

# Man kan ikke forhindre pandemier uden kernekraft

Den 15. juni (EIRNS) – En artikel fra Brookings-Instituttet, "Man kan ikke bekæmpe pandemier uden strøm–elektrisk strøm", som dækkede FN's "Rapport om Elektricitetens Udbredelse i Forbindelse med Målene for Bæredygtig Udvikling (SDG) 7", der blev udgivet d. 5. juni, hjælper, til en hvis grad, med at bekræfte LaRouchePAC's rapport, "LaRouche-planen til at genåbne USA's økonomi: Verden behøver 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive arbejdspladser", som omhandler opbygningen af et nyt, verdensomspændende system for hospitaler og den offentlige sundhedssektor. Specifikt bekræftes den vigtige betoning, i denne indsats, som LaRouchePAC lagde på helt op til 70.000 MW i ny elektrisk kapacitet for udviklingssektoren. Brookings' forfatteres pointe – og det FN-studie som de rapporterer om – er, at dette må skabes gennem sol- og vindparker – en fejl der ikke blot ville dømme sådanne anstrengelser til fiasko, men tilskynde udbruddet af pandemier som de foregiver at bekæmpe. Brookings-Instituttet har overhovedet ingen interesse i at forsyne fattige mennesker med elektricitet, men reklamerer for lokal elektrificering af hospitaler for at bekæmpe de pandemier, som den imperialistisk skabte fattigdom vil forårsage.

På samme tidspunkt hører vi de skrækkelige nyheder om, at hospitalsvæsener i indiske og bangladeshiske byer er overvældede af COVID-19, og at syge patienter er begyndt at blive vist bort og dør. For ikke at tale om Brasiliens hospitaler, Ecuadors, Chiles, Ghanas, Sydafrikas... men Indien er et land med 1,3 milliarder mennesker. Dette må og skal forandres.

Forfatterne fra Brookings skriver, at antallet af personer uden elektricitet globalt er faldet fra 1,2 milliarder i 2010

til lige over 800 millioner i 2018, men hvis målestokken ændres til den mere afgørende adgang til pålidelig elektricitet, har blot 28% af alle hospitaler i udviklingslande pålidelig elektricitet. Yderligere rapporterer de, at 25% af ambulatorierne i seks lande, undersøgt af FN's Mål for Bæredygtig Udvikling 7 – Cambodja, Myanmar, Nepal, Kenya, Etiopien og Niger – er helt uden elektricitet, og dette har ikke forandret sig siden 2010. Et studie af 33 hospitaler i 10 lande konkluderede, at upålidelig elektricitet var den mest almindelige årsag til svigtende medicinsk udstyr.

Næsten alle nuværende diagnose-tests for COVID-19 kræver strøm; kommunikationen af patienters data kræver strøm. Elektricitet bestemmer effektiviteten af "de mange ressourcer, som gør det muligt for sundhedssystemet at spore, forhindre og behandle smitsomme sygdomme; rent vand, acceptabelt udstyr, kvalificerede medarbejdere og medicinske forsyninger... Patienter, som behøver yderligere diagnose (f.eks. pulsoximetri, måling af ens iltindhold *-red.*), behandling med respiratorer eller iltmasker må placeres i klinikker med pålidelig elektrisk forsyning; udfald, selv i blot et par minutter, kan være livstruende. Derudover er elektricitet nødvendig for desinfektions- og rengøringsinstrumenter, såsom autoklaver (trykkoger til sterilisering) og luftfiltrering, samt, visse steder, oppumpet rent vand. Alt dette er nødvendigt for at forhindre spredningen af infektioner blandt patienter og sundhedspersonale."

Personalet på hospitaler og klinikker, om de er garvede professionelle eller nyuddannede til de nybyggede faciliteter, vil ønske at bo i hjem med pålidelig strømforsyning.

Og når vi ser fremad mod leveringen af en vaccine, når først denne er blevet godkendt og produceret i milliarder af enheder: "Verdenssundhedsorganisationen (WHO) skønner, at næsten 50% af frysetørrede og 25% af flydende vacciner går til spilde hvert eneste år, meget ofte pga. strømafbrydelser i

nedkølingskæden.”

Alle disse udviklingslande, såsom Ghana og specielt andre afrikanske nationer, som nu ønsker at mobilisere for at bygge nye lokale og regionale hospitaler og klinikker til at bekæmpe COVID-19, står over for fire udfordringer: Opbygningen af nye faciliteter med moderne kapaciteter; rekruttering og træning af personale; at sørge for store mængder frisk vand; og at forsyne disse faciliteter med strøm. Brookings-artiklen gør det klart hvor vigtig elektricitet er for sundhedspleje. Ligeledes, om ikke endnu vigtigere, er nødvendigheden af strømforsyning til de befolkninger, som sundhedssystemet tjener.

Så LaRouchePAC's beregning af op mod 70.000 MW i ny elektrisk kapacitet er livsvigtig. Det må være en kombination af små gasturbiner og små modulære kernekraftværker; sol og vind er så forholdsvis ineffektive, at denne nye energi ville kræve et areal 50-70 gange større, end det ville med kernekraftværker – og den førnævnte (energiforsyning) ville være uregelmæssig – utilladeligt for sundhedsfaciliteter – og ville alligevel have brug for gasturbiner som backup.

LaRouchePAC's rapport viste, at 50 millioner nye, produktive arbejdspladser kunne skabes indenfor en generation i USA, inklusive 6 millioner nye produktive arbejdspladser i 2020-21, som en del af at skabe 1,5 milliarder produktive job verden over, 110 millioner af disse i 2020-21 – alle skabt gennem præcis denne opbygning af energiproduktion til og bemanning af et nyt, verdensomspændende sundhedssystem.

USA og Indien må straks påbegynde et partnerskab for at tilvejebringe de kreditter og det ingeniørarbejde nødvendigt for nye, fuldt udstyrede hospitaler, som må bygges "på samlebånd" med Kinas udstedte kreditter og deres metoder for hurtigt hospitalsbyggeri, fra bunden af, som set i Wuhan. Dette betyder, at USA's Internationale Finansinstitution for

Udvikling (DFC) og Eksport-Import-Bank, med Indiens nationale Udviklingsfond og Kinas Eksport-Import-Bank, må finansiere opbygningen. Hvad angår strømforsyningen, er alle tre lande eksperter, og det er Rusland også, som er førende i at forsyne lande verden over med kernekraftværker.

Og dette må gøres i hele udviklingssektoren, og det øjeblikkeligt.

Schiller Instituttets præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har siden begyndelsen af året opfordret lederne af de fire mægtigste nationer – Indien, Kina, Rusland og USA – til at afholde et topmøde for at iværksætte dette nye kreditsystem og opbygning.

I USA må Obamas forbud mod kreditter til konstruktion af kernekraftværker i udlandet ophæves, gennem handling fra regeringen, hvilket DFC har anmodet om.

For at få yderligere kreditter til at bygge infrastruktur i USA, må H.R. 6422 i Repræsentanterne Hus, lovforslaget for den Nationale Infrastrukturbank, vedtages.

Og Glass-Steagall (bankopdeling) må genindføres, via H.R. 2176 i Repræsentanternes Hus, for at gøre en ende på den amerikanske centralbanks ensidede redningsaktioner af Wall Streets investeringsbanker, og genoprette kommercielle banker som vil låne til disse infrastrukturprojekter.

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# Helga Zepp-LaRouche taler ved kinesisk-europæisk online-seminar, tilskynder til fire-magts topmøde.

Den 14. juni (EIRNS) – Tre dage før Donald Trump indtrådte som præsident for USA, den 20. januar 2017, fortalte Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin sagligt på en pressekonference i Moskva, at den kommende amerikanske præsident, allerede før han havde aflagt embedsedden, blev udsat for et kupforsøg i stil med regimeskiftet i Ukraine.

"Efter min mening", udtalte Putin, "er der flere mål; nogle er indlysende. Det første er at undergrave legitimiteten af den valgte præsident for USA... Det ser ud til, at de har trænet til dette i Kiev, og nu er klar til at organisere en 'Maidan' i Washington, for ikke at lade Trump indtræde i embedet. Det andet mål er at binde hænderne og fødderne på den nyvalgte præsident i forbindelse med gennemførelsen af hans løfter under valgkampagnen til det amerikanske folk og det internationale samfund".

Putin henviste klart til Trumps løfter om at etablere gode samarbejdsrelationer med blandt andet Rusland og Kina – et prospekt, som det dødsmerkede britiske imperium og deres amerikanske allierede betragtede som en eksistentiel trussel mod deres kontrol over planeten.

I går, i et interview der fandt sted den 14. juni med Rossiya-1 TV, vurderede Putin den aktuelle situation i USA og udtalte sig atter ligefremt: "Det der har fundet sted, er faktisk en manifestation af en slags dyb indre krise. Vi har observeret dette i lang tid, lige fra det øjeblik, hvor den nuværende præsident tiltrådte, da han vandt klart,

demokratisk, men den tabende side udtænkte alle mulige slags eventyr – alt hvad der kunne rejse tvivl om hans legitimitet”.

I takt med at USA og verden hvirvles rundt i en malstrøm af økonomiske, politiske og sociale kriser, er der ikke meget, som briterne frygter mere end udsigten til et firemagts-topmøde mellem lederne af USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien – som formuleret af Lyndon LaRouche i lang tid. Det var netop den meddelelse, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, præsenterede på podiet ved et kinesisk-europæisk online-seminar den 12. juni mellem byer fra Zhejiang-provinsen (Kina) og Øst- og Centraleuropa: ‘Zhejiang Virtual Expo in Digital Service Trade–IT Telecommunication Technologies Services Session’.

Zepp-LaRouches tale bar titlen ”Bælte- og Vejinitiativet i verden efter COVID-19: Udfordringer og muligheder og en opfordring til et nyt paradigme i internationale forhold”, og blev hørt under panelet: “Diskussion om den nye mekanisme for samarbejde mellem lande”. Uddrag følger:

”Udbruddet af coronavirus-pandemien har ændret verden på måder, som meget få mennesker havde forestillet sig for kun et halvt år siden. Det har blandt andet afsløret sårbarheden af en verden, der i flere årtier er blevet domineret af de finansielle institutioner i det nyliberale monetære system. Meget brutalt er det blevet udstillet, at privatiseringen af sundhedssystemet i de transatlantiske lande har efterladt disse samfund uforberedte med utilstrækkelig forsyninger af beskyttelsesmasker og tøj, ventilatorer, intensivafdelinger, testkapacitet, sporingsanordninger osv.

”I udviklingslandene er virkningerne af pandemien, som stadig vokser der, med fraværet af effektive sundhedssystemer katastrofalt, som vi nu er vidner til i lande som Brasilien og Chile. Ifølge ILO er 60% af den globale arbejdsstyrke beskæftiget i den såkaldte uformelle økonomi, hvilket betyder, at folk lever fra hånden og til munden, og den økonomiske

nedlukning, der blev indført som et resultat af pandemien, truer umiddelbart selve eksistensen af disse mennesker. David Beasley fra 'Verdens Fødevareprogram' har gentagne gange advaret om, at som et resultat af krisen i fødevareproduktionen, der er blevet forværret af pandemien og græshoppeplagen, der nu rammer flere lande i Afrika og Asien, vil verden snart blive ramt af en hungersnød af 'bibelske dimensioner' og dræbe 300.000 mennesker om dagen, hvis der ikke gøres noget ved det på kort sigt.

"Det var ikke coronavirus, der forårsagede pandemien, det var manglen på reel industriel udvikling. Som de effektive foranstaltninger, der blev iværksat af den kinesiske regering i Wuhan og Hubei-provinsen, har vist, blev virusset bragt under kontrol; og hvis enhver nation på denne planet havde haft et lignende sundhedssystem, ville coronavirusset aldrig have forvandlet sig til en pandemi, eller i det mindste kunne det have været inddæmnet i meget stor udstrækning. Allerede i 1973 nedsatte min afdøde mand, økonomen Lyndon LaRouche, en biologisk arbejdsgruppe for at undersøge virkningen af IMF's og Verdensbankens monetaristiske politik på sundheden og den forventede levealder i udviklingslandene. Denne arbejdsgruppe producerede adskillige store omfattende undersøgelser i 70'erne og 80'erne, som påpegede, at nedsættelsen af befolkningernes levestandard gennem generationer, forårsaget af IMF's såkaldte 'betingelser', uundgåeligt ville føre til genoplivning af gamle sygdomme og udbruddet af nye, samt pandemier.

"Nu er 'den store krise' her, og vi har de samtidige kriser med pandemien, en større krise i landbruget, faren for hungersnød, og sidst men ikke mindst, endnu en krise i det finansielle system, der truer med at blive meget større end krisen i 2008. Det burde være klart, at en fortsættelse af den hidtil førte politik, kun kan føre til kaos, potentielt en global katastrofe og et dyk ned i et nyt mørkt århundrede, værre end det 14. århundrede i Europa ...

"Der er et alternativt perspektiv! Krisen i hele det menneskelige samfund er så enorm, at kun en topstyret løsning kan fungere. Jeg har siden begyndelsen af det indeværende år opfordret til et topmøde med lederne af de fire vigtigste lande: Kina, Rusland, Indien og USA. Verden har brug for en løsning, der tager fat på alle de ovennævnte problemer med at etablere et helt nyt paradigme af relationer mellem nationer. Det første skridt bør naturligvis være at tackle den truende fare for et økonomisk sammenbrud ved at etablere et nyt kreditsystem i Bretton Woods-systemets tradition, som det var Franklin D. Roosevelts hensigt, nemlig at give store langfristede kreditter til industrialiseringen af udviklingslandene. For at bekæmpe pandemien må det første skridt være opbygningen af et nationalt sundhedssystem i hver eneste nation på planeten, for medmindre den underliggende årsag til underudvikling er afhjulpet, er der ingen garanti for, at der ikke snart vil komme nye virusudbrud, der fører til nye pandemier, hungersnød og plager. Opførelsen af et sådant sundhedssystem i hvert land kan være det første skridt til at skabe 1,5 milliarder nye produktive job...

"Et topmøde mellem præsident Xi, præsident Trump, præsident Putin og premierminister Modi kunne vedtage en sådan sundhedsnødplan, en 'Sundheds-Silkevej', og dermed reagere på det akutte behov for hele menneskeheden, og indføre en ny æra af samarbejde i menneskehedens historie".

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# Vent ikke på katastrofen: Skab betingelserne for sejr uden forsinkelse

Den 12. juni (EIRNS) – Løsningen på verdens mest presserende problemer må lokaliseres i menneskets enestående evne til at opdage sandheder om det reelle, fysiske univers, og til at anvende denne viden til at forbedre levestandarden, kulturen, samt i antallet af tilegnelser af nye opdagelser. Lyndon LaRouche, den amerikanske økonom og præsidentkandidat i flere ombæringer, udviklede en retning indenfor økonomi baseret på fundamentale opdagelsers ikke-kvantitative, transcendentale kvalitet, og byggede en bevægelse viet til at skabe et økonomisk system i overensstemmelse med alle menneskers kreativitet og værdighed.

”LaRouche-planen til at genåbne den amerikanske økonomi: Verden behøver 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job” er den bedste vejledning til at skabe en økonomisk fremtid, og dennes indhold fortjener nærmere granskning og refleksion. En bestræbelsesværdig, opnåelig vision for fremtiden – med et internationalt samarbejde mellem USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien – er en desperat fornødenhed. Og der er ingen tid at spille!

Enorme økonomiske forskydninger rammer, eller truer med at ramme, den transatlantiske sektor. I USA står de midlertidige foranstaltninger til at øge arbejdsløshedsunderstøttelsen, forbyde tvangsudsættelser, udsætte betalinger af studielån og fryse betalinger på boliglån, til at blive afsluttet i perioden mellem juli og slutningen af oktober. Ordre på maskinværktøj er en tredjedel lavere end for et år siden – et fald som begyndte *før* coronaviruset skabte storstilede dyk i økonomisk aktivitet.

Kaos bliver bevidst sluppet løs i USA, gennem voldelige protester over de seneste uger, i kølvandet af drabet på George Floyd og etableringen i Seattle af den såkaldte Capital Hill Autonome Zone, der er blevet oprettet som en provokation mod Præsident Trump, for at teste om han tør bruge militæret, om nødvendigt, for at garantere evnen til "at håndhæve USA's love."

Over hele verden fortsætter corona-pandemien med at udbrede sig. I Australien, Kina, Kroatien, Island, Irland, Schweiz og Thailand (for at nævne nogle eksempler) har man virusset under kontrol. Men i Argentina, Bangladesh, Brasilien, Chile, Ægypten, Etiopien, Indien, Indonesien, Mexico, Saudi-Arabien, Ukraine og Venezuela fortsætter antallet af nye, bekræftede smittetilfælde med at sætte rekorder, næsten dagligt. I USA, i de områder som først blev ramt hårdest, såsom New Jersey og New York, har man set antallet af nye smittede styrtdykke, som et resultat af opmærksomheden på farerne fra virusset, samt en god overholdelse af sundhedsforanstaltningerne. Men antallet fortsætter med at stige i stater som Texas, Arizona, og, efter "Memorial Day", i Florida. I de fire uger, efter Arizona den 15. maj ophævede dens ordre om at blive hjemme, er antallet af COVID-19-patienter, som er afhængige af respiratorer, steget med 400%.

De strategiske spændinger fortsætter ligeså: I fredags godkendte Senatets Komité for de Væbnede Styrker i USA 6 milliarder dollars til Forsvarsinitiativet i Stillehavet, der sigter på militært at omringe og isolere Kina; i onsdags fløj russiske bombefly indenfor 8 sømil af USA's territoriale luftrum; og USA's fortsatte insistensen på at inkludere Kina i forhandlingerne om at forlænge den Nye START-traktat for at begrænse atomvåben-arsenaler, muliggør at den kunne udløbe til februar, 2021.

Disse spændinger kan ikke overvindes blot ved at protestere, om det så handler om politivold, om afmonteringen af

patriarkalske, kapitalistiske systemers heteronormative systemiske racisme og undertrykkelse, eller om regler for ansigtsmasker er et angreb på enhvers himmelsendte ret til at indtage ilt.

Glem slagordene! Tag tiden til ærligt at reflektere over den fundamentale forskel mellem den menneskelige race og alle andre kendte livsformer, og over den kreative tankes naturlige proces, som alene finder sted i det individuelle menneskes sind. Arbejd på at gøre disse karaktertræk til den centrale kilde for din identitet og for det økonomiske system, som må lede os ind i fremtiden.

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**Videoer af tre paneler,  
invitation og afskrift af  
Panel I:  
Schiller Instituttets  
internationale konference  
lørdag den 27. juni:  
Vil menneskeheden blomstre op  
eller gå til grunde?**

# Fremtiden kræver et 'Fire-magts topmøde' nu

Et afskrift på engelsk af Panel I findes nedenunder.

**Ovenover: Panel I: "Til erstatning for geopolitik: principperne for statsmandskab"**

Schiller Instituttets stifter og præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche og internationale diplomater, amerikanske valgte politikere, osv.

- Keynote speaker: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: "The Alternative to a Dark Age and a Third World War"
- Dr. Jin Zhongxia, Executive Director for China, IMF; Washington, D.C., United States: "The Fundamentals of East-West Philosophic Relations"
- Boris Meshchanov, Counselor, Russian Federation Mission to the UN, New York City, United States: "Russia's Global Economic Perspective, Post COVID-19"
- Dr. Joycelyn Elders, former Surgeon-General of the United States
- Ding Yifan, Deputy Director, Research Institute of World Development, China Development Research Center, China: "A Chinese Perspective on a Post-COVID Paradigm"
- Daisuke Kotegawa, former Executive Director for Japan at the IMF; Research Director, The Canon Institute, Japan
- Mayor DeWayne Hopkins (fmr); Former Mayor, Muscatine, Iowa; The Mayor's Muscatine-China Initiative Committee, United States: "A View from the Iowa Farm Belt: the Muscatine-China Cultural Connection"
- Question and Answer session

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**Panel II: "Producenter i Verden, foren jer! Hvorfor et program for skabelse af 1,5 milliarder produktive job kan afslutte**

## **krig, hungersnød, fattigdom og sygdom"**

Jacques Cheminade, lederen af LaRouche-bevægelsen i Frankrig og fhv. præsidentkandidat, og landbrug, fagforening og politiske ledere fra Afrika, Sydamerika og USA.

- Jacques Cheminade, President Solidarité & Progrès, France: "How Food Production Can Unite the World"
- Diogène Senny, Founder of the Pan-African League: "Thrive or perish: An Introduction to the Geopolitics of Hunger and Poverty"
- Walter Formento, Director, Center for Political and Economic Research, Argentina; "South America on the New Multipolar Road"
- Dr. Kirk Meighoo, political economist, broadcaster, and former Senator, Trinidad & Tobago: "The Caribbean's True Importance in the Making and Re-Making of the Modern Global Economy"
- Mark Sweazy, former UAW trade union leader, United States: "Returning the U.S. Work Force to a Culture of Scientific Progress"
- Robert L. Baker, Schiller Institute, United States
- Mike Callicrate, Board of Directors, Organization for Competitive Markets, Owner Ranch Foods Direct, United States: "Food Unites People Around the Planet"
- Alicia Díaz Brown, Citizens Movement for Water, Sonora, Mexico: "Let Us Return to the Best Moments of the U.S.–Mexico Relationship"
- Question and Answer session

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### **Panel III: Ungdommens opgave**

Daniel Burke, senatorkandidat i New Jersey, USA fra LaRouche-bevægelsen, og universitets og andre ungdomsledere fra Frankrig, Yemen, Colombia, Mexico, Tanzania, og USA.

- Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Institute, Germany: Opening Remarks
- Keynote: Daniel Burke, Schiller Institute, United States: "If You Sat Where They Sit, What Would You Do?"
- Carolina Domínguez Cisneros, Mexico; Sebastián Debernardi, Peru; Andrés Carpintero, Colombia; Daniel Dufreine Arévalo, Mexico: "Getting Back the Great Ideas That Were Stolen From Us"
- Franklin Mireri, YouLead Partnerships Coordinator, Tanzania: "The Greatest Want of the World is for True Leaders."
- Sarah Fahim, Student from Morocco Studying in Paris, France
- Chérine Sultan, Institut Schiller, Paris, France
- Lissie Brobjerg, Schiller Institute, United States: "Are You a Large-Scale Geological Force?"
- Areej Atef, Education Committee Vice President of BRICS Youth Parliament, Sana'a, Yemen: "Youth of the World Face Two World Systems: The Old and the New"
- Jose Vega, Bronx, NY: "A New Space CCC"
- Youth Day of Action Invitation Video
- Question and Answer session

### **Invitationen:**

Efter vore vellykkede internetkonferencer den 25.-26. april samt den 9. maj på V-E-dagen, vil vores næste konference være den 27. juni, kl. 16:00. Hjælp venligst med at sprede denne meddelelse bredt blandt venner, sociale medier osv.

Siden januar har Schiller Instituttets formand Helga Zepp-LaRouche insisteret på, at USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien skal mødes. Deres ledere må vise det statsmandskab, der kræves for at overvinde åndsforladt koldkrigerisk propagandataktik og geopolitik, og tage del i en hastemission for at opbygge en fuldt funktionsdygtig sundhedsinfrastruktur for verden, især for Sydamerika, Afrika og dele af Asien, der kræver opførelse af hospitaler, vandværker, vejsystemer og

uddannelsesfaciliteter til unge læger, sygeplejersker og lægeassistenter.

I over 35 år, og især i de sidste syv år, har Schiller Instituttet kæmpet for netop den slags statsmandskunst.

Verden må nu vælge mellem to modstridende syn på menneskehedens næste 50 år:

Et synspunkt kræver at vende den forestående affolkning af jorden på grund af globale pandemier. Disse pandemier er uden undtagelse resultatet af mislykkede finansielle, økonomiske og militære politikker, og især af den fuldstændige deregulering af de finansielle markeder igennem de sidste tre årtier. Det andet, modstridende synspunkt, kræver en 'Green New Deal' - energipolitik, som umiddelbart vil forværre planetens nuværende sundhedskrise og kunne muligvis endda resultere i døden for størstedelen af den menneskelige race.

Vi må tage afstand fra denne affolkningspolitik, organisere den transatlantiske verden for at tilslutte sig det nye kulturelle paradigme, der nu føres an af Kinas Bælte- og Vejinitiativ, og bevæge verden til det som Schiller Instituttet har kaldt 'Verdens Landbroen'.

Netop mens Kina igennem præsident Xi Jinping's Bælte- og Vejinitiativ har engageret 150 nationer i et forsøg på at stoppe fattigdom i hele verden, har malthusianske økonomiske kræfter i USA og Europa, der er imod dette, stigmatiseret Kina som 'virussets udspring' – en slet skjult genoplivning af den racistiske doktrin for 100 år siden kaldet 'den gule fare'.

I 1923 skrev medlem af det britiske Overhus Lord Bertrand Russell:

"De hvide befolkninger i verden vil snart ophøre med at stige i tal. De asiatiske racer vil blive flere, og negrene stadig flere, før deres fødselsrater falder tilstrækkeligt til at stabilisere deres antal uden hjælp af krig og pestilens.

Indtil det sker, kan fordelene som socialismen sigter mod kun delvist realiseres, og mindre reproduktive racer bliver nødt til at forsvare sig mod de mere reproduktive ved metoder, der er oprørende, selvom de er nødvendige”.

Verden, og især vores ungdom, der skal opbygge planeten i de kommende 50 år, må så stærkt som muligt afvise sådanne ideer og politikker for at pålægge systemisk tilbageståenhed globalt, herunder i forklædning af “Green New Deal”. Der kan ikke længere være nogen tvivl om, at verdens mest avancerede teknologier – i rummet, i fremstillingsindustrien, i minedrift, i landbruget – straks, i kraft af hasteprogrammer, må anvendes mod den globale pandemi og den økonomiske krise, som ellers kan føre til snesevis af millioner døde og fordrevne på kort sigt. En sådan massedød forekommer allerede i Brasilien og andre nationer. ‘Verdensfødevareprogrammet’ advarer om, at vi om nogle måneder vil kunne se så mange som 300.000 mennesker dø af sult dagligt, primært i udviklingslandene.

Et nyt dokument, **‘The LaRouche Plan to Reopen the U.S. Economic; The World Needs 1.5 Billion New, Productive Jobs’**, (LaRouche-planen til genåbning af den amerikanske økonomi; Verden har brug for 1.5 milliarder nye produktive job) skitserer, hvordan denne tragedie kan vendes ved at sætte den største økonomiske ekspansion i menneskets historie, herunder 50 millioner produktive job i henholdsvis USA og Europa.

Da den sydafrikanske præsident Ramaphosa lykønskede Elon Musk, der har dobbelt sydafrikansk-amerikansk statsborgerskab, med den vellykkede gennemførelse af den amerikanske mission til Den internationale Rumstation, udtrykte han den form for nationalt lederskab, der kræves for endeligt at bringe globalt tyranni med globalisering og geopolitik til ophør. De seneste gennembrud inden for videnskab, gjort tilgængelig for de mest nødlidende, kan nu indlede en ny æra, der kunne kaldes ‘menneskelig økonomi’. Som Lyndon LaRouche redegjorde: “I



stedet for disse for nærværende fejlslagne ideer, må vi antage en forestilling om økonomi, hvis målestok er funktionelt i overensstemmelse med det afgørende særpræg: princippet om kreativ fornuft”.

Denne stræben efter økonomisk retfærdighed, især for de af verdens børn, der er født ind i livstruende omstændigheder, vil have den yderligere fordelagtige virkning at tage fat på andre problemer med social retfærdighed, der for nylig har fået så megen international opmærksomhed.

Kontakt os for at få tilsendt udgaver med tysk, fransk eller spansk oversættelse. Ring +45 53 57 00 51

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## **Panel I afskrift:**

Panel 1: “Instead of Geopolitics: The Principles of Statecraft”

DENNIS SPEED: My name is Dennis Speed, and I want to welcome you to today’s international conference and webcast. We had a technical problem for a moment, and now we think we’ve solved that problem.

Today’s conference is called “Will Humanity Prosper or Perish? The Future Demands a ‘Four-Power’ Summit Now.” We’re going to begin today by the late economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche. He was keynoting a panel of the Schiller Institute – this was in Germany – and the name of the particular panel on that occasion was “Rescuing Civilization from the Brink: The Role of Classical Culture. An Imperative for Mankind.”

LYNDON LAROUCHE video:

This is truly the most important of all strategic questions we have to face today: the fact that the human species is absolutely unique in its capabilities. There’s no other known

species in the universe, ever known to have existed, or could exist – even though we have not fully explored, of course, the Crab Nebula or similar parts of the great galaxy which we're involved in, called the Milky Way. There may be many species with cognitive powers out there. Because the Solar System of which we are immediately a product, although always under the control of the galactic processes – and we know a good deal, today, about those kinds of things: Our organization in the United States has spent a good deal of effort on concentrating, inclusively, on just this question: *How old is life?* How long has life existed in this galaxy, or within some place in it? What is the nature of mankind, who's been on this planet only for a few million years? There was no human being on this planet, to the best of our knowledge, until a few million years ago.

And yet, we're talking about billions of years of this galaxy, during which all living processes known to us have come into existence. And all life is creative, but there's a sad part: that over 95% of all known living species have been rendered extinct, *as failures*, in their time. The question, therefore: *Why, in these times, when we have entered a period in which there will be more great kills of living processes, at this phase of the movement of the Solar System through the galaxy, why should we be so presumptuous as to imagine that human life is not about to disappear as the dinosaurs did in the last great kill?*

What is there about human beings that says they're not just another animal species, ready to get to the chop in the course of their time?

The answer is a very little-known question. Most people don't have an inkling of what the answer is! As a matter of fact, our societies are run on the basis of people who have no inkling what the human species is! All they can come up with is an explanation of some kind of an animal, with animal characteristics of pleasure and pain, and things like that,

that might control the behavior of this animal.

*So why should we expect that we have a right to claim that the human species is going to survive the approaching point of a great kill in the course of the movements of the Solar System up and below and around the galaxy we inhabit? How do we know that this 62-million-year cycle is not going to take the human species away, as it's taken so many away before? And then, before that, and then before that?*

And here you have all these people talking about *politics*; they're talking about issues of politics; they're talking about "practical opinion," and public opinion, and differentiations in customs, and all those kinds of things! And here we are: We're approaching the time of the great kill, where everything about us may suddenly disappear; so what are we worried about? If we're going to disappear, why do we worry? Why do we fight it? [laughter]

*What is there in us, that is not in other living species known to us? That might, somehow, miraculously, pronounce a destiny for our human species which we grant to no other living species? The name for that specific quality, which we know in the human species, which does not exist in any other known living species: There's a quality of creativity, which is absolutely unique to mankind. And if you're not creative, and if you don't understand creativity, you haven't got a ticket to survival yet! Because creativity won't save you, unless you use it. [end video]*

SPEED: We're continuing to experience highly unusual technical difficulties. There were some problems in some of our international connections...

As soon as we have this technical problem somewhat under control, we're going to go directly to our keynote speaker, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. We are about now 15 minutes behind schedule, but we'll be able to do certain things to make that

up. We want to apologize again, so that people have an idea, this is a highly unusual circumstance, we're not going to talk a lot about that right now. Let me simply say so that the format is known, we are going to have first our keynote speech, followed by representatives from China and from Russia, and several others. The topic of the panel, as we announced before, is "Instead of Politics, the Principles of Statecraft."

Let me say about the Schiller Institute and what we've been doing with this conference, or this process of conferences, because it actually began back in April of this year. April 25th and 26th, we held the first of what is now the three conferences. These conferences were devoted to the idea of the creation of a Four-Power summit – Russia, China, India, and the United States. There are various processes that have been able to move in that direction already, and we are in a process today. In fact, among many of the things we'll be talking about today is a new proposal that has been put forward by President Vladimir Putin of Russia to that effect. Let me also say that for people in the United States in particular, the crisis that has been on people's minds, as exhibited in the social and political crises in the streets of America, is merely one predicate of a broader international process. And that's what why we're starting today with this first panel, to give that broader overview, and to allow you and others to become part of an international operation to reverse that circumstance.

Now, as I said, I think the primary problem that we are dealing with is that we are trying to make sure that the international contacts are also connected. We have translators and we have a need to make sure that everything is moving in sync; that's one of the particular problems of this kind of international operation.

Let me say one other thing concerning the excerpt that you saw from Lyndon LaRouche, which was done in 2011. LaRouche's

conception there concerning the idea that was strategy; the idea of thinking about strategy from the standpoint of a galactic process, and then looking then – and only then – at the various political episodes that were occurring on Earth, was a way of trying to actually look at what he often also referred to often as intelligence. He was the founder in 1974, of *Executive Intelligence Review*. And that publication, which is still published to this day, specialized in trying to make his method of intelligence and investigation available generally in American analysis.

This was very successful, in particular, in the drive for certain policy changes that occurred in the United States; most notably, that of March 23, 1983, with the creation of the Strategic Defense Initiative. This was the product of a process of negotiation that LaRouche carried out as a back-channel negotiator with the then-Soviet Union, and with the knowledge of the National Security Council and then-President of the United States Ronald Reagan. That policy, and the creation of that policy, and that dialogue with the then-Soviet Union, is, in one sense, not a model for now, but is the same sort of process that must needs be allowed to continue and to happen between President Donald Trump, President Vladimir Putin, President Xi Jinping, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, among others. The idea of the Four-Power summit is not exclusionary. It doesn't say that other powers are not involved. In fact, recent proposals have amplified or expanded the number of persons that might, in fact, be involved.

But what is important to understand is that, as LaRouche once said in another document published in 1980 called "A Dialogue with Leonid Brezhnev," then the head of the then-Soviet Union, "The Content of Policy Is the Method By Which It Is Made." So, in the clip that you've seen, there, today, the idea of culture and the idea of what a culture actually is, is a strategic matter. In the case of the United States, and in the

case of the present-day United States, these matters of a cultural paradigm-shift are actually often far more important than the particular political issues that people talk about. For example, if you look at today's United States, the issue of our having gone away from being a productive culture, in fact the most productive economy in the world's history, between the period in particular of the 1933 resurgence of America that occurred under Franklin Roosevelt, through the period of 1945, and then the subsequent period of 1944 through 1971 with the Bretton Woods system. It's been the need to return to that, and to return to these ideas – those that had come into currency under Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency – that is the template for what we are saying should be the character of discussion between President Trump, President Putin, President Xi, and Prime Minister Modi.

I want to make one thing clear to everyone as we are about to transition, to get to the keynote, that in thinking about what we are all involved in today – namely, that global pandemic condition created by the coronavirus: Clearly what has happened is, there is a need for all of us to change our axioms. That the idea of international cooperation among sovereign, independent nation-states, for the purpose of creating a worldwide alternative to what's otherwise going to be, perhaps, the destruction of civilization – not because absolutely everybody would die of the coronavirus or something like that – but the cascading effects and the interconnected effects of a global pandemic condition that we don't really medically understand, plus the ongoing problem of the financial virus that has, of course, plagued humanity particularly since the time of the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, this combination would create a circumstance in which only all nations working together can possibly achieve an actual reconciliation of this process.

I think we're about ready to begin.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the founder of the Schiller Institute –

that was back in 1984. She also, of course, is the wife of the late economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, who passed away in February 2019. She played a crucial, decisive role in a set of conversations and dialogues with the government of China during the period of 1993 to 1996; launching the process that became what we now know as the New Silk Road. And we're happy and proud to present her to you now, to begin the dialogue again. The panel as a whole is, "Instead of Geopolitics, a New Form of Statecraft." So, it's always my honor to introduce Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

## **The Alternative to a Dark Age and a Third World War**

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: After this difficult beginning, I'm all the more happy that I'm finally connected to you. And I'm going to talk about the alternative to a Dark Age, or the danger of a new world war. And even if it's inconceivable for most people at this point, if we do not succeed in the relatively short term in replacing the hopelessly bankrupt financial system by a New Bretton Woods system, exactly as originally intended by Franklin D. Roosevelt, that is, to create an instrument for forcefully overcoming the underdevelopment of the so-called developing sector, then the current orientation of the world...

I don't know if you heard what I said before because there were some technical problems, but I was saying that even if most people cannot imagine that that *can* occur, that unless we, in the very short term, implement a New Bretton Woods system, exactly as Franklin D. Roosevelt had intended it, that the current orientation of the world towards ever more conflicts, both domestically in many states of the world, but also on a strategic level, threatens to escalate into a great new world, a Third World War, which because of the existence of thermonuclear weapons would mean the annihilation of the

human species – the “great kill” even if it is meant in a slightly different way than Lyn just was heard on this video clip.

Although it is absolutely astounding how many misguided people still believe that the COVID-19 pandemic is either no worse than the flu or a just conspiracy of Bill Gates, the much more likely perspective is unfortunately what epidemiologist Dr. Michael Osterholm has said: namely, that we still have an incredibly long journey ahead of us. Until now, 10 million people have been infected, half a million have died from COVID-19, and we have still not reached the peak of the first wave. The almost non-existent health systems of many developing countries are already hopelessly overstretched. The pandemic has ruthlessly exposed the fact that the neo-liberal economic system not only depends on cheap production in the so-called Third World, but has even created in the United States and Europe slave-labor conditions, as can be seen in the outbreak of the virus in the many slaughterhouses in Europe and the United States.

The economic shutdown has thrown a spotlight on the fragility of what is called “globalization.” In the U.S., around 40 million jobs were lost in three months; the central banks pumped an unbelievable over \$20 trillion into the financial system and various government support programs could just barely cover up the timebombs still ticking until expiring of the short-work programs. The IMF currently expects global production to decline by 4.9% this year, and only China is expected to have an increase in production of 2%, which is obviously is much less than it used to be, but nevertheless it grows. Sectors such as air traffic, catering, tourism, the car industry, have suffered massive declines, some of them long-term, but also a large number of medium-sized companies fear they will not survive a second wave and another economic lockdown. The result would be a huge increase in unemployment, poverty and price deflation, while at the same time the



central banks' liquidity pumping is creating hyperinflationary bubbles. Bail-outs of large systemic corporations and banks, as well as politically explosive bail-ins would be further desperate options for governments to implement, but they could not prevent a collapse of the global financial system. A plunge into chaos and anarchy would follow.

In the meantime, a continuation of the current policy would not only lead to increased death rates as a result of the pandemic, but would do absolutely nothing to counter the hunger catastrophe, of which David Beasley of the World Food Program is warning that it will soon take the lives of 300,000 people a day.

Whoever may have thought that a dark age could be ruled out in our modern times, is in for a reality shock. And last but not least, the hedonism acted out by demonstrators who confuse liberties with freedom, is reminiscent of the flagellants and the descriptions of the 14th century as they are given by the writings of Boccaccio, and the paintings of Breughel.

Against this background, it is to be expected that the attempt, originally instigated by the British secret services, to oust President Donald Trump from office by a coup, impeachment or assassination – such was the headline of the British publication *The Spectator* on Jan. 21, 2017 – or by a “Maidan” coup, as President Putin warned in 2016, these will intensify. The instrumentalization of the outrage resulting from the murder of George Floyd by violent groups funded by George Soros is part of this campaign. The reason for the relentless hostility of the neo-liberal establishment and the mainstream media on both sides of the Atlantic against Trump after what, for them, what his unexpected election victory, was, and still is, the intention he expressed at the beginning of his term, to establish good relations with Russia and a good relationship with China. And of course, Trump's promise to end the “endless wars” of his predecessors, to bring U.S. troops home.

What followed was a three-and-a-half-year witch hunt against Trump. The war cry "Russia, Russia, Russia," based on grounds for which not the least shred of evidence subsists, was followed by an attempt at an impeachment, followed by the no less malicious war cry "China, China, China," although there is just as little substance to the charges against China as there was for Russiagate.

During all that, the representatives of the neo-liberal system were not ready for one second to consider that it was the brutal consequences of their own policies for the majority of the population worldwide, that had triggered the global wave of social protest, which included the Brexit and Trump's victory, as well as the mass protests worldwide from Chile to the Yellow Vests in France. But this establishment is never interested in discovering the truth, only in controlling the official political narrative, in compliance with Pompeo's principle, as he explained in his speech in Texas: "I was the CIA director. We lied, we cheated, we stole ... we had entire training courses for that."

NATO's official narrative about Russia's allegedly increasing aggressiveness, accused of "redrawing borders by force in Europe," fails to mention of course the broken promises made to Gorbachov, that NATO would never extend its borders all the way to Russia's borders, and the preceding color revolutions that can be described as acts of war, and finally the coup in Kiev with the open support of Victoria Nuland, which triggered the referendum in Crimea in reaction.

China's "crime" is not only that it has lifted 850 million of its own citizens out of poverty, and has become, with an economic policy based on scientific and technological progress and a population of 1.4 billion people, the second most powerful economic nation, and in some technological areas, such as high-speed rail systems, nuclear fusion, aspects of space exploration and 5G telecommunications, already the number one. In addition, China's offer for cooperation on the

New Silk Road, and the Belt and Road Initiative, is the first real opportunity for the developing countries since the time of colonialism, to overcome poverty and underdevelopment by building infrastructure.

NATO's response to China's regaining its role as a leading nation in the world, a role it played during many centuries of its 5,000-year-long history, has been global expansion into the Indo-Pacific region. This is the stuff of which world wars can be made. And yet, that is exactly the direction that NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg has indicated in his outline for "NATO 2030," which he just presented in a video conference with the Atlantic Council and the German Marshall Fund. German Defense Minister Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer took part in another webinar last Wednesday with Anna Wieslander, director of the Atlantic Council for Northern Europe, who, in opening the event quoted Lord Ismay, NATO's first general secretary, who said that the purpose of NATO is "to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down." But AKK (as she is nicknamed) did not even seemingly realize the insult in these remarks. The geopolitical scenario of a globalized NATO, which is openly designed to instrumentalize NATO for the purposes of the British Empire, on based on the Commonwealth, and which would also rope the EU into playing that role, and would finally position India against China, must be totally rejected by all those who have an interest in maintaining world peace.

President Putin has just written, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II, a striking article on the pre-history of the Second World War and the course of that war, and called on all nations to publish all the up to now classified historical documents from that time, so that by studying the causes of the greatest catastrophe in the history of mankind up to that point, the lessons will be learned for avoiding an even greater catastrophe today. Putin writes in a very personal tone, he speaks of the suffering of his own

family, of the immense importance June 22nd has for the Russian population, the day on which "life almost comes to a halt," and why May 9th, the anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War in which 27 million Russians lost their lives, is Russia's most important holiday. But the indirect message is also that just as the Soviet Union defeated Hitler's Germany with a gigantic effort, the Russian people will never surrender to renewed threats. Just as Napoleon was led through a long line of defense into the inhospitable Russian winter, and his army was finally as good as wiped out, the evacuation of the people and industrial capacity to the east from 1941 on allowed the Soviet Union to surpass the military production of the Nazis in only one and a half years.

But also the short-sightedness of the Versailles dictate, the support for Hitler from members of the aristocracy and the Establishment on both sides of the Atlantic, and above all the Munich Pact, which is simply called in Russia the "Munich betrayal" or "Munich conspiracy," is considered as the real trigger for the Second World War. Because it was there, where not only the appeasement of Hitler, but also the joint divvying up of the booty took place, as well as the ice-cold geopolitical calculation, that focussing Hitler's Germany on the East would inevitably lead Germany and the Soviet Union to tear each other to pieces.

According to Putin, what is the main message of the study of the Second World War for today? That it was the failure to take up the task of creating a collective security system that could have prevented this war was the most important piece! Putin's article ends with an urgent reminder of the summit of heads of state of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which he has been proposing since January, and which should address precisely these principles of how to maintain world peace and overcome the world economic crisis.

The most important aspect of that is that this format will put the United States, Russia and China around the same table to

negotiate the principles that must be the basis of international policy if mankind is to avoid wiping itself out! And yesterday after a long phone call between Putin and French President Emmanuel Macron, Macron said that he stands for a Europe from Lisbon to Vladivostok, which opens not only the perspective of an integration of the European Union, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Belt and Road Initiative, but also the establishment of a common security architecture based on common economic interests.

However, if we are to meet the gigantic challenges of the pandemic, the global economic crisis and the profound social shocks that have destroyed the trust of large parts of the population in their institutions in many countries around the world, further steps are necessary. Obviously, cooperation between the United States and China, as the two largest economies, is indispensable. Even if this currently appears to be an insurmountable hurdle, the extremely tense relationship between the United States and China must be replaced by cooperation on the common aims of mankind.

Who, if not the governments of the strongest economies, the countries with the largest populations and the greatest military potential, should solve the problems? The Boltons must be removed from these governments and replaced by responsible people who are able to find, in the cultural phases of their respective cultures, the starting points for cooperation on a higher level. Benjamin Franklin's admiration for Confucian philosophy and Sun Yat-sen's orientation to the ideals of the American Republic are better advisors than Gene Sharp's "How To Start a Revolution" or Samuel Huntington's different scribblings.

One has to define a plane on which the solutions for these quite disparate problems become visible. There is one philosopher, born in the 15th century, known in Russia as Nikolai Kusansky, Nikolaus of Cusa, who developed exactly that method of thinking: the coincidence of opposites, *coincidentia*

*oppositorum*. This concept expresses the fundamental quality of human creativity, which is able time and time again and at increasingly more developed levels to find solutions on a higher plane, where the conflicts that have arisen on the lower levels, are dissolved.

This can only be the immediate implementation of a credit system, that provides the global economy with credit for industrialization, and thus the real development, of all nations on this planet. The entire life's work of my late husband, Lyndon LaRouche, was primarily devoted to achieving this goal; he drew up his first plan for the industrialization of Africa in 1976, the Oasis Plan for the industrialization of the Middle East in 1975; then followed the 40-Year Plan for India in collaboration with Indira Gandhi, *Operation Juárez* with then Mexican President José López Portillo for Latin America; a 50-year development plan for the Pacific Basin; and then finally, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a peace plan for the 21st century. Many of these projects are being implemented today thanks to China's New Silk Road, and all nations of the world are called upon to contribute to this World Land-Bridge! This is the blueprint for the creation of the 1.5 billion jobs, that are necessary today to overcome the crisis! It should begin with the establishment of a modern health system in every single country, in order to combat the current and future pandemics, which will not only benefit poor countries, but also the so-called developed countries, that can only avoid new waves of infections in that way. Most countries have a large number of unemployed or poorly employed youth, who can be trained as medical personnel and deployed to build up such health centers.

When millions of people are threatened with starvation, as the World Food Program warns, why can farmers not double their food production and be paid a parity price that guarantees their existence, including with regard to the expected

increase in the world's population to over 9 billion by 2050? Can we not consider ourselves as one single human species, and help to build mankind's common construction sites with the same solidarity that the entire Chinese population helped the people in Wuhan and the province of Hubei? Is it not time that we stopped wasting trillions on military build-ups, as President Trump said he would soon take up together with Putin and Xi Jinping, when we could use those resources to overcome hunger, disease and poverty, and to develop the creative potential of the current and future generations?

I think it is time for us, as mankind, faced with an unprecedented disaster, to take the qualitative step of making the 21st century the first truly human century!

Thank you very much.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Helga.

Our next speaker is Dr. Jin Zhongxia, who's the executive director for China of the International Monetary Fund, located in Washington, D.C.

DR. JIN ZHONGXIA: Thank you, Mr. Speed. I would like to thank Schiller Institute for the invitation to attend this important conference. Also, I thank Madame Helga for her excellent keynote speech.

2020 is a very special and challenging year. The trade war, the eruption and spread of coronavirus, the riots in the U.S., world economic recession, and escalated geopolitical tensions, I just name a few major ones. Global growth is projected by the IMF at negative 4.9% this year.

In the following discussion, some of my observations and comments are kind of thoughts in research and of academic by nature, I will speak in my personal capacity only.

Global challenge should be handled globally with a

multilateral approach. No country will be safe until every country is safe.

When we start to discuss the multilateral approach in dealing with the pandemic and the global crisis, I recognize that there is a debate on the value of multilateralism and the multilateral institutions. Some people are talking about economic decoupling, a Cold War, and even a conflict of civilizations. Since I am from China, I ask myself: Is there any fundamental conflict between civilizations in the East and West?

Chinese civilization is unique in many aspects, but it's not fundamentally different from Western civilization. One example: In the 6th century B.C., China had Taiji or Yin Yang concept, which is the co-evolution of two opposite forces. I found in surprise that this was also a core concept in physiological theory in Greek medicine in the same period of time. Another example: A core concept of Confucianism is the "middle course approach," that also corresponds to the "doctrine of the mean" that was explored extensively by Hippocrates, Plato and Aristotle in ancient Greece.

In 16th century, the brilliant Jesuit missionary, Matteo Ricci, recognized the striking parallels in Confucius and Mencius to the Christian concept of man in the images of the God and devoted his life to building an "ecumenical alliance" between China and the West.

During the evolution of trade tension between the United States and China, some opinions in the media have demonized China as an evil trade partner that is systematically engaged in illegal subsidizing, cheating and stealing. That reminds me of the overwhelming public opinion in the media against Jewish people in some parts of Europe before World War II. The truth is that after more than 40 years' market-oriented reform and opening-up, China has already been transformed into a market-based economy. In fact, the share of fiscal resources in GDP



mobilized by some European governments is higher than that in China due to extensive social welfare arrangements, but no body in Europe complain that this welfare has distorted the market.

China has profound tradition of market economy both in theory and practice. In the 6th century B.C., Laozi, a famous philosopher and the founder of Daoism, advised his government to “rule without intervention,” which is an ancient version of the invisible hand of Adam Smith. Another famous economist and philosopher Guanzi, in the 7th century B.C., suggested that in the years of economic depression, government could increase expenditure to implement seemingly wasteful projects for the purpose of creating employment. That is the ancient Chinese version of Keynesian economics. Financially, China was also highly developed. As early as in 11th century, China introduced the first official paper currency in the world.

On the issue of economic and technology decoupling, the attempt to block a major people and civilization from competing fairly with other countries and getting access to new scientific and technological knowledge is morally wrong, and will help China to win sympathy around the world.

On the other hand, China has the largest pool of educated labor force, including a largest pool of engineers. That will enable the country to be more innovative, professional, practical and rational.

Compared with other multi-country free trade zones, China has already become the largest single-country retail market by itself. It is more than equivalent to a free trade zone with a highly integrated infrastructure network, centralized fiscal and monetary policy, and deep and liquid labor and capital market. The authorities have also determined to further open its economy, greatly enhance intellectual property (IP) protection, and implement structural reforms, including introducing competitive neutrality for state-owned enterprises

(SOEs). In the end, it is the effectiveness and efficiency of China's domestic resource allocation that will determine China's international competitiveness.

I am not specialized in geopolitics. But I learned that the scenario of decoupling and a new cold war is based on an old strategy called "divide and conquer," or "offshore balance." It is very smart from the offshore players' perspective. But it will benefit the offshore manipulator at the expense of onshore neighbors. I wonder whether those equally smart onshore players are willing to buy this, and how high a price the offshore player wants to pay to convince so many countries to engage a long-term conflict with their major trade partner.

It is not objective to exaggerate China's conflict with India at the border. It is important to recognize that the current border is largely a stable equilibrium. The common interest of these two ancient civilizations is to cooperate and develop their economies and achieve a joint historical revival. The two countries should benefit from their common cultural heritage based on centuries of peaceful and friendly cultural exchanges, particularly the exchanges in the form of Buddhism.

The history issue between China and Japan often looks like a deadlock, but a forward-looking approach is the key. China has largely recovered its self-confidence, and it is very clear that China's revival does not mean revenge. When new generations from China visit Japan as tourists, most of them feel they like Japan. Japan is China's only neighboring country that has maintained a lot of Chinese characters in their written language, and they use chopsticks, eat rice, use soy sauce, and practice calligraphy, all of these are the typical reflections of East Asian culture.

A healthy and stable Sino-Russian relationship can be much more sustainable than many people's imagination. Their stable cooperative relationship can be attributed to many factors. It is not a coincidence that their combined territory maps the

Mongolian Empire in history. Toward the end of last century, China and Russian leaders reached a wise and visionary agreement to delimit and confirm their common border. Their mutual respect and support to core interest of each other can go a long way.

The biggest loss the United States could incur from a decoupling and a new cold war is that many of the 1.4 billion Chinese people, who are otherwise very friendly toward America, could turn into opponents. By contrast, a friendly and cooperative China will be definitely the Americans' greatest fortune in Asia.

I believe a constructive competition and cooperation between China, the United States and other countries under a rules-based multilateral system should be the right choice. Fortunately, the IMF is still functioning normally and has played a constructive leading role, which is also supported by the World Bank and other multilateral banks.

In just a few months, recently, the IMF has implemented debt relief to more than 27 countries, supported by contributions from a group of better-resourced members, including China. The Fund has augmented its lending instruments to low-income countries by more than 10 billion SDR, and approved emergency financing (RCF and RFI) of 47 billion SDR for more than 74 countries. It has created a new short-term liquidity line (SLL), and is pushing for approval of new agreement of borrowing of 365 billion SDR, and preparing for a new round of Bilateral Borrowing Agreement of 138 billion SDR. China has actively participated in all the above efforts and made its own contribution.

The Fund and the World Bank jointly proposed a Debt Service Suspension Initiative that has been endorsed by the G20. China has further called for an extension of this initiative to 2021. A fair burden-sharing and full participation of all creditors is critical for a successful implementation of this

initiative.

China has made more efforts outside the multilateral framework, including 1) additional \$2 billion grant assistance to most affected countries, especially developing countries, to combat COVID-19 and recover social and economic development; 2) establish a Sino-Africa hospital cooperation program covering 30 hospitals in Africa, China has recently sent five emergency professional medical teams to Africa, which is in addition to the existing 46 Chinese medical teams in Africa; 3) in addition to implementing the G20 debt moratorium initiative, China will provide more assistance to countries that have been most heavily affected, together with other stakeholders; 4) China has promised that once it completes developing and testing its own vaccine, it will provide this product to developing countries as global public goods; 5) China will establish a comprehensive storage and transportation hub to support global medical supplies, under the direction of the United Nations.

The merit of multilateral assistance is that it is rules-based, approved by a collective board representing all its member countries; and the recipient countries are facing the multilateral institution, rather than a particular country or country group, therefore it can reduce (although not eliminate) geopolitical sensitivity. Although there are different views on many different issues, and even bilateral tensions between some member countries, the majority of the Fund's membership have been able to find common ground on many issues.

The Bretton Woods institutions could do two more things, in my view.

First, a general allocation of SDRs that will increase the supply of international reserve asset, reduce the burden of any single country to supply its reserve currency excessively and provide low-income countries necessary resources to

alleviate their debt distress.

Second, the multilateral banks should greatly expand their lending to include not only developing countries, but also developed countries, including the United States, itself. That will fully utilize the low interest rate environment and greatly stimulate global demand and pull up growth in receiving countries.

In conclusion, I wish the after-COVID-19 world a more cooperative and peaceful one. Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much.

Now we will hear from the Hon. Boris Meshchanov, Counselor, Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

HON. BORIS MESHCHANOV: Dear and distinguished Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche,

Dear colleagues and friends from so many countries,

Our video broadcast audience,

The problems put in the center of today's discussion are of high importance. We welcome highlighting acute questions of international relations through the prism of development, building physical infrastructure, cooperation between major powers in the interests of the poorest and most vulnerable, in accordance with the United Nations Agenda 2030. We fully share the crucial significance of industrialization, eradication of poverty, reforming of international credit-generating institutions and ensuring food security. Those are basically in the spotlight for the whole global community. We emphasize that the right to development persists as a basic human right. Development beats inequality, contributes to peace and is an indispensable condition for building just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

I would like to start my presentation, citing the report by

the United Nations Secretary-General saying: "As we are facing multidimensional and multifaceted impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, global solidarity with Africa is an imperative – now and for recovering better. Ending the pandemic in Africa is essential for ending it across the world." In the context of this challenging crisis we all seek to re-assess the model for development with the needs of the most vulnerable at its cornerstone. I would like to address this issue with respect to how our country deploys relations with the African continent.

It is justified that today more than ever before, our eyes are directed to the regrettable fortunes of populations in remote corners of the world, where governments are grappling with triple crisis of health and finance, trying to avoid widening social disparity and future economic distress. Aware of its historical responsibility for the formation of the modern system of international relations and its further improvement, the Russian Federation considers international development assistance as an effective mechanism to solve global and regional problems, and to respond to new challenges and threats. Our priorities have been the eradication of poverty and promotion of sustainable socio-economic development of partner states; influencing global processes in order to form a stable and just world order based on universally recognized rules of international law and partnership relations among states as well as responding to natural and man-made disasters and other emergencies.

In doing so, as it can easily be seen through the ideals of Russian philosophers and artists and classical Russian literature, assisting our friends abroad has always been based on the respect of the other's dignity. It has been reflected in our national policies and priorities, and technical and humanitarian assistance has always been delivered at the request of the recipient side. We have proceeded from the assumption that any approaches in the spirit of colonial rule,

like the General Act of Berlin of 1884, bringing about the principle of “effective occupation” that prejudiced the freedom of the Africans themselves, attempts to come to an agreement behind one’s back and act solely from the standpoint of mercenary calculation, will most likely not be accepted by these peoples themselves. On the contrary, we value and promote equitable partnership on the international arena ,upholding the principles of truth and justice, respect for the civilizational identity of each people, the path of development chosen by each people themselves.

As the Russian President Vladimir Putin recently emphasized, the development of relations with the countries of the African continent and their regional organizations is one of the priorities of Russian foreign policy. Links between us are based on the friendly relations between the Russian Federation and African states and the traditions of the joint struggle for decolonization and achieving the independence of African states, as well as on the rich experience of multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation that meets the interests of our peoples.

Dear colleagues and friends,

One of the main lessons learnt from this pandemic is an urgent need for international solidarity and cooperation, without exclusions and exemptions. In line with this objective, we have committed to giving Russian-African interaction a truly systemic and integrated character. African states are confidently gaining political and economic weight, affirming themselves as one of the important pillars of the multipolar world, and are taking an increasingly active part in working out the decisions of the international community on key issues of the regional and global agenda. We need to respect their rights to benefit equally from globalization, whatever shape it will take following the impacts of the pandemic.

In our strong opinion, the world needs Africa not just like a

pantry of valuable minerals or a bread basket, but strong and sovereign region, developing an equal dialogue with its partners in accordance with the norms of the national legislation, based on the multilateral nature of the world order. Today, when proposals are made to reform the global governance system, we are consistently upholding the need to reflect the role of Africa in those structures that are engaged in global governance.

Our fundamentals are not only ensuring the wide global participation of African states, but also resolving conflict situations, on the principle of "African solution to African problems." Together, we are able to counteract political dictatorship and currency blackmail in the course of international trade and economic cooperation, in order to put pressure on objectionable countries and unfair competition. Introduction of unilateral coercive measures not based on international law, also known as unilateral sanctions, is an example of such practices. Joint efforts are needed to promote trade, investment and sustainable development in order to make the global economic system more socially oriented, to oppose any manifestations of a unilateral approach, protectionism and discrimination, to support the world trade, based on the rules of the World Trade Organization.

Under this paradigm the first Russia-Africa Summit and Economic Forum took place in October 2019 in Sochi, with 92 agreements, contracts, and memoranda of understanding, worth \$12 billion signed and problems of trade, investments and banking, industry and construction, transport and logistics, energy and high-tech addressed, among others.

We paid special attention to identifying promising areas of economic, trade and investment partnership of the Russian Federation, as a member of the Eurasian Economic Union, with the African Union, as well as with the leading regional organizations of Africa – the Arab Maghreb Union, the Sahel Five, the Southern African Development Community, the Common



Market for East and South Africa, the East African Community, Economic Community of West African Countries, Economic Community of Central African States, and others.

In our movement towards Africa we need to be creative and promote new mechanisms for partnership, encourage active participation of business in exhibitions, fairs, and congress events, and develop the practice of exchanging business missions.

Moving towards Africa in this new old world would be impossible without learning each other better, taking into consideration local customs and traditions for our partners, rich cultural and linguistic variety. In Sochi in 2019, we have committed to develop cooperation in the field of education, implement vocational training, and academic exchange programs to promote social stability by protecting people, especially youth, women and persons with disabilities, and expand their capabilities by increasing the availability of education, technical and vocational training. Participants in the Russia-Africa summit confirmed that obtaining quality education and developing skills by young men and women can become a driving force for structural economic transformation and industrialization in African countries, as well as the basis for strengthening the industrial potential necessary to diversify the economy.

It so happened that our country has already contributed to the development of the African continent, in particular, in industry, infrastructure and energy security, areas promoted by the Schiller Institute as the fundamentals of the so-called physical economy, so I would focus on them briefly.

So far, Russia has been involved in the creation of the Russian industrial zone in Egypt. Among the key competencies of Russia for Africa, one cannot overestimate the role of rail infrastructure for the development of Nigeria, Egypt, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Angola. Under current

conditions, it is important that the use of technologies such as medical trains in Africa will prevent the spread of infectious diseases and fight epidemics.

In energy, we count on the future construction of the first nuclear power plant in Egypt and the Russian Center for Nuclear Science and Technology in Rwanda facilitating the development of integrated solutions in the field of nuclear energy in agriculture, health, education, science and industry. Those two are not the only countries in Africa that intend to develop nuclear energy. Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Sudan and Zambia are also on this growing list. Most African countries suffer from severe electricity shortages. Accordingly, in the near future they should double their generating capacity to meet current needs. The current pandemic-caused crisis, apparently, has aggravated this challenge for them.

In saying this we should not forget about stepping up efforts to combat climate change in Africa, transfer relevant technologies, build the capacity of African states. Meanwhile, general greening of the economy, in our approach, needs to be based on responsibility, consistency and realism. Key to that is technological progress. Serious efforts are being deployed to improve energy efficiency in industry, agriculture, housing and transport. In our country, we have launched national project "Environment" to create incentives for Russian business to implement best "green" technologies, to ensure the environmentally friendly low-emission development. And we will proceed to provide assistance to developing countries, including Africa, to help them meet their own climate goals without prejudice to the objectives of ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth, industrialization of economies and leaving no one behind.

The pandemic is spreading across the world, threatening to backslide the efforts applied to build a more resilient architecture. It's high time for humanity, responsibility and

spirit of partnership to be demonstrated. A truly systemic issue with reference to today's discussion, is food security, which holds a special place among Russia's priorities in its efforts to achieve sustainable development globally. First of all, we believe that it has to be addressed at the level of supplying the world enough high-quality food to stabilize international markets, and make it more accessible and affordable for a maximum number of people. At the same time, the zero-hunger goal must be addressed as a matter of urgency for those countries that are food insecure. To that end, over the last 20 years, Russia has been steadily and consistently increasing its own production and export of food – grain, cereals, pulses, meats, poultry, oils, milk and dairy products, etc. Russia has become one of the world's largest exporters of food.

During the pandemic, food supplies were transferred to the Union of Comoros (172 tons) and Madagascar (about 500 tons).

Apart from tackling the problem of food security, Russia donated hundreds of KAMAZ trucks, together with the necessary parts, equipment, and technical support, for key World Food Program operations in Africa. Starting from 2020, \$10 million are being reserved exclusively for Africa. It is the first time that Russia assigns a geographic priority for its voluntary contribution to the World Food Program.

In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, East Africa is experiencing its largest invasion of desert locusts in decades, and our country is making a \$10 million contribution to support FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] operations in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda.

In connection with the coronavirus pandemic, Russia received requests from a total of 29 African countries, as well as from the African Union, asking for assistance in combatting the impacts of COVID-19. To date, units of laboratory supplies and personal protective equipment have been provided to the

Democratic Republic of the Congo; multi-purpose medical modules, tents and accessories to Djibouti; test systems to South Africa and Guinea.

At the same time, we believe that helping a sick person with a virus is paramount, but only part of the problem is solved. A fundamental factor is the availability of an effective preventive and educational system in the countries affected by the epidemic. As an example, I refer to the example of the Republic of Guinea, where two mobile hospitals have been deployed, and where mobile laboratories based on KAMAZ vehicles were transferred, and medications were delivered. With the participation of Russian experts in this country, more than 800 specialists have passed specialized training since 2015. Russia makes a significant contribution to the scientific research of the Ebola virus. With the support of one of the flagships of Russian business, the United Company RUSAL, the Russian-Guinean Research Center for Epidemiology and Prevention of Infectious Diseases was established in the Guinean city of Kindia.

Last, but not least, long and intensive discussion is ongoing concerning the unbearable debt burden of African states. Russia actively contributes to alleviating it under the debt-for-development program intergovernmental agreements. Those between Russia and Madagascar, Mozambique, and Tanzania, are being implemented. For instance, as part of these arrangements, the Government of Mozambique in cooperation with the World Food Program, has launched a multi-disciplinary national school feeding program. It provides for the conversion of a part of the county's debt to Russia amounting to \$40 million during 2017-2021, into activities that address malnutrition among sick children and foster primary education in Mozambique.

With that, I deeply thank you for your attention, and look forward to your questions.

SPEED: And we want to thank you very much, also, Mr. Meshchanov, because we had some problems with the video as you were speaking. We're going to first of all make sure the entire speech is made available immediately in terms of the actual text, and we'd like to also apologize. We'd like to have, at some point and I want to say this publicly, if we can actually re-do your video, because it was not quite in synch. The audio was fine, people could hear it very clearly and it was an extremely important message. And so, I want to thank you, again, very much for what you just did.

MESHCHANOV: Thank you.

SPEED: Our next speaker is Dr. Joycelyn Elders, former Surgeon General of the United States.

DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS: Hello. I'm Dr. Joycelyn Elders, and I am happy to speak to the Schiller Institute conference today, whose theme is "Will Humanity Prosper or Perish?" I hope, as I am sure you all do, that humanity prospers.

Ironically, a lethal disease, the coronavirus pandemic, may be the only way to unify the world to reverse what might otherwise appear to be a sure slide into disaster.

We are here to discuss a new paradigm for the whole world—not just for the richer or more well-off nations. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has proposed that a world healthcare platform must be constructed to respond to the present crisis. She has circulated a short memo to this effect, calling for a Committee of Opposites to be formed to implement it. I would like to respond to one passage of that memo in particular. Here is what it said.

"A very large number of youth in the U.S. and the European nations coming from the economically disadvantaged segments of society are presently looking without a perspective into the future and are therefore exposed to an entire specter of perils. They could be educated through a training program in

the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt's CCC program to become medical auxiliary forces and could be deployed together with doctors and medical professionals in the building of first temporary, and then permanent hospitals and hospital wards in African and other developing sector nations. For the countries of the Southern Hemisphere the support from the industrialized nations is existential: Therefore it will be possible to find cooperating institutions, such as governments, religious and social organizations, as well as youth organizations, who can help to set up such facilities and win the trust in the population for such an approach. In the industrialized nations, for example, hospitals could set up partnerships with existing hospitals in the developing nations, which then could be used as affiliates for the construction of an expanded health system. One can also draw in nongovernmental organizations with experience in so-called conflict areas, such as the Peace Corps, catastrophe protection organizations, and various relief organizations.

"In the U.S. and European nations retired doctors, helpful individuals, and social and religious organizations could work in a Committee to put together teams of medical personnel and apprentices for this deployment...."

Now, I think that this can be done, but we must think about how we would do it. It will be very important, for example, in the countrysides of Africa, just as it is important in the cities of the United States, for people from these neighborhoods and communities to be very involved in this process. Therefore, young people from Africa should be paired with young people from America, and be trained together from the beginning. We should remember that they are significant communities of African-American youth that are in the United States, whose parents came from Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Senegal, and many other nations. Importantly historically black colleges and universities could be used, as well as high school campuses in the urban centers, as central coordinating

points, to assemble volunteers that want to participate in such a program. More broadly, various land-grant colleges, community colleges, and churches, and other organizations already deeply involved in such outreach, need simply be encouraged by young people who want to assist in doing what perhaps only they can do—save the lives of their peers in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and elsewhere through demonstrations of hope and health.

First, we will need many community healthcare workers. We can take a page out of what was done in the American Civil War in 1861 in New York City, with what was called the Sanitary Commission. We just take some people in the community, give them some basic health education, and develop them as medical assistants and medical technicians. Most importantly, they will be very well known in their communities. They can communicate very well with the people in their communities. You can have supervisors of these community healthcare workers, who are also trained, and of course coordinate with nurses, nurse practitioners and doctors. But this gives you a far larger force to work with, which is what we need.

We can't teach what we don't know, and we can't lead where we won't go. We have to have tiers of people who are from the community, healthcare workers who understand the community and know the community, as well as immediate supervisors, to people with enough medical training, all the way up to nurse's assistants, practitioners, doctors, and others, right up to the level of super-specialist. We often do too much special care, and not enough public health. We do not do enough of the basic public health which would do far more to maintain the health, more than 100 surgeons.

This is not an attack against specialization, but it is an assertion that we are in a condition like that of a world war, which requires something that Martin Luther King and others have often talked about—creative, nonviolent directed action, but in the field of health. And we need volunteers, just as

the American civil rights movement had volunteers. They will be the backbone of this effort. In this case, we need to establish brigades and battalions of courageous young people, who may even risk their lives, but in a responsible way, to save the lives of others, both here and in other countries.

This is not, by any means, completely new. Many nations have tried elements of such programs, which have worked relatively successfully in the past, and members of the African Union , or WHO, are well aware of these measures. This, however, is a circumstance that requires the equivalent of a wartime alliance, but this is truly a wartime alliance for progress. Here we can count successes, not in the numbers of enemies killed through combat, but through the numbers of lives saved through healthcare. We will also be aided by the omnipresence of certain social media capabilities that can provide means of close coordination that would otherwise be unavailable.

The fight against this virus must have a human face. There is no section of our population we can afford to ignore. For example, our already-overcrowded and often abusive prisons will see an explosion of infections. Should such people who have been accused of a theft or other non-violent crime, or anyone else, for that matter, be given a de facto death sentence, or be put in harm's way, solely because the rest of us have decided to forget who they are? What about the families that visit them? What about the children, or spouses, or parents attached to those people? And I believe that this can be a mobilization that replaces the image of young people as a problem, or a potential source of unrest, with the image that they are the healers, those dedicated to preserving life, not destroying it.

There may be more than 2 million American young men currently held in prisons for non-violent offenses who could be more than willing to become part of this solution, to help bring health both in their communities here, as well as to other nations. And it would only be in such an emergency as this,



that this sort of bold thinking would be attached to an urgent, dire, but resolvable crisis.

I pray that this moment may find us equal to this challenge to our normal way of thinking. All the world is at stake, and all the world is in need. Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Dr. Elders.

We're now going to hear from Dr. Ding Yifan, Deputy Director, Research Institute of World Development, of the China Development Research Center of China.

DR. DING YIFAN: Dear Friends,

It's a pleasure talking with you on this very important, historical moment. The COVID-19 pandemic has caught the whole world by surprise. Not only have the economies been paralyzed and human life threatened, but all life habits have changed also. Moreover, in many countries, people have not been able to effectively curb the spread of the virus, because they have no experience. Although many institutions have tried to produce vaccines, but are now afraid that the vaccine would be short-lived because the virus evolves so quickly.

In the face of an epidemic, we humans are very vulnerable. If we're not enlightened and work together to fight the virus, the time for the virus to spread will prolong, and the longer we will suffer. So, here, I'd like to highlight four points:

Firstly, when China's epidemic broke out, many countries helped China and provided China with various materials for prevention and to fight the virus, in creating masks. Countries, such as Japan, have picked up sentences from ancient Chinese classics, and write on the boxes for transferring those materials to China, to show the close relationship and cooperation between East Asia area's countries. Once the epidemic situation had been brought under control in China, and the situation became intensified in

Japan and South Korea, China sent a lot of materials to Japan and South Korea, to help people there fight the virus.

Secondly, many such token stories have also been staged between Chinese and American companies. Once the epidemic situation got worsened in the United States, many Chinese companies had sent materials for prevention and to fight the pandemic in the United States, as well as masks, protective clothing, protective glasses, ventilators and even [s/l ratings] for nucleic acid detection. So this cooperation showed that our humanity in society is really a community of common destiny.

Thirdly, unfortunately, the political opinion and the political spirit in the United States have made China unintentionally a scapegoat. Radical Congressmen and Senators try to compete with the hoax in the Trump Administration to show off who has the hardest line toward China. These attitudes cannot help Americans fight the epidemic, on the contrary it can only exacerbate the mistrust between China and the United States, making cooperation even impossible between the Chinese and the American governments, within an obstinate pandemic.

Fourthly, in fact, the world economy has not come out completely from the last financial crisis in 2007, and then, a new crisis happened. The pandemic might make this crisis deeper and more difficult to deal with, because we are faced with a dilemma: Restoring the economy and preventing the virus from spreading. The largest economies in the world need to expand their cooperation and take joint measures to fight the virus, and to boost economic growth. We have to use a stimulus package not only to alleviate the problem of the population in trouble, but also to use this stimulus package to invest in infrastructure, not only in traditional infrastructure, such as highways, bridges, or telecommunications means, but also in the development of new infrastructure, such as means of prevention of epidemics for the masses, and the treatment of

these masses in pandemics, also including the remote means to check the temperature of the masses.

Only by rebuilding trust among big powers can we unite and fight the coronavirus with success. Then we can bring humanity back to the harmonious development path again. So, I think we have to unite our forces or strengths in the middle of the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, and then, we could try to find a way to common development, after the pandemic.

Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much Dr. Ding.

Our next presentation is by former Mayor DeWayne Hopkins, mayor of the town of Muscatine, Iowa. And he represents the China-Muscatine Friendship Society.

FORMER MAYOR DEWAYNE HOPKINS: Good day, everyone. My name is DeWayne Hopkins. I'm the former mayor of a small community in eastern Iowa, located right on the Mississippi River.

And I have a story to tell you. But in order to tell this story, where it begins I'm going to have to move the clock back in time to 1985. Back in that timeframe, the country of the People's Republic of China, sent four individuals to Iowa. These individuals had never been in the United States before, but through the Sister Cities and Sister States organization, these individuals came right directly to Muscatine, Iowa. One of these individuals was Xi Jinping, and of course at the time, he was pretty young, and he was a provincial official in Hebei province.

Well, they came to Muscatine, and they toured some of our plants around town, and so on and so forth. They even enjoyed a barbecue with spareribs and corn on the cob and things of that nature. In any case, they spent three days in Muscatine, and then moved on to Des Moines, Iowa, where they met with then-Governor Terry Branstad.

Now, I'm going to fast forward a little bit to 2016. Our governor was on a kind of an agricultural mission trip to Beijing in the People's Republic of China. And he was meeting with Xi Jinping, who at the time had moved up in the ranks to the position of Vice President. Xi Jinping just happened to ask Governor Branstad, because he had known him for that length of time from 1985 to 2016, he asked him how his friends Sarah and Roger Lande were. Well, Sarah and Roger Lande are residents of Muscatine. Roger is a retired attorney. Back in 1985, Sarah was the President of the Sister States organization here in Iowa. Well, Governor Branstad responded that they were in good health and everything was fine, but that's what started the wheels in motion about a revisit to Muscatine from then-Vice President Xi Jinping. That happened on, I believe it was February 12th. He was on a trip from Washington, D.C., then to meet President Obama in Los Angeles, California. He thought he would have time to stop by Muscatine, Iowa, which he did.

We all greeted him on the porch of the Lande residence. We all went inside, and enjoyed snacks and conversation, and sort of rehashing old times, thus become the title "old friends." So, a great number of his old friends – that is, Xi Jinping's – were in attendance at the Lande residence, and they all had just a marvelous time. Xi Jinping's time came about, he had to leave, and that was OK.

But a short time after returning to China, Xi Jinping suggested via email to Sarah Lande, that we engage a community in China about having a sister city relationship. So, that's what started the wheels churning for that adventure. That city in China became Zhengding. The rest is kind of history. I went to China and visited with the folks in Zhengding; their mayor, Mayor Yang, came to Muscatine and visited with our folks. We sat down and signed a letter of intent to become sister cities. So, that's kind of how that went.

As time went on, Xi Jinping became the President of the

People's Republic of China, and Sarah Lande is still in Muscatine, and they stay in contact every now and then. But it's a relationship that started here in Muscatine, and it's ongoing.

I will say that we have moved hopefully into the future, and we now have in our high school, four years of Mandarin language. We also have an orchestra that is fairly well-versed in the usage of Chinese instruments, which as you may know, are all stringed instruments. They have sent us some of these instruments, and we've learned to play them. And of course, every year, here in Muscatine, is a concert put on by an orchestra either from Beijing or from Shanghai. I believe we've done four of those already. And we're done with this pandemic of the coronavirus, I look for more of those kinds of events to be scheduled.

That's just another element of the relationship that we have with the People's Republic of China. They're outstanding musicians and they communicate with those in attendance at their concerts very, very well. It's a pleasure to have them here. It's a pleasure to know that they'll be coming in the future, and we enjoy having them very much.

I guess, what I'm saying to you is, we're a small community, and we have a friendly relationship with the People's Republic of China: That isn't going to change, and we really don't care a lot about what they do in Washington, D.C., or what they do in Los Angeles, California. We have a relationship with the People's Republic of China. They're great people, they have a good sense of humor; and I wouldn't mind having one of them as a neighbor.

[Mr. Hopkins then played a short clip from a very lively concert by the Chinese orchestra.]

SPEED: Just one correction: Former Mayor Hopkins misspoke: Actually, when Xi Jinping returned to Muscatine in 2012, he

was the Vice-President, not the President at that time. And he came back, and that's when the meeting was, and it was in 2012, not in 2016. We apologize, and the Mayor apologizes for that unintentional misspoken phrase.

Our final presentation is by Daisuke Kotegawa, Research Director at the Canon Institute, and former Executive Director for Japan at the International Monetary Fund.

## **“Recollection My Involvement in Economic Assistance”**

DAISUKE KOTEGAWA: 1. In the mid-1980s, when I worked as a staff member of the World Bank, I had an opportunity to complain about the slow development of African countries despite a large amount of aid to Africa to a British and a French staff, both of whom had devoted their lives to economic development in Africa. Their answer was amazing. “Mr. Kotegawa. It is wrong to expect fast economic growth in Africa which can be compared to those in Asia and Japan. Because Africa is trying to achieve what humanity has done in 2000 years within 100 years.”

2. When I returned to Japan in 1987, I became the budget examiner in the Ministry of Finance in charge of the budget of the foreign economic assistance. We reviewed Japan's basic policies regarding economic assistance to Africa, and we started to try to create a country that will become a model for development in Africa, that is, “Japan” in Africa. I was convinced that it was very important to create a Japan in Africa, because at my days at the World Bank, I realized that Asian countries found Japan as their model and hope, having come to believe that Asian countries can reach the level of Western countries if they work diligently like the Japanese.

3. The first step is to select the target country. The

target country had to have a moderate economic scale, but small enough not to have internal contention such as tribal conflict. We chose Ghana, Cameroon and Malawi. As for Ghana, young and clean leader Rawlings were also a major factor. We poured all three kinds of economic aid into three countries: concessional loans with focus on the construction of economic infrastructure, grants focused on construction of social infrastructure in the medical and educational sector, and technical assistance with the aim of technology transfer through dispatching experts and inviting trainees.

4. A backlash from the former colonial powers was expected, and Japan, which had historically little relationship with African countries, lacked the know-how to build aid projects there. So, we made an arrangement with Crown Agents, a British aid agency, for consulting our projects in Africa. As a result, about one-third of its total annual income in the early '90s came from Japan. Ghana, in particular, has achieved great economic growth and if we had continued to do so, a "Japan" in Africa could have been realized within 1990s.
5. However, having watched the success of such Japanese aid, the British and French began to be vigilant. Ms. Cresson, who became French prime minister in 1991, made such remarks as, "Japanese are yellow ants" and "The Japanese are enemies and are plotting to conquer the world without obeying the rules" and repeated such remarks as "Japanese economic assistance is Jurassic." Against such criticism, Japan was forced to review its aid policy and had to reduce aid to Africa before Ghana became a Japan in Africa. Since then, proposals for UN Millennium 2000 Target, including the debt relief, which mainly targeted Japan's yen loans, have been drafted mainly by the U.K., and Japan's presence in the world of economic assistance has gradually been lost.
6. I think that there is a fundamental difference between Western concept of economic assistance and that of

Japan. The underlining idea of Western aid is a charity. This leads to the emphasis on "humanitarian aid," and the idea of economic independence of recipient country is scarce. On the other hand, the basic idea of Japan's aid is recipient country's economic growth and independence. This is the idea that flows to the root of Japan since the Meiji Restoration, which has been trying to catch up with and overtake the West, witnessing the plight of Asian colonies under imperialism.

7. On the issue of economic assistance policy, I had to fight with the Western countries wannabe scholars, critics, and mass media at home, as well as those abroad, with friends of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who had the same sense of mission. Mr. Ishikawa, who wrote several books at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was my greatest collaborator.
8. One day, a Japanese journalist came to me and started to criticize Japan's aid policy. His argument was not original which echoed the well-known Western criticism of Japan. For example, he said that Japan built hospitals in developing countries, but only some wealthy people in the country can use such hospitals, and it is not for the poor general public. Or he said that Japan is building telephone network in developing countries where most people do not have a telephone, or that Japan has built international airports in the capital in order to advertise its aid. It would not benefit at all the general public in the developing country who did not have the chance to go abroad. He also took the example of the Philippines, claiming that "It is wrong that Japan has built a hospital for the rich in Manila. Sweden built apartments for the poor in the slums of Manila." I asked him, "By the way, what would you be most worried about if you were asked by your company tomorrow to go to Manila next week?" He replied, "Whether I can call up Tokyo smoothly, whether is the airport there is fine, or whether there is a proper



hospital." So, I told him, " What you said are exactly what foreign companies which make investment in the Philippines are concerned about. If there are no problems on such matters, overseas companies will build factories in the Philippines in search for cheap labor and hire people with low wages with minimal education. In this way, employment increases, and the gap between the rich and the poor decreases. I visited to the Smoky Mountain in Manila, which is the core of slum where Sweden built an apartment. The place is a garbage dump, and residents sleep on the bench on the pile of garbage and they protect themselves from rain by the roof made by tablecloth. It stinks very bad. People living there dig out what can be used from the pile of garbage and sell it in the city. The apartment built by Sweden became a slum again in less than six months. Because residents don't have regular employments, and no income. It is not possible to maintain the apartment no matter how splendid the dwelling is. Japan's aid help companies increase employment by building economic infrastructure such as railways, ports, airports, roads, power plants, and telecommunication networks with yen loans, creating preconditions for overseas companies to enter the country, and help provide facilities for basic education as a social infrastructure. Gradually, technology will be transferred from the foreign company to the local company, and the industry will grow in the developing country. Just as we were providing economic assistance to Asian countries with this way of thinking, the value of the yen doubled as a result of the Plaza Accord, and the relocation of factories to Asia began by Japanese companies that were no longer able to stand up to labor costs in Japan. The relocation began in Malaysia, where politics were stable and the power generation capacity built by yen loans was firm, and proceeded to Thailand, Indonesia, and China, and the so-called geese-type economic growth started in Asia. This steady economic

development continued until the Asian economic crisis of the late 1990s.

I allocated to my Japanese colleagues to join the Belt and Road Initiative as proposed by China, especially when they proposed the establishment of AIIB, and also with the United States. Because I thought the cooperation among these three countries are the best mix to build up economic infrastructure in the developing countries. Because, in my view, the Chinese have a shortfall in their capacity to build up the new projects, which is actually the major part of the advantage for Japanese bankers as well as American bankers.

So United States and Japan can draw up a kind of blueprint for economic development and China should be in charge of financing and also actual construction of those projects. And after the completion of those projects, Japan would like to take the lead in maintenance and the rehabilitation of those completed projects, if they are needed. Because this is the kind of area that Japanese companies are quite good at.

So I believe this is the best way of collaborating, for these three countries for the future of this globe.

Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Dr. Kotegawa.

We're about to go to the questions and answers. What we're going to do is to allow the panelists who are with us live, to have some cross-talk, to discuss things and to respond to what they have all heard. Not everyone is with us live.

And just prior to doing that, I'd like to introduce my colleague Diane Sare, who has something to say.

DIANE SARE: Right now, we are going to have a greeting from the leader of the LaRouche Society in South Africa by video – Ramasimong Phillip Tsokolibane.

RAMASIMONG PHILLIP TSOKOLIBANE: From the Republic of South Africa, I offer my greetings to those of you gathered virtually around the globe for this important conference. My name is Ramasimong Phillip Tsokolibane, and it is my great honor to lead the LaRouche Movement in South Africa.

The matters upon which you are deliberating will determine whether or not mankind survives our turbulent times. Around the globe, people are in the streets, rising up to protest the intolerable injustice of the dying neo-colonial order that has enslaved all of us. It is a deadly monetarist order that values pieces of speculative financial paper above human life. The collapse of this global British financial empire is certain. What will replace it is not. What must be brought into being is a New World Economic Order based on the unleashing of the greatest power in the universe: the power of human creativity to build on this planet a world of hope, peace, and posterity, where we will be truly, finally free.

We shall extend our dominion beyond Earth into the vast expanse of the universe beyond. This was the mighty dream of the great Lyndon LaRouche, who taught us that the final conjunctural crisis of the old evil British Empire was coming, and that we must, as revolutionaries, be prepared to seize the moment to shepherd the great change for the good.

As we deliberate today, we must remember the teachings of Mr. LaRouche. It is now truly his time, a time in which troubles can be turned into opportunities. To do otherwise, would be to allow those evil people, who lorded over us as the masters of the old empire, to continue their rule in an even more brutish and deadly form. A global fascist order whose policy intention it is to kill more than three-quarters of all people on Earth – that is, if they don't stumble into a general thermonuclear war that kills all of us. As the COVID-19 virus slashes its deadly path across my continent, which will leave tens of millions dead in its wake, if not more, we see the results of the British Empire policy of

enforced underdevelopment, combined with the equally deadly famine and attempts to start wars here and around the globe. We can count more millions murdered through the Empire's policy.

It does not have to be this way. LaRouche's policies and programs for development and jobs point the way to the future. For Africa, it is go with LaRouche, or die with the old neo-colonial empire. Africa wants to lead, and we have, with some help, the means to survive and prosper. My country, the only full-set economy on the continent, can help produce both the machinery and the machine tools required for the industrialization of Africa. We can help train the hundreds of millions of new productive workers that will be needed. We have one of the most advanced nuclear energy industries on the globe, which is under constant attack from London.

So, it is our future and the future of billions of Africans to come, that this conference is discussing. Best wishes for the success of your deliberations.

## **Panel 1: Questions & Answers**

SPEED: Thank you very much, Phillip Tsokolibane.

So, now we're going to go to our live panelists: That will be Helga Zepp-LaRouche, I see Dr. Elders who is there; and Mr. Meshchanov is there – great.

I just want to first ask any of the panelists if they have any response or any thoughts about what they've heard? Helga, I'd like to start with you.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the reason why we wanted to have this conference is to show a way how governments can actually work together; how people can support that, and in that way help to create an environment where the absolute urgent question of a new world economic order, a new financial system can actually be put on the table.

I'm very encouraged, because what Dr. Jin did is very much our approach; that you need a dialogue of cultures. That you need to look for those ideas which resonate in the other culture even if the predicates are different. I think he did an excellent job in doing that.

I think the fact that Mr. Meshchanov chose to focus on Africa is a sign of the times, because I believe that the fate of the Africa continent is really what will decide if we are morally fit to survive. If we cannot get our act together and work together as nations to help to overcome the dangers coming from the locusts, the famine, the pandemic, I think that this is the most crucial focus. Also, to put aside all kinds of geopolitical contrary interests and really work together in the common task of getting humanity into a different age, really into a different era.

I was very happy with what Dr. Elders said, because I think this idea to call on the youth; that they have to have an absolutely important role, because it's their future, it's their world. Young people always like to talk to other people from other countries and work together, so I think that is one of the leverages how we can influence the governments to go in the direction in which they need to go.

Naturally, very delightful was what Mayor Hopkins demonstrated, because it really beats back the idea that small communities can't do much. He has demonstrated that it can be done, and the fact that the great community of Muscatine has a relationship to Xi Jinping, it just is very bold and is a very good example. I think especially in the end, when he blended in these musical performances, it touched off exactly what needs to be touched off – namely, love between different cultures. Because different cultures are not a threat, they are actually an enrichment once you start to know them and to encounter them.

I also want to thank Ding Yifan, who is an old acquaintance of

ours going back to the 1990s, and so is Mr. Kotegawa. So, I think this was really a very powerful and very useful demonstration of how you can work together on different levels and set an example.

SPEED: Counselor Meshchanov, I have a particular thing I'd like to ask you, because we had a question which is going to come your way, and also your speech very much dealt with the question of Africa. But one of the questions that came in, I think you can maybe answer as you give us your own reflections is: "What is President Putin's thinking in calling for a P5 summit [Five-Power summit], and how does this compare with Mrs. LaRouche's proposal?"

MESHCHANOV: Thank you for your question, but first off, thank you for inviting us. Again, thank you for the opportunity to speak and deliberate on very acute and intelligent problems of the current moment.

Actually, at the United Nations, we have been involved in organizing the summit even before the pandemic, and we're still looking forward to having it under the new circumstances. We proceed from our President Vladimir Putin's own statements earlier this year from Jerusalem, when proposing the summit of the United Nations Security Council Five. The rationale for organizing the summit is not to miss, as he said, new sprouts of hate and discrimination between people and peoples.

According to our President, the country's founders, the United Nations, and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, that the responsibility for preserving civilization lies with them. These countries are called upon to become an example for other states in this regard. So, such a summit would demonstrate loyalty of countries to their responsibilities; countries that combatted together back to back against Nazism and fascism, back 75 years ago. [<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/62646>]

So, this is how we see it, and how we see the objectives of this summit. We believe that this current moment unfortunately has contributed to this rationale, because borders and discrimination and inequality between countries are getting worse. That is why we have selected the issue of Africa for our presentation at this event of the Schiller Institute. Because we are strongly convinced that, as one of the previous speakers has stated, and it's commonplace in the United Nations, no one is safe, if someone is not safe.

Reflecting on my colleagues' presentations, I was highly impressed by our friend from Muscatine's presentation on the cultural links between the peoples of the United States and China; specifically because my previous posts were somehow associated with promoting direct links between people, between human beings, in consular posts in Greece and Mongolia. It's very timely now to speak about culture, about eternal values that unite peoples and actually can overcome the politicizing trend in international economic relations.

We also, to conclude, speak of Africa, and many thanks to our colleague from South Africa, a member country of the BRICS association, an association that we're trying to build on principles of dignity and respect for sovereignty, and promoting independent ways of making decisions. That is the only way our new multipolar world is capable of saving humanity from new conflicts and new wars. Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much. Dr. Elders, we're going to ask you for your comments, but I also see someone who is a colleague of yours, who I think is up there on the screen. If I'm not mistaken, that is Dr. Kildare Clarke from New York City. I know Dr. Clarke has sort of a short time, and he's been waiting in the queue. Dr. Clarke, is there something you'd like to say, before we hear from Dr. Elders?

DR. KILDARE CLARKE: I would like to say a lot, and I don't think I probably have the time here. So, for the 4 o'clock

youth meeting, I hope I can get by. I agree a lot with Dr. Elders. The problem to me is that I recognize that we've got to fundamentally change the educational system in this country, if we really want to get out of the problems we are facing. And we cannot continue to have groups upon groups, planning groups and proposals – we've got to act emergently. We've got to change educational systems; we do not have to wait until he tries to get to high school or college, before he knows that he's going to go to medical school. These things can begin in the elementary school. You've got to expose people. When they are exposed, they get interested. We are selectively excluding a large part of the population who can become excellent healthcare workers. They might not start in medical school. They could be assistants, learn, understand what it takes to get there, and go back to school. But if we do not expose them now, we're going to lose a whole generation of excellent physicians, nurses, and other healthcare professionals, because we don't think it was OK to educate them now...

SPEED: I need to tell you, Dr. Clarke, your audio is bad. I think we got the basic thrust of what you were saying, which is you were pointing out that the entire educational system has to be changed. If you didn't know this, we've been having some technical problems all morning. Dr. Elders, were you able to make out what he was saying?

DR. ELDERS: Yes.

SPEED: Dr. Clarke, I'm going to ask you to let her respond, and also get her reflections, because I think she knew clearly what you were getting at. So, Dr. Elders?

DR. ELDERS: I thank first of all, the Schiller Institute for putting on this conference. I think it's been excellent in bringing up some problems that we all have. One of the things we all have to know is, whatever we're talking about doing, you can't do it unless you're healthy. So, I feel very



strongly we've got to have healthy populations, and we've got to start early. I agree with Dr. Clarke. I always tell people that children are half as tall as they'll ever be by the time they're three. They know half as much as they'll ever know by the time they're four. Hope, will, and drive has been determined by the time they're five. So, we've got to start early. Children can't be what they can't see. So, we've got to make sure that they're exposed, and we can start them early. They don't have to start out being a brain surgeon, but they can start out being what they can be.

And most of all, we've got to keep them healthy. All human beings feel that the three things that they need to be, more than anything else, they need to feel that they can be successful. We need to make sure they're healthy, educated, motivated, and have hope for the future. I thought, that's where we can start, and every country can start with that. What we've heard about what we're doing for countries, but we've got to start with health. And we've got to educate them. You can't keep an ignorant population healthy. So, we've got to start with educating the population, and we've certainly got to start with doing everything we can to keep them healthy. We have to know that we've got our trust and global solidarity. If we don't trust each other to do the things we need to do, we can't get it done. We have to go out and work in the communities. Find out what the communities need, rather than giving them what we think they need.

I especially enjoyed the Counselor from Japan's talk on the things that they were doing. Sometimes you think you're doing exactly what a country needs. Going into Africa and doing what they needed; but maybe they needed something else. Involve the African nations to find out what does the nation feel that they need, and help them develop what they think they want and need. And we may have to start in our small communities, starting out with the young people; training them to be community health workers. Later, they grow up to be nurses,

and nurse-practitioners, physicians, and then to being super-specialists. But we want to improve the health of the world, which we've got to do, because we all know this coronavirus has taught us that anytime one country is not healthy, all the rest, we're all at risk. So, we've got to make sure that we help every country to be healthy and improve their health. We've got to start with the young people who are going to determine what the world's going to be. We have to do everything we can to train them to be the best that they can be.

I never fail to go to an old Chinese proverb that says that "The society grows great when old men and old women plant trees under whose shade they know they'll never sit." To me, this institute, what you're trying to do with the Schiller Institute is pull the nations together in solidarity, globally, so that they can plant trees for the bright young people of the future to sit under. Thank you.

SPEED: Helga, do you have anything you'd like to say at this point, either to Dr. Clarke, or in response to this?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: No, I just feel very – my heart is moved by what you are saying, because it is that kind of human spirit which is needed now to move mountains. And these mountains need to be moved quickly, because the dangers are many. So, I'm very happy that you are saying what you are saying.

SPEED: So Dr. Clarke, we're going to move on, because we have other questions. But I need to know if you will be able to join us for the later panel, when we will have a panel of youth. That's going to be later this afternoon. I don't know if your schedule allows it, but it would be important.

DR. CLARKE: I'll make myself available.

SPEED: And we have to do something about your audio over there on the other side, too. Thank you.

Diane, we're going to come back to you now. Do you have something for us?

SARE: Yes. I have a question from the Ambassador from Ghana to Canada. But I actually wanted to bring up one thing, since it turns out Mr. Meshchanov has been involved in cultural affairs, which is to express my desire that at some point, somehow, the city of St. Petersburg, which apparently had an absolutely phenomenal chorus, was the location of the premier of Beethoven's sublime work, the *Missa Solemnis*. I know the chorus there must have been excellent, because our chorus is working on it, and it's very difficult. This being the Year of Beethoven, and Beethoven being a composer who I think really embodies the love of mankind as a whole, I think it would be something we have to figure out how to commemorate, if not this year because of the COVID, then as soon as possible.

So now, having said that, I have a question from Ambassador J. Ayikoi Otoo, who is the High Commissioner from Ghana to Ottawa, Canada. He writes:

"I think the suggestion for four leaders to meet to brainstorm on the effects of the pandemic in order to find universal solutions is a brilliant one. But, with President Trump reeling under pressure for not having taken the pandemic seriously, and with this leading to several deaths, with President Trump pushing the blame on China and making derogatory remarks about China – Can you see these two leaders working together? Considering the fact that President Trump recently withdrew from a Zoom conference organized by leaders of the EU and China, on the subject of the raising of money to fight the pandemic worldwide, what are the prospects for the four leaders, whom you cite [I think he's referring to Mrs. LaRouche], to come together?"

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: First of all, I want to make one important correction in your question, because it may be true that President Trump was not picking up on the warnings coming from

China quickly enough, but neither did the European countries. They also lost precious time. But I want to emphatically make the point that this pandemic would not be a pandemic if there would have been a good health system in every country. And that is a provable fact because, in Wuhan and Hubei province, the Chinese were able to contain it, to put strict quarantine, and then after two months it was under control. That approach, if you had a similar health system in every country in Africa, in Latin America, in Asia, in Europe, you could have stopped this from becoming a pandemic. Therefore, I think it's very important to say that the blame of all this is the neo-liberal system which prevented the building up of infrastructures and health systems in the whole world.

This was a point made by my late husband already in 1973. He warned, and actually set up a biological holocaust taskforce to investigate the effects of the IMF policies at that time. And in the following years, of the so-called IMF conditionalities, which prevented developing countries from investing in their health systems, because they were forced to pay their debt burden first. These conditionalities actually created the condition that the pandemic even could arise. Naturally, the predecessors of Trump, such as the Bushes, such as Obama, they did much more to contribute to create the conditions than President Trump in his admittedly slightly delayed reaction. So, I just wanted to correct that, because it's very easy to say it's the guilt of Trump, but he definitely did not cause the problem 50 years ago.

I think that unfortunately, I believe that this situation will get so much worse. I think the surges which you see now in more than two dozen states of the United States, you see it in Brazil, in India. In general, it is estimated that this is not even a second wave; this is still the first wave which has not yet peaked. Several of the American epidemiologists and virologists said it's no point to talk of a peak; the peak is not yet here.

So, I fear that the kind of collapse which we are seeing right now in terms of the effects of the economic shutdown, is also just the beginning. I think the situation will worsen in the short-term, long before the election takes place in November, and that the kind of social ferment which exists right now – which in part is due to the murder of George Floyd and others, but it's also naturally manipulated and taken over by people who just want to create social trouble in the same way like President Putin warned that Trump would be faced with a "Maidan."

So, it definitely has absolutely elements of that as well. I think this will get worse, and that means our intervention in the United States, but also around the world will be absolutely crucial. Because it is my absolute conviction that if you have more examples like that of the Mayor of Muscatine, people who just start relationships and create an environment which counters the absolutely malicious lies in the mainstream media and the crazy talk by such people as Marco Rubio or Menendez, or such people who just are completely irresponsible in what they say. There should be a standard of truth that you shouldn't say things which are made up; but some of these people have lost all hesitations to just, for their own purposes, lie.

So, I think it's very important that this is being countered by a lot of citizens. And I think if we can get this initiative, which I proposed with this taskforce to find solutions on the level of the coincidence of opposites, that can become an important factor, because the idea that you have to replace geopolitical confrontation with cooperation to solve this pandemic and all the other problems together, must become the steamroller in the population. I also think that if there is a chorus of countries – from Africa, from Latin America, from other places – and individuals of positions, who demand that the problems of humanity are so big that they only can be solved by the leading countries; the most powerful

economically, the most powerful militarily, and those countries which have the most population, that they must get together. Because where else should the solution come from?

I think if we all work together, we can orchestrate an environment where these ideas are being picked up, and all the advantages which lie in that may convince even those countries which seem to be at loggerheads right now, to actually come together and work together, because it will benefit them more than to keep the confrontation going.

SPEED: Thank you. Our next question is from Isaiah K. Koech, Counsellor for the Kenyan High Commission [embassy] in Ottawa, Canada. I think this question will be largely for Helga and for Mr. Meshchanov.

“Whereas there is advocacy for the world’s powerful countries to meet in the ‘Four-Power’ Summit to discuss solutions that would mitigate global crises, how sure are we that the powerful leaders will incorporate issues that directly affect African countries? (This question is based on the premise that the Four-Power Summit will not have any representation from the African continent which is equally large and full of potential).”

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: Well, Mr. Meshchanov, if you want to go first?

MESHCHANOV: OK. With this, I will try to briefly focus on several questions posed before, starting with a positive conversation of our colleague referring to cultural links. We would like to reiterate our deep understanding that culture is stronger than politics, and we are availing of this opportunity to thank the Schiller Institute for issuing brilliant chorus song in Russian associated with Victory Day in May, which we would highly encourage everyone to see a brilliant and bright presentation of cultural links and culture bridging gaps between our countries. We are deeply appreciative of this work by the Schiller Institute.

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcLGy8yI0VM&t=5s>]

And of course the Year of Beethoven deserves to be commemorated. Our embassies, consulates, and missions all over the world are open, especially in these difficult times, to any proposals of collaboration in the cultural sphere. So, thank you very much for your remarks.

As for the four leaders summit proposal by the Schiller Institute, we believe it's a great idea, and not contradicting the Russian President Vladimir Putin. I would like once again to reiterate the idea of five countries, specifically the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, was issued and proposed in association with the 75-year anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War – the Second World War, talking globally. It is addressing the idea of recollecting the common responsibility of our countries for preventing discrimination, hatred, hatred on borders between countries, bearing in mind the responsibility lying with these specific countries, which are founders of the United Nations, and winners in the Second World War.

So, that was the rationale to reiterate, but that doesn't prejudice against deliberating on any alternative forums. I'm speaking in my personal capacity of course now, but that reminds me of the rationale behind the establishment of the BRICS association, which somehow started back in the 1990s from the ideas of our outstanding and well-known academic and diplomat, and former Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Yevgeny Primakov, who tabled the idea of Russia, India, and China collaboration and systemic cooperation, meetings, and summits. That was sort of an idea that could also be taken into consideration, because our great predecessor Mr. Primakov foresaw the rising role of India, and the rising role of African countries, as a natural process of moving forward the multipolar world after the collapse of the bipolar system. That is why we strongly believe in multilateralism, multilateral forums.

Coming to the third question of the United States and China, and the possibility of cooperation, and all the controversies and conflicts that we see now. We also do not have very smooth and easy relationships with the Western world and the United States, as you are, of course, aware. But still we try to find mutual interests; that we did even under the Cold War situation back many decades. Now, something that contributes to finding solutions is the pressure of business circles, investors, diasporas, cultural links, parliamentary relations. Even being oppressed by coercive measures by several Western countries, we stick to the policy of cooperation and collaboration with our Western partners. China is also objectively interested in developing relationships with the United States, as well as the United States cannot do without China in the modern economic system. That is why we are sort of optimistic on U.S.-China reconciliation.

To focus briefly on African countries, we believe that the development of the African continent recently, not only in terms of economic growth, but also diversifying trade and investor partnerships, and maturing political collaboration between African countries, will contribute to their capability of speaking in one voice. That probably opens good perspectives of African countries joining the global governance system which is going to be revisited and reformulated. As I also stated in my presentation, our country has always spoken on raising involvement of African countries in any global forums. It should be inclusive, not exclusive.

With this, I thank you.

SPEED: OK, very good. Helga, do you have anything?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I would like to add that there is probably not any problem globally, both regionally and economically and otherwise, which could not be solved if the geopolitical confrontation between the United States, Russia, and China in particular, would be eliminated. Because the entire game plan



of what we call the British Empire, which is really the City of London, Wall Street, the financial institutions which are behind the neo-liberal system; their entire ability to keep the rule over the world's institutions depends on the geopolitical game to divide the United States and Russia and China. People don't realize that it is exactly the same forces financial, media, political, who are behind the coup attempt against Trump; who are behind the anti-Russia campaign; and who are behind the anti-China campaign. Once you realize that, you have a completely different view, and the reason why my husband originally many years ago picked up on the idea of Prime Minister Primakov, and added the United States to this combination of Russia, China, and India was the recognition that you need a combination of states which are powerful enough to be stronger than the City of London and Wall Street. Once these four, or especially those three, get together, then you can solve any other problem. I have said many times, this summit is not going to be only one summit. Because the problems are so deep and many, that you probably need a whole summit process, where you start to put the kinds of mechanisms like for a New Bretton Woods system into motion; you start to take care of the cultural question, the health system. So, I look at it more that once you have this format, that the presidents of those countries start to cooperate to solve the common problems of mankind, you can develop it to become an integrative process where naturally other countries, other continents, other states are absolutely welcomed to support that process. But I think it's important to first put together the core of power which can actually change the world, and not just have it like many conferences where you have a democratic kind of back and forth and nothing gets accomplished. I think this is also why President Putin wants to keep the veto power in the Permanent Five countries so that it doesn't degenerate into just a debate where no results can be accomplished. It should be open; we are organizing that countries such as Japan or Germany, Italy, France, countries from Africa. They should absolutely support that. The best thing is to do it now; to add

your voice that such a summit must take place, and I think it can be done. I think it's absolutely doable, but we need a worldwide mobilization to accomplish it.

SPEED: We're getting a lot of questions, and that's very good. But we have the problem that we lost some time at the beginning of the broadcast. So, what we're going to do here is, first of all, we're going to encourage people to keep going with the questions. Several of them are with respect to the coronavirus pandemic and related matters. The next panel, which will begin at 1:30 p.m., will continue to cover that, and we will try to refer some of the questions there. Also, we certainly will refer all of your questions to any of the panelists to have them answer.

We're going to take two more questions, one of which will come from me, and then the other one will be from Diane. We'll then ask the panelists to conclude.

This is a question from Dr. Abdul Alim-Muhammad of Washington, D.C.; well-known to the Schiller Institute, and very important in our work over the years. This one, I believe, is for both Dr. Elders and for Helga: "How can the rest of the world learn and benefit from the Chinese and Cuban collaboration in flattening the curve of the epidemic centered in Wuhan? How can those lessons be applied here in the United States and elsewhere, like Brazil and countries in Africa, to flatten the curve? Why isn't Cuba's interferon alpha-2B available to save American lives? Should there be an international standard of criminal public health neglect?" Then, he just appends to this "The Crime of Tuskegee"; he's talking about the Tuskegee syphilis experiments. "Was the deliberate withholding of known effective treatments to suit a racist agenda? Is history repeating on a global scale?"

So, that's his question. Either Dr. Elders or Helga, whichever would like to start.

DR. ELDERS: I think we all realize that we have a global pandemic now. But as in all pandemics, we've got to have the right leaders if we want to come out of this, and I think what the Schiller Institute is doing, we've got to have the kind of leaders who are willing to lead. And they have got to make the sacrifices and do the things that they need to do to lead and move forward. Our public health system has not been well funded. We've got to invest more in our public health, but when we think of public health, we've got to always remember, that public health is not just about individuals. It's about the whole community; it's all of us. We've all got to be involved, and you can't keep our people healthy if we don't educate them to be healthy. I think that that's an important issue that all of our communities have to be aware of. The reason? I won't say the reason, I don't know the reasons. Some of the reasons why we in the United States, our curve is not flattened as well as that in China and some of the other countries is because of our culture and the education of our people. We're not willing to do the things; we know we need to do them, but we just didn't do them. Like our social distancing, which we could do. Handwashing. Wearing a mask. Then, everybody wanted to get back, and start socializing again. So, these are things the Chinese were willing to do and did. They enforced it, and we did not do it. That was partly related to our leadership, that we've not done.

If we think about the Tuskegee Institute, I think that was a public health, leadership mistake. We've worked through that now. I do not feel in any way that anybody was trying to take anything away or trying to not provide therapy or treatment. And I do not feel that we're not trying to do everything we can now to make sure we do what we can to eliminate the coronavirus. But we do not have a vaccine; we do not have adequate medications. All we have are the public health issues that we know we need to follow in order to get it done. We've got to educate our people. The reason why we're seeing more problems in our very low-income, less well-educated people is

because of what's happened. We know that we've got to address those issues if we're really going to make a difference.

And I think the same is true for Brazil. I think Brazil is behaving much like America; we're not doing the things we know we need to do.

SPEED: OK. Helga, do you have anything, or should we continue?

ZEPP-LAROCHE: I just would like to add briefly that if people remember, in January, when China started to take these very rigid measures – quarantining people, tracing contacts, cutting out social contact by allowing families to go shopping only once every three days and only one member of the family – all of these things. There was a huge freak-out in the West, saying “This is a dictatorship! See how horrible! They're violating human rights again.” But in reality, what helped them to contain is aided by a deep cultural difference between Western and Chinese culture. In the West, it was a big accomplishment that the rights of individuals were held high. This is a good thing, but unfortunately, this individuality became excessive. People mistook freedom with liberties and hedonism. What Dr. Elders just said, people wanted to go back to the beaches, they wanted to go back to partying. You have these really insane behaviors which are an expression of such exaggerated individuality. While the Chinese culture – and all Asian cultures, for that matter – have traditionally much more focus on the common good as the primary thing. And that the individual right is sort of subsumed under the right of the community and the cultural good. The individual cannot prosper if the community does not prosper. I think this is a cultural difference which I think is very much worth to study. Because we will come out of this pandemic with the need to adjust some of our values. They may not be exactly what people tout to be the so-called “Western values”; because these Western values – that's a whole other subject. But I think we have to really think how we can give humanity principles for our durable survival. And that is part of this process that we are trying

to do with these kinds of conferences; that people start to really reflect and say, "How can we become a species of rationality and creativity, and not compete with some piggies who are trying to get to the trough the quickest?" I think it's really a fundamental question of identity, of moral values, which has to be addressed.

SPEED: OK. Last question for this panel will be from Diane Sare.

SARE: This question is from Dr. Katherine Alexander-Theodotou of the Anglo-Hellenic and Cypriot Law Association. It is in four parts.

"1. What do you suggest to do in an effort to bring the European nations together to reflect on democracy, basing the institutions on democratic lines, creating a real democratic union, *including Russia*? The vast culture of the civilization of Europe will be the fortress of prosperity and peace.

"2. How can the Schiller Institute assist? The Schiller Institute can assist by continuously advocating unity, cooperation, education, and preventing the undermining of nations' sovereignty of Europe by others ruled by undemocratic institutions such as Turkey, threatening the sovereignty of its neighbors such as Greece and Cyprus.

"3. There is a need for European health policy and coordination of the health authorities in order to have common standards of health policy and provide competent healthcare to the peoples of Europe.

"4. There is the question of slave populations throughout Europe, especially in the U.K., where there are almost 1 million people living for almost 15 years with no identity, as they are immigrants [I think she means no legal identity] whose voice is being suppressed by the immigration laws. There are also others in other European countries. How can we stop this system of slave labor?"

Those are the questions.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think this present EU needs to be changed, because I think the EU has developed into a gigantic bureaucracy which is very little in touch with the interests of its member states. I could cite you a whole list of examples for this. I think we have to really think how to integrate Russia. I think one of the lessons Putin said in his article was that there was a failure before World War II to develop an integrative security system. I'm quite interested – I'm putting it carefully – I'm quite interested about the report that between Putin and Macron in a long phone conversation yesterday, Macron said that he stands for a Europe which goes from Lisbon to Vladivostok, which obviously would mean that you really talk more about the Eurasian Economic Union, the Belt and Road Initiative integrated into one body. I think I'm a firm believer in the principle of sovereignty. I think this present crisis has demonstrated that in any case the EU did nothing. It was the nations which jumped in and recognized that you need food security in a nation; you need sovereign control over your production of medicine and health equipment.

Nicolaus of Cusa, who I quoted earlier, was the first one to develop the concept of why only a sovereign nation-state which has a reciprocal relationship between the government and the governed, which I think is the only way how you can guarantee how the common good is being defended; especially under conditions of crisis. So, I think this present EU, which is trying to attach itself to a NATO globalization, to play all kinds of geopolitical games, is not necessarily the vehicle with which Europe should be reformed. Maybe that should be the subject of a whole other webinar, because this is a very complicated question. But I think an alliance of sovereign nation-states in the spirit of de Gaulle would make much more sense to represent the interests of all the people.

As for the slave labor, I think that has come out, that this

present neo-liberal system depends not only on the exploitation of cheap labor in countries like Bangladesh or some other countries, but that you have slave labor conditions inside the Western countries. Like in Germany, where it's now seven or eight slaughterhouses which have all Romanians and people from other East European countries, who are living in horrible conditions. They have become the breeding ground for COVID-19 break-outs, because there is no health system, no social distancing is possible. I think taking care of the health system is the first precondition for everything to function, exactly as Dr. Elders says. If you are not healthy, you cannot do anything. So, protection of the health of the citizens has to really start in every country, not just in some.

SPEED: All right. So, we're now at the conclusion. We've got about one minute per person for responses. I'd like to get kind of a summary idea. We'll start with you, Mr. Meshchanov, if you have any remarks that you'd like to make in conclusion.

MESHCHANOV: Thank you. I had some technical problems, and unfortunately couldn't catch the last part of the discussion. But now, wrapping up what has been laid out in this very important discussion, I see in an optimistic way what is happening. Meaning that when the situation is up-ending, and this is something that has been happening in any crisis in history, the word crisis derives from the Asian-Greek word of *krisi*, which means taking decisions; taking choice. So, we need to take the right decision, the right choice; and I fully support Mrs. Helga LaRouche's statement on changing values after this crisis. We believe that in this crisis, constructive forces such as the Schiller Institute and many others in our country as well, are heard better. That's probably one of the systemic significances of this crisis. Briefly, speaking on our President's article, which you have repeatedly referred to, Mr. Putin underscores in his article devoted to the 75th anniversary of the war end, the Munich

conspiracy. That is something that he starts with, but he finishes his article by underscoring the significance of cooperation, collaboration, and shared responsibility of great powers. That is why we are optimistic on this future cooperation which sometimes crises and great systemic catastrophes can contribute to.

SPEED: Thank you, Counselor. Dr. Elders, any concluding remarks?

DR. ELDERS: This has been one excellent conference, and I think what is talked about is how in all conferences we need to trust each other, we need to learn to work together, and that our cooperation and trust is going to do more to overcome this virus and the health of our people than anything else. The more we squabble among each other, the more this virus grows, divides, and spreads. So, the first thing is, we want to improve our economy, educate our people. We've got to first do everything we can to keep them healthy. We just can't develop an excellent working society unless we have a healthy society. We know how; and it's time we began to use the knowledge we know and make our leaders stop squabbling about where, when, and how it started. Let's look at what we can do to make a solution. We need to get all nations that we can involved, so we can all work together to try and make a healthy global world. That's how I feel we're going to also address our economy.

SPEED: Thank you. Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I would like to bring people's memories back to what we saw in the beginning – the video of Lyn; who focussed very much on the fact that we are the creative species. At least, the only one which has been discovered in the universe so far. I think if we strengthen that quality of our species which distinguishes us from all other ones, the creativity, then also the question of trust will be easy. Because a human being who relates to the creativity of another one, doesn't



have prejudices. At best, you have a wish to increase the creativity of the other one for the common good of all of humanity. I think it is that rethinking of trying to make people better people, to make them do more good, to really get rid of all of this hedonistic decay of our culture which prevents people from being creative. Because if people just want to go partying and get drunk and have dope, they are ruining that which makes them human. I think may be hopefully one of the outcomes, because I believe absolutely that we need a renaissance of cultural values, of Classical culture. That we all have to learn to think like Beethoven, and to think like Lyndon LaRouche. Then we are best equipped to deal with this and any other problem.

SPEED: Thank you. I want to thank all of the panelists who were with us today. We're going to conclude this first panel. But I think we managed to soldier through all of the difficulties that may have some metaphorical importance to what we're going to have to do in the world as a whole to make this dialogue work as well.

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## **LaRouche ledte den egentlige opstand mod City of London og Wall Street**

Den 8. juni (EIRNS) – Hvem stoppede fremgangen for den amerikanske borgerrettighedsbevægelse for 50 år siden, før den kunne fokusere på sorte arbejderes frihed fra nød og frygt? Hvorfor blev Dr. Martin Luther King dræbt, da han satte økonomiske rettigheder og en ende på Vietnam-krigen, hvor de blev sendt hen for at dø, i centrum af sin dagsorden? Hvorfor

er forskellen på rigdom mellem husstande af henholdsvis sorte og hvide amerikanere i dag så meget større end den var for 50 år siden?

Og hvorfor har mere end 80 % af arbejdende amerikanere og 2,2 milliarder arbejdende folk verden over intet produktivt arbejde som de kan stole på? Hvorfor har en viruspandemi, for den sags skyld, fået lov til at smide 2,2 milliarder ud af arbejde i flere måneder, og true hundreder af millioner med hungersnød, specielt i Afrika? Hvorfor har næsten alle nationer i verden reduceret antallet af hospitalssenge og investeringer i den offentlige sundhedssektor i årtier, vel vidende at pandemier var på vej?

Kun den afdøde Lyndon LaRouche besvarede disse spørgsmål i mere end 50 år – siden han i 1967 advarede om, at det britiske imperiums banker ødelagde kredit- og investeringssystemet knyttet til Bretton Woods, og ødelagde hvad der var tilovers af præsident Franklin Roosevelts planer for udvikling efter 2. verdenskrig. I 1974 sagde han, at globale pandemier ville blive udslaget, hvis dette blev tilladt. Borgerrettighedsveteraner og afrikanske ledere blev tiltrukket til LaRouche, fordi han besvarede disse spørgsmål og ubønhørligt udfordrede det britisk imperiums systems ubegrænsede finansspekulation og dødelige nedskæringspolitik i den "tredje verden" og "fjerde verden".

Det er derfor, at den tidligere ambassadør for Burundi til USA, Jacques Bacamurwanko, i sidste uge sagde om justitsministeriet og den slags: "Fjern deres knæ fra Lyndon LaRouches hals". Jacques Bacamurwanko fortsatte: "De protesterende aktivister, efter det vederstyggelige mord på George Floyd af en politiofficer fra Minneapolis, burde fortælles, at det var det samme antiamerikanske system, som var ansvarligt for stranguleringen af Lyndon LaRouche Jr. Lys hals blev bogstavelig talt lukket sammen af den samme bande af hvide racister (white supremacists –red.), der ikke ønskede,

at han udøvede sin ret til at stemme, til at rejse frit omkring her eller i udlandet. Den gode nyhed er, at denne morderiske bande ikke lykkedes med at stoppe udbredelsen, vidt og bredt, af LaRouches frihed og idéer.”

I denne dybe krise er det tåbeligt at deltage i oprør, som tilsigter at tvinge Præsident Donald Trump ud af embedet, tilrettelagt af de samme britiske imperialistiske kredse og agenter, som har forsøgt at eliminere ham, siden før hans tiltrædelse. Denne krise kræver en dybtgående løsning; den kræver en fundamental ny økonomi, fuld af produktiv beskæftigelse, rumvidenskab og teknologi samt arbejde med kraftigere energikilder. En ny økonomi, som Sydafrikas præsident netop har opfordret til, ledet af en mobilisering af ny og højteknologisk infrastruktur.

LaRouche foreslog, at en gruppe af ledende nationer, med denne nye teknologi som mål, afholder et topmøde og skaber et nyt, globalt kreditsystem. Han sagde: ”Der er nu en uberegnelig krise i gang verden over... Dette er en krise som vil afgøre hvem der kommer til at kontrollere verden. Bliver det en gruppe af nationer, eller bliver det et genopstået Britisk Imperium, som aldrig rigtig forsvandt – som tager over fra USA og etablerer et verdensherredømme gennem globalisering?”

LaRouches politiske aktionskomité's rapport: ”LaRouche-planen til at genåbne USA's økonomi: Verden behøver 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive arbejdspladser”, er alternativet til den dybe krise, som verdens økonomier nu er gledet ind i. I løbet af de næste uger søger vi at organisere et højlydt, internationalt ”kor”, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche kaldte det, af stemmer der giver resonans for et topmøde mellem mindst, USA's, Kinas, Ruslands og Indiens ledere, med mange andre velkomne, for at realisere denne forandring.

En international konference vil bringe dette kor til udtryk om tre uger fra i dag, d. 27. juni. I de samme tre uger må

Londons forsøg på at ødelægge USA, gennem afsættelsen af en præsident, stoppes.

Dette er LaRouches revolutionære udfordring til sammenhobningen af City of London og Wall Street, som gennem spekulation har bortødslet menneskelivets værd gennem det sidste halve århundrede.

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## **Sorte liv betyder noget – så stop Holocaust i Afrika, skab 1,5 milliard job.**

Den 7. juni (EIRNS) – Mens hele verden nu oversvømmes med slagordene 'sorte liv betyder noget' (black lives matter), må man spørge: Hvad er det ønskede resultat? At skabe et anstændigt liv for de fattige i Amerika, hvoraf mange er sorte og latinoer? De fleste mennesker anerkender, at de massive demonstrationer i USA og i store dele af verden i dag er drevet af mere end racistisk politibrutalitet – de er resultatet af det katastrofale sammenbrud i økonomien midt i en dødbringende pandemi – begge omstændigheder der påvirker den sorte befolkning mere intenst, men som er universelle katastrofer.

Hvorom alting er, bortset fra EIR-programmet, der blev udgivet i sidste uge, og som kræver en hurtig skabelse af 1,5 milliarder job og et lige så presserende topmøde med lederne af USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien for at iværksætte det nødvendige hasteprogram, ser der ud til at være ringe opmærksomhed omkring de faktiske forbrydelser, der bliver

begået imod de fattige i USA og langt de fleste lande i Afrika og Sydamerika, fra de mere end tredive års finansielle og økonomiske politik. Under slagordene om "globalisering", "fri handel" og "miljøbeskyttelse" er de virkelige industrielle økonomier blevet ødelagt, infrastruktur har fået lov til at rådne, og udviklingslandene nægtet enhver industriel udvikling, bortset fra Kinas soloindsats for at tilvejebringe fysisk udvikling gennem Den nye Silkevej/ Bælte- og Vejinitiativet.

FN's direktør for verdens fødevarerprogram, David Beasley, har råbt op så højt han kan om, at Afrika i løbet af kun få uger eller højst måneder vil have en mulig sultedødelighed på 300.000 pr. dag i forbindelse med coronavirusset, med fødevarerforsyningskæder der også knækkes af den økonomiske krise, kombineret med et af de værste græshoppeangreb i moderne historie. Betyder disse sorte liv noget?

At male "Black Lives Matter" med ti meter høje bogstaver i gul maling på Washingtons 16th Street vil ikke gøre noget for at løse disse reelle problemer. Faktisk skal det bemærkes, at den officielle 'Black Lives Matter'-bevægelse blev finansieret med 60 millioner dollars fra George Soros, og i alt over 400 millioner \$ fra andre Wall Street-fonde, mens terroristorganisationen Antifa og andre åbenlyst voldelige bander – mange af dem primært hvide – har opereret under dække af demonstrationerne.

Det drivende fokus for "bevægelsen" er fjernelsen af Donald Trump fra embedet, mens indsatsen i vid udstrækning styres af de samme kræfter, som orkestrerede fase et og fase to i kupforsøget – Obamas korrupte efterretningsteam, hvoraf mange nu selv står overfor fængsling for deres forbrydelser; af deres kontrollører i det britiske imperium, MI6 og GCHQ, og af de prostituerede i pressekorpsset, der svor på, at Trump samarbejdede fordækt med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin, og at Putin stjal valget.

To medieartikler i denne weekend demonstrerer den faktiske hensigt med denne såkaldte bevægelse. Tysklands *Der Spiegel*, det mest udbredte magasin i Europa, har en forsidehistorie med Trump der holder en tændstik, med en brændende by bag sig, under titlen: "Pyromanen – en præsident sætter sit land i brand. Den ledende artikel lægger hele skylden for krisen på Trump, alt imens den antyder, at Trump planlægger en "Rigsdagsbrand" for at gøre sig selv til diktator efter samme model som Hitler, og muligvis vil nægte at anerkende valgresultatet, hvis han taber. Man antyder et militærkup for at stoppe den formodede fare.

Her i USA indrømmer magasinet *The Atlantic* åbent, at "bevægelsen" faktisk er en "farverevolution" efter samme model som Maidan-kupet i Ukraine i 2014. Læsere af *EIR* ved, at det var nøjagtigt den samme anglo-amerikanske bande – Soros, Obama og hans vicepræsident Biden og hans efterretningsteam, sammen med pressen, der åbent iscenesatte det voldelige nynazistiske kup mod den demokratisk valgte regering i Ukraine, som det er dokumenteret i *EIR*'s "Hvordan Obama og Soros bragte nazisterne til magten i Ukraine."

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**Raketopsendelse og kupforsøg  
= åbninger til at besejre det  
britiske scenarie for kaos  
Schiller                      Instituttets  
internationale webcast med**

# Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 4. juni 2020

Helga Zepp-LaRouche pillede de forskellige, fortsatte kupplaner mod Trump og det amerikanske folk fra hinanden, for at lave to overordnede pointer:

- 1) Vi må afsløre og besejre det britiske imperium;
- 2) Løsningen begynder med at uskadeliggøre den grønne politik, og dens idé om at problemet skyldes, at der er for mange mennesker. Imens der er oprigtig afsky og sorg over det nylige mord i Minneapolis, blev protestdemonstrationerne kapret af bander, som er ude efter at færdiggøre arbejdet med at fjerne Trump.

Dette er en meget kompleks situation, men hvis fokuset lægges på briternes rolle, bringer dette en del klarhed. At briterne står bag blev igen tydeliggjort med selvafsløringen af den tidligere chef for efterretningstjenesten MI-6 og fortaler for "Russiagate", Sir Richard Dearlove, som viftede med et studie – nu afvist af en af dets forfattere – der skulle bevise, at coronaviruset er blevet fremstillet af kineserne, og at de må betale erstatning.

Farligst af alt er bestræbelserne fra centralbankfolk og deres politiske håndlangere på at bruge kombinationen af kriserne til at pådutte en grøn dagsorden. At påtvinge det nuværende kollapsende system en grøn dagsorden, ville ødelægge menneskehedens produktive kapacitet. Men scenen for det næste skridt fremad i menneskehedens evolution, gennem kolonisering af rummet, blev sat med den succesrige opsendelse af en amerikansk raket. Den eneste løsning til de hastigt voksende kriser ligger i at frigøre menneskets kreative evner, hvilket var Lyndon LaRouches livsværk, og definerer Schiller Instituttets mission i dag.

Som altid, tak fordi du følger vores arbejde i Schiller Institutet.

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# **Et hastetopmøde med Trump, Xi, Putin og Modi er afgørende for verdensfreden!**

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, 30. maj 2020 – artikel skrevet til ugeskriftet Neue Solidarität.

Verden står i dag ved en skillevej, som Friedrich Schiller ville have identificeret som et punctum saliens (det springende punkt -red.), det vil sige tidspunktet i et drama, hvor den afgørende beslutning skal træffes: vil hovedpersonerne formå at hæve sig til et højere niveau af sublim handling og dermed tilvejebringe en positiv løsning, eller vil de forblive fanget i en geometri, hvor modsætningerne tilsyneladende er uløselige, og derved forvandle dramaet til en tragedie. Verden befinder sig i dag på et sådant punkt i to henseender: i krisen mellem USA og Kina og på hjemmefronten i selve USA.

I en i forvejen ekstremt anspændt situation på grund af Covid-19-pandemien, med over 100.000 dødsfald og 30% arbejdsløshed, udløste det brutale mord på den afroamerikanske George Floyd en eksplosion af vold og alvorlige optøjer, som, i skrivende stund, har ramt 24 byer. Præsident Trump har bedt Pentagon om militære optioner i henhold til "Oprørsloven" fra 1807, og hjemmeværnet i Minnesota påbegyndte den største deployering i dens 164-årige historie. Landet er polariseret på randen af borgerkrig. Men det er ikke kun indenlands, at grænsen er nået; den strategiske konfrontation med Kina har



også nået et vendepunkt. Længe før Donald Trump vandt præsidentvalget i 2016, havde britiske hemmelige tjenester i aftalt spil med amerikanske kredse – i korthed ofte betegnet "the Deep State" – travlt med at etablere store faldgruber for Trump, i tilfælde af at han ville vinde. Allerede den 21. januar 2017 havde London Spectator en artikel med overskriften: "Vil Donald Trump blive myrdet, udsat for et kup eller bare afsat ved en rigsretssag"? Skandalen omkring den fyrede britiske ambassadør i Washington, Sir Kim Darroch, kaster lys over de vidtgående metoder som det britiske imperium, da Trump først var indsat, anvendte for at skabe et fuldstændigt kontrolleret miljø omkring ham (at "oversvømme zonen") ved – via den britiske ambassade – at forsøge at påvirke hver eneste kontakt, som Trump havde. Målet: Hvis hverken et kup eller en rigsretssag mod Trump lykkedes, skulle han "inddæmmes" i tråd med det britiske imperiums målsætninger.

Og "inddæmmet" var han, da han holdt sin pressekonference den 29. maj i Det hvide Hus' "rosenhave", hvor han gennemgik hele kataloget over britisk inspirerede løgne mod Kina og Verdenssundhedsorganisationen. Omgivet af Pompeo, Mnuchin, O'Brien, Lighthizer, Kudlow og Navarro, proklamerede Trump, hvad Pompeo i fuld fart havde arbejdet på i måneder: ophævelse af Hongkongs særlige status som et finanscenter og særlig skattezone, såvel som samarbejdet med WHO. Kinas forseelse er åbenlys, sagde Trump. De er ansvarlige for, at USA mistede hundreder af milliarder af dollars hvert år på grund af urimelige handelsforbindelser, Kina dækkede over udbruddet af Covid-19 og har skylden for udbredelsen af pandemien, der har resulteret i over 100.000 døde i USA og over en million i verden. Trump gentog den totalt miskrediterede løgn fra englænderen Niall Ferguson, der hævdede, at Kina havde stoppet indenrigsflyvninger fra Wuhan i Kina, men tilladt dem at fortsætte til udlandet og dermed bidraget til utallige dødsfald og ødelæggelser. Derudover sagde Trump, at Kinas industrielle spionage skal stoppes, at kinesiske forskere og

studerende udgør sikkerhedsrisici, og at kinesiske virksomheder ville blive fjernet fra amerikanske børser.

Med denne pressekonference har forholdet mellem USA og Kina nået et nyt lavpunkt: ikke blot er der truslen om afkoblingen af økonomierne, hvilket ville føre til en ny blokdannelse og en ny kold krig, men der er sat en kurs, der kunne føre til Tredje Verdenskrig.

Trump insisterede på, at Kina ensidigt havde pålagt kontrol over Hongkongs sikkerhedsstatus, i strid med traktaten fra 1984 med Storbritannien. Hvad han udelod er den historiske baggrund, nemlig at de alvorlige uroligheder i Hongkong blev anstiftet og finansieret af britiske og amerikanske institutioner, som National Endowment for Democracy (NED), med det eksplicitte mål at få en farverevolution mod regeringen i Beijing. I årevis har NED, der inkluderer både demokrater og republikanere, ydet betydelig økonomisk bistand og "demokrati-træning" til demonstranter, hvad enten det er i Hongkong eller det fascistiske Maidan-kup i Ukraine. Den delvis voldelige og terroristiske operation var udformet til at fremprovokere en militær intervention i Hongkong af den kinesiske hær, og således at udløse en verdensomspændende protest. Sammen med disse terrorhandlinger var der giftige artikler i de transatlantiske medier, såsom artiklen af Bret Stephens i New York Times den 3. oktober 2019 med titlen: "Er Kina på vej mod krise?", der søgte at indvarsle Kinas forestående død.

Og nu, hvor Den kinesiske Folkekongres vedtog en ny sikkerhedslov for Hongkong for at bringe denne terroristiske destabilisering til ophør, har den kinesiske regering enhver ret til at gøre det. "Ét Kina"-politikken er regeringens røde linje, og ingen overskridelse af den kan tolereres. Tabet og gendannelsen af Hongkong, sammen med Taiwan og erindringen om de territoriale tab som følge af opiumskrigen, den tvungne åbning af kinesiske havne for britisk opium under våbenmagt, og de "ulige traktater" hvor Kina derefter blev tvunget at afgive Hongkong til England, er det absolutte synonym for

"skammens århundrede". Ud fra disse historiske erfaringer har Kina draget den konklusion, at det aldrig igen kan tillade sig at blive løbet over ende og besat og gjort magtesløst af imperialistiske magter. Dette var i i intellektuelle kredse allerede argumentet, der førte til grundlæggelsen af den nye Folkerepublik Kina, og som har bestemt dens økonomiske politik, især siden Deng Xiaopings reformer. Med denne orientering har Kina formået at overvinde grundsætninger fra Kulturrevolutionens år med kaos, og iværksatte det største økonomiske mirakel i historien, der har løftet 850 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. I de sidste 40 år, siden reform- og åbningspolitikken, har Kina i stigende grad fokuseret på videnskab og teknologi som lokomotivet for social og økonomisk fremskridt.

Denne politik – som i øvrigt er meget tættere på principperne i Alexander Hamiltons Amerikanske økonomiske System og det tyske økonomiske mirakel efter Anden Verdenskrig end Sovjetunionens socialistiske planøkonomi – er årsagen til Kinas oprejsning. Og denne politik – ikke primært industriel spionage, der gennemføres af alle lande – forklarer, hvorfor Kina er blevet en global leder inden for udvikling af f.eks. højhastigheds-jernbanesystemer, forskning i nuklear fusion og rumrejser. Idéen om at kunne "inddæmme" en nation på 1,4 milliarder mennesker, der fører en økonomisk politik baseret på videnskabeligt fremskridt, uden at provokere den tredje, denne gang en atomar verdenskrig, bør forkastes én gang for alle.

Hvem kan fortænke de kinesiske medier i at påpege, at det "smukke syn", som Nancy Pelosi kalder billederne af de voldelige oprørere i Hongkong, nu er flyttet til USA. Eller for at pege på dobbeltmoralen i, at når amerikanere går på gaden for at protestere mod de racistiske mord, fortjener de at blive skudt, men når yderliggående i Hongkong kaster benzinbomber og ødelægger offentlig ejendom, betragtes de som frihedskæmpere.

Det turde stå klart for enhver tænkende person, i betragtning af antallet af eksistentielle globale kriser der dukker op – fra Covid-19-pandemien, den voksende globale økonomiske depression, faren for en global sultkrise til det åbenlyst forestående sammenbrud af det finansielle system – at katastroferne kun kan forhindres, hvis verdens store nationer, nemlig USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien, arbejder sammen om at løse problemerne. Det er kun hvis internationalt samarbejde kan gennemføres på et fornuftigt niveau, at geopolitikken kan overvindes, og menneskeheden kan få en fremtid.

Derfor er det desto mere presserende, at præsident Trump vender tilbage til sin oprindeligt positive holdning til Kina og samtaler med præsident Xi Jinping, ansigt til ansigt, og til den tid hvor han gav udtryk for sin beundring for den kinesiske kultur. Efter fyringen af sin nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver, John Bolton, tweetede Trump, at hvis han havde lyttet til ham, ville vi være "i 6. verdenskrig nu". Han burde også huske på udtalelserne af udenrigsminister Pompeo, hvis strategiske positioner er identiske med Boltons på mange måder. I en tale i Texas indrømmede Pompeo med slående nonchalance for en fundamentalistisk kristen. "Jeg var chef for CIA. Vi løj, vi snød, vi stjal... Vi havde hele trænerkurser".

Derudover skyldes det Pompeo, at "Russiagate"-farcen kunne fortsætte efter 2017, eftersom Pompeo senest efter hans drøftelse med den tidligere computerspecialist i NSA, Bill Binney, i oktober 2017, havde bevist for, at der ikke havde foregået nogen russisk hacking af det Demokratiske Partis computere.

Lyndon LaRouches politiske aktionskomité (LaRouchePAC) har netop udgivet et program til oprettelse af 1,5 mia. nye produktive job verden over – et program der kun kan iværksættes gennem internationalt samarbejde mellem de store industrialiserede nationer, men frem for alt ved at overvinde den geopolitiske konfrontation mellem USA og Kina, Rusland og

Indien. Denne uhørte krise er til en vis grad en test for menneskeheden, med hensyn til om vi med tiden kan skabe en ny orden, baseret på den generelle velfærd for alle mennesker på denne planet og tillade en permanent overlevelse af vores art. Den bedste måde, hvorpå andre nationer kan bidrage til dette, er ved at give offentlig støtte til et hastetopmøde mellem præsidenterne Trump, Xi Jinping og Putin samt premierminister Modi.

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## **'Obamagate' er sat i gang, samtidig med at Trump genkalder Kennedys rumfartsprogram og Crew Dragons succes for at inspirere til fællesskab**

Den 3. juni (EIRNS) – Samtidig med at den interne desintegration af op mod 50 amerikanske byer chokerer amerikanere og folk over hele verden, markerer to, i dag, påbegyndte begivenheder tilbageslaget mod anarkiet, som medierne og mange valgte embedsmænd spreder, i forsøget på at forvandle det instrumenterede kaos til "fase tre" af kupforsøget mod Præsident Donald Trump.

Den første begivenhed var offentliggørelsen fra Præsident Trumps præsidentkampagne af en kampagnevideo med overskriften: "Gør Rumfart Stort Igen" ("Make Space Great Again"). Han begyndte reklamen med den Demokratiske Præsident John F. Kennedys tale ved Rice-universitetet: "Disse Forende Staters

land blev ikke bygget af dem, som ventede og slappede af og ønskede at kigge bag ud". Derefter fulgte Kennedys berømte forkyndelse, at "rejse til Månen i dette årti og gøre de andre ting," efterfulgt af Neil Amstrongs skridt på Månen, med sit "kæmpe spring for menneskeheden".

Trump påpeger dernæst "dette storslåede øjeblik", som viser hvad amerikanere kan opnå, når de alle arbejder sammen, og tilføjer at vi nu skriver dette "næste kapitel i amerikansk rumforskning", baseret på en "ny platform", som vil gøre det muligt for amerikanske pionerer at vende tilbage til rumforskning.

Aldrig før har nationen haft mere brug for sådan optimisme og inspiration, hvilket blev vækket til live af Falcon 9s opsendelse og Dragon Endeavours dokning over weekenden. Skønt masseoptøjerne, plyndringerne og brandstiftelserne over hele nationen blev reduceret markant tirsdag aften, demonstrerer beviser fra borgmestere og guvernører, samt politichefer over hele landet, optøjernes organiserede natur, der drager fordel af det legitime raseri fra millioner af borgere, som ikke blot væmmes ved en racistisk betjents brutale mord på en ubevæbnet mand, men også af sammenbruddet af den amerikanske økonomi som er uden fortilfælde, de 50 millioner arbejdsløse og belastningen af nedlukningen. De samme kredse, som styrede de tre års heksejagt mod Præsident Trump, kendt for at være ledt af britisk efterretning, forsøger nu febrilsk at forvandle den nationale krise til en anti-Trump-kampagne, hvilket vil blive dokumenteret i de kommende udgivelser af EIR og EIR Alert Service.

Den anden vigtige begivenhed i dag, fandt sted i senatets justitskomité, hvor undersøgelsen af kupforsøget mod præsidenten begyndte med afhøringen af den tidligere vicejustitsminister, Rod Rosenstein, som ansatte den "retslige snigmorder", Robert Mueller, som specialrådgiver for at undersøge den (ikke-eksisterende) aftalte spilt mellem Trump og Rusland. Trump har kaldt dette for "Obamagate" – de primære

skurke i USA var en del af Obamas efterretningshold – men det kunne bedre betegnes som den "tredje krig mod det Britiske Imperium", efterfølger til den Amerikanske Revolution og Borgerkrigen. Komitéens formand, Senator Lindsey Graham, hævdede der vil komme kriminelle retsforfølgelser som følger af justitsministeriets undersøgelse, og at hans komité grundigt vil udforske Muellers undersøgelse, samt sagen mod General Michael Flynn, med hensigten også at vise, at den undersøgelse ikke retfærdigvis skulle have været påbegyndt. De primære aktører forsøger allerede at bøje af ved at bebrejde hinanden, som Rosenstein beskyldte McCabe, og McCabe hurtigt kaldte ham en løgner. Uheldigvis er Senator Graham en integral bestanddel af den fortsatte løgn, fra begge partier, om at Rusland hackede DNCs computere og "greb ind i valgene i 2016".

Den fremstormende finanstsunami vokser sig stadigt større, som den nærmer sig kysten. Argentina blev erklæret insolvent, d. 1. juni, af gribbene fra den Internationale Swaps- og Derivatforening, hvilket igangsatte omkring \$1,5 milliarder i "credit default swaps". Billederne fra 2008 viser sig overalt, med den undtagelse, at derivat-boblen med "spillegæld" i dag er næsten dobbelt så stor som i 2008, samt den utrolige hastighed af pengetrykkeri – som for det meste ikke går til den reelle økonomi, men til at holde bankerotte banker oven vande – som denne gang truer med en eksplosion af hyperinflation.

Den eneste løsning til alle disse kriser er en øjeblikkelig, revolutionær transformation af systemet selv, som vil skabe millioner af arbejdspladser i en nødhjælps rekonstruktion i USA og verden over, og tage banksystemet igennem en Glass-Steagall reform, så kreditter kan begynde at blive styret ind i den reelle økonomi: Rumforskning og grundlæggende opdagelser i videnskabens grænseområder, såsom fusionsenergi.

Se "LaRouche-planen for at genåbne USA's økonomi: Verden har brug for 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive arbejdspladser".

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# Udmønt potentialet for fornuft – 'Verden har brug for 1,5 milliarder nye job'

Den 2. juni (EIRNS) – Verdenssituationen er ude af kontrol på mange fronter – i USA, pandemien, global hungersnød og den spændte strategiske situation. Over vores hoveder hænger Damoklessværdet – det økonomiske system, der er klart til at bryde sammen.

Hvis alle disse faktorer lægges sammen står det klart, at der er et akut behov for fornuft. Vi har brug for en anden tilgang. Vi har brug for et totalt paradigmeskifte. Dette er udformet i det nye program, "LaRouche-planen til genåbning af den amerikanske økonomi; Verden har brug for 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job".

Hvad der er tydeligt i De Forenede Stater er, at midt i denne kraftigt voksende folkemængde, der ønsker et nyt, retfærdigt økonomisk system og frihed for misbrug og lidelse, er den britiske efterretningstjenestes hånd og dens imperialistiske kupmagere på færde. Et iøjnefaldende aspekt af dette er den bevidste antændelse af konflikt og vold i en tid med sorg, vrede og potentielt broderskab og forandring. Dette viser sig i form af "professionelle agitatorer", der griber ind i forskellige byer under skøre navne – 'Boogalo Bois', 'Antifa' eller anonymt.

På nuværende tidspunkt har mere end 40 byer, i 20 stater, natligt udgangsforbud for at afskrække vold, som er forekommet de sidste par nætter i ellers store, fredelige demonstrationer, der fulgte efter mordet den 25. maj på George



Floyd i Minneapolis af politibetjent Derek Chauvin, som siden er blevet tiltalt. I dag marcherede tusinder af mennesker i timevis i byer, kyst til kyst, fra Los Angeles, til Chicago til New York City.

Spørgsmålet, som de lokale borgmestre og lederne af borgerrettighedsbevægelserne rejser, er: Hvem er disse udenforstående grupper, som tilskyndede til og udførte volden? Se til London.

Hvad der står klart i situationen er, at alt kan gå galt, og føre til kaos og forfærdelige konsekvenser – netop hvad de britiske aktører ønsker. Samtidig fremmer de samme undergravende politiske kræfter et internationalt slutspil for USA, ved at presse på for et forrykt brud med Kina og ensidig økonomisk selvdestruktion.

Udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo tjener dette formål godt. I en række offentlige begivenheder i de sidste tre dage – søndagstv, en mandagstale og i dag sammen med præsident Trump med en erklæring om global religionsfrihed, hamrede Pompeo løs med den pointe, at Kina skal besejres, og for det andet antydte han stort set, at Trump vil gøre, hvad Pompeo siger. Pompeo sagde på Fox News søndag, at det "aggressive" Kinesiske Kommunistparti (CCP) er en kraft for det onde, og "ser sig selv som havende til hensigt at ødelægge vestlige ideer, vestlige demokratier og vestlige værdier. Det bringer amerikanere i fare". I går sagde Pompeo i en podcast med American Enterprise Institute, at "præsident Trump snart vil fremlægge en række skridt, som vi vil tage" imod Kina.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Instituttet, identificerede i en briefing til medarbejdere i dag en modgift til krisen: det fremtidsorienterede udgangspunkt for forskning og videnskab i rummet, som det fremgår af rapporten, "The World Needs 1.5 Million New, Productive Jobs" (Verden har brug for 1.5 milliarder nye, produktive job). Søg at få den bredest mulige diskussion af dens ideer.

Zepp-LaRouche mindede folk om, at Londons 'The Spectator' i januar 2017 bragte en forsidehistorie med overskriften om, at Trump skulle sættes fra embedet – ved kup, rigsretssag eller attentat – ellers må han tvinges til at tilpasse sig det britiske imperiums dagsorden. Pompeo, med flere, prøver at gøre netop dette, men han kan stoppes.

I går gjorde præsident Trump netop en af de ting, som er årsag til at det britiske geopolitiske system har ham i sigtekornet: Han indledte en venlig telefonsamtale med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin. De drøftede adskillige emner (oliepriser, Trumps idé om G10), men vigtigst af alt var rumfart. Som rapporteret af Kreml: "Den russiske præsident lykønskede Donald Trump med den vellykkede opsendelse den 30. maj af det bemandede rumfartøj Crew Dragon, som bragte amerikanske astronauter til Den internationale Rumstation. En fælles holdning til udvikling af indbyrdes fordelagtigt samarbejde inden for rumfartssektoren blev bekræftet ...

"Betydningen af at styrke den russisk-amerikanske dialog om strategisk stabilitet og tillidsskabende foranstaltninger i den militære sektor blev noteret. Præsidenterne blev enige om at fortsætte kontakten på forskellige niveauer. Samtalen var konstruktiv, forretningsmæssig og væsentlig".

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# 'Håb og begejstring' midt i kampen

Den 1. juni (EIRNS) – En nation, som endelig har fundet tilbage på vejen til reel, menneskelig udforskning af solsystemet og efterfølgende revolutioner i videnskab og teknologi, har i de seneste fire nætter set voksende optøjer med det formål at afsætte præsidenten, som havde bragt den tilbage på denne vej. De voldelige optøjer, som sigtede på at omstyrte Kinas autoritet i Hongkong, er nu bevidst blevet "spredt" for at forsøge at vælte et Hvidt Hus, der netop i går bebrejdede Kina for at håndhæve denne autoritet.

I by efter by ser vi kontrasten mellem afro-amerikanere i forpinte protester mod politidrab af ubevæbnede, sorte amerikanere, og en pøbel af anarkistiske uromagere, hvoraf nogle tydeligvis er veteraner og professionelle i afbrændinger, slagsmål og ødelæggelser, der finder paller fulde med sten på mystisk vis placeret langs vejen til disses natlige optøjer. Vi kender ikke organisatorerne endnu. Men det britisk efterretningsvæsen var dybt involveret i Hongkong-optøjerne, og en gruppe af tidligere britiske udenrigsministre er blevet dannet for at klappe dem selv på ryggen for det britiske "lederskab" i forsøget på at vælte Kina i Hongkong.

Der er rigelig med mennesker rundt om i verden, som ønsker at udbrede ironierne mod Præsident Donald Trump; eller mod formanden for Repræsentanternes Hus, Nancy Pelosi, som havde kaldt optøjerne og overfaldene i Hongkong for "et smukt syn"; eller mod guvernører, der holdt folk i deres hjem i tre måneder pga. coronaviruset, nu for ingen verdens nytte.

Men, hvad der betyder noget er, at millioner af mennesker havde lavtlønnet arbejde og ingen produktiv fremtid før pandemien, og nu har de mistet disse arbejdspladser; alt imens

amerikanere i byerne i tyve år har været ude af stand til at få angiveligt "reformerede, omorganiserede, gentrænede" politistyrker til at stoppe disse drab.

Hvad der betyder noget er, på en synlig måde, at opbygge en ny, anderledes fremtid – en fremtid der netop kunne skimtes i Amerikas tilbagevenden til rummet d. 30. maj og den påtænkte tilbagevenden til Månen om fire år for at påbegynde vores march ud i solsystemet.

Det er i lyset af en sådan fremtid, at Sydafrikas præsident, Cyril Ramaphosa, gav sine lykønskninger for rumopsendelsen til sin landsmand, Elon Musk, chefen og hoveddesigner af SpaceX, fordi "i midten af vores kamp mod COVID-19... har vi [sydafrikanere] fået dette håb og denne begejstring". En ny bedrift i rummet tilhører altid hele menneskeheden.

LaRouches Politiske Aktionskomité's nye rapport om hvordan 50 millioner nye, faglærte arbejdspladser kan skabes i USA og 1,5 milliarder produktive arbejdspladser verden over – med de rumrejsende nationers udforskningsprogrammer som spydspidsen – kan faktisk bringe amerikanere sammen, specielt unge amerikanere. Og den, rapporten, blev udarbejdet for at bringe lederne af disse teknologisk førende nationer sammen – USA, Kina, Rusland, Indien – i et topmøde for et nyt kreditsystem og denne store opgave.

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## **Trumps Kina-tale: En absolut**

# katastrofe!

Den 29. maj (EIRNS) – Anti-Kina-optrapningerne, som vi har kæmpet imod over de sidste par uger, har nået et højdepunkt med Præsident Donald Trumps destruktive tale i dag i Rose Garden, hvor han gentog alle de værste beskyldninger mod Kina man kan forestille sig, og forslog at tage mange af de skridt, som de mest foragtelige blandt hans stab har tilskyndet. Trump beskyldte Kina for at ødelægge amerikanske arbejdspladser – et argument som LaRouchePAC afmonterede i sin video: "Nej, Kina stjal ikke dine drømme."

Han sagde, at Kina "brød deres løfte til verden om at sikre Hongkongs selvbestemmelse", og at Hongkongs specielle status med USA nu vil blive ophævet.

Han insisterede på, at udbredelsen af "Wuhan-virusset" var Kinas skyld, og påstod at Kina havde ignoreret sine rapporteringsforpligtelser til Verdenssundhedsorganisation (WHO), pressede WHO til at "vildlede verden", og har "fuldkommen kontrol" over WHO. Så, USA afslutter sit forhold med WHO.

Præsidenten efterplaprede løggen om, at Kina lukkede for interne rejser fra Wuhan, alt imens de tillod syge kinesere at sprede sig til resten af verden – en påstand helt igennem modbevist i Schiller Instituttets video "Hvordan coronaviruset besejres økonomisk."

"Kina har erstattet sin lovede formel for 'ét land, to systemer' med 'ét land, ét system'," brægede Trump.

Adspurgt om en kommentar, gav Helga Zepp-LaRouche sin vurdering: "Denne tale er en absolut katastrofe. Hvis det er USA's attitude overfor Kina, står verden over for større turbulens. Dette må omstødes. Enhver tænkende person kan se,

at i kombinationen af de eksistentielle problemer vi står over for – herunder pandemien, udbredelsen af økonomisk depression, den truende hungersnød og den fortløbende finanskriser – forbliver det absolut sandt, hvad Lyndon LaRouche sagde i så mange anledninger, i mange taler og artikler, at kun kombinationen af USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien kan løse disse problemer. Og det forbliver vores politik.”

I et video-interview foretaget blot et par timer før Trumps præsentation, fremlagde Zepp-LaRouche baggrunden for den nye sikkerhedslovgivning for Hongkong og advarede om farerne for en eskalerende konflikt. Bander af voldelige oprørere, støttet udefra med træning og penge – forårsager enorme problemer i Hongkong, som truer freden og sikkerheden. Det er fuldt ud legitimt for Kina at bringe denne udenlandske indtrængen under kontrol. ”Denne amerikansk-kinesiske konflikt er sandsynligvis den farligste strategiske konflikt. Man kan ikke inddæmme et land med 1,4 milliarder mennesker, hvis regering har påbegyndt en korrekt økonomisk politik ved at betone videnskabeligt og teknologisk fremskridt”. Hun advarede, at den eneste måde hvorpå Kinas opstigning kunne stoppes ville være 3. Verdenskrig, der ikke kunne vindes, og som kun ville efterlade os med en strategi for ”afkobling”, og tvinge resten af verden til at vælge side i en ny kold krig. Dette ville føre til et fuldstændigt sammenbrud i den reelle økonomi, sagde hun.

Forhindringer til et samarbejde mellem USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien må identificeres og overvindes, hvis verden skal gøre sig forhåbninger om endelig at virkeliggøre det økonomiske og politiske paradigme, som vil lukke op for den mægtige evne for menneskelig udvikling, for at gøre en ende på fattigdom, lave smukke opdagelser, og nå ud til stjernerne – hvilket Lyndon LaRouche viede sit livsværk til.

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# Pressemeddelelse

## Skab 50 millioner amerikanske arbejdspladser for at genopbygge verden

Den 27. maj (EIRNS) – “LaRouche-planen for at genåbne økonomien: Verden behøver 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive arbejdspladser” blev udgivet af LaRouches Politiske Aktionskomite (LPAC) d. 23. maj, 2020. Forslagene bygger på LaRouches metode for fysisk økonomi anvendt i den svimlende opgave at hyre 1,5 milliarder produktivt arbejdende mennesker på denne jord – nær halvdelen af arbejdsstyrken – som nu er de facto arbejdsløse.

Dette bemærkelsesværdige program for at skabe 50 millioner produktive amerikanske arbejdspladser, er det eneste seriøse svar på “the big one”: Den samtidige sygdomspandemi, hungersnødspandemi, arbejdsløshedspandemi, samt finanssammenbruddet. Den amerikanske økonomi som “genåbner” bliver nødt til at være en ny økonomi, omstruktureret og omdannet til at genopbygge en knust verdensøkonomi, der skaber et moderne sundhedssystem i alle underudviklede nationer, samt ny infrastruktur indenfor energiproduktion, vandforsyning og højhastighedstransport. Det skal være en åbning til Det amerikanske System for industrialisering og videnskabeligt fremskridt, på global målestok.

Der findes intet bedre eksempel for dette, end Amerikas tilbagevenden til rummet, med den ventede opsendelse af en amerikansk-produceret, bemanded raket til den internationale rumstation (ISS). Den grundlæggende forudsætning i den nye

rapport er, at økonomisk vækst må være drevet af gennembrud i videnskab og teknologi, hvis gennembrud medfører stigninger i den produktive arbejdskraft. Det nuværende samarbejde i rummet må blive til en fuldgyldig, international Måne-til-Mars-mission, som en "videnskabsmotor" for den samlede proces for at skabe ny, højteknologisk, produktiv beskæftigelse og uddannelse af unge mennesker, der kan påtage sig nye forskningsområder. Den nye rapport adresserer opgaven at omdanne den amerikanske arbejdsstyrke til at påtage sig denne udfordring, med et særligt spændende nyt begreb, præsenteret i kapitlet "Amerikas Rum-mission; Ungdommens Næste Grænse."

Det er tid til at amerikanere tænker stort igen. Spørg ikke hvordan eller hvornår økonomien genåbner. Spørg: "Hvad skal egenskaben og retningen være af den økonomi, som genåbner?" Den globale pandemi har revet masken af det fejlslåede britiske, neo-liberale økonomiske system og udstillet den tragiske forvandling af det agro-industrielle grundlag i vestlige økonomier til udhulede konsum- og underholdningsdrevne service-økonomier. Den har udstillet den lige så tragiske idé at de "underudviklede" lande til stadighed kunne forblive underudviklede uden folkemorderiske konsekvenser. Det system er dødt og det må begraves af et forbund af større nationer ledet af USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien, om skabelsen af et nyt internationalt Bretton Woods-kreditsystem, baseret på det som Franklin Roosevelt havde i sinde: at løfte nationers økonomier over hele verden, og som længe er fordret af Lyndon LaRouche.

LaRouche præsenterede valgene, som vi står over for, i et webcast fra d. 14. juni, 2007: "Der er en uberegnelig global krise i gang... Dette er en krise, som handler om hvem der skal kontrollere verden. Vil det blive en gruppe af nationer, eller vil det blive det genopståede Britiske Imperium, som aldrig rigtig forsvandt – som overtager fra USA og etablerer dets verdensstyre gennem globalisering?"



Den nye rapport understreger den essentielle rolle som USA spiller, som en del af dette "nationsforbund." På den anden side, hvis et økonomisk "genopretningsprogram" forsøges alene for den amerikanske økonomi – ved at undgå dette samarbejde og ignorere de underudviklede nationers nødråb for hospitalsbyggerier, sundhedsforsyninger, elektricitetsproduktion, vandinfrastruktur og nye transportsystemer – vil Wall Street og City of London kontrollere det. Og de vil sikre sig, at det bliver en "Grøn New Deal" og en ny "grøn finansboble" skabt til at erstatte deres sammenstyrtende "altings boble".

Denne rapport indeholder også et særligt budskab til det amerikanske folk fra Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som opfordrer til en genopblomstring af USA's historiske identitet, som dette blev personificeret af George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, og, fremfor alle, hendes afdøde mand, Lyndon LaRouche. Hun fornyer sin appel til Præsident Trump om at frikende LaRouche.

## **Et nyt sprog for økonomi**

I kernen af rapporten er der et begreb, fremsat af Amerikas første finansminister, Alexander Hamilton, og videreudviklet af Lyndon LaRouche, at profit ikke kan måles i monetær terminologi, men kun i fysisk økonomisk vækst, drevet af gennembrud i videnskab og teknologi, som vil forøge den produktive arbejdskraft. Det betyder at man må se på arbejdskraften, ikke i form af penge, men i form af produktive relationer.

Forskellige af rapportens kapitler adresserer dette på enestående måder.

Kapitel 2 ser undersøger arbejde fra standpunktet af præcise definitioner af et nødvendigt, produktivt arbejde, ikke fra standpunktet af at få en lønseddel, og viser den forfærdende

arbejdsløshed, eller overkvalificeret arbejdskraft af 1,5 milliarder mennesker globalt, og mere end 100 millioner i USA.

Kapitel 3 viser udfordringen at flytte nutidens økonomi, hvor mindre end 20% af vores arbejdskraft er beskæftiget med produktive aktiviteter (og endnu færre i egentlig produktion), til én, hvor 50% kan ansættes produktivt i at varetage verdens enorme fornødenheder indenfor sundhed, fødevarer og infrastruktur.

Kapitel 6 præsenterer en spændende, ny idé om at kvalificere vores unge til at deltage i den form for økonomi, som kan blive omdannet af Projekt Artemis og fremtidige rum-missioner, gennem skabelsen af et "Rum-CCC", baseret på 1930ernes Civile Konserveringskorps, der trænede 3 millioner unge mænd.

#### Indholdsfortegnelse:

1. Indledning
  2. "Broder, kan du skænke et job?"
  3. Hvordan millioner af nye, produktive arbejdspladser skabes for USA og verden
  4. Fordoblingen af fødevarereproduktionen; millionvis af højteknologiske familiegårde
  5. Fremtidens Sundhedssystem
  6. Amerikas Rum-mission; Ungdommens Næste Grænse
  7. Et Hamiltonsk Kreditsystem for Udvikling
  8. Helga Zepp-LaRouche: En Appel til amerikanske borgere: Hvad Verden har brug for fra Amerika!
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# Wall Streets' 'helbredelse' afhænger af en vaccine? Økonomisk                      genrejsning afhænger af LaRouches Nye Bretton Woods

Den 18. maj (EIRNS) – USA's centralbankchef, Jerome Powell, tydeligvis bekymret over et langvarigt finanskrak, har givet to store interviews indenfor fem dage, og vil i morgen vidne i Senatet, alt sammen for at sige at finansministeriets og Kongressens "hjælp" med over 3 billioner \$ ikke er nok til en "genrejsning". Powell fortalte CBS' nyhedsprogram "60 Minutter", at USA vil opleve et kollaps i BNP på op til 30%, og 25% i arbejdsløshed gennem 2. kvartal. Dette vil ikke blive genoprettet, sagde han, før slutningen af 2021, og ikke uden ekstra billioner i lån og udgifter – og ikke uden en vaccine.

Powell ved at corona-pandemien imploderer en enorm "altomfattende boble" med virksomhedernes gæld i centrum: Centralbankens nye Rapport angående Finansiell Stabilitet antyder ængsteligt dette.

Der er et deflatorisk sammenbrud i efterspørgslen; Powell og Wall Street venter, venligst, på en vaccine til at genoprette den, fordi de ingen idé har, om hvordan man "skaber" efterspørgsel med kreditter til reel fysisk-økonomisk ekspansion eller store infrastrukturprojekter. Så de bliver ved med at opfordre Kongressen til at give penge til folk, delstater, byer, hospitaler – frem for alt til finansmarkederne – imens økonomien styrtdykker. Hvad Wall Street og City of London virkelig søger efter er en ny boble, en stor "grøn finansboble", anført af Larry Finks BlackRock,

som leder de finansielle redningsaktioner af både USA og den Europæiske Union.

Den virkelige efterspørgsel er til stede, og yderst presserende.

Den 26. april forpligtede Ghanas præsident sit land til at bygge 88 lokale og regionale hospitaler i år, i distrikter hvor de ikke eksisterer, og at påbegynde bygningen af regionale hospitaler i de 6 nye regioner, som ingen har, for at redde menneskeliv fra pandemien, der nu spreder sig i udviklingslandene. Stort set hver eneste af dem har brug for det samme. Hvordan kan Ghana og den underudviklede del af verden gøre dette? Kun hvis de førende teknologiske nationer bliver enige om at iværksætte et internationalt kreditsystem, udformet til at finansiere eksport af kapitalgoder til, og økonomisk infrastruktur i, udviklingslandene. Titusinder af nye hospitaler er nødvendige. Mange, mange millioner af nye produktive job venter – og ellers, millioner af unødvendige dødsfald pga. COVID-19.

Sydafrikas energiministerium spurgte om hvorfra det kunne importere et dusin små og/eller modulære reaktorer, for at imødekomme det store energiunderskud. Det er i alle udviklingslande presserende at udfylde den enorme energimangel til at forsørge nye hospitaler og husholdninger. Mere end 1 milliard mennesker verden over har ingen adgang til elektricitet. Hvordan kan denne adgang stilles til rådighed, herunder kommercialiseringen af små modulære reaktorer, midt i en pandemi, for at redde menneskeliv fra denne pandemi? Ved at lederne fra mindst USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien mødes nu, for at genetablere et kreditsystem, som Franklin Roosevelts Bretton Woods-system.

FN's Verdensfødevareprogram advarer om, at hvis ikke tabet af arbejdspladser, indkomst og fødevareproduktion, som sker i hele verden, vendes gennem nødforanstaltninger, da kunne lige

så mange mennesker dør per dag, som er døde fra pandemien i hele verden indtil nu. Hvordan kan dette gøres uden en ny orden for selvforsyning af fødevarer i hver nation, og incitament til landmænd om at producere al den mad de kan?

Et Nyt Bretton Woods, rent faktisk udformet til at påbegynde hurtig industriel og landbrugsmæssig udvikling i det "Globale Syd", blev skitseret af den afdøde Lyndon LaRouche, som i årtier foreslog det sammen med store udviklingsprojekter. Nu skal det skabes, og Helga Zepp-LaRouche har opfordret til, at minimum de fire førende nationer afholder et topmøde og påbegynder dette. Hun har igangsat et "Apollo-projekt" for et verdenssundhedssystem; og en global underskriftsindsamling for dette.

Tag en hvilken som helst anden tilgang til "helbredelse" end denne livline for hele planeten, baseret på de store nationers samarbejde, og Wall Street vil kontrollere den og forvandle den til en "grøn finansboble".

Vær med i underskriftsindsamlingen; kræve et Nyt Bretton Woods, som forudset af LaRouche.

[https://www.skrivunder.net/global\\_sundhedsinfrastruktur](https://www.skrivunder.net/global_sundhedsinfrastruktur)

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# afkobles, ikke Kina

Den 17. maj (EIRNS) – Den farligste udvikling, der kan ske i den nuværende strategiske situation, er USA's afkobling fra Kina, understregede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i en diskussion i søndags. Verden står over for en eksistentiel krise med en kombineret pandemi og hungersnød "af bibelske proportioner", alt sammen som et resultat af et systemisk finansielt og økonomisk sammenbrud, der gentagne gange er blevet forudsagt af Lyndon LaRouche. Ingen løsning på denne krise er tilgængelig for menneskeheden uden USA's og Kinas tætte samarbejde – sammen med Rusland, Indien og andre nationer – centreret om den presserende, højteknologiske udvikling af den underudviklede sektor. Det er det centrale punkt i LaRouchePACs kommende "LaRouche-plan for genåbning af den amerikanske økonomi: Verden har behov for 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job."

Det faktum, at al snavset omkring det britiske-Obama-støttede kupforsøg mod præsident Donald Trump endelig kommer frem – og at Trump insisterer på, at folk vil blive fængslet for dette – hjælper med til at styrke denne politiske mulighed.

Men hvis forholdet mellem USA og Kina kører skævt, hvis der sker en alvorlig afkobling, af den slags som briterne aktivt arbejder for gennem deres agenter i positioner, som Mike Pompeo, vil planeten brække over i konkurrerende blokke, meget som det skete under Den kolde Krig – blot denne gang under forhold af en sammenbrudskrise. Zepp-LaRouche uddybede: Dette vil være ødelæggende for USA, det vil skabe kaos i hele Europa, og det vil sætte verden på en kurs mod krig mellem supermagterne.

Den amerikanske ambassadør i Polen, Georgette Mosbacher, agerer efter den samme britiske geopolitiske drejebog som Pompeo. Hun opfordrede til, at amerikanske atomvåben, der nu er stationeret i Tyskland, skulle overføres til et mere

føjeligt Polen – et stenkast fra Ruslands grænse. Den tidligere FN-våbeninspektør Scott Ritter svarede syrligt: "Simpelthen en af de dumme ideer i verden. Den russiske overkommando takker i øvrigt for at have gjort det lettere at overmande og bemægtige sig denne såkaldte nukleare afskrækkelse – Google 1st Guards Tank Army". Nyhedsbureauet Sputnik International bemærkede korrekt, at dette hurtigt kunne eskalere til en ny cubansk missilkrise.

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## **Voldsomt angreb på internationalt samarbejde sker samtidig med et muligt skifte i den globale dagsorden**

Den 22. april (EIRNS) – Bortset fra reel krig, ser vi en optrapning af ekstreme diplomatiske beskyldninger, juridiske kneb, og militære provokationer, der udgør et angreb på internationalt samarbejde, netop når der er allermest brug for et sådant mod pandemien, og mod den underliggende monetaristiske og malthusianske virus. Tag ikke fejl, dette er ikke blot en eller anden vedblivende britisk geopolitik, gennemført af en flok tosser. De farlige fjendtligheder, fokuseret på det afgørende forhold mellem præsidenterne Donald Trump og Xi Jinping, er tilrettelagt for at forpurre det dybgående potentiale ved Schiller Instituttets internationale politiske arrangement denne weekend – og mobiliseringen

omkring dette, hvilket er et uundværligt element for at forandre den samlede verdens dagsorden i en positiv retning.

Vores væsentlige rolle er at øge vores egen rækkevidde og rekrutteringsproces.

Kort sagt er der, hvad angår Kinas og USA's forhold, som blev fejret i New York City i går ved en (virtuel) ankomstceremoni for flere fly med medicinsk udstyr fra Kina, en række parallelle tiltag i gang for at forsøge at smadre den venskabelige dynamik mellem Trump og Xi. Udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo afholdt i dag en pressekonference, hvor han langede ud efter Kinas kommunistiske Parti og Verdenssundhedsorganisationen for at dække over kilden og spredningen af SARS-CoV-2-virusset. I går aftes medvirkede Trumps rådgiver, Peter Navarro, chef for Kontoret for Handels- og Produktionspolitik og koordinator for den Nationale Forsvarslov, på Fox News for heftigt at angribe og anklage Kina for "fire drab": for at "masseproducere" Wuhan-virusset i et laboratorium; for at gemme det i ugevis, bag Verdenssundhedsorganisationens ryg; for at "støvsuge" antiviral-medikamenter op; og for at sende "forfalskede" versioner til USA. Han påstod også, at den amerikanske befolkning troede på hans nedrige nonsens.

I går blev Missouri den først stat til at anlægge erstatningssag mod Kina for angivelig dårlig håndtering af virusset. I dag meddelte Mississippi, at de vil gøre det samme. Listen fortsætter, og inkluderer militær konfrontation. USA's flåde har tre skibe i det Sydkinesiske Hav, i nærheden af et kinesisk overvågningsfartøj.

Alt imens, verdens pandemi og økonomiske sammenbrud kræver overvejelser og handling – ikke løgne og aggression. For eksempel modtog FN's sikkerhedsråd en briefing fra David Beasley, den administrerende direktør af Verdens Fødevareprogram, angående det øjeblikkelige behov for



komplette og pålidelige mængder af basisfødevarer, opdelt til 36 lande, der er fuldstændig afhængige af dette for at overleve. Han advarede om en "hungersnødspandemi" blandt 265 millioner mennesker.

Gennemfør dette: Der er eksperter, i de internationale kulisser, til at rådslå om at realisere denne fødevarelivline – fra at sikre landbrugsproduktionen på begge hemisfærer, til transportlogistikken. Det samme må ske for alle grundlæggende områder – industri, energi, vand, transport, brændstof. Dette er den grundlæggende understøtning af de pandemiske nødforanstaltninger, og for det globale sundhedsmæssige sikkerhedssystem, som må oprettes.

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## **En kolossal udfordring: Vi er konfronteret med to globale pandemier**

Den 15. maj (EIRNS) – COVID-19-pandemien er nu i sandhed verdensomspændende og har allerede dræbt næsten 300.000 mennesker, med måneder og sandsynligvis år tilbage. Det burde have aflivet "globalisternes" illusion om, at systemet med frihandel, lave lønninger og finansspekulation, som har drevet verden siden 1970'erne, er forenelig med menneskelig overlevelse, for ikke at nævne menneskelige opfindelser og fremskridt.

De største nationer var ikke forberedte på at behandle ofrene for den alvorlige pandemi-lungebetændelse; de havde ikke hospitalerne, de mest moderne medicinske apparater, eller sundhedspersonalets udstyr klar. De ikke-industrialiserede

udviklingslande kæmper nu for at udvikle et forsvar imod det.

Der er nu tydeligvis en anden, værre, global pandemi – hungersnød og ekstrem, livstruende fattigdom. Halvdelen af verdens samlede arbejdsstyrke er arbejdsløs – mere end 1,6 milliarder mennesker, som i høj grad overlever gennem "uformelt arbejde", der er forsvundet i knækkede kæder af udbud og efterspørgsel, lukkede grænser, offentlige sundhedsmæssige nedlukninger. Ekspertene fra Verdens Fødevarerprogram står ved deres vurdering: "Elendig fattigdom" og fødevarer mangel er ved at blive så omsiggribende, at 300.000 mennesker snart kunne dø hver eneste dag af hungersnødspandemien.

De største, teknologisk førende nationer – især USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – bliver nødt til at mødes og enes om at påbegynde og finansiere et kæmpemæssigt opbygningsprojekt – den offentlige sundhedsinfrastruktur, som disse lande har brug for og mangler, foruden anden grundlæggende infrastruktur.

Og de førende nationer har ligeledes brug for ny offentlig, sundhedsinfrastruktur. De havde ikke det nødvendige antal hospitalssenge. Det er grunden til, at 40-45.000 amerikanere uden coronavirus-smitte er døde siden slutningen af februar, fordi de ikke gik til hospitalet eller klinikken, når de var nødt til det. Og amerikanere med COVID-19 døde i hjemmet, eller på plejehjem.

Det nye verdenssundhedssystem, som Schiller Institutet mobiliserer og afholder internationale konferencer for, er nødvendigt for hver nation på denne planet. De fire største nationer, som vi nævnte, samt andre der samarbejder, må træffe beslutningerne til at lede opbygningen af dette.

Angående hvorfor to tredjedele af alle 3,3 milliarder arbejdsdygtige personer i verden kun har "uformelt" arbejde, grundlæggende set ikke-produktivt arbejde, måned-til-måned- og

endog dag-til-dag-"småjobs" – i udviklingslande og selv i nogle dele af USA – med umulige lave indkomster: Et halvt århundredes globaliseret system for afindustrialisering, finansiel og "lige-til-tiden"-frihandel, med hvert land virkelig blot producerende nogle få produkter, har kastet den menneskelige arbejdsstyrke ud i dette uføre.

Og af de 50 millioner amerikanere, som enten er arbejdsløse eller tvunget ud i deltidsjobs lige nu, havde 45 millioner – 90% – af dem intet produktivt arbejde før de mistede det.

LaRouches repræsentant i Filippinerne, Butch Valdes, blev citeret på følgende måde i Manila Bulletin: "Dette vil ikke slutte næste måned. Verden og Filippinerne vil stå overfor økonomisk smitte. Underudviklede, dårligt udstyrede nationer vil konfronteres med alvorlige konsekvenser. Vi bliver nødt til at få et paradigmeskifte... Rulle globaliseringen tilbage, forbyde centralbanker og etablere nationalbanker, fremtvinge et kollaps af det spekulative investeringssystem (hasardspil) og bringe ressourcer over i den fysiske økonomi. USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien må lede verden hen mod denne forandring for at redde civilisationen. Derudover må offentlige værker bringes tilbage under statskontrol, mens 'målingen af vækst ændres fra den ubrugelige BNP til energiforbrug (kalorieindtagning) per person; f.eks. energiproduktion per kvadratkilometer, hospitalssenge i forhold til befolkningsantallet, lignende metoder i målingen af produktionen af varer'".

Omkring 1,5 milliarder nye produktive arbejdspladser verden over. Den eneste måde at trodse udfordringen fra disse to globale pandemier.

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# Dette er "den store"

Den 13. maj (EIRNS)–Der har været et voksende antal alvorlige advarsler fra forskellige kilder, der advarer, at hvis vi, som nationer og individer, ikke forandrer tingenes gang, kunne det føre til "den store". Men dette er en alvorlig fejltagelse, betonedes Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag, i sit ugentlige internationale webcast. Problemet, sagde hun, er at folk fokuserer på aspekter af krisen–såsom pandemien, finanskrisen, den globale hungersnød, krigsfaren–men ikke ser den overordnede årsag: at vi befinder os i et sammenbrud under opsejling i 50 år. Der findes ingen løsning til nogle af problemerne uden at adressere alle kriserne på én gang.

Selvom det er tåbeligt at sælge konspirationsteorier, der bebrejder Kina eller Præsident Donald Trump for pandemien, er det lige så tåbeligt at bebrejde coronaviruset selv. Virusser vil altid dukke frem, men det faktum at der er en pandemi er ene og alene pga. 50 års systematisk afmontering af de offentlige sundhedskapaciteter i de trans-Atlantiske nationer, forbundet med afindustrialiseringen, som forringede arbejde og levestandard. Føj hertil legaliseringen af stoffer og opioider, og andre aspekter af kulturens nedværdigelse. Endnu værre var fornægtelsen af modernisering og industrielt fremskridt i udviklingslandene, som efterlod Sydamerika og Afrika sårbare for et holocaust ikke set magt til i århundreder.

FNs Verdensfødevareprogram (World Food Program) advarer om 300.000 dødsfald dagligt, indenfor et par måneder, fra virusset og hungersnød, hvis ikke nødforanstaltninger i fattige lande tages nu–en proces som er fuldstændig afhængig af et tæt samarbejde mellem verdens to største økonomier, Kina og USA. Et John Hopkins-studie, udgivet i Lancet, d. 12. maj,

som undersøgte pandemiens potentielle konsekvenser i 118 lav- eller middelhøje indkomst-lande i hele verden, advarede at over de næste måneder, kunne en ekstra 1,15 millioner børn under 5 år, og 56.700 mødre, der lige har født, dø af akut underernæring og andre undgåelige årsager, som et resultat af sammenbruddet af et allerede sårbart sundhedssystem i disse lande—6000 børn og 344 mødre hver dag.

Det er det britisk imperiale system, som har nedgraderet det Hamiltonske, amerikanske system, baseret på en forøgelse af produktiviteten, til et, baseret på maksimeringen af "aktieværdier," forbundet med ondsksfulde nedskæringsbetingelser, som er den egentlige årsag til pandemien.

Der findes ingen "tilbage til det gode gamle," hvor verden var før pandemien eksponerede det eksisterende systems forfald. Hvis ikke de britiske og amerikanske krigsmagere bag massepsykosen mod Kina og Rusland bliver erstattet med en ny agenda, baseret på et øjeblikkeligt samarbejde mellem Rusland, Kina og USA, og andre villige nationer, for at adressere det samlede omfang af denne globale krise, som Lyndon LaRouche gjorde dette gennem hele sit liv, så er menneskeheden i sandhed konfronteret med spørgsmålet, om vi er moralsk egnede til at overleve.

Schiller Instituttets konferencer over internettet, som fejrede mødet mellem amerikanske og sovjetiske tropper ved Elben, d. 25. april, og som fejrede Befrielsen, d. 9. maj, demonstrerede muligheden for en sådan global anstrengelse: En Sundhedssilkevej, for at adressere pandemien; genetableringen af det partnerskab, som sejrede over fascismens trussel i 1930'erne og 1940'erne, for at adressere den genopstående fascisme i dag; at forene landmænd verden over for at gendrive "karteliseringen" af fødevareproduktion; skabelsen af 1,5 milliarder produktive arbejdspladser, ved at genrejse de udviklede økonomier og ved at udvikle de forhenværende koloniserede nationer. Alt dette er nu indenfor vores

rækkevidde, eftersom alle mennesker er tvunget af denne krise til droppe deres illusioner og falske aksiomer, og at aktivere deres kreative potentiale for at adressere denne civilisatoriske krise.

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## **POLITISK ORIENTERING den 14 maj 2020.**

# **Den nye coronastrategi og kampen for økonomisk genrejsning**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Lyd:

Resumé

Coronakrisen:

Mette Frederiksen og regeringen viser stadigvæk stærkt lederskab under coronakrisen med den ny coronastrategi, men vi skal bruge de nødvendige penge til at ansætte folk til testning, laboratorier og smittesporing.

Konspirationsteoriene om, at coronakrisen det er bare en komplot for at Bill Gates kan sælge farlige vacciner til verden, eller for at indføre et diktatur er vildledende propaganda. Det er heller ikke rigtigt at COVID19 skulle være skabt i et kinesisk laboratorium.

Vi står med "The Big One" siger Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

Kombinationen af kriser: sundhed, økonomi, landbrug – det hele. Hvad Lyndon LaRouche havde advaret om i 50 år.

Som LaRouche altid spurgte: Har vores civilisation den moralske kapacitet til at overleve?

Verdens Fødevareorganisationen WFP advarer om, at 300.000 mennesker kan dø om dagen pga. det coronaudløste kollaps i fødevareproduktion, hvis vi ikke gør noget. 3,3 mia. mennesker arbejder i uformelle jobs, uden nogen form for social sikkerhed.

Vi har brug for et nyt nyt Bretton Woods kreditsystem og LaRouches fire økonomisk love.

Schiller Instituttet arbejder på en plan for halvanden milliarder nye jobs til at opbygge verden.

Glem den klimadagsordenen.

75 år-året for den 9. maj 1945: Victory in Europe Day:

Ånden fra Elben, hvor amerikanske og russiske soldater rakte hånden til hinanden og svor "Aldrig mere".

Vi har brug for en alliance mellem USA-Rusland-Kina samt Indien for at lave et globalt paradigmeskifte.

USA:

Justitsministeriet har droppet retsagen imod General Michael Flynn.

Mindst 22% arbejdsløshed.

Kvantitative lempelser for finansverden, men ikke meget til produktion.

Vil Trump vedtage Schiller Instituttets program?

Vi må udbrede kendskab til Schiller Instituttets løsninger.

Skab en renæssance.

Gå med i Schiller Instituttets kampagne.

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# **Danmarks nye coronastrategi. Udtalelse af Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Instituttet i Danmark, 12. maj 2020**

Mette Frederiksen og den danske regering udviser fortsat godt lederskab i håndteringen af coronapandemien. Langsomt (og vi er nogle, der mener for langsomt) og sikkert er man i gang med at udvide viften af tiltag, så det er muligt at gennemføre den igangværende genåbning af Danmark uden at få en eksplosiv tilvækst i antallet af smittede.

Man insisterer også meget fornuftigt på at åbne trinvist, så man har mulighed for at trække i tøjlerne, hvis man igen – som i begyndelsen af marts – ser, at man er ved at miste kontrollen.

Samtidig er man ved at genindføre smittesporing på baggrund af stadig flere test for COVID-19, så man kan finde smittespredere – også de, der ikke udviser symptomer og derfor er de største smittespredere – og bryde smittekæderne. I stedet for at overlade dette til de smittede selv er det vigtigt, at erfarne smittesporere styrer processen og at man,



som jeg fremlagde det i "Operation virus ud af skindpelsen" den 30. marts ([www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=28801](http://www.schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=28801)), sikrer en vedvarende dialog med de smittede. Udover smittesporing kan man også samle vigtig viden om coronavirussens symptomer, smittemetoder og sygdomsforløb. Kend din fjende, hvis du ønsker at besejre den.

Det er også aldeles fornuftigt at oprette en styrelse til at styre og koordinere indsatsen imod den nuværende og fremtidige pandemier, så vi ikke igen bliver taget på sengen.

Skal vi være bekymret over, at alle disse tiltag imod COVID-19 måske blot er en hemmelig plan for at fjerne de borgelige frihedsrettigheder og indføre et diktatur – iscenesat af Bill Gates og andre suspekterede individer – som man kan læse på internettet? Nej. Tiltag som dem, den danske regering i samarbejde med det danske folketing har gennemført, er nødvendige, hvis man skal gøre sig håb om at kunne besejre en pandemi som COVID-19.

Men man skal passe på, at der, i kampen for at redde samfundet ud af coronakrisen, ikke bliver gennemført økonomiske tiltag for at redde det nuværende bankerotte finanssystem på bekostning af befolkningens fremtidige levestandard, som det skete under finanskrisen i 2007-2008, og som det allerede bliver forsøgt fra finansinteresser og centralbanker rundt om i verden. Den kamp kan kun vindes, hvis vi har stærke nationale regeringer, der forsvare deres land og befolkning imod disse supranationale finansielle interesser.

Det kræver gennemførelsen af LaRouches fire økonomiske love, som Schiller Instituttet har fremlagt dem, og dertil opbygningen af en global sundhedsinfrastruktur, parallelt med opbygningen af en global energi- og transportinfrastruktur, til bekæmpelse af underudvikling, fattigdom og fremtidige pandemier. På den baggrund kan vi samarbejde med resten af verden, som er i samme coronainficerede båd, og som har samme fælles interesse i at sikre vore nationers og befolkningers

fremtid.

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# **En metode for 'hele økonomien' til Verden – 1.5 milliarder nye produktive jobs!**

Den 12. maj (EIRNS) – For at bekæmpe den nye coronavirus-pandemi, og lykkes økonomisk bagefter, er der ingen 'halve løsninger', hverken geografisk eller med enkelte økonomiske sektorer – landbrug, produktion, skibsfart, sundhedsvæsen osv. Eller nation for nation – ikke engang USA eller Kina. Der er kun metoden med 'hele' verden, foretaget af samarbejdende suveræne nationer. Helga Zepp-LaRouche talte om dette til medarbejdere i dag, efter at have mødt et team der er gået i gang med at frembringe et økonomisk program så hurtigt som muligt, under arbejdstitlen: "Verden har brug for 1.5 milliarder nye produktive jobs".

Dette nye LaRouchePAC-program vil præsentere det fulde omfang af nødvendig agroindustriel aktivitet inden for en produktiv platform med energi, vand, transport, videnskab og uddannelse. Dets overordnede perspektiv er i tråd med nødvendigheden af, at de fire stormagter konfererer og griber til handling og samarbejde. De repræsenterer de store økonomier og menneskelige ressourcer. De stærke økonomier i Japan, Tyskland, Frankrig, Italien med flere er også nødvendige. Bekæmpelsen af pandemien og opbygningen af Afrika er en verdensprioritet.

Programmet vil skitsere det nødvendige fokus for at tillempe

den aktuelle diskussion om "genåbning", test og alle andre aspekter af post-pandemisk planlægning, selvom den sydlige halvkugle først netop nu oplever den første bølge af pandemien. Endvidere, at udsigten til at virusset blusser op i løbet af de kommende to år erkendes. Også "sultpandemien" trænger sig på.

Sæt dette overordnede synspunkt i kontrast til den store afledning af offentlighedens opmærksomhed væk fra spørgsmål om økonomisk beredskabsopbygning og omstilling, for i stedet at skyde skylden på præsident Donald Trump, hælde til diverse konspirationsteorier, og mest af alt, bebrejde Kina for at smitte verden og for alle andre genvordigheder. Hvad sker der, når dine høner holder op med at lægge æg, og brønden løber tør? Skyd skylden på Kina! Sjovt, men dødbringende.

"Vi er i krig lige nu", med Kina, sagde Peter Navarro mandag på to store tv-stationer. Navarro er assistent for præsidenten, direktør for handels- og produktionspolitik og koordinator for loven om den nationale forsvarspolitik. Han sagde: "Vi er i krig, tag ikke fejl af det. Kineserne slip en virus løs i verden". Han sagde: "Det er ikke et spørgsmål om at straffe dem, det er et spørgsmål om at stille Kina til ansvar – at holde det Kinesiske kommunistiske Parti ansvarligt".

Optrapningen mod Kina inkluderer at presse præsident Trump til at forsøge at få ham til at modsætte sig Kina på alle områder, fra virusset til handelsforbindelser. Dette er klassisk britisk geopolitik med 'os-imod-dem', og de netværk der udøver presset kommer lige ud af det britiske imperialistiske efterretningsapparat.

Zepp-LaRouche understregede i dag, "Det er tid for os til at fokusere på løsninger". Vi er i en dramatisk situation. I løbet af de sidste to uger har vi – gennem centrale ideer og begivenheder – været i diskussion om dette med tusinder af mennesker, i betragtning af Schiller Instituttets konferencer,

LaRouches nationale politiske gruppers initiativer, internationale konferenceopkald – alt sammen under pandemiske omstændigheder. Vi vil trappe op.

Vi kan sige til folk: Lyndon LaRouche advarede igennem 50 år om, hvad vi står over for i dag. Faktisk kan man tage de selvsamme ord fra mange af hans advarsler fra dengang og erfare, at de passer, nøjagtigt, som om han talte om hvad der sker i dag. I 1997 sagde han én ting højt og tydeligt: "Der er ingen grund til at nogen på denne planet, der er i stand til at arbejde, skal stå uden arbejde! Og 'projektet' [Eurasien/Verdens-Landbroen] er midlet."

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## **Coronavirus - underskriftsindsamling: For global sundhedsinfrastruktur**

Vi, de undertegnede, støtter Schiller Instituttets grundlægger Helga Zepp-LaRouches opfordring til global sundhedsmæssig og økonomisk infrastruktur til at imødegå coronavirus-pandemien og den underudvikling (både økonomisk og videnskabelig), der gjorde os sårbare over for den.

Coronavirus-pandemien, der fejer henover kloden – og de økonomiske virkninger af de sundhedsforanstaltninger der er truffet for at knuse den – afslører den utilgivelige mangel på udvikling af den menneskelige art og kræver en global tilgang for at behandle – ikke alene det coronavirus, der i øjeblikket truer os – men også den underudvikling der efterlader os modtagelige for, at pandemien kræver frygtelig mange ofre.

Når sundhedssystemer selv i udviklede regioner, såsom Norditalien, er blevet udfordret ud over dets kapacitet, hvad er da udsigterne for mindre udviklede nationer, der har en enorm mangel på sundhedsinfrastruktur og mangler sikker adgang til rent vand, sanitet og nærende mad? Hvordan kan en person, der er afhængig af den daglige indkomst for at forsørge familien, forblive hjemme i flere uger? Hvordan kan folk uden rent vand praktisere god håndhygiejne? Hvis der ikke er intensiv-senge til rådighed, kan læger så redde livet for et offer med svære Covid-19-symptomer?

Alt imens de akutte lidelser fra coronavirus kræver vores opmærksomhed, hvad med de 800.000 børn under 5 år der dør af diarrésygdomme hvert år? Hvordan kan sundheden for de hundreder af millioner af mennesker, der i øjeblikket er ramt af fødevareusikkerhed, sikres?

**Vi kræver en global sundhedsinfrastruktur i den bredeste forstand.**

Verden har brug for flere hospitaler, nye intensiv-sengepladser, yderligere ventilatorer, mange flere uddannede læger, øget produktionskapacitet for PPE og testudstyr i en størrelsesorden langt over den, der eksisterede i starten af dette udbrud. Men der er også brug for meget mere. Fattigdom, underernæring, manglende adgang til forbedret vand og sanitet – dette er også sundhedsspørgsmål. Vores fælles værdighed som medlemmer af den menneskelige race ansporer os til at samarbejde om at fjerne fattigdom gennem udvikling. Hele verden må beskyttes mod sygdomme, der truer os alle.

Barrierer for samarbejdet mellem USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien må overvindes for at sikre, at verden aldrig igen terroriseres af en sådan trussel.

For at muliggøre alt dette kræves et nyt Bretton Woods – internationale aftaler om økonomisk udvikling efter Franklin

Roosevelts model og livssyn ved afslutningen af 2. verdenskrig, som videreudviklet af Lyndon LaRouches studier og forslag.

Underskriv gerne erklæringen begge steder:

I Danmark: via [www.skrivunder.net](http://www.skrivunder.net)

Internationalt: via Schiller Instituttets internationale hjemmeside

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## **At fejre og forny sejren over fascismen**

Den 8. maj (EIRNS) – Imens Rusland, sammen med andre civiliserede nationer, tager del i fejringen af V-E-sejrsdagen i dag, afholder Schiller Instituttet et arrangement, udformet til at konsolidere og fremme samarbejdet mellem USA, Rusland og Kina. Dette vil kræve overvindelsen af det Britiske Imperiums forsøg på at forhindre et sådant samarbejde.

Betragt den britiske rolle i skabelsen af "Russiagate"-avisanden, om hvilken Præsident Trump torsdag fortalte journalister: "Rusland-svindelnnummeret gjorde det svært for Rusland og USA at forhandle med hinanden. Det er en meget vigtig nation. Vi er den mest magtfulde nation; de er en meget magtfuld nation. Hvorfor skulle vi ikke forhandle med hinanden?" I en fornuftig og udviklende verden er der selvfølgelig ingen grund til, at disse to lande ikke skulle kunne "forhandle med hinanden."

De nylige afsløringer, som dokumenterer hvordan den tidligere Nationale Sikkerhedsrådgiver, Michael Flynn, blev lokket i en fælde, blev efterfulgt af torsdagens offentliggørelse af de hemmeligt stemplede interviewer fra december, 2017, udført af Efterretningskomiteen i Repræsentanternes Hus. Disse nyligt frigivne udskrifter bidrager med yderligere eksplosivt materiale, herunder den direkte indrømmelse af CrowdStrikes præsident, Shawn Henry, at "vi ingen konkrete beviser havde på, at data blev overført fra DNC." Robert Mueller vidste dette. Adam Schiff – nu formand for denne komité – vidste dette. Undersøgelsen af kupmagerne fortsætter.

Tag eksemplet med USA's anden store, naturlige allierede, Kina. Tidligt i april spredte den glødende fortæller for det Britiske Imperium, Niall Ferguson, den absurde løgn, at Kina valgte at tillade internationale flyafgange fra Wuhan, efter nedlukningen af interne rejser, hvilket gjorde det muligt for kinesere at sprede coronaviruset over hele kloden. Det britiske Henry Jackson-Selskab skubbede hårdt på for en "coronavirus-kompensation", kravet om at Kina skal betale omkring 4 billioner \$ for dennes angivelige "skyld" i ikke at have givet rettidig information om den nye sygdom. Udenrigsminister Mike Pompeos insisterer på at han har "enorme beviser" på, at viruset kom fra Wuhans Institut for Virologi, passer med udtalelserne fra britiske institutioner.

Skrøbelighederne i verdens økonomiske og sundhedsrelaterede infrastruktur, bragt i søgelyset af corona-pandemien, kræver en ende på generationer af tvungen underudvikling. Nutidens akse, bestående af London og Wall Street, må smadres ligeså bestemt som fascismen blev besejret i 2. Verdenskrig. Denne akse af nutidens finansielle imperium er grunden til, at vi stadig har fattigdom i verden, 75 år efter en krig, hvis konklusion skulle havde set enden på det, som Franklin Roosevelt kaldte det "18. århundredes metoder" for britisk, fransk og anden kolonialisme.

Som indbydelsen til Schiller Instituttets arrangement i dag lyder:

"Verden ville byde det ægte Amerika velkommen, Franklin Roosevelts anti-kolonialistiske Amerika for efterkrigstiden, det Amerika forbundet med krigsveteranen fra 2. verdenskrig, Lyndon LaRouche, og hans 'Fire Love'. Den største ære, som kunne vises de over 70 millioner mennesker, som døde i løbet af denne krig, ville være at forpligte os til at opbygge en alliance blandt nationer – firemagtsaftalen. Helga Zepp-LaRouche betonedede: 'De fire betydeligste nationer i verden – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – må nu etablere et Nyt Bretton Woods-system, og sammen med andre nationer, som ønsker dette, skabe et nyt paradigme for internationalt samarbejde blandt nationer, der lader sig lede af menneskehedens fælles mål. Den fjerde af Lyndon LaRouches fire love definerer den kvalitativt højere økonomiske platform, fornuftens højere niveau – Nicolaus Cusanus' "Coincidentia Oppositorum" (Modsætningernes Sammenfald –*red.*), hvor modsætningerne fra geopolitisk konfrontation vil blive overvundet.

Lad os derfor tilstræbe denne ophøjede diskussion i skyggen af de udødelige regimentter, der ønsker at se den verden, som de kæmpede, og døde for, endelig blive til virkelighed."

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**'Giv ikke alene regeringerne skylden for dette. Tag selv en lige stor del af skylden'**

Den 7. maj (EIRNS) – På tærsklen til fejringen af 75-årsdagen for V-E-dagen, de allieredes sejr over fascismen i 2.



verdenskrig den 9. maj, høres opfordringen til fornyet amerikansk samarbejde med især Kina og Rusland for at forhindre krig, bekæmpe den globale COVID-19-pandemi, og opbygge et nyt paradigme for sundhed og udvikling for alle folkeslag, i dag klart og tydeligt fra LaRouche-bevægelsen.

Et uddrag af Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale til Schiller Instituttets konference den 25.-26. april blev i dag sendt både som video og som afskrift på CGTN's (China Global Television Network –red.) engelsksprogede webside og deres kinesiske Weibo.com (Kinas version af Twitter), og har allerede modtaget over 1 million visninger.

I sine bemærkninger i det 2,5 minutters lange uddrag, kritiserede Zepp-LaRouche skarpt dem der nægter at samarbejde med Kina, men angriber landet i stedet, og noterede at "tonen mod Kina er blevet meget skinger":

De vestlige demokratiers regelbaserede orden... synes nu på randen af sammenbrud, alt imens den hævder, at Beijing forfølger en "strategi for ubegrænset krigsførelse". Faktum er, at det britiske imperiums liberale system er slået fejl med et brag. Hvordan kunne nogen i de såkaldte 'avancerede lande' – og vi ser nu med coronavirus-pandemien, hvor avancerede de er – antage i så meget som ét minut, at den brutale fattigdom i Afrika, Latinamerika og nogle asiatiske lande er selvforskyldte? Hvis Vesten igennem de sidste 70 år havde gjort, hvad Kina har gjort i Afrika siden 1960'erne, men især i de seneste 10 år, nemlig at bygge jernbaner, dæmninger, kraftværker og industriparker, ville hele Afrika kunne nyde godt af udviklingen, som man ser i dag i Sydkorea eller Singapore, eller endnu bedre. [Men] Afrika har som et resultat af denne [britisk imperialistiske] politik stort set intet sundhedssystem, ingen infrastruktur. Halvdelen af befolkningen har ikke adgang til ferskvand eller sanitet eller elektricitet, fordi det britiske imperium bevidst har undertrykt dem. Hvis man tager højde for den samlede effekt af denne politik, vil der fremkomme et tal på millioner af

mennesker, hvis liv er blevet forkortet af sult og ubehandlede sygdomme.”

En af de ledende “skingre røster”, som Zepp-LaRouche henviste til, tilhører udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo, der har overgået sig selv med ikke mindre end 90 presse-interviews i den sidste måned; interviews der alle bagvasker Kina med den ene løgn efter den anden, med det åbenlyse mål at forhindre præsident Donald Trump i at opbygge et forhold med venskab og samarbejde med Kina – og Rusland – hvilket han gentagne gange har anført som sit politiske mål. Pompeo har senest forlangt, at Taiwan fik lov til at deltage som observatør i WHO “og i andre FN-organer” – en provokerende krænkelse af USA’s mangeårige aftale med Kina om ‘One China’ -politikken.

USA er konfronteret med de samme diametralt modsatte politiske muligheder i spørgsmålet om Rusland. Den 9. maj vil Schiller Instituttet være vært for en større internetbegivenhed for at fejre V-E-dagen, og atter hellige vores nation til en sådan samarbejdsalliance, som vi smedede med Sovjetunionen og andre under 2. verdenskrig. Imod dette hører vi, igen, den skingre stemme fra udenrigsministeriet, der udsendte en erklæring der angriber Rusland og Sovjetunionen angiveligt for at indføre “totalitære regimer” efter 2. verdenskrig – en erklæring, der var underskrevet af udenrigsministrene for en række central- og østeuropæiske nationer, som arbejder tæt sammen med det britiske imperium. Og det blev gjort, til trods for at præsident Trump og den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin havde afgivet en fælles erklæring den 25. april, 75-årsdagen for det berømte møde ved Elben; en erklæring der mindede om, at “ånden fra Elben” er et eksempel på, hvordan vores lande kan tilsidesætte forskelle, opbygge tillid og samarbejde i forfølgelsen af en større sag.

Præsident Trumps evne til at afvise den konfrontationspolitik, hvormed det britiske imperium har “oversvømmet zonen” omkring ham, blev kraftigt styrket i går, da justitsministeriet endelig besluttede at henlægge de

fabrikerede anklager mod Michael Flynn i Russiagate-sagen. Som et telegram fra Associated Press skuffet bemærkede: "Dette træk er et lammende tilbageslag for en af den særlige rådgiver Robert Muellers mærkesager."

Men se ikke på dette som en tilskuer ville, i forventning om hvad præsident Trump dernæst vil gøre. Se i stedet situationen med Franklin D. Roosevelts øjne, Roosevelt, der da han blev nomineret til præsident i 1932, sagde:

"Ud af hver krise, enhver trængsel, hver en katastrofe rejser menneskeheden sig med en del større viden, højere anstændighed, renere formål. I dag skal vi have gennemgået en periode med slap tænkning, faldende moral, en æra af egoisme, blandt mænd og kvinder og blandt nationer. Giv ikke alene regeringerne skylden for dette. Tag selv en lige stor del af skylden".

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## **Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Der er brug for et nyt stærkt håndtryk mellem Øst og Vest**

Den 5. maj (EIRNS) – Den overvældende virkelighed er det faktum, at vi er på vej mod en utrolig krise, understregede Schiller Instituttets præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, i en briefing i dag, idet hun talte om den pandemiske og økonomiske "katastrofe, der udfolder sig i ufattelige størrelsesordener". Hun henviste til advarsler fra medicinske eksperter som Dr. Christian Drosten fra Charité Hospital's Institute of Virology i Berlin, om virkningerne af pandemien, der nu rammer i fattige områder overalt i verden, og kan ses som massedød i Manaus, Brasilien, fødevare-optøjer i Nigeria og andre

rædsler.

Rå statistikker fra Den Internationale Arbejdsorganisation understreger pointen: Ud af den samlede verdensbefolkning på 7,8 mia. udgør arbejdsstyrken 3,3 mia., hvoraf 2 mia. er beskæftiget i den "uformelle" økonomi – hvilket betyder, at de og deres kære fra dag til dag lever fra hånden til munden. Hvis der er nogen afbrydelser betyder det katastrofe. Selv hvis virusset ikke rammer, vil manglen på mad og vand medføre sygdom og død.

Men hvor forfærdeligt det end er, er situationen ikke dømt på forhånd. Det er en opfordring til handling. Menneskeheden kan samle sig og konferere om udfordringerne, hvilket betyder at udtænke og gennemføre de nødvendige fysisk/økonomiske foranstaltninger, og at afsløre og stoppe det geopolitiske anti-Kina, anti-Rusland-vanvid, igangsat for at forhindre at der reddes liv og indføres et nyt system. Det nuværende geopolitiske mål er at kanøfle præsident Donald Trump til at underkaste sig de anti-kinesiske krigshøge i hans administration, for at forhindre hvad verden har brug for: samarbejde mellem stormagterne – præsident Trump, Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin og premierminister Narendra Modi, og andre villige. Drejebogen for konfrontationen kommer direkte fra London, centrum for det døende monetaristiske system.

Et eksempel på de daglige geopolitiske angreb blev vist i går aftes på det amerikanske Fox TV, med anklager mod Kina fra "Five Eyes", britisk efterretningsvirksomhed, om at Kina bevidst spredte SARS-CoV-2-virusset. En tidslinje for Kinas påståede forbrydelser blev præsenteret af reporter Sharri Markson fra Australiens Daily Telegraph, der havde offentliggjort redegørelsen fra Five Eyes over en stor seks-siders artikel den 2. maj. Fox-værten Tucker Carlson advarede: "Imens pandemien udspiller sig, planlægger Kina at herske over verden ... "

Visse amerikanske kongresmedlemmer overgår sig selv i så

henseende. I denne uge vil senator Ted Cruz (R-TX) indføre et lovforslag om at "indføre strenge sanktioner mod kinesiske regeringsembesdmænd, der dækkede over pandemien", sagde han. Cruz fortalte Fox News 2. maj: "Kina er efter min mening den største geopolitiske trussel, som USA står over for i det kommende århundrede."

Føj til dette krigshysteri blandingen af desperation og frygt, som millioner af mennesker, der er udsat for anti-videnskabelig propaganda, allerede føler, og det ønskede resultat opnås af manipulatorerne: impotent og farlig hedonisme.

Det haster med at gå videre med den optimisme og de løsninger, der blev diskuteret af netværk fra hele verden blandt deltagere på Schiller Instituttets konference den 25.-26. april om "Menneskehedens eksistens afhænger nu af oprettelsen af et nyt paradigme."

I går afholdt 'Bevægelsen af Alliancefri Lande' (Non-Aligned Movement) et topmøde mellem 40 nationer med titlen: "Forenet imod COVID-19", med mange af landene repræsenteret ved deres stats- eller regeringschefer, herunder Indiens premierminister Modi, Ægyptens præsident Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, Irans Præsident Hassan Rouhani. De forpligtede sig til at oprette en specialenhed til at kortlægge medlemslandenes behov. Deres endelige kommuniké erklærede, at "i lyset af denne type globale nødsituation må solidariteten være i centrum for vores bestræbelser, og der kræves et højt niveau af etisk og humanistisk engagement, hvor solidaritet og uselvvisk samarbejde er fremherskende for at kunne give de nødlidende medicin, medicinsk udstyr og forsyninger, mad, udveksling af ekspertise og god praksis."

Dette er ånden i en alliance for menneskehedens almene vel. Tag del i denne ånd ved Schiller Instituttets konference, lørdag den 9. maj – "75 årsdagen for V-E-dagen: Fejr sejren over fascismen med et nyt Bretton Woods-system."

Ved en mindehøjtidelighed den 24. april for mødet mellem amerikanske og sovjetiske styrker ved Elben, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche i sine forberedte bemærkninger:

"Der kræves et nyt, stærkt håndtryk mellem Øst og Vest for at tackle denne livstruende krise i dag og få en løsning bragt på banen. Schiller Instituttet har udarbejdet en handlingsplan, der er baseret på den afdøde økonom Lyndon LaRouches forslag til et firemagts-møde for at omorganisere det fejlslagne system. Dette er Rusland, USA, Kina og Indien ... de nuværende omstændigheder ser måske ikke særlig gunstige ud for at opnå et sådant 'nyt håndtryk' mellem Øst og Vest. Da krisen imidlertid vil forstærkes inden for den nærmeste fremtid, vil der forekomme forandringer og muligheder.

"Sejren over fascismen for 75 år siden, der blev betalt med så mange modige menneskers liv, kan inspirere os til at påtage os denne nye, skræmmende opgave. Tak og Guds velsignelse".