Why does life exist? How does it function? What, really, is the deeper lawfulness of our universe? And that must define the identity of human beings, which is unique to the human species.

And I have an idea of the future, which will be full of joy. Because we will discover new principles in science and in classical art, and we will create a new Renaissance. As the Italian Renaissance superseded the Dark Age of the 14th century, what we have to do today, is we have to revive the best traditions of all great nations and cultures of the world; and make them known to the other one. Have a dialogue of the most advanced periods of Chinese, of European, Indian, African, other cultures, and revive—and that is being done in China, already—the great Confucian tradition, which is in absolute correspondence with the best neo-Platonic humanist ideas of Europe. We must revive the great Vedic tradition in India, the Gupta period; the Indian Renaissance of the late 19th to the

20th

century. We must revive the Abbasid Dynasty of the Arab world;

the Italian Renaissance; the Andalusian Spanish Renaissance, the

Ecole Polytechnique in France, the great German Classical period.

The great Italian method of singing in Verdi tuning and the bel

canto method. And if all of these riches of all the different countries become the common good of all children of this planet,

and everyone can learn universal history, other cultures as if it

would be their own, I can already see how humanity can make a jump, and how we can create the most beautiful Renaissance of human history so far.

I think everybody who is thinking about these questions, has a deep understanding, that we are at the most important crossroad

in human history. And it is not yet clear which way we will go,

but it is clear to me, that we will {only} come out of this crisis if we mobilize the subjective emotional quality, which in

the Chinese is called {ren}; and the European equivalent, you would call {agapē}, love. And we will only solve this problem if

we are able to mobilize a tender, maybe even {passionate} love,

for the human species. [applause]

Schiller Instituttets konference i New York, 7. april 2016: At bygge en Verdenslandbro – og realisere en ægte menneskelig menneskehed

Schiller Instituttets konference i torsdags i New York City, "At bygge en Verdenslandbro – og realisere en ægte menneskelig menneskehed", markerede en succes for Lyndon LaRouches idé. Selvom flere og mere fyldige rapporter vil følge, så kan så meget allerede nu siges med sikkerhed; nærværende rapport reflekterer kun en del af begivenhedsforløbet.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche åbnede konferencen med en omfattende og inspirerende tale med titlen, "Hinsides geopolitik og polaritet: En fremtid for den menneskelige art", i hvilken hun blotlagde den umiddelbare trussel om en udslettelseskrig og viste, at alene idéen om Verdenslandbroen, som hun sammen med sin mand udviklede i perioden under Warszawapagtens sammenbrud, kan tilvejebringe en varig garanti for fred. Hun gik videre med at skitsere en dialog mellem civilisationerne, hvor alle civilisationer i verden vil blive repræsenteret ved deres historiske, kulturelle højdepunkter, så som Weimar-klassikken for Tysklands vedkommende og et USA, som det først blev udtænkt til at være af Benjamin Franklin og Alexander Hamilton.

Helga efterfulgtes som taler af den tidligere amerikanske justitsminister Ramsey Clark (1966-67), der sammenvævede sin egen mangeårige erfaring til en redegørelse om den nyere verdenshistorie, og som understregede et alternativ til den krigspolitik, som de fleste amerikanske regeringer efter Kennedy-tiden har ført.

Den næste taler var en aldeles enestående person fra Kina, nemlig landets ledende professor i journalistik og tilligemed leder af meget andet, Li Xiguang. Professor Li har anført en pilgrimsfærd, der har varet i årtier, for Silkevejen – tværs over Centralasien og ned langs hver af de tre nord-syd ruter, og tilbage igen. Ikke færre end 500 af sine studerende har han siden 1990 ført med sig på denne pilgrimsrejse, og han har skrevet et tobindsværk om den Nye Silkevej. Skønt hans mål med Silkevejen ikke er af religiøs karakter – hans mål er de samme som LaRouche-bevægelsens – så modellerer professor Li sig selv efter de store kulturelle, kinesiske helte, buddhistmunkene Xuanzang (602-664) og dennes forgænger Faxian (337-422). Begge foretog vidstrakte og anstrengende rejser langs Silkevejen og bragte den første, reelle viden om meget af verdenscivilisationen, der især omfattede sanskrit-sproget og kulturen, samt originale, buddhistiske skrifter, med tilbage til Kina.

Xuanzang tilbragte intet mindre end 16 år på denne rejse og vendte tilbage med 600 indiske tekster. Efter ønske fra Tangdynastiets kejser, færdiggjorde han i 646 sit 12-bindsværk, "Krøniken om det store Tangdynastis vestlige områder" der er blevet en af hovedkilderne til studiet af Centralasien og Indien i middelalderen, og som danner grundlag for romanen fra det 17. århundrede, "Rejsen til Vesten", en af de fire store, klassiske, kinesiske romaner.

Der vil senere komme rapporter fra eftermiddagens session, der satte fokus på rumprogrammet, og som blev indledt af Kesha Rogers med en levende præsentation. Sessionens højdepunkt var en spørgsmål-svar-session over Skype med Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche førte de fleste af spørgsmålene tilbage til kardinalspørgsmålet, nemlig, at forandringer i det fysiske system, og i menneskehedens fremtid, skabes af selve det tænkende menneskelige intellekt; det er der intet dyr, der er i stand til. Menneskeheden organiseres gennem sine egne handlinger af denne art; det er disse, der leder til enten succes eller fiasko. Dette er kendetegnende for den sande videnskabsmands intellekt, som Einstein eksemplificerer. Men

denne redegørelse er blot en karakteristik; de faktiske svar bør studeres i detaljer.

Flere end 200 mennesker var mødt frem, kernemedlemmer ikke medregnet. Omkring et dusin fremmede lande fra Europa, Asien og Afrika var repræsenteret, enten ved diplomater, kulturelle forbindelser eller på anden vis. Mange musikere deltog, og mindst fem mennesker fra Brooklyn kirken, hvor vi opførte Messias i påsken. Dette er muligvis den største konference, vi nogensinde har holdt.

Som konklusion skal det siges, at denne konference markerer en sejr for en af Lyndon LaRouches ideer: nemlig Manhattanprojektet, som han præsenterede tilbage i oktober 2014. Og dog blev han dengang, i lighed med Einsteins berømte udtalelse om Kepler i 1930 på 300 års dagen for dennes død, "ikke støttet af nogen og kun forstået af ganske få". Lyndon LaRouche, der skabte det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ og senere sammen med sin kone skabte den Eurasiske Landbro, har endnu engang skabt en ny og fuldstændig anderledes original idé. En idé, som atter har vist sig at være gyldig.

Klik her for videoerne og afskrifterne på engelsk.

Händels Messias (2. og 3. del) med Schiller Instituttets "Manhattan Projekt" kor

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Galskab pulserer igennem USA

8. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Præsident Obama holdt i mandags et møde i Det Hvide Hus for at fejre Dodd/Frank-lovens succesfulde forhindring af et nyt kollaps, som det i 2008. Eneste problem er, at hele det transatlantiske finanssystem er i frit fald, suget ned af værdiløs spillegæld til en 'værdi' af omtrent 2 billiarder dollar, og som Dodd-Frank intet har gjort for at forhindre – men tværtimod har fremmet. De vestlige økonomier står og vipper på randen, mens befolkningerne bliver ødelagt af den værste narkoepidemi i Vestens historie, og af selvmord, der begås af desperate, midaldrende, arbejdsløse arbejdere.

I mellemtiden gør Obama og hans kontrollers i London alt, hvad der står i deres magt, for at bringe den eneste del af verden, der fungerer – Rusland og Kina – til fald. Øverst på deres »dødsliste« står BRIKS, der repræsenterer podedkrytallen til et nyt verdensparadigme, baseret på udvikling, rumforskning og »win-win«-samarbejde nationerne imellem, som Xi Jinping beskriver det. Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi sagde i dag: »Bæltet-og-vejen er et projekt, som Kina lancerede, men mulighederne tilhører hele verden.«

Men Wang Yi måtte også advare USA om, at USA's indsats for at »forplumre vandene« ved at anstifte konflikt i Korea og i det Sydkinesiske Hav kunne »støde Asien ud i kaos«, og at Kina i så tilfælde ikke kunne se passivt til.

I Europa fortsætter NATO-ledere med at deployere større og større militære styrker op til den russiske grænse, som forberedelse til krig.

Alligevel har Putin flankeret dette krigsfremstød ved at

intervenere i Syrien og knuse Obamas støtteapparat for terroristernes netværk, og ved at danne en arbejdsende militær og politisk relation med de fornuftige elementer i det amerikanske militær for at gennemføre en våbenstilstand og tilintetgøre ISIS og al-Nusra. Putin viser nu, at han kan arbejde for fred såvel som at føre krig, og får hver dag flere og flere oppositionsgrupper til at gå med i våbenstilstanden og fokusere deres beskydning på ISIS' sidste tilbageværende bastioner.

Men, uden at vende USA omkring og tage kampen op med forbryderne i Det Hvide Hus og på Wall Street, vil den fremstormende, globale krig ikke kunne forhindres. De eksisterende institutioner er døde, som det bevises af den klovneforestilling, der kaldes præsidentvalgkampen 2016. For at skabe de krævede, nye institutioner, må den dræbende kultur rives ned gennem skønhed, en tilbagevenden til klassisk kultur og kreativitet, inden for musik, såvel som inden for videnskab.

I USA udgør LaRouche-bevægelsens 'Manhattan-projekt' og genrejsningen af NASA, med base i Texas, og den »Udenjordiske forpligtelse« (Krafft Ehrlicke) de uomgængelige startpunkter for en mobilisering af befolkningen til denne store opgave.

**»Vi må lancere et »Manhattan-projekt«
i Europa for Klassisk Musik«.**

Schiller Institutet afholder musik-seminar i Wiesbaden, Tyskland

For at skabe en ny renæssance, må vi gå tilbage i tiden for at finde fortidens største mesterværker og forsøge at se dybt ind i deres skaberes intellekt for at opdage de principper, der medgik til mesterværkernes skabelse. Vi må se tilbage for at se fremad. Med det formål at skabe en ny renæssance, må vi ikke alene stræbe efter at genskabe store mesterværker gennem at fuldkommengøre opførelsen af fortidens store, klassiske musik, men vi må også stræbe efter at bruge opdagelsen af de principper, der kan gøre det muligt for os at fortsætte traditionen efter især sådanne komponister som Bach, Händel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann og Brahms.

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Link to the english version on The Schiller Institute's homepage in the U.S.

Titelbillede: Johan Sebastian Bach

Klassisk musik retter sig efter naturlov,

interview med operasanger Josipa Bainac på tysk

Klassische Musik richtet sich nach Naturprinzipien
von Feride Istogu Gillesberg

Neue Solidarität

Nr. 3, 20. Januar 2016

Am 11.-12. Dezember 2015 fand in der dänischen Hauptstadt Kopenhagen ein Symposium statt zum Thema „Fortgeschrittene Einschätzung der Stimmfunktionen in Europa: Resonanz der menschlichen Stimme & Neurowissenschaft und Stimme“ („Advanced Voice Functions Assessment in Europe – Resonance of the human voice & Neuroscience and voice“). Es war das sechste Symposium dieser Art, das von der Europäischen Kooperation in Wissenschaft und Technologie (European Cooperation in Science and Technology, COST Action 2103) veranstaltet wurde. Ärzte, Künstler und Musiker aus verschiedenen Nationen waren vertreten. Das Programm war sehr kompakt. U.a. hielt dort Josipa Bainac einen Vortrag über die wissenschaftliche Stimmung, die ein wichtiger Bestandteil der menschlichen Stimme ist. Ihre Rede beruhte auf zweijährigen Untersuchungen der Autorin. Ich hatte die Freude, Frau Bainac für die Neue Solidarität interviewen zu können.



Neue Solidarität: Frau Josipa Bainac, ich hatte die Möglichkeit, Ihren spannenden Vortrag auf dem Symposium in Kopenhagen anzuhören. Wollen Sie sich kurz vorstellen?

Josipa Bainac: Vor ungefähr zwei Jahren habe ich meinen Abschluß an der Universität für Musik in Zagreb, Kroatien, als klassische Sängerin und Pädagogin gemacht. Seit 2014 studiere ich Lied und Oratorium im Masterstudium an der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien. Seit meinen Studien in

Kroatien habe ich mich intensiv für verschiedene Interpretationstechniken interessiert und mich viel mit Stimmeigenschaften und Gesangstechnik beschäftigt.

Neue Solidarität: Wie sind Sie darauf gekommen, mit der wissenschaftlichen Stimmung zu arbeiten?

Bainac: Als klassische Gesangsstudentin habe ich viele Konzerte gesungen, von Orchestern, Klavier, Cembalo oder Orgel begleitet. Nach jahrelangen Erfahrungen habe ich bemerkt, wie sich das subjektive Gefühl für die Stimme und die Gesangstechnik ändert, wenn ich mit verschiedenen Begleitinstrumenten oder Ensembles auftrete. Bald habe ich erfahren, welche Rolle die Stimmung und die Standardtonhöhe in der historische Musikpraxis hat, und durch Gespräche mit meinen Kollegen – Sänger und Sängerinnen – habe ich erfahren, daß sie manchmal bei der Interpretation unter verschiedenen Stimmschwierigkeiten leiden, z.B. wegen der zu hohen Standardtonhöhe -, wenn der Künstler lange Proben oder Auftritte singen muß.

Als mein Masterarbeitsthema habe ich deswegen geschrieben über „Die historische Entwicklung der Temperatursysteme und die Standardtonhöhenauswahl im Zusammenhang mit der Gesangstechnikentwicklung und Stimmgesundheit“. Am Anfang war ich leider in den Untersuchungsmöglichkeiten begrenzt. Das war aber nur der Anfang meiner Arbeit zu dieser Frage, die ich als eine Pilotstudie in Kopenhagen präsentiert habe.

Neue Solidarität: In Ihrem Vortrag wurde erwähnt, daß in Kroatien Aufnahmen gemacht wurden, um den Unterschied der verschiedenen Stimmungen zu demonstrieren. Warum findet so ein Prozeß in Kroatien statt, gibt es ein besonderes Interesse in diesem Feld?

Bainac: Ich habe mit dem Studium dieses Themas in Kroatien angefangen. Und während des Studiums war ich im Kontakt mit Wissenschaftlern und Persönlichkeiten, die die technischen

Möglichkeiten haben, wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zu machen. Leider gibt es in Kroatien nicht so viel Interesse zu diesem Thema, und deswegen war es kompliziert, meine Arbeit wirklich zu entwickeln, aber hier in Wien habe ich mehr Unterstützung.

Neue Solidarität: Das Schiller-Institut führt seit Jahrzehnten eine Kampagne für die wissenschaftliche Stimmung. Wie sehen Sie die Bedeutung der Verdi-Stimmung?

Bainac: Wenn man über die Stimmung spricht, muß man zwei wichtige musikalische Aspekte ins Auge fassen: die Standardtonhöhe („Kammerton“) und das Temperationssystem. Beide haben sich im Lauf der Zeit unabhängig voneinander entwickelt und oft gewechselt.

Man sagt oft, im Zusammenhang mit der historischen Interpretation, daß das Temperationssystem eine große Bedeutung für das Verständnis der harmonischen Struktur und anderen Musikkomponenten hat.

Leider vergessen wir oft die Bedeutung der Standardtonhöhe. Die Instrumente wurden im Laufe der Zeit für die neuen, oft höheren Standardtonhöhen umgebaut oder optimiert. Mit der Stimme ist es leider nicht so einfach, und bei der Interpretation von Repertoire, das für eine andere Standardtonhöhe komponiert war, kann dies zu Schwierigkeiten und in extremen Fällen zu Verletzungen führen. Die ästhetischen Fragen werden heute, aufgrund der Art, wie heute Musik konsumiert wird, übersehen.

Giuseppe Verdi war nicht nur Komponist, sondern auch Sänger – ein Bariton, der die Gesangstechnik gemeistert hat und mit diesem Wissen sehr sorgfältig die Musik für Sänger geschrieben hat. Es ist bekannt, daß er auch sehr genau und streng mit seinen Mitarbeitern – Librettisten usw. – gearbeitet hat.

Während den Überlegungen, was die universale Standardtonhöhe sein sollte, hat sich Verdi für die französische

Standardtonhöhe ($a' = 435$ Hz) eingesetzt. Er wurde aber kurz danach für die Standardtonhöhe $a' = 432$ Hz gewonnen, wegen ihrer wissenschaftlicher Genauigkeit, wie in seinem Briefwechsel nachzulesen ist.

Nach vielen Besprechungen mit Wissenschaftlern und Mathematikern kam ich zu der Meinung, daß es wirklich keine wissenschaftlichen Beweise gibt, die bestätigen könnten, daß eine Frequenz gegenüber einer anderen Vorteile hat.

Ich habe dann mit renommierten Sängern und ihrem Repertoire experimentiert. Und aufgrund von objektiven und subjektiven Bewertungen habe ich dann festgestellt, daß die Standardtonhöhe von 432 Hz, wenn sie z.B. bei der Interpretation von Verdis und Mozarts Opernarien verwendet wird, viele Vorteile vor den heutigen 443 Hz hat.¹ Für ausgezeichnete Sänger, die keine technischen Probleme haben, sind auch immer die Passagionoten zwischen den Stimmregistern problematisch. Wenn man den Kammerton von 432 Hz nimmt, werden die Vokale runder und natürlicher gesungen – coperto. Das verschiebt die Formanten tiefer und macht den Weg zu den Passagionoten günstiger, denn die Stimmqualität des Passaggiobereichs zwischen den Stimmregistern kommt in dieser Stimmung früher. Das ist natürlich auch mit dem Text verbunden, der so vertont ist, daß die Bedeutung durch Registerwechsel unterstrichen ist.

Bei 443 Hz kommt die Passaggio in der Stimme abrupt, weil die Sänger oft in dieser Stimmung hellere Vokale – auch in der Passaggiotransition – singen. Natürlich versuchen die Sänger immer, den Formantenbereich mit den Obertönen zu verbinden, aber in der tieferen Stimmung macht der Körper das unbewußt und ganz natürlich durch die Rundung des Vokaltrakts. Die Sänger bewerten diese Standardtonhöhe von 432 Hz als die, die ihnen mehr Stimmfreiheit, Flexibilität, schönere Farbe, Stimmleichtigkeit anbietet. Bei 443 Hz macht der Sänger das alles bewußt – mehr oder weniger erfolgreich.

Neue Solidarität: Unsere Organisation legt großen Wert auf die klassische Kultur. Wie sehen Sie die Rolle der klassischen Musik, welche Bedeutung hat sie für die Entwicklung einer Gesellschaft?

Bainac: Musik ist immer ein bedeutender Aspekt jeder Zivilisation, ob man über Ritualmusik oder über unsere raffinierte und durch Jahrhunderte entwickelte europäische Musik spricht. Das sind alles im einfachsten Sinne Kombinationen von Frequenzen, die nach dem Kenntnis des Komponisten so arrangiert sind, daß sie eine gewisse Wirkung auf den Zuhörer haben. Meiner Meinung nach werden diese Grundprinzipien der europäischen Musik heute von den Interpreten und auch von den Komponisten ignoriert. Man kann auch oft die sinnlose Phrase hören, daß im Bereich der klassischen Musik schon alles gesagt sei, alles schon komponiert sei, und deswegen muß der Zuhörer heute verschiedenste intellektuelle Durchfälle von den Komponisten dulden. Das kommt leider seit dem 20. Jahrhundert aus dem Bedürfnis, alles zu quantifizieren – am besten gleich auf Profit umrechnen. Und die Komponisten und Interpreten haben sich nur auf den leichtgewonnenen Affekt des Publikums und persönlichen Erfolg ausgerichtet.

Die Tatsache, daß Musik ein Naturphänomen ist, das schon lange vor der Menschlichkeit existiert hat, muß man wieder entdecken. Dann sehen wir, daß diese Quelle unerschöpflich ist. Deswegen würde ich klassische Musik nicht nur als Musik aus einer gewissen Periode bezeichnen, sondern als Musik, die sich nach Naturprinzipien richtet, die eine objektive und positive Wirkung auf uns hat.

Neue Solidarität: Haben Sie noch eine paar abschließende Gedanken für unsere Leser?

Bainac: Wie immer haben auch wir in unserer Zeit gewisse kulturelle Probleme und Fragen. Die klassische Musik ist heute ganz populär und für die Massen zugänglich geworden. Das

könnte auf den ersten Blick auf die Welt der klassischen Musik eine gute Wirkung haben. Leider hat es sich aber gezeigt, daß das breite Publikum sich nur auf die oberflächlichen Aspekte der Musik orientiert. Und die natürliche Wahl der Künstlern – Interpreten oder Komponisten – ist damit verschwunden. Deswegen liegt heute bei uns, wie wir Musik und alle anderen Künste unterstützen; daß wir wirklich nur das hinterlassen, was wir für die nächsten Generationen wertvoll finden.

Neue Solidarität: Vielen Dank für das Interview!

Anmerkung

1. International sind z.T. noch höhere Stimmungen üblich, aber bei den Untersuchungen in Wien wurden akustisch nur 432 Hz und 443 Hz detailliert analysiert.

**Kesha Rogers fra LaRouchePAC
uden for
Johnson Space Center,
Houston, Texas:
»USA bør lancere et
rumprogram som
videnskabelig drivkraft for
økonomisk**

genrejsning«; Luk Wall Streets og Barack Obamas drivkraft bag folkemord

31. januar 2016 – Hej, alle sammen, jeg er Kesha Rogers fra LaRouche Komite for Politisk Strategi (LPAC), og jeg er her i dag ved NASA's Johnson Space Center, hvor jeg var for seks år siden, da jeg lancerede en kampagne for Den amerikanske Kongres og krævede en rigsretssag mod præsident Barack Obama for hans nedbrydning og afmontering af det bemandede rumprogram, privatisering af det bemandede rumprogram og ødelæggelsen af det, der var vores nations vision under præsident John F. Kennedy. Det var Kennedys plan at gennemføre et forpligtende engagement for videnskab som reel drivkraft for økonomisk fremgang.

Det, vi har set i de seneste seks år under præsident Obama, og tidligere også under præsident Bush, er en fortsat degeneration af vores kultur; en håbløshed, og fortvivlelse. Vi har set et rekordhøjt tal og en stigning i selvmord, stigning i narkomisbrug blandt folk, der normalt er mere velhavende og velstillet, især blandt de mennesker, der ser på minoritetssamfund som dem, der ville være berørt af narkoepidemien; nu er det folk blandt den hvide befolkningsgruppe i aldersgrupperne 25 og 35 til 45 år.

Hvorfor er dette sket? Der er sket, fordi vi har fjernet en vision, vi har fjernet følelsen af at have en mission. Vi har ikke længere en videnskabelig drivkraft i nationen, og det skyldes præsident Barack Obamas bevidste politik, og den bevidste politik for ødelæggelse af denne nation gennem at kapitulere til Wall Street. Nu har vi så en situation, hvor

vore unge mennesker befinder sig i dyb fortvivlelse og håbløshed.

Og det er ikke bare unge mennesker! Det er den kendsgerning, at denne nations befolkning ikke har nogen muligheder. Den største ulighed og ødelæggelse har ramt vores nation; hele det transatlantiske finanssystem er bankerot.

Hvad er løsningen? Kina har foreslået en løsning. Kina fremstår med visionen om en »win-win«-strategi med en stor mission for samarbejde, til beskuelse og inspiration for ikke alene Kina, ikke alene USA, men for hele verden, nemlig, at vi kan samarbejde om store projekter, såsom at minere Månen [for helium-3],[1] og atter betragte Månen som en affyringsrampe for hele udforskningen af rummet og forståelsen af menneskets rolle, menneskehedens rolle i galaksen. Det er gennem dette, at vi må inspirere mennesket.

Hvis vi gør dette, kan vi lukke Wall Street ned, og vi kan faktisk skaffe den nødvendige kredit, som det var Alexander Hamiltons hensigt, så vi ikke behøver at gå til Elon Musk eller nogen af disse folk med deres kæpemæssige pengebank, der allerede er bankerot. Vi kan faktisk gøre det, Kennedy gjorde, som Franklin Roosevelt gjorde, og vi kan anvende den nødvendige kredit til at opbygge et videnskabsdrevet program og atter opbygge en stor mission for denne nation.

Vi kan sørge for, at vore unge mennesker ikke tager deres eget liv, at de gives en vision med en ægte kultur. Dette videnskabsdrevne program ville sikre, at vi har energi til Jorden, med helium-3 fra Månen, i flere generationer fremover. Vi kan sørge for, at folk bliver inspireret ikke alene af et videnskabsdrevet program, men et, der er forbundet med en storslået kultur, en storslået musikkultur, som hr. LaRouche har lanceret i vores Manhattanprojekt i New York. Og vi kan forene disse to kræfter og atter give inspiration til forpligtelsen over for menneskehedens fremskridt, der engang var den håbets bavn, der inspirerede hele menneskeheden, og

atter bringe USA tilbage i spidsen for denne form for vision.

Tak.

[1] Se: Tema-artikel: Udvinning af helium-3 på Månen for en menneskehed med fusionskraft,
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=1894>