

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

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Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Institutet

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

I stedet for at tage ved lære af Kina, som ifølge WHO har sat en ny standard for håndtering af en sådan krise, har de fleste regeringer (Italien og Japan er undtagelser) ikke brugt den tre måneder lange varselstid, som de fik på grund af Kinas effektive alarmberedskab. Det er chokerende – men ikke overraskende – hvor fuldstændig uformående det liberale

etablissement har vist sig at være i forhold til at reflektere over det faktum, at det er deres politik, der er årsagen til at hele den menneskelige civilisation nu er truet, og i forhold til at drage konklusionerne og ændre deres fremgangsmåder.

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

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

Og hvad med de fattige lande, som ikke engang har kapacitet til test, endsiige behandling? Hvad med lande som Haiti, Nigeria og Bangladesh? Hvad med Iran, hvor sanktionerne af medicinske forsyninger helt klart allerede forårsager unødige tab af mange menneskeliv?

Hvad med græshoppeplagen i afrikanske og asiatiske lande, en fare, som har været kendt i mange måneder, og hvor den

latterligt lille påkrævede økonomiske hjælp på \$ 76 millioner ikke er blevet ydet, så der nu er fare for, at græshoppesværmene udvikler sig til en fuldgylldig invasion, der truer millioner af menneskers liv i løbet af kort tid?

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

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

Der er en løsning på denne eksistentielle krise, men når den såkaldte "elite" er moralsk uegnet til at indføre de nødvendige reformer, har vi brug for en bred mobilisering af befolkningen, der må blive "statsborgere" (Staatsbürger). Der må være et udbredt, folkeligt krav om, at de førende lande i verden – startende med USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – støttet af andre – må gennemføre følgende trin i omorganiseringen af det nuværende finanssystem:

- 1) Der må omgående indføres et globalt system med

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

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

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

4) Den yderst nødvendige forøgelse af verdensøkonomiens produktivitet for at kunne forsyne en global befolkning på næsten otte milliarder mennesker i dag må tilvejebringes gennem et internationalt hasteprogram, for at virkeliggøre fusionsenergi og andre avancerede teknologier, såsom optisk biofysik og biovidenskaberne, for at kunne finde løsninger på

problemer som coronavirus, såvel som et internationalt samarbejde inden for rumfart og rumteknologi; dette kan skabe den nødvendige næste økonomiske platform for verdensøkonomien, sådan som økonomen Lyndon LaRouche har udviklet det.

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

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

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

Underskriv

gerne

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

Den europæiske Renæssance er vores forbillede for at tage fat på nutidens eksistentielle kriser

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp Larouche d. 4 marts 2020

I en omfattende gennemgang af de sammenløbende kriser, der konfronterer menneskeheden i dag, konkluderede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at hvad der kræves, frem for panik og fortvivlelse, er en rolig overvejelse af de handlinger, som kan løfte menneskeheden ud af det neoliberale, geopolitiske tankesæt, ind i den kreative sindstilstand, der gjorde det muligt for menneskeheden at kravle ud af det 14. århundredes mørke tidsalder. Hun understregede, at kriserne der truer os i dag er resultatet af ikke at have lyttet til Lyndon LaRouche lige siden hans forudsigelse d. 15. August, 1971. Som et eksempel, refererede hun til coronaviruset som den slags trussel, forudset af Lyn i 1970'erne, der ledte ham til at etablere en arbejdsgruppe rettet mod et biologisk holocaust.

Ved hvert degenererende tilbageskridt i kvaliteten af lederskab – der i dag udstilles i monetarismen og den grønne ideologi, som dominerer den politiske diskussion i Europa og i det demokratiske partis kamp for at nominere en præsidentkandidat – fremlagde LaRouche et klart og veldefineret alternativ. I dag kan dette sammenfattes ved behovet for at indføre hans firemagtsaftale, som grundlaget for et nyt Bretton Woods-system, og hans Fire Love, baseret på betingelserne for at genoprette niveauet af fysisk økonomisk

produktion, nødvendigt for at overvinde kriserne.

Hun konkluderede ved at minde seerne om Boccaccios rolle i at bevidstgøre den mørke tidsalders fordærvelse, hvilket inspirerede dem der igangsatte Renæssancen, specielt Dante og Cusanus. Det var ved at forkaste datidens dominerende aristoteliske filosofi, og erstatte denne med Platon, at moderne europæisk civilisation blev født. Der er ingen af de problemer, som i dag konfronterer os, der ikke kan løses ved at tage skabelsen af den europæiske renæssance som forbillede, baseret på en tilbagevenden til den klassiske tænkemetode.

THE EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE IS OUR MODEL TO ADDRESS TODAY'S EXISTENTIAL CRISES

Schiller Institute webcast with Helga Zepp-LaRouche

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute. Welcome to our webcast for today, March 4, 2020, with our founder and chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The obvious starting point is the issue that's on virtually everybody's mind – the spread of the coronavirus. People are trying to figure out how to deal with it, governments are in action. There's a lot of panicking being spread by some people, and then there's also a lot of disinformation. I think given the record we have, based on Lyndon LaRouche's forecasting going back to 1971, what you have to say on this, Helga, is very significant for people. So, why don't we start with what the recent status of this is, and how are nations addressing it?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it is a very serious threat. There are several renowned virologists and experts who say it is, de facto, a pandemic already. Now, I will qualify that in a second. For those people who think this is too much, or that

this will cause panic, I think when you have a situation like that, it is extremely important to take a calm assessment of the situation and then move towards taking the actions necessary to combat the threat and do the kinds of things which will hopefully succeed.

Now the reason why this coronavirus is a very dangerous pandemic is it has characteristics which are more serious than previous pandemics, and it coincides with a financial system which was already bankrupt before the idea of the coronavirus appeared. Naturally, the effects both in the real economic situation and the real economy, as well as on the financial system, in all likelihood will trigger a collapse of this system. So, rather than only looking at the health aspect of the coronavirus, it is the absolute urgent moment and necessity to also move determinedly to reform the international monetary system which is bankrupt; to replace it with a new credit system which we should discuss in a second. And then use that crisis to bring about the changes in the strategic situation which will help to solve a whole bunch of other problems. President Trump reflected this in his way by saying it is an irony of the situation that because of the coronavirus crisis, forces are coming together which would normally never do so.

So, having said that, I think we should first look at the coronavirus itself. It is now officially spread to 70 countries, and it is not possible to reconstruct the origin, and who infected whom. But it has spread to what is called asymmetric transmission or community transmission, and that is now also affecting countries which do not have such a good health system as China or even the European or US have, which have big flaws in their health system already. So the danger is that all of this can continue to spread much faster. And I think there is also a vast under-reporting, because in many countries, the kind of testing which was done rigorously in China has not even started; including the United States where

the first test kits were flawed and did not work, which shows you one dimension of a broken-down health system. So, it is now regarded that several countries are really hotspots. China still even so because of the energetic methods used by the Chinese government. It is spreading now more quickly in other countries other than China, and it is also in South Korea, Iran, and Italy. But the situation is serious enough that major international events are being shut down. In Germany, they shut down the Leipzig Book Fair which was supposed to open shortly, the Kraft International Conference in Munich, and even the Hanover Fair has been postponed by three months. Similarly, in France, the Louvre has been closed, and they don't convene indoor events anymore with large crowds. That shows you that there is actually a serious concern.

I must say, however, that the reaction both in the United States and in Europe was delayed. I think measures should have been taken much clearer. I think the [German] Health Minister Spahn in earlier periods said the virus will not come to Germany; which is a rather absurd assumption. Naturally, the collapse of the health system which we have talked about many times before, is now really coming home to roost. So, the situation is that already last December, the European umbrella trade union for health workers and nurses put out an urgent complaint that because of the cuts and austerity and liberalization in the last decade – especially after the 2008 crisis – there was a severe health crisis. Not enough staff; pay for nurses and health workers has been cut in several countries; and resources have been cut down, and hospitals have been closed. That is now leading to a very critical situation.

If you look at China, which has 4.3 hospital beds per 1000 citizens, in the United States, it's only 2.5 beds per 1000 people. So, you can actually see that China has been in a much better situation to deal with it, and they took measures that have been characterized by the World Health Organization in

such a way that they said that China has established a new standard in how to deal with such epidemics and pandemics. China now has offered help to the affected countries; they have offered help to the EU, but also Iran and other countries being hit very hard. Offering their expertise from the last several months, but also masks, protective gear, and I think the European Union and others would be well-advised to take the advice and the help offered by the Chinese. This is extremely important because a lot of time has already been lost, and now it is time for the kind of international cooperation which overcomes prejudice and geopolitical stupidity. I think this is now something which should really occur immediately.

SCHLANGER: When you speak of delay, I think back to the fact that in 1971, your late husband, Lyndon LaRouche, spoke about how, if we go with the policy of neo-liberalism which came through with globalization, austerity, and so on, that mankind would be confronted with biological holocausts. This warning was made very clearly, and yet, under the neo-liberal doctrine, the healthcare system, as well as the industrial system, manufacturing, food security; all of this has been torn down. So, besides the emergency measures, we really do need this radical transformation of the monetary financial system, don't we?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Let me stress one thing. Many of our viewers are quite aware of the fact that the name of my late husband has been slandered by many forces. But if you look at the present situation, I think it is a question of honesty to recognize that every one of his prognoses has come true. And the reason why he was so "controversial" is because he went against the powers that be, against the people who wanted to go for the complete deregulation of the markets, of the increase of the power of speculative interests in Wall Street and the City of London. When he made this historic prognosis on the 15th of August, 1971, when he said that when Nixon

decoupled the dollar from the gold standard, he abandoned the fixed exchange rates, and actually destroyed the Bretton Woods system by doing so. Lyndon LaRouche said, if you continue on this trend, it will inevitably lead to a new depression, to the danger of a new fascism, or there will be a replacement by a completely new economic world order. Then he proceeded every step of the way to warn about the consequences of the extreme monetarism which had been introduced and had been escalated by warning that you cannot continuously lower the living standard of entire continents – as it was done to the developing sector in Africa and Latin America and many of the Asian countries – without causing old epidemics and new diseases to emerge. And that that was the big danger. At the end of the 1970s, beginning of the 1980s, we created something which was called the Biological Task Force, which was exactly studying the danger of the outbreaks of such new diseases. We also proposed the remedies; namely, to go into a crash program for optical biophysics, for the study of life sciences, to find cures for these new diseases. Obviously, this was not done, because it was not seen a profitable by the pharmaceutical industry and the banking interests behind them.

So, now we are at the situation where all the predictions of Lyndon LaRouche have come to the point of absolute boundary condition. This financial system is absolutely bankrupt; we have to dramatically reverse the monetary system and change it into a credit system. This is why I have issued a call for the immediate implementation of the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche. I will just briefly summarize again what they are. There has to be an immediate end to the casino economy. That means you have to have the introduction of a global Glass-Steagall banking separation in exactly the same way as Franklin D Roosevelt proposed and implemented it in 1933. Then you need new credit mechanisms; you need to bring back the issuing of credit into the sovereign power of governments, away from private interests. Which means you have to have a national bank in every country to issue credit for productive

investments. Then you have to implement a New Bretton Woods system by connecting these national banks in every country which must go back to a fixed exchange rate system. They must then have long-term agreements for investments in very well-defined infrastructure projects, in industrial investments, in an increase of productivity of the economy with a special emphasis on such frontier areas as fusion, bio-optics, biophysics, space cooperation. And we need an urgent implementation of the World Land-Bridge report, which we published several years ago; which is the idea to turn the New Silk Road into a World Land-Bridge by bringing economic development to all regions affected by crises right now. That would include: Southwest Asia, because of the refugee crisis; Africa, because of the corona crisis, but also the locust crisis, the migrant crisis.

But the key message of all of this is, there is a solution. This solution could be implemented extremely quickly. As a matter of fact, we have also proposed that a summit should take place among the four most important powers of the world – Russia, China, India, and the United States. Not at the exclusion of other countries, but these four most important and powerful countries must come together to implement these Four Laws. That such a summit is already in the works is on a very good track. I made this first proposal on January 3rd, following the assassination of General Soleimani in Iran. A few days after that, President Putin came up with a different but similar proposal, suggesting that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council should have an immediate summit to address the basic questions facing all of humanity. In the meantime, China and France have agreed, and today, Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov reported that also President Trump said he is very interested to participate in such a summit. So, that is the framework which could solve these problems very quickly. I would appeal to all people, rather than becoming anxious, becoming despaired, help us rather to bring these solutions about. I think this is the key

characteristic of our organization – the Schiller Institute, the LaRouche movement – that we are fighting for actual solutions. The only solution which would function in such an extraordinary crisis, is to abandon the system which caused all of these crises, and replace it with a system which is in the interest of all nations. And move to a New Paradigm of international cooperation. So, that is eminently feasible if the political will can be mobilized. That's why I am asking you to contact us and work together with us to create the international support for these ideas.

SCHLANGER: Now in that context, we see the crazy response of the European Union and the Federal Reserve to the crisis. Assuming that you can somehow deal with the coronavirus crisis by flooding more money into the system. The Federal Reserve dropping the interest rates and so on. That's the continuation of the neo-liberal system; that's what we have to change, isn't it? That kind of thinking?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, exactly! That really shows you that there is an absolute disconnect of the present neo-liberal establishments on both sides of the Atlantic. A complete disconnect of the causes of the crisis, and what is actually needed to remedy it. I have not seen any reflection of any of the leading liberal representatives in Europe or in the United States in the Democratic Party, for that matter, nor the neo-cons in the Republican Party, who would sit back and say, "Wait a second, why is our system not functioning? Why do we have a financial crisis? Why do we have the outbreak of pandemics?" I think that unwillingness of the liberal establishment is a very good reason for ordinary citizens to really mobilize and force a change, because as it looks right now, it will not come from these elites.

SCHLANGER: I think that's why we're seeing a global insurgency precisely against these elites. We just saw in the United States, besides the craziness of the Federal Reserve, the election underway. The Democratic Party looks as though the

establishment has decided they're at least for the moment, going to rally around Joe Biden, who if you look at him, this is Mr. Establishment. The Obama-Clinton Democratic Party. What are your thoughts after Super Tuesday? I know it's important. Bloomberg just announced today that he's dropping out; \$500 million for a handful of delegates. Probably the worst businessman in world history.

What are your thoughts now after Super Tuesday?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the DNC clearly wants to rig the election again; get Bernie Sanders out, who has his own massive problems without question. But to basically try to get all the other contenders to drop out and support Biden. This reflects the fact that they have absolutely not learned the lesson of 2016. They still don't know why Hillary lost the election. As you say, Bloomberg probably paid for each vote he got \$1000 to \$2000 or \$3000; I haven't calculated it exactly, but it was a very expensive vote buying. So, he blew \$500 million for advertisements; this is really the laughingstock, but I think a Biden candidacy would implement exactly what Bloomberg has been proposing, which is Green financing. It would be complete catastrophe.

I think we are now in a revolutionary situation, so forget about November 2020. The kinds of changes which the world urgently needs are a question of now. I think the immediacy of the situation is here. There were reports in the Italian financial press saying the only reason why there has not yet been a wide recognition that we are already in a pandemic, is because of the so-called "pandemic bonds". This was a financial instrument developed by the World Bank after the Ebola crisis, where investors could invest in a pandemic bond, which was supposed to finance such emergencies but also yield a profit of 6.9% to 11%. And another date of maturity of these pandemic bonds is due to come on March 15th. That shows you the utter absurdity; to delay necessary measures, including informing the public in the necessary way, just to not risk

the profit of some speculators. And it also shows you that the health sector is definitely not something which should be subject to financial speculators, but it should be absolutely the responsibility of sovereign governments to provide a health system for the common good of the people. I think this just shows you that the establishments at this point are incapable, unwilling to recognize the reason why the liberal system is not functioning. That means we will continue to have a very revolutionary moment. As the consequences of both the pandemic and the condition of the financial system will get clearer, I think the upheaval which we have seen in the health sector in all European countries, but also among the farmers, will just increase. And it will force the kind of solution with the Four Power, or maybe Five Power UN Security Council permanent five member agreement which we have been proposing and which now Russia has successfully put on the agenda.

So, I think that is the only thing to look at; don't be confused. Don't think the solution can be postponed until some date in November 2020, because the crisis is here and it requires an immediate solution.

SCHLANGER: This is to all of our viewers: This is why we have been emphasizing, "Join us now!" Don't think you can vote in November to change something. By November, it may be too late.

On that, Helga, you're talking about the unwillingness to change, the incapacity to change. We're seeing a situation emerging now with Turkey, with the fighting going on in Idlib province, the possibility of a new wave of refugees into Europe. A lot of dangerous silliness coming out of the European Union. What's going on with this situation?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: The problem is that Turkey is using the refugee issue to blackmail the EU. But also, they have attacked Syrian forces in Idlib, and are backing terrorist elements. Obviously, it's really amazing. Instead of attacking Turkey for intervening again in Syria, trying to escalate the

longstanding war against the Assad government, the British First Secretary of State – Dominic Raab – came out in full support for Turkey. Then, this unfortunate German Defense Minister Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer [AKK] also threatened to increase the sanctions against Syria, and basically fully took the side of Turkey. Fortunately you have Russia in this situation, and Putin said very clearly that if Turkey enters Syrian air space and territory, it is at their own risk if they are being attacked. Russia obviously has a big role to play, Erdoğan will go to Moscow tomorrow, and he will meet on Thursday and Friday with President Putin. Obviously, if Putin and Trump would – they may be doing that already – but if they would agree on how to handle this crisis, then I think Erdoğan could somehow be contained. But what he is doing is, he is instrumentalizing these absolutely poor refugees. He has fed these 13-15,000 refugees the fake news that the border to Greece and Bulgaria would be open. Then, you had these horrendous pictures where tear gas is being used by the Greek police against these refugees. Then you have tear gas being used by the Turkish side, trying to drive these refugees over the border. These poor people, who have absolutely nothing to lose, because they are desperate; they are instrumentalized. They are absolutely in the middle of all of this, but obviously these pictures are supposed to force Europe to have another deal like the one which the EU concluded several years ago, paying 6 billion euros to Erdoğan so he would build these camps. There are all together 3 million Syrians in Turkey; there are many other people from Asia, from Afghanistan, from Iraq. Obviously, this is an untenable situation.

Turkey claims the EU did not pay the promised 6 billion euros – probably a lot of this money for NGOs and not giving to the Turkish government. This is all a completely disgraceful situation. And the situation between Turkey and Greece is super hot. There was just a delegation of the European Union – [EU President] Ursula von der Leyen, and [Charles] Michel, the head of the European Council, the head of the European

Parliament [David] Sassoli, and the Prime Minister of Croatia [Andrej] Plenkovic – they all visited and gave a press conference together with Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis, who basically said what is happening is that Turkey is absolutely making an asymmetric attack on the territory of Greece, and that this cannot be tolerated. So, these European Union guests had very little to say and very little to contribute, and it just shows you one more time the utter impotence of the EU. But it also shows that if you have the statements of AKK completely echoing what the British First Secretary of State is saying, you have clearly the EU falling into the Great Game of the British again; using the Middle East as the cockpit for the Great Game. One only can say, the only counter to that is what I said earlier: You need the Four Powers – the United States, Russia, China, and India – to work together to counter these machinations.

Otherwise, I think it should be obvious that the only way you can solve this problem of the refugees and the instability is, you have to have an economic development plan for the entire region. China offered several years ago to extend the New Silk Road from Iran to Iraq to Syria to Turkey to Egypt; to connect the New Silk Road via Turkey with Europe, and via Egypt with Africa. That is something which has to start, because you have to give hope to the people. You have to give the perspective of economic reconstruction of Syria, of Iraq, of Afghanistan. If you don't have an economic perspective, there is no way this problem can be solved. I find it absolutely criminal that some politicians still are on the line that they will not give a penny for the reconstruction of Syria until Assad is chased out of his office. I think this just completely criminal. The people who are saying that are personally responsible for the lives lost, and I think they should be treated with contempt.

I think what is needed right now is an urgent, international solidarity to reconstruct Southwest Asia as one region. Iran is one of the countries which has poverty out of control;

coronavirus infection. President Rouhani said that is not one single region that is not affected by the coronavirus. Even some members of the government are reported to be sick. The sanctions which are imposed on Iran are killing people. I think it should stop right away, because you need a comprehensive solution. China has offered to help with the infrastructure; Russia has offered to help to build up the energy in the region. Obviously, other countries can participate in building up industry, agriculture, bringing in lots of new freshwater sources with new technologies. All of that would be absolutely feasible, but it does require that the countries stop playing these geopolitical games.

If you are for ending geopolitics because you don't want to have refugees, work with the Schiller Institute. Because we are the organization which is doing something; we are the organization which has solutions. That is why you should absolutely join us on the spot.

SCHLANGER: I'm just going to ask you one more question, because we're going a little bit longer than usual. But it's really crucial, given what you just said. In the midst of this confluence of crises, instead of panic and despair, you're talking about solutions. I found it very interesting that Donald Trump, when he was in Davos, spoke about the Dome in Florence, which you and your husband have often referenced, as an example of the merger of beauty and science that's the proper approach. We've been through, as a human race, a Dark Age before, when mankind has been lifted out of that with a new renaissance. You've been very outspoken about the need for this, so I think it would be very useful for you to just say something about that now.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. Many of you probably know this extremely important book, the *Decameron* by Bocaccio. He described the consequences of the Black Death in the 14th Century on the population. When you read in this book, you can actually see the parallels to the present. The irrationality which

naturally comes with pandemics; the misery; how people lose any kind of empathy because sickness overwhelms people. I don't think we are quite at that point yet in Europe, but if you look at what is happening in Africa with the locust plague destroying the basis for survival for many people, we are quickly approaching such a situation like in the 14th Century. I have said many times, you need to study how did mankind come out of the 14th Century and create the beautiful Italian Renaissance? Because that is a lesson to be learned. I can only make it very short. It was that there were a group of humanists developing who took the ideas of Dante Alighieri, of Petrarca, of the school of Padua, and basically said we have to go back to the sources. We have to go back to the original great philosophers. That was the environment which allowed – among others – Nicholas of Cusa to bring the Greek Orthodox delegation to the Council of Ferrara and Florence. They brought the entire collected works of Plato. So, Nicholas of Cusa himself was one of the absolutely outstanding thinkers; I think he was probably the greatest thinker of the 15th Century, at least for European civilization. He introduced a new kind of thinking; the thinking of the coincidence of opposites – the *Coincidencia Oppositorum* – that you have to think of the higher level of unity where you can solve problems which are unsolvable on the level of Aristotelian contradictions. So, it was that new thinking which, in my view, also influenced the Peace of Westphalia, coming together with the thinking of Plato, which had been lost for 1700 years in Europe. Which then led to an explosion of a new image of man, a new optimism, a new role of science and technology, a new role of the common good being introduced for the first time in the question of the state.

So, the Italian Renaissance, which laid the foundation for 600 years of European civilization, which naturally the United States is also a part of, is a model. Because if you are in a crisis – and the West *is* in a crisis, because we have lost the roots, we have lost the connection to our great traditions. We

have to go back to exactly like the Italians went back to the Greek period, so we have to back to the Greek period, the Italian Renaissance, to the German Classical period, and other great contributions in universal history, and revive the best traditions of what we had in the past. Which means we have to recognize that the liberal way, starting – and I know I'm upsetting now again a lot of people – starting with the Enlightenment, which really was an attack on the Renaissance, and go back to the humanist image of man. The idea that man is a unique species; that we are the only creative species on the planet and known in the universe so far; and that we have these great pieces of art. Of Classical composition, Classical music, of great poetry and drama, of great painting; just classical art in general. And that we have to somehow go back to the image of man associated with these highest expressions of human civilization.

I'm absolutely convinced that if we do that in this moment of the coronavirus crisis and other very severe challenges we are confronted with, I think we can have a revival. I think we can have a true renaissance of our identity based on these great traditions. Then maybe a great crisis can turn into a great chance. I always believe that Leibniz was absolutely correct that a great evil always means that mankind has the chance to create an even higher good, exactly because of this creative identity of man.

However, I have to say one thing. I am absolutely convinced also that this requires the full rehabilitation of my late husband; because his ideas laid the foundation for this movement and for the analysis from 50 years ago being correct all the way along the way. And having provided the solutions which we urgently need today. So, I think you should join our fight for the rehabilitation of Lyndon LaRouche, because I think his exoneration would have the same intellectual spark and effect like the re-introduction of Plato in the Italian Renaissance. By getting people on a completely different level

of scientific and artistic thinking. And that's why I'm asking you to support our effort to exonerate Lyndon LaRouche.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I don't think you have to apologize for upsetting people. Anyone who is in a comfort zone right now, is obviously hiding in their own delusions. And you're following in your husband's footsteps by being the person who helps to break them out of that comfort zone.

So, thank you for that, and we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, 'til next week.

Den, guderne vil tilintetgøre...

17. februar (EIRNS) – Fokuser ikke på et enkelt aspekt af de forskellige kriser, som menneskeheden står overfor, advarede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i går. Denne fremgangsmåde vil føre til en fejlagtig fortolkning af, hvad der foregår i verden, og hvad der skal gøres ved det. Spørgsmålet er: Hvorfor truer COVID-19-virusepidemien med at blive til en global pandemi, hvis den ikke begrænses? Hvorfor kan det forpurrede forsøg på rigsretssag mod præsident Donald Trump blive et endnu mere ubehageligt åbenlyst statskup? Hvorfor kan angrebet af græshoppesværme, der fejer over Afrikas Horn, blive til en fuldstændig græshoppeplage, der ødelægger fødevareforsyningen for nationer, der tegner sig for næsten 2 milliarder af klodens 7,6 milliarder mennesker? Hvorfor er den aktuelle dekonstruktion af musik og kunst på vej til at omdanne menneskeheden til en satanisk sekt? Og hvorfor sker

alt dette på samme tid?

Svaret er, fortsatte Zepp-LaRouche, at "vi befinder os i en ekstraordinær tumultarisk forandring af en historisk periode, hvor de fleste mennesker absolut ikke er klar over, hvor gigantisk den transformation og det sammenbrud der foregår faktisk er". Det såkaldte 'Vesten' er i opløsning, det transatlantiske finanssystem befinder sig i en sammenbrudskrise, og dets regerende etablissement, centreret i City of London, er parat til at påtvinge diktatur og fascistisk nedskæringspolitik for at forsøge at holde sig oven vande. De har vist deres fuldstændige manglende evne til så meget som at overveje, hvorfor deres liberale imperialistiske system kollapser, eller se på muligheden for at det er deres egen politik, der har ført til den nuværende katastrofe.

Denne inkompetence blev udstillet til fulde på den netop afsluttede sikkerhedskonference i München, hvor talsmænd for det gamle regime, såsom den amerikanske udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo og formand for Kongressen, Nancy Pelosi, forsøgte at forvandle det til et skydetelt imod Kina, netop på et tidspunkt, hvor dette land gør sit yderste for at begrænse COVID-19-virussen til fordel for hele verden.

USA og Europa skulle samarbejde med Kina og Rusland, ikke true og angribe dem, insisterede Zepp-LaRouche. Et topmøde med de fire magter, der er specificeret af Lyndon LaRouche – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – må arrangeres i de kommende uger for at håndtere den voksende kaskade af eksistentielle kriser, som planeten står overfor, og løse dem ved at sætte det døende Britiske Imperium ud af spillet og organisere et nyt paradigme til erstatning herfor. Det er en mission, der kun kan opnås ved at tage fat på Lyndon LaRouches politik og metode; LaRouche, hvis levende eftermæle af den grund må renses og mobiliseres.

Når skæbnen afhænger af en prognose

Den 12. februar (EIRNS) – Det er passende, at når vi markerer etårsdagen for Lyndon LaRouches bortgang den 12. februar, 2019, tager fat på hans begreber og metode for at evaluere den aktuelle strategiske situation og kortlægge vores fremtidige kurs. Den 7. september 2007 offentliggjorde LaRouche en artikel i magasinet Executive Intelligence Review med overskriften "Når Skæbnen afhænger af en prognose" (When Fate Hangs on a Forecast), der begyndte som følger:

"Det egentlige strategiske formål med, og funktion af, en kompetent økonomisk prognose er ikke at forsøge at forudsige hvad der vil ske, men at få det til at ske.

"Dagens emne er et omtvistet felt, hvortil jeg har udviklet visse enestående færdigheder, færdigheder inden for den gren af strategisk indsigt, der kaldes langtidsprognose. Dette indebærer ikke blot passivt at forudse hvad der sandsynligvis vil ske; det handler om at udforme en politik af den type som jeg præsenterer, med den hensigt at iværksætte bydende nødvendige handlinger, der muligvis kunne redde os fra en nuværende, fremstormende global finansiel katastrofe, en kommende katastrofe, der nu er gået ind i sin sidste fase.

"Det er ikke igennem ren sansning, at vi er i stand til at regne ud hvilken viljemæssig kraft der, skjult for vores blik, ligger mellem disse enkelte punkter på vores sansers skærbillede. Det er gennem vores indvirkning på universet, at vi tvinger dets hemmeligheder til at manifestere

sig, ikke kun som sanseindtryk, men som en højere, autoritativ manifestation i sindet, som må teste den usete tilstedeværelse og de formodede intentioner af hvad end viljemæssige kraft, der ligger bag den handling, som ellers muligvis blot ville forblive et sanseindtryk.”

”Disse usynlige kræfter må således tvinges til at afsløre sig selv. De må tvinges til at afsløre ikke alene den effektive tilstedeværelse, der er skjult bag de fodspor, vi kalder sanseindtryk. Vi må teste de formodede forsætlige intentioner fra disse kræfter, afprøve disse intentioner... hvilket ægte videnskab anerkender som universelle principper, da sådanne principper blev kendt som ‘dynamis’ af Pythagoræerne eller som ‘moderne dynamik’ af Nicholas Cusanus, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz og Bernhard Riemann. Ud fra den viden, som kun kan tilegnes på denne måde, får vi de midler, hvormed manden og kvinden, formet i skaberens billede, er i stand til at handle mere eller mindre effektivt på en måde, der opfylder vores skæbne som dødelige; på den måde, der af Ham på enestående vis er tildelt os.

”På denne baggrund er det en kendsgerning, at jeg siden den tid, i 1953, hvor jeg lagde mig fast på Bernhard Riemanns metode indenfor fysisk geometri, ikke nogensinde har fejlet med en økonomisk prognose, som jeg har fremlagt; og kun undtagelsesvis har denne prognose antaget formen af, hvad der for nogle fejlagtigt kunne se ud som det der normalt betragtes som en simpel forudsigelse.”

I dag, mere end 13 år senere, er den dominerende realitet der former planeten, i høj grad som LaRouche forudsagde: det bankerotte sammenbrud af det transatlantiske finanssystem, og den 50-år lange nedstigning til helvede af de fysiske økonomier i dets værtslande med deres ofre. Græshoppesværmene, der især plager store dele af Afrika og Sydvest- og Sydasiens; fremkomsten af den nye coronavirus (2019-nCoV), der – hvis det ikke havde været for de heroiske foranstaltninger, som den kinesiske regering har

taget – måske allerede havde fejlet over alle kontinenter og de fleste nationer med utallige ofre til følge – disse er alle dødbringende problemer, der kan begrænses og overvindes med de forholdsregler, som blev foreslået af LaRouche for årtier siden. Videnskabelige lynprogrammer til udvikling af fusionsenergi og kolonisering af rummet samt optisk biofysik er og bliver de mest presserende behov i dag for at hæve den overordnede teknologiske platform for noosfæren, den menneskelige fysiske økonomi, til at klare sådanne kriser.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche tog spørgsmålet om de forskellige indikationer på den kollapsende fysiske økonomi op i sine bemærkninger den 11. februar, hvor hun opfordrede til "internationalt samarbejde med Kina" for at besejre virusset. Ideen om at dette er et 'kinesisk virus' er udtryk for den mest afskyelige racisme. Jeg er forbløffet over, at nogen ikke kan indse, at sygdomme ikke har nogen nationalitet. Vesten burde snarere hjælpe til og sende medicinske teams, tilbyde samarbejde og ellers gå sammen for at besejre sådanne nye problemer som græshoppesværme i Afrika. Lige nu ville det være muligt at stoppe det, men hvis man ikke handler i tide, vil det udvikle sig til et enormt problem, som det vil være meget vanskeligere at slippe af med efter et år. Mange mennesker vil dø som et resultat af fødevaremangel, fordi disse græshopper har en tendens til bare at æde enhver afgrøde og efterlade ødelæggelser."

Zepp-LaRouche fortsatte: "Der er et sammenbrud i Vesten... Hvad vi har brug for er en ny model for samarbejde, et nyt paradigme, hvor man stopper denne form for geopolitisk konfrontation, der kun kan føre til en katastrofe. Og til det har vi brug for 'De fire Love' fra Lyndon LaRouche. Vi er absolut nødt til at tænke på den menneskelige art ud fra et fremtidigt standpunkt."

Hun afsluttede med at opfordre folk til at drage fordel af, at dette er året for Beethoven, og at mange mennesker, som en følge heraf, lytter til Beethovens musik.

Den dybe kulturelle krise vi står midt i er en del af det samlede forfald i hele den transatlantiske sektor, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, og det at lytte til klassisk musik, især Beethoven, "er den bedste måde at få folk til at opløfte deres sind. Vi har brug for en kulturel renæssance i Vesten."

Tænk som Beethoven – Video med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 1. februar 2020

Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, talte om hvor meget det haster med at genopdage Ludwig van Beethovens genialitet i år, 250-årsdagen for hans fødsel, for at løse de store kriser verden står overfor. Som hun udtrykte det i en nylig artikel: "Hvor ellers, bortset fra i klassisk musik, kan man styrke og uddybe den passion, der er nødvendig for at se ud over ens egne bekymringer, og for at håndtere de store udfordringer for menneskeheden?" Læs Zepp-LaRouches artikel, der gennemhuller argumenterne fra dem der i øjeblikket handler for at ødelægge Beethoven og selve skønheden.

Her er et afskrift på engelsk af videoen:

DENNIS SPEED: My name is Dennis Speed. We have a very special presentation for today. There will be much time to discuss all sorts of matters of political importance, but certainly after this past week, one thing that can be said for certain about the United States and the rest of the world as well, is that a new standard of truth is required of us and of humanity as a whole. Humanity needs to act without the false need of catastrophe. Many times in history, people have been set in

motion by something bad, only to then do something good. We've seen that often to be the motivation for the necessity for war. We don't believe that that's a standard that humanity can afford. We think that humanity should try, for a change, to think like Beethoven. That was a theme of much of the life of Lyndon LaRouche, who is generally talked about as an economist and statesman and Presidential candidate and so forth. But most people are unaware of his work in music.

Recently a volume has been published, entitled Think Like Beethoven, which has a compilation of Mr. LaRouche's writings. I want to refer to something that he said as a way of introducing our speaker. This is in the essay called "What Is Music, Really?" This was actually a conversation that was transcribed in which the subtitle here is "The Principle of Music Is Love":

"The essential thing is love. Music is love. The principle of music is love, mankind's love of mankind. Of what mankind could be. And you want to do something that's beautiful in terms of what mankind's nature says. And if it isn't beautiful, you don't want to do it. You don't want ugly things! And the characteristic of the 20th century was ugly music. From the beginning it's ugly music. And the music has become uglier and uglier and uglier all the time. On every street, even in speaking. In writing. Also in smelling....

"That's the problem. Mankind tends toward the wrong standards of truth. It starts with the conception that mankind is an animal, and mankind is not an animal. When you start with saying that mankind is an animal, that's when all the trouble comes in. And the only way you can deal with music, really, is on the basis of love. The love of mankind and what mankind can do that is loving of mankind.

"Because the future is: You're all going to die. And what is the passion which corresponds, therefore, to mankind? Since everybody is going to die, what's the meaning of human life?

Is it a fact? Not exactly. It's the creation of a more powerful capability of mankind by purging mankind of its own corruption. Extracting mankind into the freedom from corruption. And all practical measures to craft and improve the quality of art is crap, because they are not sincere. They don't correspond to some principle of the matter.

"And this is true: You see it in drama; you see it on the musical stage; you see it in performance of all kinds. The beauty is creativity, per se. It's also the measure of what creativity is."

So today we're going to hear from the founder and chairman of the Schiller Institute, and I think that a proposition is going to be placed in front of us all. And I want to dare to anticipate that proposition by saying the following: The only way to celebrate the Beethoven year, this being the 250th birthday of Beethoven, is to do something that Beethoven would do. And we have an indication of what he would do today, from his opera called "Fidelio." I think you're going to be hearing a bit of this. Exonerating Lyndon LaRouche would be the kind of action that would indicate that we had actually understood how Beethoven thought. We would be doing what Beethoven would have done; thus indicating that we understood how Beethoven thought. The idea of the liberation of the human mind from its own shackles, is something that was addressed briefly by the President of the United States at Davos, when he referenced the idea of optimism and the great Dome of Florence. An idea which took 140 years to complete.

But it doesn't take 140 years to recognize the truth. And it shouldn't take more than a few months to exonerate Lyndon LaRouche. So, though I know that the topics may range widely in the case of the next speaker from I exactly indicated, I'm going to anticipate that she's certainly going to more than touch on that matter. So, it's always my honor and pleasure to present Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, and the founder of the Schiller Institute.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Let me welcome you, and I will try to talk about the subject which Dennis just announced. But let me situate it in a specific context. We just in the last couple of days had quite tumultuous events, where the impeachment drive against President Trump was finally defeated. He was acquitted, and he gave a rather jubilant press conference or meeting afterwards. So it is actually a moment in which one should reflect on that coup attempt, which first was done with British intelligence, the intelligence community of the United States, the heads of intelligence of the Obama administration. If one would live in a different world, one would think, "Shouldn't it be the case that the Left opposes the CIA? Opposes the intelligence community? Shouldn't it be that the liberals somehow have a problem if there is a coup attempt against a sitting, elected President of the United States?"

Well, but we all found out that no such thing occurs. Neither the so-called Left – if it still exists – or the Left liberals had any problem with the fact that there was overwhelming evidence that the intelligence apparatus tried to make a coup by replacing the American Constitution, turning the American republic into a British parliamentary system; which was emphasized by Dershowitz and others. So, why is that the case?

What my presentation, which is on Beethoven and the question of culture in general, I will investigate why this is. And you will be surprised, some of you naturally know the answer already, that this behavior of the Left and the left liberals in this entire process, is the result of a gigantic – and I really mean gigantic – brainwashing effort which people are not even aware anymore of why this is the case.

What has this to do with the Beethoven year? We have a full year now of many concerts around the world. Alone in Germany there are more than 1000 concerts performing Beethoven's music. When the first performances occurred, I had the fortune of listening one entire day in an Austrian/Swiss/German TV program to different Beethoven compositions. That is a luxury

which you normally don't have, but if you do that, and you listen for an entire day to all the different pieces – the piano concertos, the symphonies, the Missa Solemnis, Fidelio, and many others – it has an incredible effect on you. Because you are being transformed with your mind and your emotions in a completely different universe.

So, it occurred to me that this Beethoven year was a perfect opportunity, because it coincides with extremely important political and strategic decisions which have to take place. Namely, that we overcome geopolitics; that we go away from the danger of the world plunging into another World War, sleepwalking like in the First World War. That you have the absolute necessity to do what Trump set out to do in the 2016 campaign: Improve the relationship with Russia, with China. We have incredible dangers. So, it occurred to me that we should use the Beethoven year internationally to basically have many people participating in the listening of Beethoven, in the performing of Beethoven; in order to develop this unbelievable emotional strength which comes from great Classical music. And which comes more from Beethoven than from anybody else. Because it has been clear to me since a very long time, that we will politically only succeed if we combine our political efforts with a cultural renaissance of Classical music.

Now Schiller, in his Aesthetical Letters, which was his reaction to the failure and collapse of the French Revolution when the Jacobin Terror had taken over, and therefore the hopes of all republican circles in Europe that the French Revolution could replicate the American Revolution, were shattered. When that hope was shattered, and Schiller said at that time said, "A great moment had found a little people," because the objective conditions to have a change, to have an American-like Revolution were there. But that the subject of moral condition was lacking.

So Schiller then, in his Aesthetical Letters, said that he believed that any improvement in politics could only come from

the moral improvement, the ennoblement of the individual. And I believe that is absolutely true. I have made that my own creed for the last half century. That only if individuals become better human beings, that they become more noble in their emotion, their thinking more great about humanity; only then can you move history forward. Schiller, in his Aesthetical Education Letters gave the answer, that it can only be through great Classical art that that can be accomplished. Now, some people would argue, "No, what do we need Classical art for? We also have religion." And I'm not denying that also in religion there is the command to improve. There are other people arguing, "But why do you need Classical music? I don't know it; I don't like it; it's alien to me. Why don't we just concentrate on astronomy, looking at the stars? That is also having an ennobling effect." So, I'm not denying that either; and I don't think there is an exclusiveness between these three questions of Classical culture, religion, and astronomy. But it is great Classical art which does something very specific in order to favor the creative faculties of the mind.

Now Schiller, and also Lyn his entire life, proceeded from that assumption. As a matter of fact, all of Schiller's works – his poems, his dramas – were all characterized and driven by the idea that the result must be the ennoblement of the human being. And the quote you just heard from Dennis by Lyn really expresses the essence of Lyn's entire work as well. Schiller, Confucius, and some other great thinkers had this idea that the aesthetical education is doing that ennoblement. Because if the person sinks into a great painting of Leonardo da Vinci, or Rembrandt, or listens to a Schubert song, or listens to a beautifully performed American spiritual, then you forget about your greed, you forget about your selfishness. And while thinking in the creative composition you are engaging with, you become a little bit more like that yourself. The more you make that a habit, and the less you do selfish and greedy things in between, the more you become a better person.

Just in parentheses, I want to mention that Xi Jinping, the President of China, also has many times emphasized the need to have aesthetical education, especially of students, but also of all other age brackets of society. Because if people are educated aesthetically, they develop a more beautiful mind and a more beautiful soul. And that is the source of all great works then again.

Now Trump said something just recently, namely that he wants to write an Executive Order that Federal buildings should no longer be modernist, but should be Classical. Hopefully he means Greek Classical and Renaissance Classical, and not Roman Classical, because these notions are sometimes not differentiated. But I think this is a very promising sign that first Trump talks about the Dome in Florence, now he talks about making buildings beautiful. So, we should continue on this road.

Beauty is intelligible. This is a very important point because it goes beyond opinion. People say what is my taste is my thing, and I have the right to find this beautiful, and you have another opinion. But I want to put a notion of beauty against that which is intelligible. It goes to the Italian question of the Golden Mean in Renaissance paintings and buildings, but it is also a standard of composition. It pertains to the famous debate between Schiller and Kant, where Kant in his Critique of Judgement said any arabesque which a painter throws against the wall is more beautiful than a piece of art where you can recognize the intention of the artist. Schiller got very upset about that, and wrote many of his aesthetical writings exactly to rebut this idea of Kant. He said there must be a notion borne out of reason of beauty, and then if the empirical performance and evidence conforms with that idea of reason, it is good, but not the other way around.

Since we are talking about Beethoven, and I recently wrote an open letter to defend Classical performance of Beethoven and I vowed that I would initiate a campaign to really end the

acceptance of Classical music being destroyed by the modernists. And end the ugliness in music, which Lyn also did not like, as you previously heard.

I want to talk to you a little bit about "Fidelio," because this is an opera which is very dear to my heart, and it was very dear to Lyn's heart. The two of us really thought it was our opera, for reasons which I will come to in a second. First of all, concerning the narrative of "Fidelio," it definitely is referring to real historical events. I think more research needs to be done, and if some of you, our listeners and audience, feel compelled to join in that, you are welcome. Because we have certain hints, but in the literature about the origins of the libretto of Beethoven's "Fidelio" there are different views. But I think a very probable hypothesis is that it pertains the arrest and imprisonment of the Marquis de Lafayette, who as you know, was a very much an ally of the American Revolution. And in that capacity, he drew the anger of the then-British Prime Minister, William Pitt, who put pressure on the Austrian emperor to put Lafayette in jail. And there he was for several years in a dungeon. He was then freed among other things, by the courageous intervention of his wife Adrienne, who joined him in the incarceration. And then because of an unbelievable international campaign involving many VIPs appealing to Emperor Franz, he finally was released. He was released in 1797, and only five months after that, the Frenchman Jean-Nicolas Bouilly published the libretto which Beethoven then used, called Leonore, or Married Love [Léonore, ou l'Amour Conjugal].

This is, as I said, very dear to my heart, because when Lyn was put in jail innocently by the Bush Sr. Administration, I launched something called Operation Florestan. Maybe you can show this picture [Fig. 1]. This was a situation where Lyn was put in jail by a combination of the British, the Bush apparatus, and also there were clearly some collaborations with certain Soviet forces. So, when you read this article,

you have to see that in 1989, the [berlin] Wall had not yet fallen, the situation was still extremely tense between the Soviet Union and the West. [See EIR article: https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1989/eirv16n11-19890310/eirv16n11-19890310_022-operation_florestan_will_save_la.pdf] So, some of these things have to be seen in the context in which they were written, but I think the setting of putting Lyn in jail innocently, deprived the American population from access to the most beautiful ideas probably ever written and thought in the history of the United States.

What we did with Operation Florestan was that we talked for about five years to thousands and thousands of VIPs. We had probably a couple of thousand signatures from sitting parliamentarians all over the world, from generals, from chiefs of staff, from bishops, from cardinals, from writers, from other notables. And we launched this campaign with the idée that Operation Florestan, being modelled on the "Fidelio" opera and the example of Lafayette, that we would get Lyn out of jail. That was by no means certain because when Lyn was given this extremely harsh sentence, it was meant that he would die in jail. So, we launched this campaign.

Now I want to talk a little bit about the "Fidelio" to make clear why this is an absolute parallel to what happened to us. First of all, the actual narrative in the "Fidelio" opera is that Florestan is kept as a prisoner by Don Pizarro, a tyrant who basically keeps him there as a political prisoner because he fears that Florestan might reveal some very comprising truth about Pizarro. His wife, Leonore, dresses up as a man; she calls herself Fidelio. She gets hired by the dungeon guard, Rocco. And Rocco's daughter, Marzeline, falls in love with Fidelio who she thinks is a man, despite the fact that she has a fiancé, Jaquino. In the beginning of the opera, you hear now this beautiful quartet, for which I ask our singers to get ready. This is still at the very beginning of the

setting. The four characters – Leonore, Rocco, Jaquino, and Marzeline – are all singing. The beauty about this quartet is that they all sing about their hopes, their inspirations, and they are all different. But despite the fact that they are all very different, the harmonious composition is one of the most beautiful examples of the art of Beethoven. Now, let's hear "Mir ist so wunderbar."

[Quartet performed live]

Thank you very much. The reason why we have to do it like this is because neither YouTube nor the record companies allow you, because of copyright issues, to just use some of the performances. So, that's why we're doing it in a little bit of an improvised way; so please have an understanding that that's the reason why we have to do it that way. This was obviously well done, and extremely beautiful.

Now, after this development in the beginning, Pizarro comes to the dungeon to look at the prisoners, because he has learned that the minister wants to come to inspect things. He is his political enemy. And he is afraid the minister will meet Florestan, and then he could reveal these secrets. So, he wants Florestan to be killed. So, he tells Rocco to go to the dungeon and kill Florestan. Rocco does not want to do it, but then eventually he agrees to at least dig the grave, and have then the corpse of Florestan buried. So, he takes Fidelio with him, because it is heavy work and he is a little bit old. So, Leonore and Rocco go into the dungeon, and then Leonore asks Rocco that the prisoners should be allowed to see the light of day, because they are in the dark. Then comes the most beautiful chorus, the Prisoners' Chorus, which is very famous. If you don't have it in your ear, you should go home and listen to the whole opera; which you should do in any case.

So then, Florestan, who is struggling in the dark, who has fever, who is feeling horrible, has this beautiful vision that Leonore comes and he sees her as an angel. This again is one

of the most beautiful arias you can imagine. So then, Leonore/Fidelio asks Rocco that he allows her to give the prisoner some bread and wine. And while doing that, she recognizes her husband. So, then Pizarro arrives, and he is already moving with the dagger to kill Florestan. Then Leonore throws herself between her husband and Pizarro and says you have to first kill his wife. She threatens Pizarro with a pistol. At that point, the trumpets sound to announce the arrival of the minister. Then, basically the danger is over, and Florestan and Leonore embrace each other and then comes this unbelievable duet of joy, "O namenlose Freude!" While we are hearing this now as an audio, I want you to focus on the absolute beauty of the emotions – the joy, the limitless joy, the nameless joy which unites Leonore and Florestan. It is that emotion which is love; and it is that emotion which is pure joy. The same joy which Beethoven celebrates also in the Ninth Symphony in the Ode to Joy, especially the last movement when he talks about Schiller's Ode to Joy and this becomes the chorus.

So, let's now listen to the "O namenlose Freude!"

[Duet is played]

So after that, the minister opens all the dungeons; the prisoners come out and are free. He recognizes Florestan, his friend, then everybody joins in the great finale, the beautiful chorus, the so-called Heil chorus where they celebrate the love of mankind, the love between the two spouses, the absolute victory of freedom over tyranny, and what man can do if you have a good plan, there can be absolutely the defeat of all tyrants. This emotion, this idea that if you struggle for a good cause, and that you overcome all the difficulties that you arrive at this higher level of sublime feeling; this is expressed in this beautiful music. So, let's hear the "Heil sei dem Tag, Heil sei der Stunde" chorus clip.

[Chorus is played]

Well, this is only the beginning, and I would really urge you to listen to a very good performance of the entire Fidelio. There is a very beautiful one with Christa Ludwig and probably many others, but I really think you should take the time to listen to the entire opera.

So, well, I had a very urgent need to go and see such an opera. It's a very personal thing, because as you know, in a few days it is one year since Lyn has passed away. And around the Christmas period, I just wanted really badly to see a performance of Florestan. And contrary to my normal habit when I look at the reviews and critiques before I go, which I have not done for a long time, because they are all bad generally. I just went to a performance in the Darmstadt Theatre without checking it out beforehand. And maybe it was a shock, but I think it was a healthy shock, because it was so absolutely terrible that I felt to write the open letter which I mentioned earlier, and which you may have read. [https://larouchepub.com/hzl/2020/4703-year_of_beethoven-hzl.html]

Because what this opera performance did was not only to apply Regietheater to the staging. Regietheater, as you know, is this terrible thing which was developed in the 1960s and has been used ad nauseum a zillion times since, where modern Regietheater would just take a Classical composition of Schiller or Shakespeare or some other Classical poet or dramatist, and put his own projection of what he thinks is relevant and how it should be interpreted. Then you have soldiers not dressed in historical costumes, but sitting on Harley Davidsons or being Nazi officers, just to project whatever the personal opinion of the director is. And normally they have at least one naked scene in it; they copulate on the stage. There were performances which were so ugly, actually pornographic. This has been going on for more than 50 years, so it's not exactly original. But until recently, this kind of

Regietheater was limited to the staging, the words, but they never really attacked the music.

So what happened in this performance was, not only did they apply all the terrible elements of Regietheater – having film clips while people were singing, so it was completely chaotic – but for the first time, they also changed the music. Namely this grand finale, of which you just hear two minutes of the beginning, and a modernist composer with the name of Annette Schlünz, who comes from the Eisler school tradition. This is basically going to this whole idea of Brecht and Eisler that you also can have the *Verfremdung* [distancing] effect which is the idea that you should no longer allow the audience to identify with the people on the stage and become elevated; but you have to interrupt this identification every five seconds by a sound or a movie clip or something which interrupts this process; which makes it absolutely unbearable. So, this woman, Mrs. Schlünz, writes in the introduction to the program that she took this music of the final chorus, repeating a beat, then stopping suddenly, introducing alien sounds, have eight vocalists distributed in the audience who then all of a sudden get up, and if you are unhappy and one of these people stands behind you, you can have a heart attack. Then trumpets from the balconies. She described that she had the fantasy of sitting at the mixing console of the music studio, speeding up the music. That when the actual joy in the chorus is expressed, according to her it becomes like a jubalization machine; like children becoming completely hyper when they lose control of their emotions.

So obviously, this woman is completely unable emotionally to comprehend the sublime notions of the music expressed that we saw with the nameless joy, or the love between the couple, or the joy of the victory over tyranny. All of this is alien to them.

Now, where does this come from? Well, this comes all from a very sophisticated, extremely huge CIA operation called the

Congress for Cultural Freedom. This was an operation in the postwar period which broke up as huge scandal in 1967. Just recently, there was an exhibition at the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of this CCF in Berlin. There was an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung daily where the author, in a very rare moment of honesty, says – the title of the article is “How One Steals the Big Words”; meaning freedom and so forth. He says: “The worrisome quintessence of what the CIA did is that they did not sponsor some sinister right-wing ideology, but they helped the left liberalism to become the hegemonic mainstream standard of intellectuals in the West today.” That is exactly what I referred to in the beginning. Why is it that the Left and the liberals are siding with the CIA against Trump and against being on the side of the coup? This is the result of this process.

How did the CCF work? Remember that we are soon celebrating the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II, where the United States and the Soviet Union fought together in the fight against Nazism. This was going very deep. You will have on the 26th of April in Thurgau at the Elbe, the celebration of when the American and Soviet soldiers met for the first time. This was a very emotional event. For the Russians, this goes extremely deep, because they lost in the Great Patriotic War [World War II] 27 million people. They have absolutely not forgotten that, and they feel, when they allowed for example the German unification in 1989, all the promises were given to them that NATO would never expand to the East, never to the borders of Russia. They feel a tremendous sense of betrayal. This is a whole other story, but going back to this unified fight between the Americans and the Soviet Union, this was the case when Franklin D Roosevelt was still President; who had unfortunately a very untimely death at the end of the Second World War. When Truman came in, this was a much smaller man, and we all have heard from Lyn that he said when he was in India, and he got the news, the soldiers around him were asking “what do you think this signifies?” And Lyn said, I

think we just lost a great man for a very little man.

It was the little man Truman who succumbed to the influence of Churchill in the postwar period. Therefore, this great alliance between the Americans and the Soviets was then replaced. Churchill announced in this famous Fulton, Missouri speech on March 5, 1946, where he announced practically what became the Cold War. That meant in the United States, elements of what Eisenhower would later call the military-industrial complex, which has turned in the meantime to what people mistakenly the Deep State, which is really the British subversion of the American intelligence services. They got more influence. In order to change the positive alliance between the Americans and the Soviets into a Cold War, and therefore a geopolitical confrontation, they thought that they had to change the axioms of thinking in the American people, but also in the European people. They had to change that which had allowed Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was after all very much anti-Wall Street, and they wanted to make sure that these values were absolutely replaced.

So in the United States, it was the attack on the tradition and heritage of Roosevelt, and in Europe it was especially that people thought they had to really destroy the roots of the people in their European Classical tradition. The CCF under the leadership of Allen Dulles and Frank Wisner, who at that time was the head of the Office of Policy Coordination in the State Department, were leading the effort. The CCF later was moved into the department for Covert Operations, and then proceeded to set up a huge cultural warfare in 35 countries. They set up 20 major cultural magazines; they controlled practically without exception all art exhibitions, concerts, who became a famous painter, who became a famous author or musician. Many of the people who cooperated with that were unaware of what they were part of; but some of them absolutely were aware.

The CCF was in continuation with the Frankfurt School, which

had moved in the Second World War to exile in the United States. It was taken over by the U.S. intelligence services. One was Marcuse, another one was Theodore Adorno. Adorno explicitly said that it was now necessary to eliminate all

. In a piece called "Cultural Critique and Society" in 1949, he wrote that after the atrocity of Auschwitz, no one could write any poems anymore. He also had the absolutely insane idea that it was German idealism like that of Friedrich Schiller which would lead automatically to a radicalism and Nazism. So, that is something I really want to make a point for people to think. The image of man which is associated with the German Classical period, with the thinking of people like Lessing, Bach, Beethoven, Schiller, Humboldt, and many others, is an idea where man is principally good. Man is limitlessly perfectible. The aesthetic education allows for all potentialities in the human being to develop into a beautiful soul, into a beautiful mind, into genius. This idea of the potential of every human being to contribute through his or her self-perfection, to the common good of humanity is a very beautiful idea of man. And it has absolutely nothing to do with, and is the total opposite of what the Nazi ideology was, which was a blood and soil ideology. It was the racist idea that the Aryan race is superior to the colored races. That is what you find today in some people who say that China is the first time there is a threat coming from a non-Caucasian race to the West. Here you have it; that is Nazi ideology. I don't need to tell you who says these things.

Now, one component to understand the work of the CCF was that also the CIA at that time started the idea that it is OK to lie. That if you have a national security reason or whatever you call it to be such a reason, it allows you to just say whatever you want, and to put in the world all lies possible as long as you have creditable deniability and you can pull you neck out the situation later on. Remember, more recently, Bolton basically said that it is completely legitimate to lie

for such reason.

Obviously, the question of how the Classical German culture, which was probably the most culturally advanced period in the history of mankind; and I want to debate that if somebody wants to pick a fight. How did that end up in the pit of the 12 years of National Socialism, is obviously one of the most important questions. How does a great culture plunge into the depths of horrible things? This is a question which Americans had to go through in some recent administrations as well. How did the beautiful idea of the American Revolution turn into what was the policy of interventionist wars and everything we know? That transformation in Germany is a long story; a lot of things went into it. The Romantic movement which started maybe innocently as a literature movement, but became political and was taken over very quickly. The cultural pessimism which went with it; the destruction of the Classical forms through Romanticism; the actual cultural pessimism of people like Schopenhauer; Nietzsche; the different youth movements; the anti-technology youth movements before World War I. Then naturally, World War I, which was a long-orchestrated, British-steered event. The Versailles Treaty, which was completely unjust and could not function for a peace order. The Great Depression of 1929 and the beginning of the 1930s, and then finally World War II, and the takeover by the Nazis. But this is a long, complex story, with many factors going into it. A lot of manipulations. And the role of the British can be traced in many of these aspects.

So, I just say this: to say that the argument of Adorno, that it was German idealism that led to the Nazi atrocity, is just one of these absolute lies.

The CCF then proceeded to deliberately attack Classical music, Classical culture, Classical painting, Classical poetry. For example, they had an enormous repertoire. In 1952, they conducted a one-month music festival in Paris, which they called "Masterpieces of the 20th century," with more than 100

concerts, ballets, operas, and they introduced all the modernist composers, atonal music, 12-tone music, Arnold Schönberg, Alban Burg, Paul Hindemith, Claude Debussy, Benjamin Britten. Some of these are full-atonal, some are mixed forms, but it was all meant to destroy the idea of Classical composition.

Why is this so absolutely bad? Because the idea that in a chromatic scale, all tones have an equal status, eliminates the possibility of the higher degrees of freedom, which you have if you have a polyphonic, harmonic contrapuntal composition, because it eliminates the possibility for ambiguity, for moving from one scale into another, of creating and fully exhausting a musical idea. It completely eliminates the idea of Motivführung [thorough composition], discussed so many times by Norbert Brainin, the first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet, in long, long beautiful discussions with Lyndon LaRouche: namely the idea that you have a musical idea – a poetical idea, put into music – and then, through thorough composition, you develop this, you exhaust the potential, and you come to a conclusion.

Now, that technique has been described, and should be studied, by Norbert Brainin in beautiful master classes he did with the Schiller Institute, for example, in Slovakia. Lyn has written in the book Dennis showed you in the beginning, *Think Like Beethoven*, how Joseph Haydn's music was developed then by Mozart in the Haydn Quartets, reaching the complexity of the late Beethoven Quartets.

Lyn has basically said that Beethoven's achievement in counterpoint, has never been approximated by any composer to date. I think I can absolutely agree. Lyn even said—and I know some people were upset when I mentioned this recently in a webcast—that Beethoven is the absolutely towering giant of all composers. People said, "What about Bach?" I'm not denying Bach. But I have a quote by Lyn where he says: "Beethoven marks an Everest, which dwarfs even Monteverdi, Bach, Mozart,

Schumann and Brahms to be foothills." Now, I'm not deprecating these composers. I just want to say that Beethoven is in a completely different league of composition, by applying this method, really in the most advanced form.

Now, Lyn wrote, over 100 pieces on music, where in this book you only find some of them. Already in 1976, he wrote a piece called "Laughter, Music, and Creativity," which for Lyn was pretty much the same thing. He said that the 12-tone, or atonal music is a reactionary retreat led by dried-out 20th-century composers, who cannot compose. He again makes the argument, that the degrees of freedom are completely eliminated.

One important point, in my view, in this whole thing, is what the harmonic contrapuntal, polyphonic form of composition allows, it creates stress; it creates dissonance. But then, in a lawful way, in an expandable, lawful way, these stress moments get resolved, and you have the sense of completion. While in atonal and 12-tone music you have a lot of stress, for sure, but it's never resolved. The audience is left with a complete feeling of disarray. And, therefore, exactly what the purpose and beautiful function of great Classical music is—that it elevates the emotion, that it elevates the mind, makes mankind more noble—that is completely destroyed. The whole idea of aesthetical education is denied, it's opposed, it is meant to be made extinct. This is why this is such a devastating attack on this idea, that a moral improvement of the population can be accomplished.

What Lyn wrote in "What Is Music, Really?" which he gave as a talk on May 10, 2015, is that beauty is creativity per se, and the aim of it is to unleash the beauty of mankind. That was something that was absolutely known by many people. It was known by Confucius, who basically said that if you look at the music of a country, you can say what kind of state that country is in: whether it's disorganized, whether it's functioning, or not.

Now, if you apply that Confucian principle to the United States, or much of Europe today, you can say these countries don't function very well, because their music is, for the most part, pretty horrible. It was also what Albert Einstein, for example, celebrated: Many times before he could continue working on his physical discoveries, he would play the violin, and put himself in that kind of a creative mindset.

That is why I think we cannot allow the destruction of Beethoven. This is why the defense of Classical music, of not allowing people to desecrate the greatest music ever written, that is why I wrote this appeal, asking not only all the lovers of Classical music in Germany, but actually all over the world, that we declare this Year of Beethoven, to be the end of the tolerance for ugliness.

I'm not saying we should forbid it. Let them have their atonal concerts. Let them have three people in the audience, because normal people really don't like that kind of music, but, let them have it. I'm not for banning it. I'm just saying they should not have the right to destroy the great compositions of the Classical composers, just because they cannot write any music themselves which is beautiful.

I also absolutely want to urge you, that the Beethoven Year must also be the year of the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche. If you read what Lyn writes about music – it should be astonishing to anybody to find somebody who's a total politician, a statesman, an economist, a scientist, and that he would also have such unbelievable knowledge of music.

I can remember one time, when Lyn was talking with Norbert Brainin for two days, when he visited us at our farm, that after these two days, Norbert Brainin said: "This man knows more about music than I do." I absolutely can agree with that. Because Lyn knew not only the inner meanings of all the works, the historical periods, but he also knew especially what it meant to "play between the notes," to have a sense of the

inner intention of the composers, and he could communicate that in the most beautiful way.

The fact that Lyn's ideas are being denied to the American people, and to much of the world population, because of the unjust incarceration, because of the same apparatus which was behind the coup against Trump: I think that when President Trump said a few days ago, that one must guarantee that what happened to him, with Russiagate and with the coup attempt, must never happen again – well, there is one absolutely durable way how this will never happen again, and that is the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche. Because, when that happens, it will become clear, that the apparatus of British infiltration of the U.S., of the idea to run the world as an empire based on the Anglo-American special relationship – which was put into place since Teddy Roosevelt, and which has been revived by many Presidents in the meantime – and that is the apparatus which tried to destroy the Presidency of President Trump.

So, if my husband is exonerated, for the sake of the beauty of his ideas, then a durable freedom in the United States, with the United States returning to be a republic, will be absolutely possible.

So, let's make the Year of Beethoven, the year of the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche. [applause]

SPEED: Thank you very much, Helga. We'll go right to questions. I want to know whether we have a copy of A Manual on the Rudiments of Registration and Tuning. OK. If we don't have it, let me just mention something as we go to questions. Some people know that it was Lyn who commissioned the writing of A Manual on Registration and Tuning. John Sigerson was one of the co-writers of that. He's here. Also Renée Sigerson worked on it.

I cite this because perhaps John or Renée will say something about the occasion at which Lyn began to insist that the

problem with the music he was hearing, was that it was incorrectly tuned. Many of us could not figure out what he was talking about. We knew there were different tunings, and we knew that the tuning at the Metropolitan Opera was high. But he was insisting on something that then ended up being verified by Lilibian Gorini, the leader of the LaRouche movement in Italy, one of our key members there. Working with her father on this, she went to the library and discovered a document involving Giuseppe Verdi having passed a law when he was a member of Parliament, legislating that the tuning should be at A=432, which was exactly what Lyn was talking about.

I don't tell this story to impress people. I tell it to say that there are some very fundamental matters that we want to get at with this. We don't want to avoid controversy, is what I'm trying to say. Because, by not avoiding the controversy around this question, for example, the issue of European culture which will be one thing I will be referring to in a minute—by not avoiding that, not avoiding the controversy around what's ugly, what "taste" is versus "good music"/ "bad music" – by not avoiding that, we might be able to reunify this nation. It's probably the only actual, efficient way to do it.

So, it's very important for us, in this discussion today, to take up all those questions – or begin the process of taking them up. I just wanted to say that, as we go to the questions. Again, I'll alternate with the questions here, and then I'll alternate with the questions that have been sent by email or YouTube, and so on.

Q: Hi Helga, this is Denise [ham]. I wanted to bring up the fact that in the Western world, in the United States, in particular, there is a war against children going on. In fact there is a book by that name and it was rewritten and updated, and 10 years later, it was *The War Against Children of Color: Psychiatry Targets Inner City Youth* [by Peter Breggin and Ginger Ross Breggin]. In this book it puts out the idea, that

children as young as 5, 6, 7 years old, especially Black children living in poor areas, were targeted; and the idea was that they were going to grow up to be criminals, and they said this explicitly. And what did they do to stop this? They brought in Ritalin and other mind-destroying drugs.

You can imagine, we know that the human brain is not completely developed until the 24th year of life. And you have at the age of 5, 6 and 7 children being put on Ritalin, so they are being destroyed.

Also, besides that, you have this newest thing in New Jersey, and I think across the country, is that children in middle schools are being taught about "gender issues," you know, "what sex are you?" This is destroying these children, confusing them, and it is mental rape – this is mental rape against children. Rather than having the idea of beauty, and music, of poetry, science being brought up in class – this is what you have. I would like you to address that and let us know what you think can be done about it. Thanks very much.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think this is something which, if it's not corrected, will lead to the demise of the West. Because there is right now a huge campaign against China: That there is supposedly a fight of the systems, where the Chinese represent a threat to the value system of democracy, of human rights, of the liberal system of the West, and that that must be somehow contained and be defeated.

I can tell you that if we cannot, in the United States, or in Europe, for that matter, go back to a Classical education in science, in culture, and leave the trends you just described correctly, Denise – the absolute exposure to violence, through video games, the drugs; the addiction to digital overconsumption, children who are left by their parents and their environment to watch and play for hours and hours on their laptop, on their smartphone, on their Play Station, there are now many neurological studies which show, that when

you do that, the synapses of the brain connect in a completely different way, and completely eliminate the possibility for truly creative work.

Now if you take that brain damage, which is caused by these phenomena, and also the whole idea of Ritalin, and the drug addiction, the violence – if you take all these factors together, I can tell you that our youth are not going to be an effective, competitive, or even equal, partner in the world community. Because the Asians are not doing that. I mean, sure there are some problems with the digital addiction in Asia as well.

But they are doing something we are not doing in the West, and that is, that they are reviving their 5,000-year-old ancient traditions in philosophy, painting, poetry, and are very proud to be some of the cradles of civilizations. They combine that idea of being based in the best tradition, with an absolute optimistic future orientation, which you see in terms of their ambitious programs for space colonization, for fusion research, and other breakthrough areas of knowledge.

So, I think that the West – I'm saying the "West," because things in the United States and Europe are similar in this respect – if we do not shape up and really go back to a universal education, in the tradition of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who was the co-thinker of Friedrich Schiller; and he was one of the pillars of the German Classical period, who by the way, was extremely influential in the education system of the United States throughout the 19th century, and he had this idea that you had to have as a goal of education, a harmonious person, by teaching in certain areas which are more suitable to this effect than others: namely the command of your own high language, in the best poetic expressions, that would mean Shakespeare and other great poets who have written in English; then the universal history, natural science, philosophy; and that would then lead to the idea of the development of all potentialities, which are embedded in each child.

That was the Humboldt system, which existed in Germany, at least in some form until 1970, when it was replaced by an education reform, which consciously threw out that idea. But it is something which influenced every professor in the United States in the 19th century, who either studied in Germany or who studied with somebody who had been influenced by Humboldt. So there is an American tradition to connect to that. And I think that is what we have to fight for, because even if you don't agree that this is what should happen, I think if the West is not going back to its own best traditions, they will just be pushed into the corner of history, and will become completely irrelevant.

Now I know that in the United States there is right now a tremendous possibility, because President Trump announced in his State of the Union address that he wants to fight for the full funding of the Artemis program: If you want to have lots of children and young people become astronauts, space scientists, and work on this perspective, you have to have an education system which goes with it, and you have to transform a lot of the children who are now in the condition you are describing, and actually get them in such a better condition; which is why we need a space CCC program [FDR's Civilian Conservation Corps], which must absolutely focus on this unified, harmonized personality, because, as Krafft Ehrlicke said: It is never the technology which determines whether it's good or bad; it's always the human being, who uses the technology. So we have a tremendous job in front of us; I think the potential is absolutely there, but it needs a real studying of what must be such a humanist education. And I think this is what only our organization can bring into this fight.

Formand Tom Gillesbergs tale til Schiller Instituttets konference i Paris

Jacques Cheminade, LaRouche-bevægelsens leder i Frankrig og fhv. præsidentkandidat, og Tom Gillesberg på en tidligere konference.

Den 4. februar 2020 organiserede det franske Schiller Institut et meget vellykket seminar i Paris med titlen: "Dialog mellem Kulturerne eller Handelskrig: Frankrig ved en skillevej." Tæt ved hundrede personer – kontakter, diplomater, foreninger, iværksættere og Kinaeksperter – fyldte lokalet på rådhuset i Paris' 5. arrondissement. Såvel Schiller Instituttets internationale grundlægger og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche som formand for det danske Schiller Institut, Tom Gillesberg, sendte varme hilsner samt meddelelser til begivenheden.

Meddelelse fra Tom Gillesberg, formand for det Schiller Instituttet i Danmark:

Jeg er ked af, at jeg på grund af sygdom ikke kan være med jer i dag, men her er nogle tanker jeg gerne vil dele med jer.

I Danmark, og i resten af Skandinavien, har vi gennem de sidste par år set en voksende kampagne i medierne – og med støtte fra efterretningstjenester og regeringsinstitutioner – for at dæmonisere Kina, i lighed med, hvad der igennem nogen tid har været tilfældet for Rusland. Presset kommer fra USA og deres kontrollanter i Storbritannien, og udøves ofte gennem "soft power" ved at sprede historier om Kina såvel som Rusland der skal vise, at de er diktaturer, som man virkelig ikke kan stole på. På det seneste er dette set i den massive kampagne

imod at lade det kinesiske firma Huawei, verdens førende leverandør af 5G-teknologi, levere udstyret til det nye 5G-netværk i Danmark og på Færøerne. Nogle prøver endda at bruge udbruddet af en ny form for coronavirus i Wuhan som et eksempel på, hvordan Kina og dets indflydelse verden over bringer os alle i fare.

Derfor besluttede Schiller Instituttet i Danmark i 2017 at imødegå denne voksende fjendtliggørelse med et projekt for en "Dialog mellem Kulturerne". Sammen med venner, der var aktive i det dansk-russiske samfund, arrangerede vi en koncert, hvor vi havde klassisk musik og dans fra Rusland, Kina, Afrika, Indonesien og mange europæiske lande, for at vise, hvor berigede vi alle bliver ved at få adgang til alle disse andre nationers kultur. Kinas Kulturinstitut i København var også medsponsor, og arrangementet blev afholdt i det russiske Center for Videnskab og Kultur.

Koncerten var en stor succes. Vi havde en fuldt pakket sal, og på trods af at vi fik ekstra stole bragt ind, var vi nødt til at afvise mange der kom. Publikum blev imponeret og bevæget af mangfoldigheden og skønheden af bidragene ved koncerten. Især afsyngningen af en kinesisk folkesang af en kinesisk studerende sammen med Feride Istogu Gillesberg, vicepræsident for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark og hovedorganisator af begivenheden, betog publikum. Hvordan er det muligt, at en europæer kan synge på kinesisk og skabe så bevægende og smuk musik?

Siden dengang har vi haft yderligere to meget succesfulde koncerter, med fremtrædende og smuk deltagelse fra både russiske og kinesiske musikere, og musikere af høj kvalitet fra mange andre lande. Vi er blevet lovet, at den årlige koncert i 2020 kan finde sted i Kinas kulturcenters nyistandsatte faciliteter i København, som snart åbner.

Samtidigt har vi forsøgt at få information om Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet ud til offentligheden på enhver måde, vi kan. I

København afholdt Schiller Instituttet et seminar sammen med 'Confucian Business Institute' ved CBS, og i Sverige har Schiller Instituttet samarbejdet om stiftelsen af BRIX, Bælte- og Vej-Instituttet i Sverige. BRIX har afholdt en række seminarer med pæn deltagelse fra akademikere og industrifolk, der er blevet adresseret i fællesskab af den kinesiske ambassadør og ledende medlemmer af BRIX og Schiller Instituttet. På samme tid har vi intervenseret i mange møder og diskussioner om Kina, der finder sted i Danmark og Sverige, for at sikre, at den rigtige historie om Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet – og nødvendigheden af at de vestlige lande aktivt deltager i dette store foretagende for menneskeheden – kommer ud, så de løgne og falske bagtalelser om det i 'mainstream' medierne bliver modsagt.

Som det ses med udbruddet af det nye koronavirus i Wuhan er der mange udfordringer, når man søger at løfte 1,4 milliarder mennesker ud af dyb fattigdom og at blive en moderne nation. På trods af fremragende nationalt lederskab, kan lokal inkompetence skabe store problemer. Men jeg er sikker på, at Kina vokser med udfordringen, og vi ser nu, at den kinesiske regering intet sparer for at besejre denne trussel imod menneskeheden bestående af sygdom og død.

Da den nationale regering først blev opmærksom på epidemien, handlede den hurtigt for at besejre den. Oplysninger om koronavirus blev hurtigt sendt ud over hele verden, og resten af verden kunne forsvare sig mod sygdommen på en måde, som den lokale regering i Wuhan undlod at gøre. Og forhåbentligt vil samarbejdet mellem Kina og medicinske forskningscentre i resten af verden snart føre til behandling og en vaccine. I mellemtiden yder Kina enorme menneskelige og økonomiske ofre for at få epidemien under kontrol, og udgør menneskehedens bolværk imod en verdensomspændende pandemi.

Forhåbentligt vil de enorme ressourcer, som nu indsættes i Kina, og med hjælp fra verdenssamfundet, bære frugt, og besejre den nye koronavirus. Og forhåbentlig bliver det et

eksempel på, hvordan Kina og verden kan arbejde sammen om en endnu farligere dræber: fattigdom. Kina har vist, hvordan det har været muligt at løfte 850 millioner kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom. Og med Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet har de igangsat det største udviklingsprojekt, som menneskeheden nogensinde har set. Vi behøver fuldt internationalt samarbejde for at sikre sejr over fattigdom overalt i verden, ved at anvende videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt til først at etablere den nødvendige infrastruktur, og derefter den nødvendige industrielle udvikling, til at løfte hele menneskeheden ud af fattigdom.

Men hvis Danmark og andre vestlige lande skal deltage i disse, for menneskeheden nødvendige tiltag, må vi først besejre det mentale angreb, der finder sted imod befolkningens sindelag. Kina og Rusland er ikke vores fjender, men er vores vigtige samarbejdspartnere i sikringen af den bedst mulige fremtid for hele menneskeheden. Lad os derfor erstatte den kunstigt skabte frygt og splittelse med en dialog mellem kulturerne, og lad os alle deltage i Bælte- og Ve-Initiativet. Så vil vi se en verdensomspændende renæssance af de bedste bidrag fra alle de forskellige kulturer, og vi vil se en eksplosion af menneskelig kreativitet og udvikling, der ikke alene forvandler livet på Jorden, men også vores solsystem, og det der ligger derudover, når vi får ubegrænset billig energi på Jorden ved at høste helium-3 på Månen og bruge det til fusionsenergi, som kineserne har tænkt sig at gøre.

Se på 'Verdens-Landbroen'. Dette er det levende billede af de smukke ord, som vi hører i Beethovens 9. symfoni:

Seid umschlungen, Millionen!
Diesen Kuss der ganzen Welt!
Brüder! über'm Sternenzelt
muss ein lieber Vater wohnen.

Vær omfavnede, millioner!
Dette kys til hele verden!

Brødre, over stjerneteltet
må der bo en kærlig far.

Og den kærlige far bliver realiseret gennem vores handlinger;
mænds og kvinders handlinger for at forandre verden til det
bedre.

At indgyde optimisme – gør LaRouches program til 'almen viden'

Uddrag fra leder i EIRNS d. 2. og 3. februar, 2020:

Gennem mange år har den afdøde økonom Lyndon LaRouche præcist forudsagt sammenbruddet i USA's økonomi (såvel som dem i Vesteuropa), i deres trinvis nedgang efter 1945, efter 1971, 1989, 1998, 2008 og for nyligt. Hver gang han lavede sådanne forudsigelser, fremlagde han også detaljerne for hvordan økonomien kunne blive genopbygget og omorganiseret for en klar opadgående kurs. Han forlangte genindførelsen af Franklin Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-beskyttelse ved at udskille spekulative pyramidespil fra den sunde, nødvendige del af banksystemet. Ligesom med Alexander Hamiltons design af Det amerikanske System ved dets grundlæggelse, ville den nationale regering igen blive den vigtigste udsteder af lavt forrentede kreditter, og sørge for vejledende planlægning af en stor del af private kreditter gennem deltagende lån. Nationale kreditter med lav rente ville begrænse sig til produktive anvendelser og nødvendig service, såsom egentlig sundhedspleje, ikke hældt ud til kapitalfondes spekulation, som USA's centralbank (Federal Reserve) gør dette hver dag. Investeringer ville blive øremærket til at løfte det

videnskabelige og teknologiske niveau for produktion. Alt dette vil være kombineret med nationale hasteprogrammer for videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt, såsom bestræbelser hen imod koloniseringen af Mars og udnyttelsen af kontrolleret fusionskraft, som en ubegrænset og nærmest gratis energikilde for menneskeheden.

Der er meget mere at lære, men dette burde give en delvis introduktion til LaRouches plan.

LaRouches plan vil gøre det muligt at bygge alle former for moderne infrastruktur, revolutionere vores industrier, genopbygge vores byer, og skubbe grænserne for menneskehedens magt hinsides Jordens omløbsbane, og dernæst hinsides solsystemet.

LaRouche demonstrerede hvordan USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien kunne igangsætte et nyt internationalt kreditsystem efter disse principper, for at erstatte Den internationale Valutafonds bankerotte system, der er baseret på City of Londons og Wall Streets fallerede markeder. Tidligt i januar måned opfordrede Lyndon LaRouches enke, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, til et hastetopmøde mellem USA, Rusland og Kina for at tage sig af truslen mod fred, efter at USA dræbte Irans general Soleimani. Hun gjorde det til en betingelse, at dette topmøde også må arrangere indledende diskussioner for et sådant, nyt vækstorienteret internationalt kreditsystem.

Det er klart at LaRouches idéer, blot et år efter hans død, er tættere på at blive realiseret end på næsten noget tidligere tidspunkt.

Trump på det økonomiske forum i Davos: Med optimisme mod det "grønne" folkemord

Udgivet den 27. januar 2020 på Harley Schlangers blog på LaRouchePAC.com (www.harley.larouchepac.com)

Medens det amerikanske senat åbnede rigsretssagen mod Trump, holdt præsidenten selv i Davos en tale for den årlige forsamling af selvtilfredse eliter, milliardærer og mægtige, der regner sig selv som særligt udvalgte til at bestemme menneskehedens fremtidige kurs. Dette års konference havde i første række det formål at påtvinge regeringerne en "grøn" handlingsplan for at frelse verden fra de angiveligt menneskeskabte klimaforandringer. Ud over "kendte" grønne som den rasende teenager Greta Thunberg, Al Gore, Sir Nicholas Stern, Bill Gates og prins Charles, spillede desuden direktøren for Bank of England, Mark Carney, fremtidig ambassadør for FN for klimabeskyttelse og finans, en vigtig rolle.

Carney, der i den forløbne sommer pludseligt svang sig op til en nøglefigur for den grønne bevægelse, da han forkyndte, at bankerne skulle blokere for kreditter til alle de firmaer og institutioner, der ikke ville deltage i den grønne revolution – holdt hovedtalen. Han erklærede, at Bank of England sammen med de andre centralbanker fra nu af ville nægte kreditter til finansinstitutioner og foretagender, der ikke er CO2-neutrale – hvorved hanen ville blive drejet om for kreditter til de energikilder, der leverer størstedelen af verdens energi.

Støttet på en pseudovidenskab, der påstår, at CO2-udslippet er hovedårsagen til klimaforandringerne og at menneskeheden nærmer sig sin undergang, hvis ikke den øjeblikkeligt giver fuldstændigt afkald på fossile brændstoffer, vil Carney og

hans forbundsfæller såsom chefen for kæmpefonden Blackrock, Larry Fink – der sammen med andre topbankfolk kræver et regimeskift inden for finansverdenen. Det skal ske med en kombination af skatter, økonomisk straf og statsstøtte for ueffektive, "gammeldags" teknologier, og ved at gennemføre "nul-planen" som del af en generel nedskæringspolitik.

Carney sagde i sin hovedtale i Davos, at fra nu af måtte man hele tiden stille spørgsmålet: "Hvad er Deres plan for at stoppe kulstofudledningen? Det kommer til at afgøre, hvor kapitalen flyder hen." Bankerne vil spørge, "om De står på den rigtige eller den forkerte side". Og han besluttede med at sige, at alt dette betød en grundlæggende omformning af finanssystemet".

Carneys og Finks krav om et "regimeskift", der kun, tillader investeringer i såkaldt vedvarende energi – altså tilbagevenden til en lav energistrømningsstæthed ligesom i tiden før renæssancen – er en opskrift på ødelæggelse af industrien og på folkemord. Men her hører man ingen form for selvkritiske ytringer, for dette er åbenbart den egentlige bagtanke med det hele!

For at give det hele endnu større eftertryk, forbindes dette med et radikalt politisk krav, som Finks gruppe af tidligere centralbankschefer fremsatte her i sommers på Federal Reserves møde i Jackson Hole (Wyoming): Centralbankerne skal overtage opsynet med statshusholdningerne for at sikre, at der skal tilflyde mere kredit til den grønne spekulationsboble, medens kreditter til den reelle økonomi indstilles. Dette er et frontalangreb på suveræne regerings ret til at stille kreditter til rådighed for programmer, der øger produktionen af den reelle fysiske, økonomiske velstand, sådan som den er nødvendig for at forbedre befolkningens levestandard. I stedet for skal regeringerne blot tjene som et redskab til at betjene de bedragere, der profiterer af spekulationsboblen, medens de pålægger den brede befolkning nye, tyngende skyldsbyrder.

I Davos førte milliardærene endnu en gang den forstyrrede teenager Greta Thunberg frem for at tilsværte alle dem, der ser kritisk på dette vrøvl. Thunberg sagde, at der ikke er nogen tid at spille, inden otte år må der finde en fuldstændig omdrejning sted. "Vi vil ikke have, at disse ting skal finde sted i 2050, 2030 eller i 2021. Vi vil have, at de skal ske nu" sagde hun. Hun belærte de "voksne" i rummet: Vort hus brænder stadig. Jeres uvirksomhed forøger flammerne for hver time, der går."

På spørgsmålet, om han var enig med Thunbergs drastiske tidsplan, svarede Carney bekræftende.

Trump talte et alvorligt ord til undergangsprofeterne. I disse omgivers almindelige enighed om en politik, der vil ødelægge de resterende produktive centre i verden, udløste Donald Trump bølger af hysteri, da han præsenterede en optimistisk fremtidsvision, der udgik fra betragtninger over den proces, der frembragte renæssancens kulturelle og videnskabelige landvindinger og dermed lagde grunden for den moderne civilisation. Han tog her omhyggeligt sigte på dem, der fører politik på grundlag af "klimahysteriet".

"Dette er ikke tiden til pessimisme, dette er tiden til optimisme. Angst og tvivl er ikke gode tankeprocesser, for dette er tiden for store forhåbninger og glæde og optimisme og handling. Men for at gribe morgendagens muligheder, må vi tilbagevise de evige dommedagsprofeter og deres forudsigelser om Jordens undergang. De er arvtagerne til fortidens tåbelige spåmænd... og de ønsker, at det skal gå os dårligt, men det tillader vi ikke. De forudsagde, at der ville komme en overbefolkningskrise i 1960'erne, udbredt hungersnød i 1970'erne, og at olien ville slippe op i 1990'erne. Disse panikmagere kræver altid det samme; absolut magt for at beherske, forandre og overvåge hvert eneste aspekt af vore liv."

Med denne spot over nutidens grønne "dommedagsprofeter", der

går ind for en moderne udgave af den malthusianske befolkningsreduktion, hentydede han (om ikke med navns nævnelse) til så grundlæggende værker som The Population Bomb af Paul Ehrlich og Grænser for Vækst af Dennis Meadows og Jay Forrester og deres kvaksalverkolleger i Romklubben(1972).

Hvad Trump ikke sagde, men hvad nogle af klimahysteriets forkæmpere formentligt godt vidste, var, hvad der var fælles for alle disse kræfter – ud over deres malthusianske had til menneskeheden – nemlig at Lyndon LaRouche i løbet af det sidste halve århundrede igen og igen kritiserede og gendrev deres ondsindede hensigter. I sin bog "Der er ingen grænser for vækst" fra 1983 påviste LaRouche at vor tids vækstfjendtlige fanatisme lige siden 1960'erne fabrikeredes ved hjælp af fidusvidenskab og misvisende computerprogrammer. I vor tid fortsætter dette med FN's klimapanel (IPCC) dommedagsprofetier, der baserer sig på den samme slags computermodeller, der igen og igen har vist sig at tage fejl.

Og endnu vigtigere: LaRouche satte den nødvendige modpol op imod disse bedragere, nemlig den sande videnskab om menneskets fremskridt. Således understregede han ofte, at vi bør kikke tilbage på renæssancens genier for at finde løsninger på nutidens kriser, og han henviste ganske særligt til Brunelleschis geniale bygning af kuplen på domkirken i Firenze, hvor de nødvendige arbejdsmetoder udvikledes under opførelsen. I 1991 skrev LaRouche i en tid, hvor han var uskyldigt fængslet, i sin fængselscelle bogen "Kristendom og Økonomi", der bærer et billede af kuplen på sit omslag.

Præsident Trump henviste i sin tale i Davos til netop den samme ting, som LaRouche benyttede som eksempel på optimisme om fremtiden.

"For århundreder siden, under Renæssancen, kikkede håndværkere og arbejdere op og byggede strukturer, der stadig berører menneskehjertet. Nogle af de bygninger, der stadig hører til blandt de største i verden, blev opført for århundreder siden.

I Italien begyndte borgerne engang på et projekt, der skulle tage 140 år at opføre: Domkirken i Firenze. Et helt utroligt sted. Selv om teknologien til at fuldende projektet endnu ikke var fuldt udviklet, gik byens fædre alligevel i gang med det, i vished om at de en dag ville finde ud af det. Disse indbyggere i Firenze accepterede ingen grænser for deres store forventninger, og derfor blev den store kuppel til sidst opført.”

Trump fortsatte: “I Amerika forstår vi det, som pessimisterne ikke vil indse: at en voksende og levende markedsøkonomi, der koncentrerer sig om fremtiden, opløfter den menneskelige ånd og ansporer kreativiteten tilstrækkeligt meget til at klare alle udfordringer... De store videnskabelige gennembrud i det 20. århundrede – fra penicillin over hvedesorter med højt høstudbytte til moderne transportmidler og banebrydende vacciner – har højnet levestandarden og reddet livet for milliarder af mennesker i hele verden. Og vi arbejder videre på ting, som I vil høre nærmere om i nær fremtid, og som I, sådan som I sidder her nu i dag, ikke vil tro at vi har fundet svarene på... Men det sidste århundredes mirakler blegner i forhold til de ting, som nutidens unge fornyere vil udvikle, fordi de udretter ting, som ingen ville have anset for muligt. Vi fortsætter med at påskønne teknologi, og skyr den ikke. Når mennesker har friheden til at være opfindsomme, vil millioner af mennesker kunne leve længere, lykkeligere og sundere.”

Hvad ligger der bag denne afstandstagen?

Den optimisme, der præger Trumps tale i Davos, stemmer overens med hans engagement for et samarbejde med den russiske præsident Putin for at overkomme de strategiske kriser i verden og samarbejdet med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping om at overkomme spændingerne mellem de to førende økonomiske magter. Og det er ikke tilfældigt, at de, der udnytter klimahysteriet til at retfærdiggøre et “regimeskift” i finanssektoren, også forsvarer Londons imperialisme. De forsøger at sabotere Trumps forsøg på et fredeligt samarbejde med Rusland og Kina ved at

ville fortsætte de "endeløse krige", som Trump kæmpede mod i 2016, og som også vil være en væsentlig del af hans valgkamp i 2020.

Det er ingen overraskelse, at det er de samme grupperinger, som agerer gennem et forbund mellem de britiske og de amerikanske hemmelige tjenester i omkredsen af Bush og Obama, som også organiserer regimeskift-operationen imod præsident Trumps embede, sådan som det nu sker med det forsøg på afsættelse, der drives frem af USA's senat og hviler på falske anklager, udklækkede af disse netværk. Truslen fra præsident Trump og hans sandsynlige genvalg mod den sammenbrydende verdensorden, som disse netværk fik gennemført efter den kolde krig, bliver endnu mere påtrængende, når Trump i sine taler griber tilbage til ideer, der hænger sammen med LaRouche. Længe før Trump blev et mål for deres netværk, fordømte og forfulgte de LaRouche. Men trods årelange fordømmelser og angreb vækker LaRouches ideer yderligere genklang, fordi de genspejler de højere principper, som inspirerede Amerikas grundlæggere under deres udarbejdelse af De forenede Staters forfatning.

Det fortløbende forsøg på at få afsat Trump er ikke andet end et angreb på disse principper, udført til tjeneste for disse eliter, der har forsamlet sig i Davos for at organisere den største befolkningsreduktion i verdenshistorien. Derfor reagerede de så hysterisk på Trumps tale, medens medierne fortav de ovennævnte kernepunkter og forkastede dem som eksempler på "blind optimisme". Deres største frygt er, at de mennesker, der medvirker som borgere i udformningen af deres stat for at regeringens politik skal genspejle deres virkelige interesser, vil kunne afvise magthavernes farlige pessimisme, der går ud på at undertrykke deres indflydelse.

Anmærkning:

Videoen af Trumps tale i Davos, som begynder 9 minutter ind i videoen:

Underskriftindsamling: Nej tak til Jyllands Postens upassende satiretegninger

København den 1 februar 2020. JP har tidligere udgivet en satiretegning, som skabte voldsom uro og utryghed for folk i både ind- og udland.

JP har desværre den 27. januar 2020, igen bragt en særdeles upassende satiretegning, som denne gang har stødt flere hundrede millioner mennesker i Kina og internationalt. Dette skaber både sorg og vrede.

Dronning Margrethe har i en tidligere nytårstale gjort det danske folk opmærksom på befolkningens tendens til dumsmarthed.

Det danske samfund er i disse år særdeles presset af nedskæringer, hvilket går ud over især de svageste borgere. Dansk økonomi har en meget stor og voksende eksport til Kina. Den skal vi blive ved med at udbygge fremover, hvis vi skal opretholde vores velfærdssamfund.

Automatreaktionen, med at undskylde alt med, at "vi må forsvare ytringsfriheden", bør siges imod.

Vi ønsker kineserne alt godt i deres meget omfattende og krævende bestræbelser for at få styr på coronavirusen og udtrykker samtidig en opfordring til JP om at mande sig op og sige det svære ord "undskyld".

https://www.skrivunder.net/nej_tak_til_jyllands_postens_upassende_og_landsskadelige_satiretegninger

Dokumentation: [Her er Schiller Instituttets formand Tom Gillesbergs pressemeddelelse om sagen med titlen I stedet for Jyllands-Postens konfliktskabende provokationer, lad os samarbejde med Kina for at forsvare menneskeheden](#)

Boltons fremkomst er tegn på desperation

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp LaRouche d. 29 januar 2020

Idet rigsretssagen er ved at falde fra hinanden, vendte de britisk-amerikanske kupmagere mod Præsident Trump og de amerikanske vælgere sig forudsigeligt mod avisen New York Times for at give en forpremiere på John Boltons "erindringer", i forsøget på at pumpe liv ind i deres forsøg på regimeskifte i USA. I sit ugentlige webcast påpegede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at dette er et tegn på desperation, da deres retssag effektivt er blevet tilbagevist af Trumps juridiske repræsentanter, og en betydelig del af befolkningen er rasende over det forfatningsstridige angreb på præsidentembedet, og de stigende vanskeligheder de har med at dække dagligdagens nødvendigheder.

Den største fare som de imperiale kræfter bag kuppet står over for, har været Trumps forpligtelse til at ville skabe bedre relationer til Rusland og Kina. Ikke overraskende bliver Bolton, en af dem der er bittert imod et sådant skifte i USA's

strategiske politik, nu omfavnet af demokraterne, der ellers tidligere stemplede ham som en uærlig krigsmager. Dette seneste udbrud på vegne af krigsfraktionen sker, mens præsidenten fremlægger sin fredsplan for Mellempøsten, som LaRouche har beskrevet som et muligt første skridt hen mod en udvidet forhandlingsproces – en proces der må inkludere palæstinenserne, såvel som russerne.

Med socialt kaos verden over og en stadig truende fare for krig, opfordrede hun seerne til at blive aktive i kampen for at besejre geopolitikerne med et stormagtsmøde, der kan garantere sikkerhed og økonomisk samarbejde. Et vigtigt aspekt af denne aktivitet må være en genoplivning af den klassiske kulturs rolle som et middel til at opløfte befolkningen.

TRANSCRIPT

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute with our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Today is January 29th, 2020. And as most of you are well aware, we are in the midst of this crazy impeachment trial in the U.S. Senate. There have been some significant developments in the last hours, the last couple of days, including the resurfacing of John Bolton, courtesy of the lying New York Times. Helga, what do you make of this situation, where it's headed now?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the emergence of Bolton, while naturally its designed to put the nail in the coffin for the impeachment of Trump, is also a sign of desperation. Because they could not prove the case, there is no criminal act which they could attribute to President Trump. But Bolton who obviously was guided to write this book – it's supposed to come out and spill the beans about what Trump supposedly did in the phone call with President Zelensky of Ukraine. Now, this is obviously an act of desperation on the side of the

Democrats, because, if you remember, they used to attack Bolton as a liar, as a completely untrustworthy fellow, but now they are relying on him as the key witness.

Where this will go it's too early to say. It's Wednesday. Friday is the vote. If the Senate will allow more witnesses, in which case it would open up not only the potential to have Bolton testify, but the Trump team could bring into the Senate hearing all the other crucial people – Joe Biden, Hunter Biden, the so-called “whistleblower,” and many others. Adam Schiff, for example, they could bring out the entire British involvement in the coup attempt against Trump from the very beginning, the Christopher Steele dossier, the FISA Court, all of these things which were mentioned in the Horowitz report. So it could become a big mud fight. And if the Democrats succeed in getting Bolton as a witness, then maybe you have to have the whole truth out. That was the view of President Trump in the beginning. He said, let's have a big discussion. Later he changed it and said it may be bad for the country to drag this out indefinitely. But if it comes down to that, then maybe the whole truth has to come out.

McConnell, the Senate Majority Leader, said he doesn't have the vote to block the witnesses. This is today, we have to see how this goes until Friday. But I think it is very clear that this is not functioning with the American people. We have picked up an increasing mood of the American population, that they really are enraged. And if you need one proof, yesterday, Trump appeared at a rally in south New Jersey, and there were 175,000 people registered to go to this rally. Naturally not so many could, but that shows you there is a tremendous ferment, and south New Jersey, that is where the so-called “deplorables” live, this is a poor working-class area and obviously this is where Trump is resonating very big in the population.

So, I think we are probably in the end stage of this coup attempt, despite the fact that the Democrats have stated their

intention to keep dragging this on. Maxine Waters, for example, said they will continue this impeachment throughout the election campaign; but I think the Democrats are playing a very risky game, because the population is really sick and tired of this whole story.

I think it is becoming very clear this is a coup. There is another very interesting blog piece by Pat Lang, who says that in his former capacity as a person working for the CIA or the military in the dark field of covert operations, he recognizes that there was a continuous political campaign against Trump from day one, and if one operation doesn't function, they pull up another one: This was Russiagate, then Ukrainegate, now the impeachment, and the Bolton thing being the latest such operation. So it is really a battle where the role of what some people mistakenly call the "deep state" – it really should be better called the Anglo-American British Empire intelligence apparatus – the role of these forces is becoming very, very open. And I think that that may change the character of politics not only in the United States, but internationally, for good.

SCHLANGER: You mentioned that the case was not proven by the Democratic managers. In fact, I think Trump's attorneys did a very good job of countering it. One of the most significant was the testimony of Alan Dershowitz, who made the point this was not just against Trump; it's against the Constitution, it's against the American Presidential system. I think that was quite significant, don't you?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Well, Dershowitz is not a Trump supporter, he is a Democrat, and he had been very critical of Trump in the past. But he argued very strongly on the question that what is at stake here is the American Constitution: That this is a blatant attempt by the Democrats to turn the U.S., as a republic based on the Constitution, into a British Parliamentary system, that this goes completely against the will of the framers of the Constitution. He takes apart these

arguments by the Democrats very efficiently. For example, this ominous notion, which they all of a sudden treated as if this would be the final proof of Trump's crime, that in the discussion with Ukraine that he pursued a quid pro quo. Now Dershowitz says, so what about it? Even if everything Bolton is saying would be true, this does not constitute a crime, because a quid pro quo is what every head of state uses in any negotiation with any other state, so it is nothing special; it is what normal negotiations among states are. And I think these kinds of arguments which demystify the ghosts which are being created artificially, like this ominous quid pro quo, that he takes it down and takes it apart as a constitutional lawyer, I think is very, very useful. Because there is a lot of confetti spread around and thrown around to have a voice arguing for constitutional matters is extremely useful.

SCHLANGER: I think one of the things that came out from Dershowitz and others is this argument that a policy disagreement is not the basis for impeachment. And Helga, from the beginning we have been emphasizing that you have to look beyond the so-called facts of the case, because the facts of the case don't exist. But what does exist is this coup, and we see this again in terms of the re-emergence of Bolton who has been opposed to what President Trump was trying to do in working with Russia.

How do you explain this to the American people? I think this is something that has not been fully explained fully enough by the President's team, but I think we've done the job. How would you explain it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, Trump – who obviously is not a simple person, he has many sides to him; he does use a language which antagonizes a lot of people – and therefore it is actually very important to note the fact that, despite the fact of all these things which one can argue “is this the style I like, is it not the style I like” – the point is the biggest mortal danger to the existence of the British Empire is the

demonstrated willingness by Trump to seek a better relationship with Russia and China. And that has to be understood, because that is the most important. He has made clear that, given the opportunity, he is absolutely easy with Putin; this was demonstrated especially in the Helsinki summit, despite all influences around him to the contrary. He does want to have a positive relationship with China. He still calls Xi Jinping his "good friend." He praises the great culture of China. And from the standpoint of the British Empire this is the end of them, because once they lose the ability to manipulate the great powers in a geopolitical manner, one against the other, then they will absolutely vanish. And given the potential which we have helped to create in terms of having a summit of these major powers, they are really in a panic.

So, I think it is important for the people who support Trump, especially in the United States, people should really think through, the world is in a terrible condition. We are sitting on a powder keg of a potential blowout; there are many problems we can address as we continue to talk. And there is no way how to solve these problems, unless you have a new level of politics which overcomes geopolitics, and that requires that at least the three Presidents of the United States, Russia and China work together and work out solutions for the world's problems. If that does not occur there are incredible dangers.

So, the people who are anti-Russian but pro-Trump, or people who are pro-Trump and anti-China, they should really rethink their prejudices. Because a lot of what people think they know or what their dear opinion is, is the result of psychological warfare coming from the mainstream media and other operations. And the fact that Trump wants to have a positive relation with Russia for the sake of world peace, positive relations with China, is the most important factor of the strategic situation and it really explains almost every other aspect of the

strategic situation.

SCHLANGER: We see this very clearly in the reaction of Adam Schiff, with trying to use Bolton as the key witness. Schiff, in his presentation as a Democratic manager, constantly stressed, we're at war with Russia. And he lied about this, he made the whole case again, the Mueller case on Russia;, and it showed that this is a pro-war faction in the Democratic Party that's opposing Trump.

In this context you mentioned the British Empire, the geopolitics: We've now seen at least the beginnings of the so-called "deal of the century," of a peace plan for the Middle East. From what you've seen so far, what's your analysis of this?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Well, I mean we knew this was in the makings, it shows the handwritings of Jared Kushner. It is a first step and I think if you look at the international reactions, which I will mention in a second, it shows it has at least the potential to start a negotiation process. If you look at the proposal itself, naturally it was proposed between Trump and Netanyahu, who faces criminal trial back at home, so he was probably very happy to have that occasion. And it gives Israel practically everything they would possibly ask for: It reaffirms Jerusalem as the unified capital of Israel; it says the settlements are okay in the West Bank; the Golan Heights, the Syrian territory, belongs to Israel, so it has all of these things. It gives security guarantees to Israel fully.

The interesting thing is, that it does talk for the first time about the U.S. promoting a Palestinian state. Now the Palestinian Authority was not involved in the discussion, so they even rejected this plan before it was published, because they said all the decisions made before, point in the direction that it does not represent any Palestinian interest. President Abbas called for an emergency summit of the Arab League, which will take place on the Feb. 1. Naturally, the

proposed Palestinian state, from a territorial standpoint, is extremely meager. It basically cuts out a lot of the interesting parts. To make it viable, will be very difficult. The proposed money over a certain period of time of \$50 billion is not a hell of a lot.

So I think the reactions to it – I would like to mention a couple of them – first of all, Netanyahu will immediately leave Washington and go to Moscow to discuss with Putin. Various Russian spokesmen, Lavrov, Peskov, Kosachev, the head of the International Relations Committee of the Federation Council, they all said they would study it, we will look at it intensively; and negotiations have to be based on the involvement of the so-called “quartet” – the quartet meaning the United Nations, the EU, Russia, and the U.S. In any case it’s an international approach and even the EU foreign representative, Josep Borell, said it has to be based on respect for all the UN resolutions concerning Israel-Palestine, and the representative of the UN General Secretary said, it has to be in respect of all UN resolutions, including the one that Israel has to go back to its pre-1967 borders. So that naturally is not what’s here proposed, but that is the reaction from international forces.

I think it’s useful to start a negotiation process provided that the Palestinians agree to that, which they have not so far. But I want to say very clearly, that it is good to give security guarantees for Israel. That is absolutely crucial. But I think there is not going to be a peace in the region, in Southwest Asia, if you don’t give security interests to all relevant parties, and that includes emphatically Iran. If people go back in history and look at which peace treaties functioned and which didn’t, you have the Peace of Westphalia which explicitly formulated the principle that for the sake of peace, you have to take into account the interest of every other, and that’s why the Peace of Westphalia was such a groundbreaking work and led to the whole development of

international law; as compared, in total contrast to the Versailles Treaty, which going against all historical evidence, presumed Germany was the only guilty party for World War I, all the reparations had to be paid by Germany, and that laid the ground for the developments which then led to the Great Depression of 1929 and naturally the emergence of the Nazis, and it led to World War II. If you don't have a peace which takes into account the interest of every party, it cannot function.

And most importantly, you have to look at the region as a whole. You have to look at Afghanistan—a mess; Iraq—pretty bad; Syria—totally destroyed from the senseless war; Yemen. You can even go into North Africa: Libya. Look at the result of what President Trump clearly wants to end, namely, these endless wars. Therefore, if you want to reconstruct this area and have a durable peace, what you need is an economic development for the entire Southwest Asian region, and that can only happen if all the great powers work together. I think the immediate perspective is given, because the Chinese have offered to Afghanistan, to Iraq, to Syria, to extend the New Silk Road. Also the Arabs have many interests of cooperation along the Silk Road with China. That is the only way how you can have the hope to calm down this region. And rather than trying to continue geopolitical games, I think all the great powers—Russia, China, India, the United States, European countries—they should all join hands and reconstruct this area, and then you can have the hope for peace.

So, I think the extension of the New Silk Road from China via Iran, Iraq; into Turkey, Syria; into Egypt, all the way to Africa, developing Africa in the same way. Then, through Turkey, extend the New Silk Road to Europe, to the Balkans; to connect via the Central Asian corridors – If you have a total peace plan like that, I think it can be really the basis for peace.

And I would hope now, this is now a first step. It needs to

have more steps. But I think it's a negotiation basis, and people should take a positive attitude, and then, hopefully, it can lead to the result of a real peace in the region.

SCHLANGER: As we're discussing these things, there's been something that has just emerged as a strategic concern in the last days, really last weeks: the spread of the coronavirus out of China. President Trump, in a comment a couple days ago, praised the Chinese for the way they're handling it. The anti-China lobby is going crazy against China. What's your assessment of where we stand in dealing with this virus?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Well, one of the leading Chinese scientists, who is charge of managing this crisis, said that he thinks the peak of the epidemic may be in ten days from now. That would be a very good news. China has done a very big job, by putting about 60 million people into quarantine. In major cities, people are being told to stay home. They have a letter out for the elderly, that they should especially not leave their apartment, because they are more at risk than other people. I think it is an incredible job. There was just a meeting between President Xi Jinping and the leadership of the WHO, the World Health Organization. They praised China, by saying they did an absolute fantastic job, by also giving a standard of how to deal with such a crisis. From an objective standpoint, there is no question that China is handling this extremely well, building three hospitals of more than 1,000 beds in a week – I don't know what other country could do that at this point.

As you mentioned, there are also some really degenerated minds, who have absolutely no respect for human life. One is the unspeakable Danish newspaper Jyllands-Post with its cartoon, which showed the Chinese flag with the stars in the flag being replaced by the coronavirus. China protested very strongly, and basically said that this is a complete contempt for human decency, and should not be regarded as a cartoon. I think our colleagues from the Schiller Institute in Denmark

also put out a similar statement, absolutely condemning the degenerate mindset coming from such “cartoons.”

Other than that, if this Chinese scientist is correct, then hopefully this could be resolved very soon. Naturally, doomsday-sayers, who say the economic impact could be a trigger for the world financial collapse. I don't think that is more than a cover story, for the fact that this financial system is bankrupt as it is.

SCHLANGER: These very same central bankers and financiers, who have bankrupted the financial system, are circulating [this new report from the Bank for International Settlements](#), talking about the “Green Swan.” They are now saying that the scapegoat for the crash will be man-made climate change. Obviously, this is another aspect of the cover-up, isn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yeah. The “Black Swan” is a synonym for the big financial crash, for the “everything bubble” to collapse, which we are very close to. So, to blame the climate crisis for such an event is ridiculous. The effort to impose green financing, and in that way destroy the basis for industrial economy is a danger to the financial system, if it needed another one, other than the one caused by the insane bailouts and quantitative easing policies.

So, I think this is an absolute lie. I think we are entering a period, where not only a crash is hanging on the horizon, but the effects of this financial policy are causing the entire society, in many countries, to disintegrate. I only want to mention two situations: One, I think now eight weeks of strikes in France; this is not reported at all, but I know about it from our French colleagues. These demonstrations and strikes are becoming more violent all the time. That is the result of the government policy, because the French police have the policy of throwing out sort of a net, isolate different groupings, and basically drive them into violent reactions.

This doesn't only come from antifa and Black Bloc, but it comes from the Yellow Vests. For example, you have lawyers who are so absolutely furious about the attack on them, that they have thrown down their robes by the hundreds. Tax accountants who throwing their tax codes on the floor. This is really getting out of proportion. And the government of Macron is making absolutely no concession, but keeps absolutely with the line of BlackRock, which is really what this pension reform is driven by.

You have a similar situation now in Germany, where the German farmers, who are now basically fighting for their existence, they have now changed their tactic. They do flash-mobs at political meetings: All of a sudden, you have 250 tractors showing up; they block the warehouse deliveries from the large food chains. They say they are now being destroyed, between a rock and a hard place, because the food chains lower the prices for their products way below the parity price – you can forget, not even the producer's price. And then you have the European Union legislations which make it impossible for these farmers to continue to farm.

So, we are looking at a real social explosion, not only in places like Chile and Lebanon and Algeria, but also, increasingly, in the European countries. I can only see this continuing, because if people like [European Commission President Ursula] von der Leyen implement their green legislation, thereby raising the prices for everything—electricity, transport, food—then this social ferment will just explode, because many people are already at the end of their means.

I think this is going to require our intervention, globally, to impose what we have proposed many times, the full package of LaRouche: the Four Laws, Glass-Steagall, national bank, New Bretton Woods, crash program for fusion and space cooperation to increase the productivity of society, and cooperate with the New Silk Road. That is the solution, but we need more

people to help us in this mobilization. So, go to the links provided at the end of this webcast. Subscribe to our Alerts and other publications. Sign our petitions and mobilize together with us. I think that's the only answer you can give.

SCHLANGER: There's another aspect to this situation, which you've addressed many, many times: which is, the social explosion, the social ferment, and social disintegration are occurring at the same time as there's a cultural collapse, which is engineered by the same British Empire, destroying the image of man. You've just written an article on this; you are quite prolific on this. What do people need to know about how we reverse this cultural collapse?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, I launched a campaign which I called an "Open Letter to the Lovers of Classical music." I deliberately do not address this letter only to people in Germany, but I really want to address it to everybody who thinks that Classical music is important for the mental health and creativity of people.

We will put the link of this Open Letter below, so please download it, read it, circulate it, comment on it, because I want to generate a debate. There was this unbelievable assault, where some so-called modern composer dared to change the finale of Fidelio in a performance in Darmstadt. What came out was absolutely horrible ugliness. So, please [read my letter and circulate it.](#)

But it points to something which I think is really of a general nature. If you look at what is happening in the United States, you have the drug epidemic, you have the school shootings; you have a lot of violence as a potential breaking out very quickly. In Germany, you now have churches being robbed. People are stealing the sacral instruments for the church service, pictures from the walls. You have attacks on first responders, on the police – I mean, this getting very, very ugly. I think what all of these symptoms—which I could

tell you a long, long, long list of, but you probably all know it—all of these are symptoms of a decaying, collapsing society, like the end of the Roman Empire, or some other cultural collapses.

This very dangerous and this is why I take this attack on Classical music as extremely important to be countered. Because if you look at Europe, Europe is in terrible condition right now; political unity doesn't exist. We just found that the German government already in 2018, at a conference in Berlin on Africa, deliberately countered the proposal which was adopted in 2018 in Abuja, Nigeria, by the governments of the Lake Chad region demanding implementation of the Transaqua project, which we have discussed many times on this show; and Germany gave only Greenie arguments, basically perpetuating the colonial world-outlook toward Africa, condoning the disgusting policy of the EU against the refugees from Africa and Southwest Asia, which is really a murderous policy. The Pope called these camps for refugees "concentration camps," which I think is absolutely on the mark.

So, if you look at all of these things, the only positive thing which Europe still has – other than its potential to be an industrial powerhouse, if we change our ways; but that is not in the cards right now, if you look at the EU—so the only thing which we is our great Classical tradition: The Italian Renaissance, which indirectly President Trump referred to in his speech in Davos, by pointing to the Cupola of the Florence Duomo, by mentioning the beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, by referring to the European cathedrals. That ennobled view of man, including the German Classical period, the German, Italian, and other Classical music in general, these are the most precious heritages of Europe which we could contribute to the shaping of a New Paradigm in the world.

And if you have, right now, as a continuation of the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) operation, the ongoing destruction of Classical music, with disgusting Regietheater; you can't go

into a German theater any more, since quite a while, without people copulating on the stage, being naked, doing absolutely obscene things. András Schiff, the great pianist, [wrote an article recently](#), where he said that in New York people are talking about this kind of theater as “Eurotrash.” What this unspeakable so-called composer did in this re-write of the finale of Fidelio is nothing but Eurotrash; and that is a mild expression for what was presented there.

We have to defend Classical Culture. We have to go back to the idea that we need beauty in art. I fully agree with Friedrich Schiller, who in a letter exchange with his friend Christian Körner, said that art which is not beautiful, is no art, it’s trash (those are my words, not those of Schiller).

So, I would really ask all of you who have any sense that we cannot allow the continuation of this destruction of great culture to go on, that you should join with us, and that we really create a Renaissance movement as a counter to that. This is completely in the spirit of my late husband, Lyndon LaRouche. His spirit is alive, especially as all of his prognoses in respect to the financial system, the strategic situation, become more obvious; there is a growing recognition of the increasing intellectual role of the work of my late husband. I want to encourage to always include the demand for his exoneration, because people have to have unmediated access to his works, because it is that, what great minds have written, what great composers have composed, which gives us the inner strength to get out of this crisis of humanity. So, help us in really making this Renaissance movement.

SCHLANGER: We also have the benefit that this year is the 250th anniversary celebrating the birth of Beethoven. Your husband gave us the marching orders: “Think Like Beethoven!” which is the way out of this

So, Helga, thank you for joining us today, and we’ll see you again next week.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Yes, till next week.

Kinesisk nyhedsagentur Xinhua skriver om vores koncert “En Musikalsk Dialog mellem Kulturer”

31. januar 2020 – Vi har lige erfaret, at det kinesiske nyhedsagentur Xinhua skrev om vores koncert “En Musikalsk Dialog mellem Kulturer”, som fandt sted den 29. november 2019. Koncerten blev arrangeret af Schiller Instituttet, Russisk-Dansk Dialog, Det Russiske Hus og Det Kinesiske Kulturcenter i København.

Her er et link til koncertsiden med videooptagelsen og programmet: [EN MUSIKALSK DIALOG MELLEM KULTURER den 29. november 2019](#)

Her er billeder og Google-oversættelser af dækning på:

1. Xinhuas hjemmesiden
2. MSN's kinesiske hjemmeside
3. www.dzwww.com fra Shandong, Konfutses hjemby.

I bunden findes den kinesiske tekst.

1. Xinhuanet:



Bælte og Vej koncert i København. Anmeldelse

Xinhua News Agency, København, den 29. november (Reporter Lin Jing) Koncerten "Bælte og Vej, Tvær-kulturel Dialogue" blev afholdt den 29. i det Russiske Videnskabs- og Teknologicenter i København, Danmark. Dusinvis af musikere fra Kina, Rusland, Polen, Danmark, Schweiz og andre lande præsenterede i fællesskab en "musikalsk fest", der kombinerede kinesiske og vestlige kulturer og multikulturel kollision.

□□Koncerten blev arrangeret i fællesskab af Københavns Kinesiske Kulturcenter, det tyske Schiller-Institut og det Russiske Kultur- og Videnskabskulturcenter. Det viste charmen ved kunstnerisk fusion skabt af den multikulturelle kollision på Silkevejen, hvilket gjorde det muligt for publikum at sætte pris på essensen af □□forskellige kulturer i øst og vest.

□□Den indre mongolske folkesang "Hong Yan" udført af den kinesiske unge violinudøvende kunstner Zhang Kehan □□og den polske pianist Dominic Wizjan erobrede publikets hjerter. Et russisk publikum sagde: "Jeg føler nostalgi i denne sang. Violinfortolkningen er så eufemistisk, lang, smuk og virkelig underholdende."

□□Derudover fremførte det danske Confucius Conservatory of Music to kinesiske folkesange, "Dunhuang" og "Jiangnan Love Charm", så publikum kunne opleve de forskellige regionale skikker i det nordvestlige Kina og Jiangnan. Publikum rapporterede varm bifald og kaldte det endda "fremragende og smukt!"

□□Zhang Li, direktør for Københavns Kinesiske Kulturcenter, sagde, at dette er tredje år i træk, at der er afholdt en "interkulturel dialog" -koncert i Danmark. Københavns kinesiske kulturcenter er villig til at samarbejde med lokale kulturinstitutioner for at fremme udveksling og dialog mellem forskellige kulturer og fremme sund fornuft blandt folk.

2. MSN's kinesiske hjemmeside.



(XHDW) Interkulturel dialogkoncert i København

Den 29. november i København, Danmark, fremførte lærere og studerende fra Confucius Conservatory of Denmark kinesisk folkemusik på koncerten "Belt og Vej, Tværkulturel Dialog".

stormagterne i 2020 giver muligheden for at sætte dagsordenen for et nyt paradigme

Den 25. januar (EIRNS) – Forslaget den 15. januar fra den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin om et topmøde i 2020 mellem stats- og regeringscheferne for de fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd (USA, Rusland, Kina, Frankrig, Storbritannien) – for at konferere om at sikre global fred, afspejler forslaget fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 3. januar, der nu cirkulerer internationalt gennem Schiller Instituttet og andre netværk. Hun opfordrer til et hastemøde mellem præsidenterne Donald Trump, Xi Jinping og Vladimir Putin på grund af den øjeblikkelige fare for konfrontation mellem Iran og USA, og desuden for "at etablere samarbejde på et højere niveau" for at kunne håndtere alle kriser ordentligt.

Selvom de to forslag er forskellige hvad deltagende nationer angår, er konceptet om et topmøde det samme, og en sådan aktion er afgørende på dette tidspunkt i historien. Nu er tiden inde til at alle nationer og borgere organiserer for, hvad der skal være indholdet på et sådant topmøde. Hvad skal der være på dagsordenen? Dette er stedet og tiden for LaRouches politik og principper i forbindelse med hans syn på, at "udvikling er forudsætningen for fred": Et nyt Bretton Woods-system, der gennemfører hans "Fire love" fra 2014 gennem så konkrete tiltag som samarbejde med Bælte- og Vejinitiativet.

Efter alt at dømme er Putin gået ud over propagandafasen med blot forslag om et topmøde, og ind i den aktive organiseringsfase. Potentielle tidspunkter for et sådant topmøde blev påpeget den 24. januar af den russiske ambassadør

i USA, Anatoly Antonov. TASS rapporterer i dag, at Antonov sagde, "et sådant møde kunne arrangeres, enten før genforhandlingen af NPT-konventionen (atomar ikke-spredningstraktat) i maj måned, eller før eller under fejringen af FN's 75-års jubilæum (i september under FN's generalforsamling). "Jeg tror, at gennemførelsen af dette initiativ ville være meget nyttigt for international fred og sikkerhed." Da Putin gentog sit forslag den 23. januar i Israel, sagde han, at Rusland vil sende meddelelser til lederne uden forsinkelse.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede under drøftelsen af situationen i dag, at et sådant topmøde er presserende, og at selv om folk kan have kritik mod den ene eller anden af de "Fem" [faste medlemmer af] FN's Sikkerhedsråd, er det dynamikken der tæller. For eksempel har den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron gentagne gange understreget, at det er vigtigt at involvere Rusland i overvejelserne for at løse store kriser. Kansler Angela Merkel tog for nylig initiativ til samarbejde med Rusland og andre magter ved at afholde Berlin-konferencen den 19. januar samt andre foranstaltninger for at søge løsninger på Libyen-krisen.

Vores opgave er at ophøje folk til at forstå, at vi kun gennem internationalt samarbejde kan løse de problemer, vi nu står overfor, og at det må ske med udgangspunkt i den politik, der på enestående vis er foreslået af Lyndon LaRouche. Mange mennesker holder sig tilbage, fordi de bogstaveligt talt "ikke ved hverken ud eller ind", eller fordi de har opgivet at forandre verden. Men nu er øjeblikket inde til at tage fat på alle relevante "spørgsmål", i bredeste forstand, som mennesker måtte have, og indgyde optimisme. Præsident Trumps tale i Davos den 21. januar hjælper med til at åbne døren for netop en sådan tilgang.

Frankrig og Kina bakker op om Putins opfordring til topmøde mellem 5 stormagter

Amerikansk præsidentkandidat opfordrer til 3-parts topmøde

Den 24. januar (EIRNS) – Kina og Frankrig hilser præsident Vladimir Putins forslag om et topmøde med stats- og regeringscheferne i Rusland, Kina, USA, Frankrig og Storbritannien velkommen – de fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd – med henblik på at diskutere, hvordan man sikrer global fred.

Præsident Emmanuel Macron sagde i går på 'World Holocaust Forum' i Jerusalem: "De fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd bærer i dag et historisk ansvar. Kære Vladimir, jeg støtter dit forslag om at samle os alle sammen. Jeg vil gerne have, at vi når dertil, da det er os, der er garanterne for verdensfreden."

Talsmand for det kinesiske udenrigsministerium, Hua Chunying, sagde ligeledes i dag, at "global ustabilitet og usikkerhed øges, mens multilateralisme og FN's rolle står over for klare udfordringer. Kina støtter Ruslands initiativ til at afholde et topmøde med FN's Sikkerhedsråds faste medlemmer", og tilbyder at koordinere aktiviteterne i forbindelse dermed.

Og i USA tweetede den demokratiske præsidentkandidat Tulsi Gabbard den 23. januar: "Min personlige forpligtelse over for jer er, at jeg på den første dag af mit præsidentskab vil kontakte lederne af Kina og Rusland for at sætte et topmøde op

med henblik på at afslutte den nye kolde krig og atomvåbenkapløb, som uundgåeligt vil resultere i et atomart holocaust". Dette er et ekko af Helga Zepp-LaRouches opfordring den 3. januar til et sådant treparts-møde for at undgå krig og iværksætte massiv økonomisk udvikling.

Dansk oversættelse: Grænsen for det rimelige er endegyldigt overskredet: Et åbent brev i Beethovenåret til dem, der holder af klassisk musik af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

[Download \(PDF, Unknown\)](#)

Om den manglende evne til at komponere musik.

Et åbent brev i Beethoven-året til de tyskere (og andre), der holder af klassisk musik:

*Menneskehedens værdighed er givet i jeres hånd, Bevar den!
Den synker med jer! Med jer vil den sig hæve.*

– Friedrich von Schiller

Det første man kan sige om opførelsen af Beethovens Fidelio på Staatstheater Darmstadt i en iscenesættelse af Georg Dittich og en musikalsk bearbejdelse af finalen ved Anette Schlünz er: Den er mere end elendig. Fuldstændig elendig ud fra et musikalsk, et kunstnerisk, et filosofisk og et menneskeligt synspunkt. I en lang række af stupide, smagløse, gentagne opførelser af regiteater, sådan som de er blevet fremført i over et halvt århundrede(!) – først indskrænket til teateret, men i nogle år også overført til operaen – var denne opførelse det absolutte lavmål.

Da Hans Neuenfels i sommeren 1966, som en 25 år gammel instruktør på teateret i Trier, lod et flyveblad omdele for at annoncere den »første happening i Rheinland-Pfalz«, hvor han også fremsatte spørgsmålet: »Hvorfor misbruger De ikke småpiger?« var han helt i overensstemmelse med 68-ernes overbevisninger, sådan som man senest så det hos Cohn-Bendit. Siden da – efter 53 år – parrer forskellige nøgne mennesker, rockere, skizofrene eller nazi-klædte sig på scenerne og har med stor succes forvrænget de klassiske digteres og komponisters værker til ukendelighed. Originalitet er noget helt andet.

Darmstadt-teaterets Fidelio-opførelse præsenterer ikke blot et multimedie-miskmask af æstetiske smagløsheder, fremmedgørelses effekter i Brechts stil og en overlejring af de musikalske scener i den første del med et lærred, der optager hele scenen, og hvorpå der projiceres billeder og filmudsnit, der skal illustrere den tidsmæssige baggrund for de otte opførelser, der har fundet sted fra 1805 til i dag. Det samlede indtryk er kaotisk, man får ondt af de sangere, der må synge imod dette sønderkårne flimmer, som for eksempel Leonore, der hele tiden må løbe rundt på scenen som en hovedløs høne.

Men den virkelige monstrøsitet finder sted i den anden del, hvor finalen, operaens storslåede frihedshymne, sønderhakkes af Anette Schlünz af kompositioner i den nye musikalske stil. Schlünz beskriver sine komponerede indskydelser på følgende måde i programhæftet:

»Lidt efter lidt opstår der sådant et »Heil-kor«, der delvist forstummer, eller hvor kun enkelte stemmer eller ord bliver stående. Flere gange radikaliserer jeg også Beethovens instrumentering for at forstærke hans ideer yderligere, eller jeg gentager enkelte takter og stopper så pludselig. Det var et meget stort ønske hos mig at indflette fremmede klange og indfarve

musikken forskellige steder. Den trompetfanfare, der lyder allerede ved forestillingens begyndelse fra statsteaterets balkon, tager jeg op og udvider: Det er det signal, der giver tegn til opbrud. Enkelte instrumenter og musikere falder så at sige ud af orkesterklangen og bringer derved noget nyt ind i den.

Ensemblestykket i F-dur – et fantastisk stykke musik med en ophøjethed og harmoni, som jeg ikke ville vove at røre ved – lader jeg derimod stå uberørt som en ædelsten. Det følgende mellemspil med min musik, hvor forskellige klange, inklusive otte kvindelige sangeres røster sendes ud i rummet, bryder Beethovens klangverden fuldstændigt op.«

Fra de maltrakterede tilskueres synspunkt havde Schlünz's indskudte brag, hvor sangerne og musikerne udbasunerede deres øredøvende larm midt blandt publikum og fra alle sider, ikke mere det ringeste med musik at gøre: Grænsen til legemsbeskadigelse var entydigt overskredet.

Hvor stærkt følelsesmæssigt forstyrret Schlünz er, fremgår tydeligt af hendes næste sætninger:

»Når jeg har lyttet, har jeg ofte forestillet mig, at jeg sad ved tangenterne på en mikserpult og skruede hastigheden yderligere op. Og der ville jeg ganske enkelt tillægge Beethoven den ide, at han under kompositionen næsten havde til hensigt at drive musikken over gevind. Det er en rigtig jubelmaskine! Det minder mig om børn, der overreagerer fuldstændig af begejstring, fordi de ikke ved, hvordan de skal styre deres følelser.«

Hvis der er noget der er overreageret her, så er det den ynkelighed, Schlünz demonstrerer her, hendes følelsesmæssige impotens til at begribe det ophøjede ved kærlighedens sejr mellem Leonore og Florestan. Endvidere kan hun øjensynligt ikke udstå denne storhed; hendes forestilling om at skrue musikkens hastighed op ved hjælp af en mikserpult, er det samme ukontrollerede tab af besindelse, som Ibykus's mordere forråder sig selv med, efter at Erinyernes kor har påkaldt poesiens højere magt i teateret i Korinth. Små, tarveligt tænkende sind kan hverken udstå store ideer eller ophøjede følelser.

Den storslåede finale i Fidelio, hvor Beethoven hylder tyranniets overvindelse ved modet i ægtefællernes kærlighed, er udtryk for den ædleste humanitet, hvor kærlighed, mod og frihedsvilje finder deres musikalske udtryk. I Leonores arie siges der forinden: »Jeg vakler ikke, vort ægteskabs kærlighedspligter styrker mig.« Beethoven valgte operaens stof: en vellykkede idealisering, i Schillers ånd, af en historisk begivenhed: markis de La Fayette's, Den amerikanske Frihedskrigs og de franske republikaneres helts, befrielse fra fangenskab ved hans hustru Adrienne. Deri kommer Beethovens eget republikanske sindelag til udtryk, hvilket under datidens feudale strukturer og Napoleons felttog krævede personligt mod.

Sådanne dybt menneskelige følelser er ikke længere tilgængelige for det ødelagte følelsesliv hos Frankfurterskolens repræsentanter og den liberale tidsånd. Teaterinstruktøren Paul-Georg Dittrich sagde på afslørende vis i sit interview i programhæftet, at finalen forekommer ham »som en fejring, hvor man ikke engang ved, hvad der egentlig bliver fejret«. Selvom Dittrich og Schlünz ikke ved det, betyder dette under ingen omstændigheder, at de også har retten til at ødelægge denne tilgang for almindelige mennesker gennem dekonstruktionen af Beethovens komposition.

I ånden af Kongressen for Kulturel Frihed

Men præcis dette var fra begyndelsen hensigten med de forskellige strømninger, i hvis tradition Dittrich, Schlünz og hele Darmstadt-produktionen befinder sig – et sammensurium fra Adorno, Eisler-Brecht-skolen og Kongressen for Kulturel Frihed. Med et bemærkelsesværdigt stæk af sandfærdig reportage, berettede FAZ den 12. november 2017 i artiklen »CIA og kulturen: Hvordan man stjæler de store ord« om en udstilling i forbindelse med det 50-årige jubilæum for skandalen, der i 1967 blev offentliggjort, at hele den gigantiske operation fra Kongressen for Kulturel Frihed var en CIA-finansieret operation, der var en del af Den kolde Krig. Og dertil, for FAZ, den nærmest sensationelle tilståelse om det hele: »Den foruroligende pointe, at efterretningstjenesten ikke blot fremmede en ondskabsfuld reaktion, men at de derigennem hjalp med denne venstreliberalismes gennembrud, hvilket til den dag i dag har skabt de vestlige intellektuelles mainstream-standard.«

Darmstadts Fidelio-produktion er til en hvis grad endemorænen af denne proces. Det begyndte med forandringen af den amerikanske efterkrigspolitik. Efter Roosevelts utidige død, under hvis ledelse USA i 2. verdenskrig var allieret med Sovjetunionen i kampen mod fascismen, havnede den intellektuelt væsentlig mindre Truman hurtigt under Churchills indflydelse. Med sin berygtede Fulton-tale den 5. marts 1946 indledte han Den kolde Krig. Dermed fik forløberne til de elementer i det amerikanske sikkerhedsapparat, som Eisenhower, der refererede til dem som det militærindustrielle kompleks, advarede om, og som i dag ofte kaldes for den »dybe stat«, overhånden.

Den nu proklamerede kolde krig krævede, at de dybe følelser, der gennem krigsoplevelsen bandt amerikanere og russere sammen, og som fandt sit højdepunkt ved Elben i Torgau, måtte erstattes af anti-russiske følelser. Der måtte stilles et nyt fjendebillede op, og det samlede aksiomatiske tankesæt i befolkningen måtte forandres. For USA betød dette at forandre

de grundantagelser, der havde bidraget til at støtte Roosevelts politik. For Europa, og specifikt for Tyskland, måtte den europæiske humanistiske kulturs rødder, som var den kulturelle identitet, der lå på den anden side af tolv års skrækherredømme, ødelægges, og erstattes gennem en konstruktion – dekonstruktionen af den klassiske kultur.

Instrumentet, der blev skabt til dette formål, var Kongressen for Kulturel Frihed (CCF), et gigantisk program af psykologisk krigsførelse, som udførtes af Allan Dulles' efterretningskredse under ledelse af Frank Wisner – den datidige chef for udenrigsministeriets kontor for politisk koordination. Senere blev CCF flyttet til afdelingen for skjulte operationer. Operationen varede officielt fra 1950 til 1967, hvor New York Times, den 27. april 1967 offentliggjorde, at CCF var en CIA-operation – en afsløring der udviklede sig til det 20. århundredes største skandale. CCF var aktiv i 35 lande, udgav 20 magasiner, og faktisk talt styrede CIA hver eneste kunstudstilling og kulturel begivenhed. I Europa var der på dette tidspunkt så godt som ingen forfatter, musiker, maler, kritiker eller journalist, som ikke i en eller anden udstrækning stod i forbindelse med dette projekt – nogle gange bevidst, andre gange uden nogen som helst anelse.

Disse kulturprojekters orientering var i væsentlige træk de samme, som dem fra Frankfurterskolen, hvis ledende repræsentanter var i eksil i USA under den nationalsocialistiske periode, og var dér delvist hyret af den amerikanske efterretningstjeneste, som f.eks. Herbert Marcuse og andre. I hvert fald passede Frankfurterskolens syn perfekt i CCF's program. Theodor Adorno havde f.eks. den absurde og uvidende opfattelse, at Friedrich Schillers idealisme havde ført direkte til nationalsocialismen, fordi den havde indtaget et radikalt standpunkt. Derfor var det nødvendigt at fjerne skønheden fuldkommen fra kunsten. I sin afhandling »Kulturkritik og samfund«, skrevet i 1949, toppede hans misantropiske synspunkt i den ofte citerede sætning: »Efter

Auschwitz er det barbarisk at skrive et digt.«

I Darmstadt er her heller ikke noget nyt under solen: I programhæftet til Fidelio-opførelsen udtrykker George Steiner præcis denne samme mening: »Er det muligt, at der i den klassiske humanisme selv, i sin tilbøjelighed til den abstrakte og æstetiske værdibedømmelse, findes et radikalt svigt? Er det muligt, at massebord og dennes ligegyldighed overfor det vederstyggelige, som hjalp nazismen på sin vej, ikke er civilisationens fjender eller negationer, men dennes hæslige, men naturlige, medskyldige?«

Hvad der her meget tydeligt udtrykkes, er præcis CCF's psykologiske krigsførelse, styret af CIA, som skulle udsukke den humanistiske identitet i den tyske befolkning til fordel for en anglo-amerikansk kulturel værdiskala.

Et spørgsmål om menneskesyn

For nu at understrege det en gang til: Der er ingen større modsigelse end den, der findes mellem humanismens ophøjede menneskesyn og den klassiske kunst og nationalsocialismens barbariske menneskesyn. Det klassiske menneskesyn betragter mennesket som principielt godt, som det eneste fornuftsbaseede væsen, der, gennem den æstetiske opdragelse, kan fuldkommengøre sit medfødte potentiale til et harmonisk hele, til en skøn karakter, som Wilhelm von Humboldt udtrykker dette. De klassiske kunstværker i digtningen, i billedkunsten og i musikken fejrer denne skønne menneskehed og er selv igen inspirationen for læsernes, tilskuernes og tilhørernes kreative evner.

I modsætning hertil er nationalsocialisternes menneskesyn, med dens 'blod-og-jord'-ideologi, baseret på en racistisk, chauvinistisk og socialdarwinistisk opfattelse af den »ariske« races overlegenhed. At hævde at der er en indre forbindelse mellem disse diametralt modsatte ideer, blot fordi begge fænomener – klassicismen og nationalsocialismen – fandt sted i Tyskland, er lige så absurd som at hævde, at den amerikanske

forfatning direkte gav anledning til Bush- og Obama-administrationernes interventionskrige, eller at Jean d'Arcs (Jomfruen fra Orleans) overbevisninger var grundlaget for den franske kolonipolitik. Påstanden kom faktisk fra CIA's djævlekøkken, og har senest siden CCF's tid indeholdt sådanne »opskrifter« som »nødvendige løgne« og »urokkelige benægtelser«. I den seneste periode har verden igen været udsat for en rigelig dosis af dem i det igangværende kup mod præsident Trump, gennem den britiske efterretningstjeneste i samarbejde med den »Dybe Stat«.

Et af de vigtigste spørgsmål her, er spørgsmålet om, hvordan det var muligt at gå fra de tyske klassikers ideal til nazistytets afgrund. For at besvare det er man nødt til at overveje hele idéhistorien fra Romantikens angreb på Klassicismen og den deraf afledte opløsning af den klassiske form, til starten af kulturpessimismen, der startede med den konservative revolution som reaktion på ideerne fra 1789 og den politiske genoprettelse [restoration] under Wiener-Kongressen, og frem til Schopenhauer og Nietzsche, ungdomsbevægelsen forud for Første Verdenskrig og endelig Første Verdenskrig og dens konsekvenser.

Fremkaldelsen af kulturpessimisme

Fremkaldelse af kulturpessimisme var også målet for diverse CCF-musikprojekter. I 1952 afholdt CCF en månedslang musikfestival i Paris med titlen: »Mesterværker i det 20. århundrede«, hvor over 100 symfonier, koncerter, operaer og balletter af mere end halvfjerds af det 20. århundredes komponister blev opført. Boston Symfoniorkester, der kom til at spille en ledende rolle i andre CCF-projekter, åbnede festivalen med en højst mærkværdig opførelse af Stravinskys »Sacre du Printemps« (»Forårsritual«). Andre stykker blev fremført af de »atonale« komponister som Arnold Schoenberg (en af Adornos lærere) og Alban Berg samt Paul Hindemith, Claude Debussy og Benjamin Britten, for blot at nævne nogle enkelte. Til udbredelse af atonal og tolvtonemusik fulgte yderligere

konferencer i Prato og Rom, konferencer, som udelukkende blev tilegnet avantgardemusik. Ved alle disse velfinansierede begivenheder blev det taget for givet, at alle skulle foregive at nyde den hæslige musik.

Ved »Darmstadt's Sommerkurser for Ny Musik«, der også blev støttet af den amerikanske militærregering og CCF, optrådte Schoenberg, Anton Webern og Béla Bartók. Foredragsholdere som Adorno, Olivier Messiaen og John Cage holdt foredrag om deres musikteori. I en officiel anmeldelse af disse kurser skrev Ralph Burns – leder af USA's militærregerings kontor for Kulturanliggender – »Review of Activity«:

»Der var generel enighed om, at meget af denne musik var værdiløs, og ville været bedst tjent med ikke at blive spillet. Overvægten af tolvtonemusik blev beklaget. En kritiker beskrev koncerterne som »en triumf for dilettanteri«.«

Pointen her er ikke at forhindre nogen i at komponere eller lytte til atonal eller tolvtonemusik eller andre former for avantgardemusik. Hver person har sin egen smag. Pointen er, at ideen om ligeværdighed af alle toner i den 'tempererede' kromatiske skala massivt begrænser de langt højere frihedsgrader, der flyder fra den polyfoniske, harmoniske og kontrapunktiske komposition, som den blev udviklet af Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann og Brahms. Det eliminerer tvetydigheden forbundet med noderne og forholdet mellem tonearterne og muligheden for harmonisk »forvekslinger«: »Motivführung« er en form for komposition, der ud fra en enkelt musikalsk idé udvikler yderligere temaer, bevægelser og til sidst hele kompositionen. Denne kompositionsteknik blev – som det blev uddybet og grundigt demonstreret i forskellige mesterklasser af Norbert Brainin, førsteviolinist i Amadeus-kvartetten – udviklet til højere kompleksitet og perfektion gennem værker som Haydns »russiske« kvartetter Op. 33, til Mozarts »Haydn«-kvartetter og derefter til Beethovens sene kvartetter.

I betragtning af de højder, som klassisk komposition opnåede med Beethoven, repræsenterer den såkaldte moderne musik – og der findes uden tvivl også gode moderne kompositioner – hvis den kaster disse principper ud af vinduet, en tilbagegang der kan sammenlignes med at reducere et anti-entropisk univers i stadig udvikling og med to billioner hidtil kendte galakser, til en flad Jord.

Klassisk musik forædler

Så godt som alle virkelig kreative mennesker, fra Confucius (Kongfutse) til Albert Einstein, anerkendte og brugte virkningerne af god eller klassisk musik til at fostre deres egne kreative evner og befolkningens æstetiske uddannelse. Confucius bemærkede med rette, at et lands tilstand kan aflæses i kvaliteten af dens musik. Fordybelse i værkerne af de store klassiske komponister åbner op for den dybeste adgang til de kreative evner i menneskets sjæl og ånd. Hvor ellers, hvis ikke i klassisk musik, kan man styrke og uddybe den passion, der er nødvendig for at se ud over ens egne bekymringer og beskæftige sig med menneskehedens store spørgsmål? Eller hvor kan man uddanne den sensibilitet, der er nødvendig for at imødekomme Schillers krav, som det blev sagt i hans tale om universel historie:

»Der skal gløde en ædel længsel i os for, ud fra egne ressourcer, at tilføje vores bidrag til den rige arv af sandhed, moral og frihed, som vi har modtaget fra tidligere tider, og som rigt forøget skal overleveres til de kommende tidsaldre; og til denne umådelige kæde, der snor sig gennem alle menneskets generationer, at fæstne vores egen flygtige eksistens.«

Det er netop denne følelsesmæssige kærlighed, som det kommer til udtryk i finalen af Fidelio, kærlighed til ens ægtefælle, kærlighed til menneskeheden og ideen om nødvendigheden af frihed, ideen om at udføre ens pligt med lidenskab og derved at blive frie, at Schiller definerer de ideelle kvaliteter af geniets smukke sjæl. Det er indbegrebet af hele klassicismens

æstetiske metode og i særdeleshed Friedrich Schillers: »Det er gennem skønhed, at man opnår frihed.«

Det er imidlertid netop dette frihedsbegreb, som blev angrebet af tilhængere af det moderne regiteater, disharmonisk musik og postmoderne dekonstruktion, da det, snarere end frihed, går imod deres liberale forestilling om »frihed«.

Derfor dykker de uhæmmet ned i kassen med mølkugler og fremmedgørende effekter a lá Bertolt Brecht: afbrydelser, filmklip, bannere, kameraer, der rettes mod publikum osv., for at »chokere« seerne ud af deres vante lytte- og tænkevaner. Hvad der kom ud af det i Darmstadt var en blanding af »Clockwork Orange« (den voldsomme [filmiske] gru fra Stanley Kubrick, ledsaget af Beethovens niende symfoni), og så popstjernen Helene Fischers intellektuelle dybde. Når Helene Fischer iført et rødt latex-antræk og med orgastiske bevægelser skriger sin sang ud, »Can you feel the love tonight?« til et betaget publikum, er det omtrent lige så subtilt, som hvis spørgsmålet »rører det dig?« skulle lyse op på scenen med store neonbogstaver under hele finalen af Fidelio. Instruktøren Dittrich mener naturligvis, at det intellektuelt udfordrede publikum skal vækkes med en vognstang. Dertil kom så det tidligere nævnte bombardement af øredøvende støj fra instrumentalisterne og kormedlemmerne spredt rundt omkring i operahuset.

Publikum udtrykte sin taknemmelighed med en pligtskyldig mini-applaus. Hvis målet med iscenesættelsen var at indkalde publikum til politisk handling i nuet eller at udbrede moderne musik til et »bredere publikum« (Dittrich), må man i begge tilfælde sige: Missionen mislykkedes. Den (for tysktalende) velkendte »Hurz«-sketch fra Hape Kerkeling (tysk komiker f. 1964, red.) beskriver ganske passende reaktionen fra de fleste tilskuere, der tilsyneladende gennem alt for lang tid er blevet vænnet til de uhyrlige krav fra regiteater og CCF's kulturkrig, som stadig pågår.

Endelig er det på sin plads med et citat fra Alma Deutscher, der virkelig kan komponere: »Hvis verden er så grim, hvorfor skal vi så gøre den endnu grimmere med grim musik?«

Før eksemplet med Annette Schlünz efterfølges og andre klassiske musikkompositioner »skændes« i Hans Neuenfels ånd, bør denne anmeldelse tjene til at starte en debat i Beethovenåret om, hvordan man kan forsvare klassikerne mod sådanne overgreb.

Fejring af Beethovenåret

Dette Beethovenår, som vil byde på opførelser af mange af mesterens kompositioner, ikke kun i Tyskland, men over hele verden, giver os en vidunderlig mulighed for at huske på vores bedre kulturelle tradition i Tyskland, til at modstå det moralske forfald i de forgangne årtier, og til, ved bevidst at lytte til Beethovens musik, at finde den indre styrke i os selv, til at levendegøre vores egen kreativitet.

Verden befinder sig nu midt i en epokegørende forandring, hvor æraen domineret af de atlantiske lande klart er ved at slutte, og hvor fokus for udvikling skifter til Asien, hvor der er mange nationer og folk, som er meget stolte af deres civilisationer, og som nærer deres klassiske kultur. Nogle af disse civilisationer er mere end 5.000 år gamle. Hvis Europa har noget at bidrage med i en humanistisk ånd til at forme det nye paradigme, der fremkommer i verden, er det vores højkultur fra renæssancen og klassicismen.

Mange videnskabsmænd, kunstnere og folk over hele verden, der sætter pris på Tyskland, har i nogen tid undret sig over, hvad der er galt med tyskerne, siden de har distanceret sig så meget fra at være et folk af digtere og tænkere. Hvis vi tillader Beethovenåret at blive spoleret, vil Tyskland sandsynligvis blive afskrevet for altid som en kultiveret nation.

Yderligere diskussion om dette emne er nødvendig og hilses

velkommen.

Skriv din kommentar til: si@schillerinstitut.dk

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Trump imødegår grønne

fascister i Davos med renæssance-optimisme.

Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche d. 22 januar 2020

Alt imens 190 milliardærer og deres lakajer i erhvervsliv og institutioner er forsamlet i Davos og presser på med en grøn fascistisk dagsorden, greb den amerikanske præsident Trump ind med et anderledes sæt af grundregler. Mens hans tale fremprovokerede hysteri, hvor nogle beskyldte ham for "meningsløs optimisme", priste han Firenzes borgere, der handlede med fantasi og dristighed ved bygningen af den store kuppel – en bedrift, som Lyndon LaRouche ofte omtalte som et eksempel på ånden i menneskelig kreativitet og engagement i fremskridt, der resulterede i renæssancen – og understregede dermed atter, hvorfor oligarkiet er opsat på at afslutte hans præsidentskab.

Helga dækkede en række emner, fra krigsfaren til den stigende sandsynlighed for et økonomisk sammenbrud, og vendte tilbage til nødvendigheden af et hastetopmøde mellem de tre præsidenter som et skridt i retning af et nyt paradigme for at overvinde farerne. Hun opfordrede tilhørerne til at slutte sig til os for at ændre dagsordenen, med henblik på at bringe menneskeheden tilbage til videnskab og kultur for at imødegå krig og ødelæggelse. Udnyt muligheden i dette jubilæumsår for Beethoven til at opdage den sande skønhed i den menneskelige kultur.

Den globale orden har brug for helt nye principper for at sikre verdensfreden, af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den 18 januar. I timerne efter mordet på Qasem Soleimani, Irans vigtigste general og i praksis nummer to i den iranske regering, ved et droneangreb nær Bagdads lufthavn, holdt verden vejret i nogle timer. For de fleste tænkende mennesker stod det klart, at vi befandt os på kanten af en potentielt ukontrollerbar eskalation. Derefter fulgte den iranske regerings »moderate« reaktion – et raketangreb på en militærbase i Irak, der benyttedes af de amerikanske tropper, hvor der takket være den iranske advarsel til den irakiske regering ikke var nogle amerikanske tropper, der mistede livet – og for mange mennesker var krisen så overstået. Mit krise-oprøb fra den 3. januar omhandler, at kun et topmøde mellem de tre vigtigste kernevåbensmagters regeringschefer – præsident Putin, Xi Jinping og Trump – vil kunne skabe grundlaget for en overvindelse af den akutte fare og for en varig fredsløsning i Sydvestasien. Venner af Schiller-Instituttet har viderebragt dette under en international aktionsdag den 15. januar i form af meddelelser, pressekonferencer og interventioner i dusinvis af byer i Nord- og Sydamerika, Europa og Australien til mange hundrede institutioner med den hensigt at skabe et verdensomspændende kor af mennesker, der vil kræve et sådant krisetopmøde.

Men under denne mobilisering for sådant et nødtopmøde mellem de tre præsidenter optrådte der et andet fænomen: Den allerstørste del af befolkningen i de forskellige lande har

absolut intet begreb om den akut eksisterende fare for, at den strategiske situation nu som før kan eskalere til en tredje verdenskrig. Slige advarsler er ikke andet end »forsøg på at skabe panik«, Trump har »styr på det hele«, eller »det er alligevel for sent, den tredje verdenskrig finder sted alligevel«: Hele spektrumet fra virkelighedsfornægtelse til pessimistisk resignation udgjorde folkets røst, der i mindre grad udgår fra nogen gennemtænkt analyse, men snarere fra ideologisk motiverede antagelser eller fra en mere kontemplativ end en aktiv politisk holdning.

Men opretholdelsen af verdensfreden i brintbombens tidsalder er det vigtigste eksistentielle tema for menneskeheden overhovedet. Det drejer sig altså ikke om at fremkalde panik, men om uden illusioner at gøre sig farerne klart for så konsekvent at søge efter veje til at sikre en varig fred i verden. Lad os engang tænke tilbage på dengang under Cubakrisen i oktober 1962, hvor verden efter udstationeringen af amerikanske mellemdistanceraketter på et NATO-støttepunkt i Tyrkiet, og den derpå følgende transport af sovjetiske mellemdistanceraketter mod Kuba befandt sig på randen af en atomkrig i 13 dage. Hvilket offentligheden var fuldt bevidst om – men hvor kommunikationen mellem præsidenterne Kennedy og Khrusjtjov og militære eksperter på begge sider, og dermed krisestyringen, befandt sig på et helt andet niveau end i dag, hvor der mellem juni 2019 og 15. januar 2020 har været omfattende »radiotavshed« mellem USA og Rusland.

Under missilkrisen i 1983, da Pershing II og SS20-missilerne i Europa befandt sig i et konstant affyringsberedskab med en flyvetid reduceret til tre minutter, talte politikere som Helmut Schmidt gentagne gange om faren for 3. Verdenskrig, og der var hundredetusinder af mennesker på gaderne, der protesterede mod denne fare.

I dag er den strategiske situation langt mere kompleks og farlig, men offentlighedens bevidsthed om det, eller endda bare en debat af det, er praktisk talt ikke-eksisterende.

Det grænser til en hån og en fordømmelse af befolkningen, når vestlige tænketanke, politikere og medier taler om behovet for at forsvare de demokratiske landes »regel-baserede orden« imod diktaturer og autokratiske regimer i verden. Det vigtigste skridt i retning af dagens strategiske kaos var Tony Blairs tale i Chicago 1999, hvor han udskiftede den internationale lov, der er fastlagt i FN-pagten med »Blair-doktrinen«, dvs. retten til såkaldt »humanitære interventioner«, som i USA igen førte til »Responsibility to Protect«-doktrinen (Forpligtelsen til at beskytte). Som Rusland og Kina imidlertid har insisteret på, og som Trump selv fremhævede i sin FN-tale i 2019, er det alene respekten for absolut suverænitet, der garanterer en fredelig sameksistens mellem staterne.

Blair-doktrinen dannede baggrunden for de efterfølgende interventionskrige, der alle var baseret på løgne, og som førte til regimeskifte, farverevolutioner, kaotiske tilstande og tab af millioner af liv, hvilket vi i dag oplever i Sydvestasien. Under påskud af at forsvare demokrati og menneskerettigheder fortsætter repræsentanter for denne »regel-baserede orden« med en politik med at »regimeskifte« regeringer, der ikke ønsker at underkaste sig diktaterne fra en »unipolær verden«, hvad enten det er den britiske ambassadør i Iran, der var modig nok til at lede studerendes demonstrationer mod Rouhani-regeringen (!) eller tænketanken for den tyske regering, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (Det Tyske Udenrigsråd, DGAP), der skriver: »Først Hong Kong og derefter Taiwan – demokratiet indtager Kina.« Det har længe været åbenlyst, at regimeskifte-operationer mod stedfortræder-stater ultimativt er rettet imod regimeskifte i Rusland og Kina.

Når man dertil lægger de af USA indførte og af dets forbundsfæller accepterede ændringer i militærdoktrinerne, altså USA's »Prompt Global Strike«-doktrin der indførtes nogenlunde samtidigt med Blair-doktrinen, opbygningen af et globalt raketforsvarssystem, som Rusland ser som en klar inddæmningspolitik, USA's ensidige opsigelse af INF-aftalen om

mellemdistanceraketterne, USA's ensidige udtræden af JCPOA-atomaftalen med Iran, NATO's udvidelse østpå og for eksempel den provokerende planlægning af den forestående NATO-manøvre »Defender Europe 2020«, hvor der sidst i februar skal sendes op til 40.000 soldater til Polen og De baltiske Lande, og hvor Rusland omvendt installerer nye våbensystemer, der svækker USA's raketforsvarssystem voldsomt, så bør det stå klart for enhver, hvor usikker verdensfreden er.

Og når geopolitikerne taler om kappestriden mellem de vestlige demokratiers højt priste idealer og de autoritære diktaturer, så er dette også drevet af panik over, at det transatlantiske finanssystem står foran et »frygteligt sammenbrud«, sådan som George Soros' tidligere kollega Jim Rogers for nyligt udtrykte det. Kinas program med Den Nye Silkevej, som 157 lande efterhånden samarbejder med, er derimod yderst succesfuldt trods alle advarselsråb.

Den iranske revolutionsgardes nedskydning af det ukrainske fly ved en fejltagelse oven på mordet af general Soleimani, bør få det til at stå klart for enhver, hvor stor ret den tidligere øverste general i Bundeswehr Harald Kujat har, der gentagne gange har advaret om faren for en atomkrig udløst af uheld, af cyberangreb, hacking, tekniske svigt eller af misforståelser. Præsident Putin reflekterede over denne fare i sin nylige tale om nationens tilstand og fremsatte et ekstremt vigtigt forslag. Putin understregede:

»Vi kan se, hvordan uforudselige og ukontrollerbare forhold udvikler sig i verden, sådan som det i de sidste uger og dage har fundet sted i Mellempøsten og Nordafrika, hvordan regionale konflikter hurtigt kan udvikle sig til fare for hele det internationale samfund. Jeg er overbevist om, at det er på høje tid med en alvorlig og direkte diskussion om grundprincipperne for en stabil verdensorden og om de øjeblikkelige problemer, menneskeheden står over for..... De stater, der stiftede De Forenede Nationer bør gå foran som et eksempel. De fem atommagter bærer et særligt ansvar for

menneskehedens eksistens og efterfølgende udvikling. Disse fem nationer bør begynde med at gennemføre forholdsregler, der kan tilsidesætte forudsætningerne for en verdensomspændende krig og udvikle tilløb til at sikre den stabilitet på planeten, der kan tage fuldt hensyn til de politiske, økonomiske og militære aspekter af de moderne, internationale forhold«.

Denne alvorlige diskussion af de principper, som en varig orden for hele menneskeheden må hvile på, er bydende nødvendig. I stedet for at holde fast i Geopolitikken og i den nyeste tid også »Geoøkonomiens« tilbageskuende og farlige begreber bør de europæiske stater tage del i Den nye Silkevejs store muligheder.

Blot to eksempler på, hvad dette kan medføre: Kina har i de forløbne 40 år ikke blot bragt 850 millioner af sine egne borgere ud af fattigdommen og givet udviklingslandene et perspektiv for håb om at overvinde deres underudvikling. Kina har i det samme tidsrum virkeliggjort det største skovplantningsprogram i menneskehedens historie. Den nationale folkekongres forpligtede i 1961 alle kinesere i en alder fra 11 år og opefter til hvert år at plante tre nye træer, hvad der har haft til følge, at Kina har plantet flere træer end hele resten af verden tilsammen; alene mellem 2000 og 2010 plantede kineserne 56 milliarder træer.

De principper, som verdensordenen nødvendigvis må opbygges på, er menneskehedens fælles mål. Den liberale elite i Europa og USA ville gøre klogt i at nytænke præmisserne for deres eget, mod profitmaksimering indrettede system og et samarbejde med Den Nye Silkevejs program om økonomisk opbygning af Sydvestasien og Afrika. Det Europæiske Industri- og Handelskammer i Beijing frygter, at Europa blot vil blive et påklistret, ubetydeligt marked i den ene ende af Eurasien, dersom det ikke indtager en konkurrencebetonet rolle til Den nye Silkevej. Lige det modsatte er tilfældet: Europa har kun et fremtidsperspektiv, dersom det opgiver geopolitikken og i stedet samarbejder aktivt med Rusland, Kina og USA på grundlag

af principperne af den menneskelige verdensorden.

Det er derfor nødvendigt, at alle kræfter i Europa, der er interesseret i at sikre verdensfred, støtter op om et hastetopmødet mellem Putin, Xi Jinping og Trump.

Et hastetopmøde mellem Trump, Putin og Xi er den eneste løsning for at undgå krig. Dansk oversættelse af vigtigt webcast fra 8 januar 2020.

STUDIEVÆRT HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hej, jeg er Harley Schlanger fra Schiller Instituttet: Velkommen til den ugentlige webcast med vores grundlægger og præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. I dag er den 8. januar 2020, og man kan sige, vi er gået ind i det nye år med både et enormt potentiale for positiv udvikling, men også en ildevarslende advarsel om faren for atomkrig. Dette har at gøre med mordet i sidste uge på Soleimani, lederen af den iranske »Revolutionsgardes Quds Styrke«. Der er sket meget i de sidste par dage omkring dette, så vi vil starte med en opdatering fra Helga om, hvad der udspiller sig mellem USA og Iran.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Vi er i en meget alvorlig situation, hvilket meget vel kunne være optakten til 3. verdenskrig. Jeg tror, at alle fornuftige parter i verden vil erkende dette, og kun krigsmagerne jubler over mordet på general Qasem Soleimani. Jeg vil henlede jeres opmærksomhed – publikum og tilhørere – på en meget vigtig video, som blev optaget med min afdøde mand, allerede for mere end 20 år siden: Den blev kaldt »Storm Over Asien.« Og jeg vil gerne, at man vil tage sig tid

til at se den. For her peger han med forbløffende erkendelsesmæssig klarhed på »the great game« – det store [geopolitiske] spil, som Det Britiske Imperium kører imod Rusland og Kina, og det som vi ser udspille sig lige nu, er faktisk netop dette scenarie.

[<https://youtu.be/-695NtUNSII>; <https://larouchepac.com/20200107/video-three-times-larouche-forecast-todays-crisis-and-way-out>]

Se, der er mange ting, der kan siges om det, og vi vil komme ind på noget af det; der florerer mange historier, fortolkninger og så videre, men lad mig starte med et andet punkt: Der er en løsning. Det lyder måske vanskeligt, men efter min opfattelse er der kun én løsning, og det er et hastetopmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi Jinping med henblik på at diskutere og planlægge en intervention. Fordi jeg mener, at intet mindre kan gøre det... intet mindre vil være tilstrækkeligt til at nedtrappe denne ekstremt komplekse situation.

For indeværende har den iranske respons været forholdsvis behersket. De advarede den irakiske regering 30 minutter før de foretog deres begrænsede gengældelses-angreb mod to irakiske baser, der er hjemsted for amerikanske og, tror jeg, også Nato-styrker. Se, dette korte øjeblik giver faktisk mulighed for en nedtrapning, fordi iranerne foretog en gengældelse, så de kan redde ansigt internt og sige, at de ikke lod dette attentat forblive ubesvaret. Det kan også give præsident Trump en chance for at nedtrappe; faktisk holder han lige nu – mens vi taler – selv en tale, så vi kan ikke tage hans ord med i betragtning. Men Trump har mange gange sagt, selv efter attentatet imod Soleimani, at han ikke ønsker krig og ikke ønsker regimeskifte; så vi er nødt til at vente og se. Vi ved endnu ikke, hvad han vil sige.

Men, hvad jeg foreslår, er faktisk en løsning. Fordi, naturligvis er situationen meget rodet. Det iranske folk er absolut i oprør. Der er en meget stor anti-amerikansk stemning lige nu, så alt, der alene kommer fra amerikansk side, er sandsynligvis ikke tilstrækkeligt. Men, hvis vi fik et topmøde mellem præsidenterne Xi Jinping, Putin og Trump, og de

udarbejdede en plan, en omfattende plan med udstedelse af sikkerhedsgarantier til iranerne – og dette vil være nødvendigt, fordi den eneste grund til, at iranerne ønsker et atomvåbenprogram, er, fordi de ved, at Israel har omkring 200-300 atomspræghoveder, og de føler sig ubeskyttet. Så hvis der kunne tilvejebringes en sikkerhedsgaranti for Iran, ville det absolut være en vigtig ingrediens.

Men så skal der også etableres et samarbejde med disse – de tre vigtigste magter i verden – for at lægge en omfattende fredsplan for hele Sydvestasien på bordet; en plan som ret let kunne udformes, fordi Kinas politik med den Nye Silkevej allerede spiller ind på forskellige aspekter af regionen. Der er investeringer i så henseende i Iran og i Pakistan, og kineserne har forpligtet sig til at hjælpe med genopbygningen af Syrien; Assad har netop sagt, at den eneste måde, hvorpå man kan rekonstruere Syrien, er ved hjælp af den Nye Silkevej. Og der eksisterer allerede en plan mellem den irakiske premierminister og Kina, et aftalememorandum for en olie-for-teknologi-aftale, hvor Irak sælger olie til Kina, og Kina på sin side vil opbygge infrastrukturen, industrien og landbruget i Irak.

Så der er allerede elementer af dette til stede. Men for at sikre, at der absolut ikke kommer en anden provokation, og at der ikke er andre ting, der går galt, fordi det er egenskaben ved store krige, og i særdeles verdenskrigene, at de aldrig opstår som en følge af, hvad folk har planlagt, men at der er stor fare for en fejlkalkulation, for at ting går galt. Så for at forandre det nuværende paradigme tilbundsgående, og få et hastetopmøde mellem de tre præsidenter, må folk gøre sig klart, at vi befinder os på randen af 3. verdenskrig. Og jeg appellerer faktisk til Jer, vore seere og lyttere, om at I hjælper med denne mobilisering: Vi har startet en international mobilisering med en erklæring, som jeg fremlagde sidste fredag, umiddelbart efter mordet på Soleimani, hvori vi opfordrede til præcist dette hastetopmøde. Denne opfordring er blevet til en underskriftsindsamling. Underskriftsindsamlingen udsendes bredt i USA og internationalt, og jeg vil bede Jer om at få den via linket [<https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2020/01/09/call-for>

-presidents-trump-putin-xi-to-convene-emergency-summit-to-address-danger-of-war/] – og downloade den, cirkulere den i jeres egne netværk, e-mails, Facebook, Twitter, sociale medier; få det rundt til venner og kolleger. For kun hvis vi har et internationalt kor af mennesker og kræfter, der kræver, at et sådant topmøde finder sted, kan vi sammen skabe momentum for at vende denne situation: Så dette er min øjeblikkelige appel til Jer. Der bør ikke finde nogen diskussion sted, som ikke kræver dette topmøde. Dette er et vigtigt, internationalt fokus for at vende denne situation.

SCHLANGER: Helga, jeg blev interviewet på Radio Sputnik fra Washington DC i dag, og værterne støttede denne idé, men de var meget fascinerede af, at du tog initiativet til den, og de ønskede især at vide, hvad du mener Putin kan gøre, som ikke kan udføres af en anden. Og jeg sagde til dem, at jeg ville spørge dig for at få dit svar på det.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: For det første har Putin vist sig at være en glimrende strateg. Allerede for fem måneder siden bragte han hele regionen sammen; han lagde pres på saudierne, på Israel, på Tyrkiet – faktisk er Putin i Tyrkiet i dag; han er der for at deltage i en ceremoni med åbning af »TurkStream«-gasledningen. Han var også i Damaskus. Han har selvfølgelig forbindelser til alle relevante regeringer, og de har alle en interesse i at have et godt forhold til Rusland.

Jeg tror, at iranerne på nuværende tidspunkt under ingen omstændigheder vil stole på Trump eller USA alene uden garantier fra Putin og Xi Jinping; men med en kombination af disse tre ledere, mener jeg, at de reelt repræsenterer lederskabet i verden, og at det er en intervention af den kaliber, der kræves for at afvende faren for krig. Så jeg mener, at enhver, der tænker over det, kan forstå, at det er, hvad der skal til for at nedtrappe en situation, der næsten er ude af kontrol, og som har et enormt potentiale for at eskalere – at kun med den tillid, som nogle lande har til Kina, andre til Rusland, og atter andre til USA... men som du kan se det på »dødvandet« i FN's Sikkerhedsråd, hvis man ikke bryder det, vil den ene part altid stå hårdt over for den anden part, og man vil ikke kunne løse det.

Der er brug for dette hastetopmøde. Og jeg tror, at der på præsidentniveau er en klar intention om at løse det; ikke nødvendigvis overalt på regeringsniveau i Washington, som er meget splittet, og det kan vi vende tilbage til om et øjeblik. Men jeg mener, at Trump adskillige gange har gjort det meget klart, at han ønsker at have et godt forhold til Rusland, på trods af alle vanskeligheder med at forsøge at forbedre situationen i forholdet til Kina. Og jeg tror, at hele kuppet, og alt fra Russiagate til rigsretssagen, blev udarbejdet netop for at afspore Trumps intention. Så hvis man tænker det igennem, mener jeg, at det er den eneste duelige løsning på problemet.

SCHLANGER: Du nævnte før den video din mand lavede, »Storm over Asien«. Selv før det, 15-20 år tidligere, i 1975 mener jeg, rejste han til Irak og fremsatte et forslag om olie for teknologi. Så dette nye forståelsespapir mellem Irak og Kina er i virkeligheden noget, han lagde frem for mange år siden. Hvordan tror du, at sådan noget kunne fungere?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Det er meget enkelt: Det, som min mand udviklede i 1975 efter hans rejse til Irak, blev kaldt »Oasisplanen«, og det var idéen om den nøgleingrediens, der mangler i hele regionen... hele ørkenstrimlen fra den atlantiske kyst i Afrika gennem Sahel, Sahara, gennem Saudi-halvøen og Mellemøsten, og derefter ind i Kina og helt op til det nordlige Kina... man har denne utrolige strimmel af ørken, der vokser. Og der er ingen planter i hele regionen. Jeg fløj en gang over det, og jeg kiggede ud af vinduet, og det er forbløffende – man skimter efter en oase, og der er bare ingen. Så dette forslag fra min mand [tilbage] i 1975 var ideen om, at man er nødt til at tilvejebringe en masse nyt vand ved hjælp af moderne midler. Umiddelbart kan man aftappe grundvandsmagasinerne, men de er begrænsede. Sidenhen er der brug for fredelig energi, små atomreaktorer, for afsaltning af enorme mængder vand, som kan bruges til kunstvanding; der kan også anvendes moderne teknologier såsom ionisering af atmosfæren, som allerede bruges i nogle af Golfstaterne og Israel. Jeg tror også, der kan skabes masser af nyt, frisk vand til kunstvanding, til landbrug, til genplantning. Og så kan der bygges infrastruktur som en forudsætning for

industrialisering.

Og hvis man tager den eksisterende kinesiske plan for den Nye Silkevej, Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet, som blev foreslået af præsident Xi allerede i 2016, da han besøgte Iran, Saudi-Arabien og Egypten, og hvor han allerede da foreslog at udvide Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet til hele regionen. Og i mellemtiden har man Kina-Pakistan-Økonomiske Korridor (CPEC); man har Assad og Kinas løfte om at rekonstruere Syrien på denne måde; Der var adskillige store konferencer i Golfstaterne, hvor det står klart, at de arabiske stater også har en enorm interesse. Iran har også gode forbindelser med Kina. Og naturligvis har Tyrkiet mange gange udtrykt, at de ønsker at være en integreret del af det.

Så hvis blot man udvider Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet til hele regionen, ville det være meget let. Og jeg sagde for mange år siden – lige som min ægtemand, vi har altid arbejdet sammen om dette – at med de store naboer i regionen, Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Egypten, og også Tyrkiet, endog Saudi-Arabien og selv Israel... alle kunne de indse, at det er til deres fordel at arbejde sammen for udviklingen af hele regionens velstand.

Hvis USA ville indtage en positiv holdning til dette, kunne investorer tjene så mange flere penge på at skabe det største »boom« man kan forestille sig, snarere end at tillægge kontrollen med olien alt for stor betydning. Fossile brændstoffer, olien, er begrænset, den burde alligevel ikke bruges til energi, og hvis man havde et reelt økonomisk investeringsprogram, der var mange, mange gange større end Marshall-planen, kunne der opnås langt større overskud, og det ville være et incitament for mange iværksættere til at engagere sig. Desuden er europæerne – Tyskland, Italien, Frankrig, alle disse lande er opsplittede på grund af flygtningekrisen: Hvis man ville starte en fælles udvikling af alle de store lande, som jeg lige har nævnt, inklusive Indien, der har en interesse i det, f.eks. i Afghanistan, og naturligvis også situationen omkring Kashmir, Pakistan, som kun kan løses, hvis man har en integreret udviklingsplan. Flygtningekrisen kunne løses meget let, hvis man udvikler Sydvestasien og naturligvis Afrika. Så jeg tror, at en sådan

intervention er nødvendig.

Nogle gange, har man brug for et chok: Der er brug for den chokerende bevidsthed om, at vi er ved at sprænge verden i luften, hvis vi ikke ændrer paradigmet; et chok, der kan forvandles til en mulighed. Og mange mennesker har nævnt, at det kinesiske skrifttegn for »krise« er det samme som for »mulighed«. Og jeg tror, at hvis vi nu har et kor af mennesker rundt om i verden, folk der er bekymrede over faren for krig, som er bekymrede over de uendelige krige, der må afsluttes; ja, så arbejd sammen med os! Lad os slutte os sammen og skabe en atmosfære, hvor det folkelige pres for et sådant topmøde er så overvældende, at det finder sted.

SCHLANGER: I forlængelse af, at du har præsenteret løsningen på krisen, er en af de ting, der er kommet op, at præsident Trump tog skridt til... hans meddelelse for flere måneder siden om tilbagetrækning fra Syrien, [hvor] alle forudsagde forfærdelige konsekvenser, men det fungerede, og blev koordineret med Erdogan, med Putin og selv med Assad. Derefter rejste han til Afghanistan og talte om at trække tropper tilbage fra Afghanistan. De mennesker, der forsøger at afsætte ham med rigsretssag, gik amok, krigshøgene i Repræsentanternes Hus og Senatet i begge partier modsatte sig det. Jeg tror, at vi ud fra dette synspunkt er nødt til at se på spørgsmålet om, hvordan denne nylige, denne nuværende krise blev fremskyndet. Hvad var rækkefølgen af begivenheder, der førte til den? For der er nogle meget klare indikationer på, at det er de samme mennesker, der er ude efter at afsætte Trump og som er imod hans fredsprogram, og som der støtter en krig med Iran. Kan du gennemgå en lille smule af denne rækkefølge, Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Ja. Der er faktisk en meget interessant artikel af Patrick Lawrence, der er en meget fængslende person; han var den første, der allerede i 2017 i det amerikanske magasin The Nation bragte historien af William Binney om, at der ikke var noget russisk hack. Og så for to dage siden havde han havde en artikel i Consortium News [<https://consortiumnews.com/2020/01/06/patrick-lawrence-the-ir>

anian-generals-intent/], som jeg også vil opfordre vore lyttere til at læse, fordi der er mange tvivlsomme kilder man ikke kan stole på; men læs denne artikel og dan jeres egen mening: For det, han siger, er en meget interessant hypotese. Han siger, at der faktisk er omstændigheder, som tyder på, at det ikke var Trump, der beordrede mordet. Nu ved jeg, at der overalt er mange mennesker, der reagerer stærkt på, hvad Trump sagde, og nogle af disse udsagn er ganske vist også utilgivelige – jeg mener, man kan ikke sige, at et lands kulturarv nu skal ødelægges. De forsøgte at trække i land på det punkt, og det er fint, men Trump er bare undertiden lidt uberegnelig, og jeg tror, at alle i hele verden ved det. Men det betyder ikke, at han organiserede dette snigmord.

Hvad Patrick Lawrence antyder, og han er selvfølgelig en kilde med gode forbindelser i efterretningskredse, er at det var en »paladsrevolution«, at det var den samme kombination af mennesker, der allerede forsøgte, og gentagne gange effektivt saboterede Trumps politik over for Nordkorea, Syrien, den Persiske Bugt generelt – han peger på aksen mellem Pompeo, forsvarsminister Esper og Milley, formanden for generalstaben. Jeg tror, at Milley var den person, der præsenterede Trump for »muligheder« for, hvad der kunne gøres, og drabet på den øverste militære leder i et andet land, som tilfældigvis også er nummer to i det pågældende land, sætter naturligvis gang i en række af begivenheder; der, hvis der ikke er en seriøs indgriben for at nedkøle konflikten, potentielt kunne gå helt ud af kontrol. Ingen ved deres fulde fem ville give præsidenten for USA en sådan valgmulighed, men der burde have været bestræbelser for med bestemthed at sige: »Dette er IKKE en mulighed.« Men det skete ikke.

I stedet fortalte Pompeo og Esper tilsyneladende Trump, at der var fare for et umiddelbart forestående angreb på amerikanske installationer og personale; for da Trump derefter offentliggjorde denne meddelelse, var det det, han sagde.

Hvis man nu ser på forløbet, hvordan det udviklede sig 10 dage før snigmordet, var der adskillige bombeangreb på en militærbase i Irak, som tilhørte Kataib Hezbollah, hvilket ikke er det samme som det libanesiske Hezbollah, men det er en

irakisk paramilitær organisation, der var meget involveret i at bekæmpe IS. Efter disse angreb, som var en reaktion på en granatbeskydning – de var anklaget for at have beskyttet en irakisk base tidligere – efter disse bombeangreb, var dernæst demonstrationerne foran den amerikanske ambassade, som blev afblæst. Men dette var forspillet til angrebet på general Soleimani.

Adskillige personer, der inkluderede den irakiske statsminister Abdul-Mahdi, fortalte det irakiske parlament, at Soleimani var på vej til at mødes med Abdul-Mahdi, og at han var på en diplomatisk mission for at forhandle mellem Saudi-Arabien og Iran for at forsøge at finde en eller anden måde at forsone sunni- og shiamuslimerne på, og dette var faktisk beordret af det Hvide Hus, af Trump selv. Med det samme stod Pompeo frem i går og sagde: »Nej, der var ingen sådan mission«, men Abdul-Mahdi sagde, at der var en sådan mission, og hvem end der nu udførte dette angreb, vidste tydeligvis præcis, hvor denne drone skulle ramme, fordi de vidste, at Soleimani ville være til stede på dette tidspunkt, ligesom den stedfortrædende leder af en vigtig militær, der også blev dræbt, og flere andre personer.

Men som vi hørte fra andre militærekspertter, sker denne slags angreb ikke bare ud af den blå luft. Der er faktisk en liste med mål, hvilket, i dette tilfælde, er blevet udarbejdet af USA's CENTCOM (USA's centralkommando) Afdeling Orange, som vidst nok er placeret i South Carolina lige nu. Og disse er, med andre ord, lister på mulige mål, og dette skulle aldrig nogensinde være sket. Og Trump blev simpelthen stillet i en situation, hvor han var nødt til at redde ansigt, fordi alt var allerede forberedt.

Pompeo har ikke fremlagt nogen beviser, og naturligvis er dette alt sammen stadig hypotetisk. Jeg synes, at der er brug for en seriøs efterforskning; jeg mener, at der må fremlægges beviser. Men jeg tror, at dette er en meget plausibel hypotese af, hvordan det skete, og konklusionen, som Patrick Lang drager, er, at det er de samme personer, som er involveret i retsforfølgelserne – dette kommer faktisk også fra en række Trump-tilhængere, og folk som ikke støtter Trump – som siger:

»Hvorfor skulle vi lytte til de samme aviser og samme kredse, som folk generelt kalder den »dybe stat«, der er involveret i »Russiagate«, i retsforfølgelserne, og imod Trump, og som tydeligvis nu udbreder dette syn? Hvorfor skulle vi pludselig tro på disse personer?«

Så jeg opfordrer jer til at betragte situationen: Det er mere komplekst end det ses ved første blik, og i betragtning af de absolutte uhyrligheder omkring Trump, hvilket sker som et resultat af dette, tror jeg, at et klinisk syn på alt dette er desto vigtigere.

SCHLANGER: Jeg synes, at et af de mere overbevisende argumenter om dette kom fra oberst Lawrence Wilkerson, den tidligere stabschef for Colin Powell, da Powell fremlagde de falske beviser om Iraks masseødelæggelsesvåben i FN. Wilkerson kom med en kort erklæring, hvor han sagde: »Ubestridelige beviser?« Har vi ikke hørt dette før? Ønsker vi at gentage de samme fejl igen og igen?

Og jeg tror at vigtigheden af en undersøgelse af dette er afgørende, men for folk, der ønsker at støtte præsidenten, er det bedste ikke, at lade som om dette er en amerikansk brydekamp, og at hoppe op og ned og heppe, hver gang der er nogen som bliver ramt. Man må begynde fra det højere strategiske standpunkt. Og jeg tror, Helga, at dette er det vigtige ved at kigge på ting som videoen »Storm over Asien« og på, hvem der på længere sigt drager fordel af sådanne slags krige. Og du har været meget oprigtig i din beslutsomhed om at overvinde den geopolitiske doktrin. Er det ikke i sidste ende det, som vi har at gøre med, og det, som Præsident Trump må affinde sig med?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Jo. Jeg mener, at Det Britiske Imperiums kontrol, hvis vi går tilbage til »The Great Game«, til Sykes-Picot-aftalen, til Bernard Lewis-planen, til Samuel Huntington, til Brzezinski; alt dette var geopolitik, som udtænkt af Mackinder, af Haushofer-doktrinen, den ondskabsfulde idé, at man måtte forhindre en sammenhængskraft af den eurasiske landmasse, fordi det ville være til skade for de atlantiske magter, nemlig USA og Storbritannien – og at denne doktrin, at man bliver nødt til at manipulere – og da

briterne efter 1. verdenskrig opdelte regionen, med Sykes-Picot-aftalen, gjorde de det bevidst! Samuel Huntingtons latterlige bog »Civilisationernes sammenstød«, som jeg for mange år siden pinte mig selv med at læse, – denne fyr havde intet kendskab til nogen af de kulturer og religioner, som han snakkede om – men dette er en håndbog for manipulationer.

Dette må nu ophøre. Og grunden til, at jeg siger, at vi har brug for et samarbejde i denne krise, nu, mellem Putin, Trump, Xi Jinping, og forhåbentlig vil Narendra Modi også deltage i dette samme topmøde – og senere, det er ikke en eksklusiv klub, men andre lande er bestemt også velkomne til at samarbejde – men vi har brug for en kernegruppe, USA, Rusland og Kina som et minimum, forhåbentlig tilslutter Indien sig, men de tre førstnævnte er de vigtigste; hvis de ville gå sammen og sige: Vi forstår at menneskeheden har nået et punkt, hvorfra der muligvis ikke er nogen vej tilbage, og at vi derfor må overvinde dette, og udvikle en fredsplan for regionen, som har været plaget af 19 års krig i Afghanistan, hvor mange millioner af mennesker har mistet livet. Trump sagde, at dette har kostet USA syv billioner dollars, det har kostet millioner af civile livet, mange tusinde amerikanere, og det bliver nødt til at stoppe. Og jeg er absolut sikker, 100 % sikker på, at hvis der kunne skabes et internationalt miljø, hvor man havde et kor af stemmer, af lande, af fredsgrupper, af religiøse grupper, som – der er allerede flere som er mobiliserede gennem underskriftsindsamlinger m.m. – hvis alle disse ville sige: Vi har brug et højere niveau for samarbejde, da er det muligt.

Men jeg mener at vi har brug for en sådan verdensomspændende mobilisering for at få dette til at ske, og det er derfor at jeg appellerer til Jer: Deltag i vores bestræbelser, tilmeld Jer vores nyhedsbrev, del underskriftsindsamlingen med alle I kender, og lad os virkelig få en sådan mobilisering. Fordi det er et meget alvorligt øjeblik i historien.

SCHLANGER: Lad mig bare gentage hovedpointen igen: Løsningen er til stede, men det kræver din aktive medvirken. Gå ind på vores hjemmeside, dér findes appellen fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche; du kan underskrive denne, udbrede den, indsende den som leder til aviser, gøre alt hvad du kan for at skabe en modpol til

krigskampagnen, som kommer fra de samme folk, der forsøger at afsætte præsidenten. [<https://schillerinstitute.>]

Med dette sagt, så ses vi igen i næste uge.

Følg med i Schiller Instituttets ugentlige internationale webcasts med Helga Zepp-LaRouche på:

www.schillerinstitut.dk

**Aktionsdag for en enestående
Løsning:**

**Skab fred gennem et Trump-Xi-
Putin-topmøde, inkl. afskrift**

**Schiller Instituttets
ugentlige webcast med Helga
Zepp-LaRouche den 15. januar
2020**

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

forsvaremsmand Willy Wimmer, der sagde, at snigmordet satte verden på randen af tredje verdenskrig.

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

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

Afskrift på engelsk:

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, January 15, 2020

With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute, welcome to our webcast today with our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Today is Jan. 15th, 2020: Today is an International Day of Action by the Schiller Institute and LaRouche PAC, to bring together the forces in the United States and around the world to insist upon an emergency summit of Presidents Trump, Putin and Xi to address

the crisis that's emerged between the United States and Iran. Helga, this was your call: You made this emergency resolution. How would you think this is going to function? It's going to require the American people, especially, to demand this, isn't it?

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

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

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

This was, by the way, not only our view: Today, Putin gave his

state of the nation address before the Federal Assembly, and there he basically picked up on the same line, saying that if you look at the developments in the recent weeks in Southwest Asia and North Africa – clearly referring to Libya – that we are in a situation where a regional conflict very clearly could become something affecting the whole global security situation. And he said it's absolutely high time that the five founders of the United Nations, start to really establish a new order which makes these dangers impossible, and start to discuss the principles on which such a new order has to be built. I don't disagree with that: If you have a meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the important thing is that you have the three most powerful nations sitting already at the table – namely, the United States, Russia, and China. You have, then two others, France and Great Britain, which I understand Putin's position that he would make a suggestion like that. I think given the fact that Macron, in the recent period, has made several statements and taken action to make the point that no solution can be found without Russia, I think France could even play a positive, or at least neutral role. The big question, naturally, is the British role, but having three of the most powerful nations, they would have less opportunity to do their usual kind of destabilization.

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

But, it's really important that people do not just say, "this is my opinion, there's going to be war, or Trump has it all under control." I have studied, and I know you have, Harley, we have studied this matter of how the situation in Iran, in particular, could be the cockpit for a global nuclear

escalation, and this is not something we are saying on the top of our head, just saying it like that, but there are certain principles: Because if you target Iran, it is really Russia and China, and anybody who has studied the history of the region, and looked at the question of geopolitics, going way back to the inventors of geopolitics – Haushofer, Mackinder, Milner – before that, you know that it's not Iran which is at stake, but it is really Russia and also nowadays, China.

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

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

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Yes. I think that Willy Wimmer put out a new statement today, on the day of Putin's address to the nation, where he said that with the assassination of Gen. Qasem Soleimani, we are on the verge of a global war, and that is completely appropriate to talk about the danger of an imminent third world war. I think this is really important, because we're not saying this to scare people, or to just create panic. But unless you realize that that danger exists, and I think also the fact that Angela Merkel went to Moscow with Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, and then very quickly – not all of a sudden, but relatively quickly, they have now organized a

conference on the Libya situation for this coming Sunday in Berlin, where Merkel has invited both Trump and Putin! Now, there is so far no confirmation that either one of them is coming. From the U.S., it's only Pompeo and O'Brien, but I think this also reflects a recognition that you have to bring people to the negotiation table.

Now, concerning the Libya issue as such, the military leader of the Libya National Army Khalifa Haftar, has not signed the ceasefire agreement, which he could have signed in Moscow, but it's not ruled out that he will attend the Berlin conference. But I think there is a general recognition among older people who have the experience of world war, in Europe for sure – I think in the United States it's different for the very reason that the United States has not been involved in any international war which would have affected American soil; the United States obviously was involved in many foreign wars, but they never had the experience of having a war on American territory since the Civil War. And that is very different in Europe, where especially Germany, I think there is a deep, deep – I would almost say a genetic memory in the Germany population, at least the older ones, who know what the horrors of world war are. And I think therefore, this whole push by Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer, the German defense minister, to now push to send German troops to Iraq, German troops in Africa, German Navy in South China Sea – this goes very much against the experience of Germany in two world wars.

The French and the British have a slightly different attitude because of their colonialist background, but I think that there are many people who really understand that this is a very grave situation – and Wolfgang Ischinger, of all people, he's the head of the Munich Security Conference, he's a completely dyed-in-the-wool Atlanticist, and he says Putin is absolutely crucial to get him involved in this situation. So, this all reflects that people really got shocked when this assassination of Soleimani happened. I know some people in the

United States also don't have that same view, but this has a very erosive effect on the international order: It has a bad effect on Kim Jon Un, for sure, because he will now remember what Bolton had said about Saddam Hussein and Qaddafi, and the North Korea thing is at a halt in any case. But it also has a bad effect what should young people around the world think, if you can simply do these kinds of things.

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

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

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

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Before I say something about that, let me just add, that Putin, in his speech of today, also said that Russia would open *all* historic archives concerning the Second World War, because it was extremely important to reestablish truth and facts, instead of the lies going around the globe on these issues. Which brings me to remind people that President Trump could *also* release all documents, because the role of the

British in Russiagate, in the whole Christopher Steele affairs – I mean, there is the weapon of releasing documents, and I think that that is absolutely crucial.

Now, the Iranian Foreign Ministry completely attacked the role of the British ambassador in Tehran, who apparently even started the demonstrations against the Rouhani government. As you remember, there were hundreds of thousands of people in the streets in Tehran and other Iranian cities, after the assassination of Soleimani, but then, when the Ukrainian aircraft was shot down by mistake by the Iranians, and it now looks and that's what the Iranians have vowed to totally investigate, you had students in Tehran and many other cities, in anti-government/pro-American stance, which apparently was led, or triggered, or at least manipulated by the British ambassador. And the Iranian government – I think Rouhani himself – said the British should not forget that they're no longer the Empire, where the Sun doesn't set around the globe, and they basically threatened retaliation if this would not stop.

I think this is very important: Because if you look at it, at the surface, naturally, it's Trump, it's Pompeo, it's the U.S. government who's in this showdown with Iran. But, it goes back, way back – we had talked about this already last time, but I want to repeat it – it goes back to the doctrine of geopolitics, of absolutely preventing the countries of the so-called Eurasian land-mass to cooperate economically; it goes back to the "Great Game" of the 19th century against Russia; it goes back to the Bernard Lewis doctrine, the Samuel Huntington "Clash of Civilizations," Brzezinski playing the Islamic card – there is a long historical tradition of trying to manipulated this region. The Sykes-Picot agreement during World War I was set up to create the conditions after the war for future manipulation. So you have to take all of that into account to then see how this recent escalation was set up: I mentioned it in my statement from Jan. 3:

[\[https://larouchepac.com/20200103/helga-zepp-larouche-statement-assassination-gasem-soleimani\]](https://larouchepac.com/20200103/helga-zepp-larouche-statement-assassination-gasem-soleimani) that the whole setup was prepared, when Bolton, in April of 2019 put the entire Revolutionary Guard – that is, the Iranian army – on the terrorist list. Because, according to that logic, then, any kind of attack would be sufficient to make such strikes. You know, they have a long drone list anyway. So, then Trump, after the Iranians shot down the drone, I think it was June, in the Strait of Hormuz, Trump said (who knows what egged him on, or what was the environment), he said, if one more American is killed, then he would consider strikes against Iran. Now, that is a difficult and dangerous thing to say for any state leader – remember, this was Obama saying this red line concerning Syria, which almost led to an attack on Syria by the United States in 2013; and we now know, through the cables which were leaked, that the British ambassador in Washington at that time, Sir Kim Darroch, he wrote in cables back to London that it just takes an attack on one more American, and then there will be war, or strikes against Iran. He also, in these same cables, wrote that it was his job, as British ambassador in Washington, to “flood the zone,” meaning that they should influence all the people Trump is talking to, that Trump would have a habit of telephoning in the evening to people in Washington and elsewhere to try to find out what their thinking was, this Darroch basically said, we have to control this entire environment; we have to whisper into Trump’s ears, so that we create a completely controlled environment. And that was the setting!

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

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

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

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

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

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

then there will be a big crisis, and they will pump even more money, and then it will come to a horrible end. And he said, this will be the worst thing I have ever experienced in my whole life.

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

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

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

SCHLANGER: I think it's important, also, that if you look at the fourth of the LaRouche's Four Laws, the science-driver side of it, it's a perfect opportunity for the United States to work with China, with the Belt and Road Initiative, with space cooperation, and also what you've called for, in terms

of dealing with Southwest Asia, these new platforms of infrastructure. And yet, we see, again, the crazed anti-China lobby in the United States Congress and the media, saying that China's the enemy, when, in fact, working with China would be the solution, wouldn't it?

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

If you look, really, at what China is doing, naturally, they're growing, their economy is doing better than the economies of many other countries, but why? Because they continue to put emphasis on innovation, they just announced that they have now the first smart, high-speed, autonomous railway – I find this completely fascinating, because they have prepared this new railway, which will go between Beijing for the Winter Olympics and Paralympics in 2022, to all the different cities where the actual Olympics are taking place. Normally it would take 3 hours by train to get to these places in some mountainous regions; but with this smart, fast train, it will go down from 3 hours to 1 hour and even 45 minutes. This will be a train which will have an automatic driver – there is a human in it for emergencies who can intervene, but otherwise, it's full automated; robots will help passengers to check in; there will be G5 technology, everything will be completely digitized. And I think this is really incredible.

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

If you look at Southwest Asia, we have had many discussions, and people have a hard time to imagine, what is “building the peace.” There are left groups who are anti-war, and while it is important to be anti-war and to warn against the dangers, that is not sufficient: You have to know how to build the peace. And if we would really work together with the United States, Russia, China, India, hopefully the European countries, to reconstruct the war-torn areas of Southwest Asia, from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, it would be really easy to have a gigantic reconstruction. And my husband, in a video some years ago, said, look this region has been at war for thousands of years, because we have this historic tribal, and ethnic, and religious contradictions. But is that the condition for mankind for eternity? I don't think so. There are also incredible traditions in this region, for example, the Persian history had an incredibly rich culture! The Caliphate of Baghdad of al-Mansur and Harun al-Rashid, they turned Baghdad at that time into the most developed city of the world, around 800 BCE. They brought in all the knowledge from around the world, all the people who would bring discoveries, and technologies, they would be weighed in gold, and at that time Baghdad was the most knowledgeable and most developed city.

So there are ways how you can reconnect, with Persian history, with the whole tradition of the ancient Silk Road, which went through this entire region. So there is absolutely the possibility to create peace. It would only function if – the first condition is Trump, Putin, and Xi Jinping have to take the initiative, because otherwise there is no credibility; only if the three work together is there any hope that you can accomplish that. And therefore, I would actually ask all of you, our viewers, make sure this program, and also Harley's morning update, which he does every day, is spreading – get it to your contacts, your friends, your social media. Help us to make this mobilization. Because while we have the Day of Action today, we are not stopping at that: because you have a

tremendous social ferment. For example, the Yellow Vests, the strikes in France are continuing, there will be on Thursday, tomorrow, after three days of strikes, there will be huge demonstrations in France: We will intersect them, we will bring in this perspective of the summit of the three Presidents. There will be many demonstrations in Germany, among the German farmers, and other groupings. And this will not stop.

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

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

Is there anything further you want to add, Helga?

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

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

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Hopefully.

International aktionsdag: Trump, Putin, Xi må afholde hastetopmøde for at afværge krig og påbegynde udvikling

Den 15. januar (EIRNS) – Dagen i dag, den 15. januar, Martin Luther King Jr.'s fødselsdag, er af Schiller Instituttet og dets tilknyttede organisationer overalt i verden udpeget som en international aktionsdag, til afholdelse af møder og kontakter til institutioner for at give deres besyv med på den presserende nødvendighed af, at præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi indkalder til et hastetopmøde for at afværge faren for krigsudbrud i forbindelse med krisen i Iran og Irak. Der kan ikke være nogen tvivl om, at Dr. King ville tilslutte sig fuldt ud.

Alt imens præsidenterne Trump og Rouhani begge har antydnet, at de afstår fra enhver umiddelbar militæraktion, indebærer den fortsatte ustabilitet i regionen risikoen for, at verden endnu en gang kunne "gå i søvne" ind i en verdenskrig, som det skete i 1914.

Under præsident Trumps tale i det Det Hvide Hus om morgenen den 8. januar, efter Irans missilangreb på amerikansk-irakiske baser, udtrykte han sin påskønnelse af, at ingen blev dræbt i angrebet, og at Iran har gjort det klart, at de 'holder sig tilbage'. Vigtigst er nok, at han også opfordrede til en helt ny tilgang til krisen – erstatning af den forulykkede iranske atomaftale (JCPOA) med igangsættelsen af nye forhandlinger med Iran og alle underskriverne af JCPOA – dvs. ikke alene Tyskland, Frankrig og Storbritannien, men også Rusland og Kina. Hvis en sådan proces skulle blive indledt, ville den bringe Rusland, Kina og USA sammen for ikke alene at behandle spørgsmålet om Irans atomvåbenpotentialer, men også en samlet løsning på det regionale kaos. Trump har gentagne gange opfordret til at få amerikanske tropper ud af regionen, alt imens han også opfordrer Iran til at fjerne dets militære styrker fra hele regionen. Endnu vigtigere er det, at Ruslands og Kinas tilstedeværelse i drøftelserne giver Iran et grundlag for at stole på eventuelle foreslåede sikkerhedsgarantier, alt imens Kinas Bælte- og Vejinitiativ kunne skabe rammerne for genopbygning af de nationer, der er blevet ødelagt i de amerikansk-britiske 'regimeskiftekrige' – forhåbentlig med deltagelse af alle nationer, inklusiv USA, i denne presserende, moralsk nødvendige proces.

Til forfærdelse for mange i hans kabinet, sagde den britiske premierminister Boris Johnson tirsdag til BBC, at han tilslutter sig Trumps forslag vedrørende Iran. "Fra det amerikanske perspektiv," sagde Johnson, "er det en mangelfuld aftale... Lad os erstatte den med Trump-aftalen. Det er hvad vi gerne ser. Præsident Trump er en stor beslutningstager i egne og mange andres øjne. Lad os arbejde sammen om at erstatte JCPOA og få Trump-aftalen i stedet." Det står ikke klart, hvorvidt Johnson og Trump har koordineret deres handlinger.

Det er en lovende dag. Anklagepunkterne i rigsretssagen, der af det korrupte og mislykkede Demokratiske Parti er grebet ud af den blå luft, skal overleveres til senatet i dag, onsdag;

rigsretssagen begynder i næste uge. Endvidere skal USA og Kina i dag underskrive den historiske første fase af en handelsaftale, det første skridt i hvad der må blive til en proces, som løser problemerne med handelsbalancen, og tager fat på den langt mere afgørende nødvendighed af samarbejde mellem USA og Kina om at genopbygge de vestlige nationers smuldrende finansarkitektur, og samarbejde om Bælte & Vej-genopbygning af de tidligere koloniserede nationer i Afrika, Asien og Latinamerika.

Det er et historisk øjeblik – hvorvidt verdens borgere, hver især, vil kigge indad for at finde frem til det der virkelig er universelt, mere dyrebart end livet selv, og handle med henblik på at forme fremtiden for den menneskelige race i retning af værdighed og lykke; eller være smålige og passive, og tillade at verden forfalder til barbarisme – det er betydningen af denne aktionsdag.

Putin, Trump, Xi – Alle tre må mødes nu for at erstatte krig med økonomisk udvikling

Deltag i Schiller Instituttets aktionsdag, onsdag d. 15. januar, for at udvide støtten til Instituttets "Opfordring til præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi om at indkalde til et hastetopmøde for at tackle faren for krig" fra d. 7. januar. Aktivister på fem kontinenter vil mobilisere borgere, regeringsmedlemmer, diplomater og institutioner til støtte for appellen fra Schiller Instituttets præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

D. 15. januar, som er Dr. Martin Luther Kings fødselsdag, er en dag for forsamlinger og aktiviteter på passende steder, og på de sociale medier, hjemmesider og alle former for engagement. Schiller Instituttet beder alle om at fejre Dr. Martin Luther Kings idéer og livsværk ved at organisere for fred gennem udvikling, som beskrevet i opfordringen til et hastetopmøde.

Hoved begivenheden, internationalt set, vil være ved FN i New York City, fra kl. 12 til 15, onsdag d. 15. januar.

Fra appellen som har cirkuleret verden over siden d. 6. januar:

Underskriv opfordringen til præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi om at indkalde til et hastetopmøde for at tackle faren for krig

Hvis verden skal undslippe en spiral af gengældelser og modgengældelser i kølvandet på drabet på den iranske generalmajor Soleimani og den irakiske vicegeneral Muhandis, må præsidenterne for USA, Rusland og Kina indkalde til et hastetopmøde for at drøfte den aktuelle krise i Sydvestasien og løsningen på denne krise.

For 75 år siden stod USA, Rusland og Kina sammen i den globale kamp, der besejrede fascismen, og i dag må disse præsidenter handle i samdrægtighed for at redde freden.

Den 3. januar udsendte grundlægger af Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, en hasteerklæring, der konkluderede: "Det er klart, at der mellem præsident Trump – som lovede at afslutte de uendelige krige og allerede har taget adskillige skridt i den retning – og præsidenterne Putin og Xi, er en hensigt og en evne til at udmanøvrere krigshøgene og etablere et samarbejde på et højere niveau. Dette potentiale er grunden til, at kuppet – 'Russiagate' og nu rigsretssagen – er blevet iscenesat imod Trump. Nu er tiden inde for disse tre fremragende ledere til at opfylde det potentiale, som det

historiske forsyn har skænket dem.”

Amerika har ikke brug for britisk regimeskifte i Iran, men fred og økonomisk genopbygning i Mellempøsten

Den 12. januar (EIRNS) – Med både Rusland og Kina, der nu prøver at gribe ind med våbenhviler og genopbygningsprojekter i Sydvestasien og Nordafrika, er det bydende nødvendigt at afholde et hastetopmøde mellem præsidenterne Donald Trump, Xi Jinping og Vladimir Putin for at garantere stabilitet og tilvejebringe kreditter til økonomisk udvikling i denne store region.

Lad nu dette topmøde finde sted hurtigt, mens flertallet af amerikanere, der støtter deres præsident, ønsker fred, og sammen med senator Rand Paul fra Kentucky tænker: "Dette er tiden til at vende hjem. Den irakiske regering, den demokratisk valgte regering, ønsker, at vi vender hjem. Vi bør vende hjem". Lad dette topmøde blive afholdt, så der kan indgås aftaler og frigøres investeringer til at sætte gang i entreprenørmaskinerne i de lande, hvor amerikanere har været i krig igennem næsten 20 år.

Deltag i Schiller Instituttets aktionsdag den 15. januar, her [i USA] og rundt omkring i verden, for at støtte opfordringen, der blev udstedt af Schiller Instituttets præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, den 7. januar, om at afholde dette hastetopmøde

mellem de tre stormagter.

Præsident Donald Trump sagde: "Vi har ikke brug for olien" fra disse lande – USA er den førende olieproducent i verden. Hvem kontrollerer krigshøgene, John Bolton, Mike Pompeo, Lindsey Graham, m.fl., der har overbevist ham om, at USA må "beholde olien" dernede, "opretholde baserne"?

Pas på med "regimeskifte", der atter viser sit grimme ansigt over med Iran og Irak; det er det britiske imperiums geopolitiske spil. I 1999 meddelte den britiske premierminister, Tony Blair, på World Affairs Council i Chicago, at regimeskifte nu ville være den "anglo-amerikanske" politik; igennem alle 16 år med Dick Cheney og Barack Obama var det sådan, alt imens amerikanske soldater døde, unge veteraner kom hjem lemlæstede og i chok fra års kampe uden en frontlinje, og narkotika- og alkoholmisbrug og selvmordsraterne steg og steg. For femogtres år siden, da briterne organiserede et kup for at styrte Irans premierminister, Mohammad Mossadegh, fordi han havde nationaliseret det 'Anglo-iranske Olieselskab', bad de CIA om at hjælpe dem med den sidste del af kuppet. Og CIA leverede 'smæk for skillingerne' til briterne, hvilket fik dem til at gå til angreb og fordrive premierminister Mossadegh. Lige siden da, i de mellemliggende 65 år, er det blevet betragtet som et amerikansk kup i Iran!

Nu er den britiske ambassadør i Iran involveret i at starte "natlige gudstjenester", der udvikler sig til protestdemonstrationer, som angiveligt kræver omvæltning af regeringen – og som bliver bragt som forsidestof i samtlige europæiske og amerikanske medier.

Overvundet i sit forsøg på at skabe kaos og regimeskifte i Syrien; overvundet i sit forsøg på at udløse en optrapning mellem Amerika og Iran i de seneste dage; krigspartiet trapper atter op nu.

Præsident Trump blev til dels valgt, fordi amerikanere ønskede at afslutte 'regimeskifte' og gøre en ende på de evige krige. Hvem kontrollerer krigshøgene, der omgiver hans administration? Den britiske ambassadør, Sir (nu Lord) Kim Darroch, sagde – i hemmelige telegrammer – "det er os briter, der styrer dem; vi 'oversvømmer' zonen omkring Trump."

Schiller Instituttets aktionsdag, der afholdes på Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s fødselsdag, søger at skabe et alternativ. Præsident Vladimir Putin fra Rusland har allerede grebet ind og organiseret våbenhvile på to krigsfronter, i Idlib, Syrien og i Libyen. Xi Jinping tilstræber en olie-for-teknologi infrastrukturaftale med Irak, alt imens han underskriver en handelsaftale med USA. Scenen er sat for præsident Trump til at møde dem på et hastetopmøde – væk fra evindelige krige; erstat olien med udvikling, og, på længere sigt, bring menneskeheden ud i solsystemet.

Lang video: EN MUSIKALSK DIALOG MELLEM KULTURER den 29. november

Se også en video trailer 6 min.:

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Arrangører: Schiller Instituttet, Russisk-Dansk Dialog,
Det Russiske Hus og Det Kinesiske Kulturcenter

[EN MUSIKALSK DIALOG](#)

MELLEM KULTURER

Gratis adgang
29. november 2019 kl. 19

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

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

Også: DANMARK: SCHILLER INSTITUTTETS KOR

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

Info: 25 12 50 33, 53 57 00 51
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Askary beretter til Syrian Times, at krigsmagere fra det britiske imperium

søger at stoppe den Nye Silkevej i Sydvestasien

Den 9. januar (EIRNS) – Syria Times, det officielle engelske online magasin, interviewede den 7. januar EIR's Hussein Askary og offentliggjorde hele afskriften af samtalen, der blev gennemført med Haifa Mafalani, under overskriften "Hussein Askary: Ved at dræbe General Soleimani i Irak, har Trump-administrationen sendt Verden ud i ukendt farvand."

Blandt mange punkter som Askary fremsatte, understregede han, at der er en større sammenhæng for det britiske imperiums geopolitiske intention om "endeløs krigsførelse" i kontrast til udsigten om fred gennem udvikling.

Askary sagde om det amerikanske attentat på Irans general Qasem Soleimani: "Det er meget sandsynligt, at Trump blev trukket ind i denne hensynsløse operation af neokonservative kredse og pro-zionistiske krigeriske individer og grupperinger. Disse kræfter er blevet ophidsede over de sejrriige udfald i Syrien og Irak med udrensning af de amerikanske og britisk-støttede terrorgrupper, og med endelig at bane vejen for integrationen af regionen i Bælte og Vejinitiativet/Nye Silkevej fra Kina gennem Centralasien og Iran til Irak, og derefter Syrien og Middelhavet.

Præsident Bashar Al-Assad erklærede for blot to uger siden, at Bælte- og Vejinitiativet er Syriens måde at genopbygge, og afslørede at Syrien har seks strategiske megaprojekter i denne henseende. Den irakiske premierminister Adil Abdel-Mahdi var i Kina i slutningen af september og underskrev mange væsentlige aftaler om udveksling af olie til genopbygning af infrastruktur. Dette var en revolutionerende udvikling. Men så snart han var tilbage i Bagdad, startede oprøret mod regeringen, og landet har befundet sig i en ny spiral af vold og usikkerhed lige siden."

Askary afsluttede sit interview med at bemærke, at "den iranske ledelse har udøvet en hel del ro og fornuft i vurderingen af dens reaktioner på amerikanske tvangsforanstaltninger i de seneste to år. Selvfølgelig ville en mere tilbageholdende reaktion være nyttig. Men det kræver garantier for, at sådanne kriminelle handlinger ophører, og at den nuværende amerikanske politik over for Iran ændres.

"Derfor opfordrede formanden for det Internationale Schiller Institut, fru Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Rusland og Kina til at gribe ind diplomatisk for at sikre at USA indser, at det ville være den rigtige måde at lette spændingen og sætte hele regionen på kurs mod fred og sikkerhed. At bringe regionerne ind i Bælte- og Vejinitiativet er nøglen til at få succes med denne indsats."

Syria Times identificerede Askary i detaljer. "Hussein Askary er en irakisk-født svensk statsborger. Han er Sydvestasien-koordinator for det Internationale Schiller Institut. Askary har arbejdet som økonomisk og strategisk analytiker i Sydvestasien og Nord- og Østafrika for det Washington-baserede ugentlige magasin Executive Intelligence Review siden 1996. Han er medforfatter til flere bøger om den Nye Silkevejsstrategi og dens indflydelse på verdensøkonomien."

I begyndelsen af september 2019 gennemgik Mafalani Schiller Instituttets video fra 2016, "Projekt Phoenix – Aleppo: The Eternal City", som blev produceret og vist første gang på Schiller Instituttets konference den 25.-26. juni 2016 i Berlin om "Menneskehedens fælles fremtid og en renæssance af de klassiske kulturer."

Underskriv opfordringen til præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi om at indkalde til et hastetopmøde for at tackle faren for krig

Den 6. januar 2020 – Hvis verden skal undslippe en spiral af gengældelser og modgengældelser i kølvandet på drabet på den iranske generalmajor Soleimani og den irakiske vicegeneral Muhandis, må præsidenterne for USA, Rusland og Kina indkalde til et hastetopmøde for at drøfte den aktuelle krise i Sydvestasien og løsningen på denne krise.

For 75 år siden stod USA, Rusland og Kina sammen i den globale kamp, der besejrede fascismen, og i dag må disse præsidenter handle i samdrægtighed for at redde freden.

Den 3. januar udsendte grundlægger af Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, en hasteerklæring, der konkluderede: "Det er klart, at der mellem præsident Trump – som lovede at afslutte de uendelige krige og allerede har taget adskillige skridt i den retning – og præsidenterne Putin og Xi, er en hensigt og en evne til at udmanøvrere krigshøgene og etablere et samarbejde på et højere niveau. Dette potentiale er grunden til, at kuppet – 'Russiagate' og nu rigsretssagen – er blevet iscenesat imod Trump. Nu er tiden inde for disse tre fremragende ledere til at opfylde det potentiale, som det historiske forsyn har skænket dem."

Krisen:

Enhver verdenskrig og større krig i det forrige århundrede er blevet udløst af det britiske imperiums geopolitiske politik for permanent krigsførelse, der spiller nationer ud imod hinanden for at bevare dets magt som en global elite.

Intetsteds har virkningerne af denne onde imperialistiske politik med at sætte nationer, folk, religioner og grupperinger op mod hinanden været mere udtalt end i Mellempøsten, hvor denne politik blev samordnet af Sykes-Picot-traktaten, oprettet af de britiske og franske imperialister efter Første Verdenskrig.

I fuld forståelse af denne historie, gav Lyndon LaRouche i en tale, der blev holdt for 15 år siden, rammerne til at forstå og handle på dagens aktuelle krise.

"Og når man ser på mulighederne for denne region, Sydvestasien, vil den eneste chance ikke komme inde fra Sydvestasien selv. Vi vil, og må gøre, hvad vi kan for at forsøge at stoppe blodudgydelsen, smerten, for at forhindre krigen i dette område. Men vi vil ikke lykkes, før vi ændrer historien, ændrer den verden, som denne region er indeholdt i."

Løsningen:

Derfor opfordrer vi præsident Trump til at mødes med præsidenterne Putin og Xi for ikke alene at tackle den umiddelbare fare for krig i Sydvestasien, men at gøre det med varig virkning ved at skabe et nyt paradigme for verden – for at ændre verden, som LaRouche sagde.

Et sådant paradigme må baseres på principperne i den 'Westfalske Fred', traktaten der afsluttede 30-års krigen i Europa. De krigsførende nationer brød cirklen af gengældelse og hævn og handlede til "fordel for de andre".

Et sådant paradigme må gøre en ende på geopolitik og imperialism, og etablere en ny finansiel og strategisk

arkitektur for verden, baseret på forsvar af alle nationers suverænitet og kulturelle integritet.

USA, Kina, Rusland og andre nationer såsom Indien, må agere for at etablere en fælles plan for den økonomiske udvikling i hele regionen, i tråd med den politik, der er fremlagt af Lyndon LaRouche og Helga Zepp-LaRouche gennem årtier, og som nu gennemføres i form af Kinas Bælte- og Vejinitiativ.

En sådan politik vil realisere LaRouches vision: "Der findes en løsning, en principiel løsning. Og løsningen er: Afslut dette fordømte imperialistiske system! Og forstå, at vi som mennesker skal udvikle vores åndelige kultur; det vil sige menneskets kreative evner, til at videreføre udviklingen af menneskeheden."

[Skriv under på den internationale appel på LaRouchePAC.com via dette link.](#)

https://action.larouchepac.com/trump_putin_xi_emergency_summit_petition

[Skriv under på den forkortet danske version på skrivunder.net her.](#)

https://www.skrivunder.net/prasidenterne_for_usa_rusland_og_kina_ma_holde_et_hastetopmode_for_at_takle_faren_for_krig

2020 er mulighedernes vindue

for LaRouches politik

Den 30. december (EIRNS) – Briterne vil med djævelens vold og magt omdanne 2020 til året for kaos, krige, kup og kulturelt helvede. Muligheden for at gribe ind tilhører os – sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche til medarbejdere i går – for at gøre 2020 til året for Lyndon LaRouches politik, i en verden der befinder sig i sammenbrudskrise.

Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin har kastet en veludtænkt kæg i hjulet på hele den britiske geopolitiske drejebog, oplyste Zepp-LaRouche, ved at udvikle og nu opstille det hypersoniske Avangard-missilsystem, der vælter hele skakbrættet af eksisterende atomkrigsstrategier ved at gøre dem teknologisk forældede. Men Putin har ikke kun indsat Avangard: Han præsenterede den for amerikanske embedsmænd til nærmere undersøgelse, og han har tilbudt at inkludere Avangard i forhandlingerne om en ny START-traktat, som foreløbig er sat til at udløbe i februar 2021.

Putin tilbyder at forhandle en helt ny global sikkerhedsarkitektur med præsident Donald Trump, hvilket er en diskussion, som de to ledere bør tage op på et møde ved Elben den 25. april, og/eller ved Moskvas fejring af sejrsmiddagen [for 2. Verdenskrig] den 9. maj. Vi bør presse på med dette initiativ, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, ligesom vi opfordrede præsident Trump til at deltage i det første Bælte- og Vejforum for internationalt samarbejde i 2017 i Kina, da det er vigtigt at opbygge en ny platform for forbindelserne mellem USA og Rusland samt USA og Kina. Det er den bedste måde at slå tilbage mod det britiske kup imod Trump, ved at angribe dem på deres udsatte, sårbare flanke.

En sådan ny sikkerhedsarkitektur for planeten er presserende nødvendig, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, men den eneste måde den kan fungere på er, hvis den er baseret på en fælles økonomisk politik, der er bygget op omkring dynamikken i den Nye

Silkevej. En sådan politik skal, som Lyndon LaRouche længe specificerede, være centreret om en konkursbehandling af det nuværende spekulative finanssystem – "finanskrisen hænger over os som et damoklessværd", sagde Zepp-LaRouche – og en forpligtelse til samarbejde om menneskehedens fælles mål, deriblandt eftertrykkeligt den hastige udvikling af Sydvestasien, Afrika og andre regioner, som i århundreder er blevet tortureret af britisk imperialistisk politik.

Det økonomiske perspektiv vil imidlertid kun fungere, hvis det ledsages af en renæssance af klassisk kultur, "udtalte Zepp-LaRouche. "Vores indgriben i dette må være fra synspunktet om virkelig at kræve, at USA og hele verden bevæger sig ind i et helt nyt tankesæt, et nyt sæt af forbindelser mellem nationer. Ideen om geopolitik må helt væk, for evigt, fordi det er den slags tankegang, der allerede har ført til to verdenskrige".

I dag må vi kæmpe for den verden vi ønsker at skabe om 50 eller 100 år fra nu af. Hver nation skal finde sin egeninteresse i at kæmpe for menneskehedens fælles mål, og for den klassiske kulturelle renæssance, bygget på skuldrene af Beethoven, Schiller, Cusa, Confucius (Konfutse) – og Lyndon LaRouche.

"Målet med civilisationen er den fortsatte udvikling af vores art som den eneste kreative art i universet", fortsatte hun. "Flere mennesker [må] tage idéen til sig om et ophøjet syn på menneskeheden, idéen om en kreativ identitet som er i overensstemmelse med et anti-entropisk univers i fortsat udvikling.

Til dette formål, konkluderede Zepp-LaRouche, vil vi opbygge og uddanne en sådan bevægelse, i takt med at vi organiserer hen imod en national Schiller Institut-konference i foråret. Som en del af dette søsætter LaRouche-bevægelsen i marts en international aktionsuge rundt omkring på planeten, især blandt studerende og unge, der vil være baseret på Zepp-LaRouches opfordring til at gøre 2020 til året for LaRouches

politik, året hvor vi rykker beslutsomt for at nå menneskehedens fælles mål.