

# Strategisk styrkeprøve: Bankkrak eller samarbejde med Kina

Den 19. marts 2023 (EIRNS)- For at sige det mildt, er bankernes åbningstider de sidste to weekender blevet udvidet. "Alting-boblen" er nu udbredt overalt. Den fatale frygt blandt centralbankfolkene er, at de asiatiske markeder mandag morgen i Tokyo ikke længere vil gøre det foreskrevne, at parterne på begge sider af derivatkontrakter til en nominel værdi af 2 billiarder dollars vil dukke op. Fra markedernes lukketid fredag eftermiddag begyndte en maraton af intense forhandlinger i disse dage. I weekenden handlede det om, hvordan man kan forhindre en implosion i Credit Suisse i at sprede sig og udløse et sammenbrud i det indviklede net af derivatvæsenets væv af derivatvæddemål, afviklet lige så hurtigt som en nuklear kædereaktion.

Tidligt søndag aften i Zürich havde Bank of London, den amerikanske centralbank, Federal Reserve, de finansielle tilsynsmyndigheder og formodede reguleringsmyndigheder i Storbritannien og USA, indgået aftaler med den schweiziske nationalbank om den seneste nødløsning. I sidste uge blev der kastet et historisk beløb på 54 mia. dollars efter Credit Suisse. I dag blegner det i forhold til de nye 225,6 mia. dollars, som den schweiziske regering har forpligtet sig til i forbindelse med aftalen om at lade UBS opsluge Credit Suisse.

Tidligt søndag aften i Washington meddelte den amerikanske centralbank i al stilhed, at de og fem andre store centralbanker i verden mandag morgen ville kaste sig ud i en ny syndflod af udstedelse af dollars – en gentagelse af "swap-aftalerne" fra den 7. marts 2020, uden at der er nogen chance for, at det der dengang var et betagende, historisk niveau af "varm luft"-udstedelse, kan købe ret meget tid længere. Den

amerikanske centralbank skal stille "nye løbende amerikanske dollar-swap-linjer" til rådighed for 7-dages-lån af dollars til centralbankerne i Storbritannien, Japan, Schweiz, den Europæiske Centralbank og Canada. Det fantasifulde forsøg på at udtørre inflationen med mekanismen med konstante renteforhøjelser er løbet lige ind i de systemiske svagheder fra de tidligere redningspakker fra 2008, svagheder, der gennem årene er blevet skjult med gratis penge, flere og mere eksotiske finansielle instrumenter og stadig ringere og mindre regulering. Alle skal lade som om, at dagen, hvor de faktiske aktiver skal afregnes, kan udskydes uendeligt langt væk – og den berygtede prærieulv i tegneserien "Roadrunner" kan trænes til aldrig at kigge nedad.

Umiddelbart før Zürichs offentliggørelse af 225,6 mia. dollars-hjælpepakken, gav Helga Zepp-LaRouche og EIR's økonomiske strateg Dennis Small en timelang effektiv, fremsynet analyse af rodet og vejen ud af det <https://twitter.com/ZepplLaRouche/status/1636817130908729357?s=20>. Udviklingen resten af dagen understregede kun nøjagtigheden af den fremlagte overbliksanalyse.

På tærsklen til Kinas præsident Xi Jinpings ankomst til Moskva til tre dages samarbejdsdrøftelser med Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin, gjorde Kinas nyhedsbureau Xinhua det krystalklart, at Xis Bælte- og Vej-pakke af store infrastrukturprojekter har været grundlaget for det voksende strategiske forhold til Rusland. Desuden forhindrer sådanne "win-win"-tilgange på det fysisk-økonomiske område ikke kun kræftfremkaldende finansielle bobler, men giver også mulighed for diplomatiske foranstaltninger, som f.eks. Kinas overraskende succes med en tilnærmelse mellem de bitre fjender Saudi-Arabien og Iran. I dag inviterede den saudiarabiske kong Salman faktisk Irans præsident Ebrahim Raisi til Riyadh for at udforme deres fælles fremtid. Salman omtalte deres to lande som "brødre". Det er det nedværdigede, imperiale "hund-æder-hund"-syn på mennesker, der låser det nuværende Vesten fast i

disse finansielle umuligheder, og ikke mindst militære umuligheder.

Biden-administrationens talsmand for Det Nationale Sikkerhedsråd, John Kirby, advarede Xi-Putin-mødet om, at hvis de fik den ubehagelige idé at arrangere et forslag om våbenhvile, så afviser USA det på stående fod. Den samme type frygt for det næste niveau af den strategiske udvikling mellem Kina og Rusland og den samme type ynkeligt klynkeri bliver i øjeblikket kastet efter Putin af den såkaldte "Internationale Domstol" – som dog ikke har nogen juridisk gyldighed for Rusland, USA, Kina, Indien eller mange andre lande. Deres PR-stunt med at udstede en "arrestordre" mod Putin for at redde de forældreløse børn i Donbass, børn, hvis forældre blev dræbt af Kiev-regimet selv, lige før Xi-Putin-topmødet er ikke bare "vand på en gås" for Putin, men endnu et tegn til det Globale Syd og verden om, at "kejseren er nøgen".

Hold øje med denne side de næste 24-72 timer, som om dit liv, ligesom dine venners og din families liv, er på spil, og foretag en kølig, rolig og hurtig organisering. Både topmødet i Moskva og centralbankernes panik sker i realtid.

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**Erklæring fra LaRouches  
uafhængige kandidat Diane  
Sare:**

# Kongressen bør gennemføre LaRouches fire love

Den 15. marts 2023 (EIRNS) – Som kandidat til det amerikanske senat fra staten New York opfordrer jeg til et hastemøde i den amerikanske kongres for at håndtere den hastigt fremadskridende sprængning af det transatlantiske finanssystem, som det fremgår af de nylige bankkrak, herunder den New York-baserede Signature Bank.

Som min mentor, den afdøde økonom og statsmand Lyndon LaRouche, allerede advarede for årtier siden, er systemet fuldstændig bankerot. Der er ingen mulighed for at indfri de derivatforpligtelser på over 2 billiarder dollars, som de finansielle foretagender i London og Wall Street, der er “for store til at gå fallit”, ligger inde med. Systemet må gennemgå en velordnet konkursreorganisering som led i genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-lovens forordning om adskillelse af kommerciel bankvirksomhed fra investeringsbankvirksomhed. Dette er den første af LaRouches “Fire nye love til at redde USA Nu”, som han udarbejdede i 2014, men som ikke blev gennemført, fordi de fleste amerikanere og deres repræsentanter stadig befandt sig i en vrangforestilling om den amerikanske økonomis tilstand. [[https://larouchepub.com/lar/2014/4124four\\_laws.html](https://larouchepub.com/lar/2014/4124four_laws.html)] Dette alene vil beskytte det amerikanske folk mod at vågne op en smuk morgen og opdage, at alle deres opsparinger er forsvundet i cyberspace, og at alle elektroniske overførsler er indefrosset.

Den 12. marts meddelte Federal Reserve, FDIC og finansministeriet, at man ville yde Silicon Valley Bank en fuld redningspakke ud over de lovligt FDIC-forsikrede beløb, hvilket var ulovligt og kun vil forværre det uundgåelige sammenbrud. Afsnit 11 i Federal Deposit Insurance Act har følgende ordlyd: “Det nettobeløb, der tilkommer en indskyder i en forsikret indskudsinstitution, må ikke overstige det

maksimale standardbeløb for indskudsforsikring som fastsat i overensstemmelse med afsnit (C), (D), (E) og (F)....". Disse paragraffer angiver 250.000 USD som dette maksimum, med mindre tilføjelser, der kun er mulige som inflationsjusteringer, og for pensionskonti. "Undtagelser for systemiske risici" er ikke fastsat i denne lov.

På samme måde som i den igangværende politik med at holde amerikanske soldater i Syrien uden en krigserklæring fra Kongressen, har Biden-regeringen igen overtrådt hensigten med den amerikanske forfatning ved at øge det amerikanske folks gæld med en destruktiv handling uden kongressens tilladelse.

Konkursreorganisering og gennemførelse af den oprindelige Glass/Steagall-bankadskillelse fra FDR-æraen vil, selv om det er et nødvendigt første skridt, ikke tilvejebringe betingelserne for et økonomisk opsving. Når den voluminøse varme luft er blevet frigjort fra spekulationsboblen, vil det være presserende at erstatte den bankerotte og forfatningsstridige Federal Reserve med en ny nationalbank med beføjelse til at udstede kredit i nødstilfælde for at sikre visse gældsforpligtelser, der er relateret til det amerikanske folks overlevelse, såsom finansiering af pensionsfonde, kommuners offentlige arbejdsafdelinger, herunder vandbehandlingsanlæg, affaldsindsamling, brand- og politiafdelinger, hospitaler og skoler.

Samtidig skal der iværksættes et hasteprogram for at erstatte gamle dæmninger, broer, jernbaner og motorveje, som vil beskæftige millioner af mennesker. Vi bliver nødt til at iværksætte et nødprogram for at uddanne unge mennesker til at udføre det produktive arbejde, som der er et presserende behov for, og vi vil opdage, at dette ikke kan gøres uden at udbedre vores anstrengte forhold til Kina, der er verdens førende produktive økonomi, og som skal levere mange af de materialer og reservedele, som vi ikke længere selv producerer.

LaRouches fjerde lov opfordrer til et "fusionsdrevet"

nødprogram til udvikling af fusionsenergi som en del af den lovlige udvikling af menneskehedens fortsatte opdagelse og beherskelse af nye universelle fysiske principper, der gør det muligt for flere mennesker at leve et mere produktivt liv fra generation til generation. En pålidelig forsyning af effektiv og intensiv energiproduktion er afgørende for at skabe grundlaget for omdannelsen af den amerikanske økonomi og verdensøkonomien.

Som Lyndon og Helga Zepp-LaRouche foreslog i årtier, kan ingen nation overleve isoleret, så der bør også afholdes en international konference for førende nationer, måske på initiativ af BRICS-Plus, SCO eller Den eurasiske økonomiske Union, men også med deltagelse af USA, for at afskaffe spekulation i valutaer og vende tilbage til faste valutakurser, hvilket vil give mulighed for langfristede kreditter til store projekter for økonomisk udvikling, hvoraf mange allerede er på vej gennem Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet.

I betragtning af den nylige svinagtige opførsel hos det store flertal af vores føderale repræsentanter i spørgsmål om krig og fred samt almen moral, som f.eks. deres beslutning om at genindføre de brutale Cæsar-sanktioner mod Syrien i kølvandet på et forfærdeligt jordskælv, er jeg enig i Zepp-LaRouches vurdering af, at de presserende nødvendige foranstaltninger måske må komme fra udlandet, før den amerikanske regering vil blive tilskyndet til at handle fornuftigt.

Vi har dog for nylig set glimt af muligheder, som f.eks. den tværpolitiske støtte til Rep. Gaetz' (R-FL) H.Con.Res.21, der opfordrer til tilbagetrækning af amerikanske tropper fra Syrien. Resolutionen mislykkedes, men i stedet for de typiske 421 mod 2 stemte en tværpolitisk gruppe på 103 repræsentanter for initiativet, og Rep. Gaetz erklærede, at han "ikke giver op" med hensyn til sin hensigt om at afslutte de evige krige.

En af grundene til at Kongressen er så dårlig er, at vi, det amerikanske folk, bliver ved med at lade dem slippe af sted og

endda genvælge dem, efter at de har vedtaget foranstaltninger, der ødelægger os. Det må høre op!

Ring til dine repræsentanter i dag. Kræv at de omgående handler for at genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven, og standse de ulovlige hyperinflationære redningspakker, der er påbegyndt igen, og som vil være endnu mere ødelæggende, end de var i 2008. Send dem de to dokumenter, der er tilgængelige via nedenstående QR-koder, og kræв at de studerer dem. Ring til dem igen for at være sikker. Vi får ikke en chance til.

“Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Indkaldelse til en international krisekonference for at reorganisere det bankerotte finansielle system”

<https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2023/03/14/helga-zepp-larouche-call-for-an-international-emergency-conference-to-reorganize-the-bankrupt-financial-system/>

[https://assets.nationbuilder.com/sareforsenate/pages/848/attachments/original/1678907234/20230315-bank\\_bailout.pdf?1678907234](https://assets.nationbuilder.com/sareforsenate/pages/848/attachments/original/1678907234/20230315-bank_bailout.pdf?1678907234)

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**Opfordring til en  
international krisekonference  
for at reorganisere det  
bankerotte finansielle**

# system.

## Skriv gerne under

Skriv under her på Schiller Instituttest amerikanske hjemmeside.

Den 14 marts (EIRNS)

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

I betragtning af det finansielle systems ekstreme gældsætning kombineret med en derivativeksponering på to billioner dollars, er "Altingboblen" truet af den skæbne, som Wall Street-guruen Bill Gross sammenlignede med en supernova – en klart lysende stjerne, der pludselig brænder ud. Der er ingen løsning inden for systemet mellem Skylla, i form af en finansiell stramning, der udløser voksende margin calls og et run på bankerne, som det skete før SVB's problemer, og Charybdis, i form af en tilbagevenden til QE, kvantitative lettelser – og en hyperinflation, der æder gælden op – der findes ingen løsning inden for systemet. I begge tilfælde, hvad enten det er et pludseligt sammenbrud af hele systemet eller en hyperinflationær devaluering, der ødelægger folks livsværk, er den potentielle skade for milliarder af mennesker og den sandsynlige død af millioner af mennesker uacceptabel.

Den manglende håndtering af de grundlæggende årsager til den systemiske krise i det finansielle system i 2008, og de 15 år



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

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

Selv om bestræbelserne fra EAEU (Eurasisk Økonomisk Union), SCO (Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisation) og BRICS-Plus på at skabe en ny råvarebaseret valuta og et nyt finansielt system måske endnu ikke er nået tilstrækkeligt langt, på grund af alle mulige restriktioner og levn fra tidligere fremgangsmåder, kan begivenhedernes dramatik tvinge til at fremskynde realiseringen af de nuværende intentioner. Da den meget reelle mulighed for et ukontrolleret sammenbrud af det finansielle system kan forstærke faren for, at den nuværende stedfortræderkrig mellem NATO og Rusland, med Kina i baggrunden, eskalerer ved et uheld eller en fejlvurdering, er det nødvendigt at handle omgående.

Der må straks afholdes en krisekonference, hvor regeringerne signalerer til verden, at de vil samarbejde med god vilje om at gå over til en ny global sikkerheds- og

udviklingsarkitektur, der tager hensyn til samtlige nationers interesser på planeten. Det indledende skridt i en sådan ny arkitektur bør være gennemførelsen af de Fire Love, som Lyndon Larouche foreslog: et globalt Glass/Steagall-system, et system af nationale banker, et nyt kreditsystem og internationalt samarbejde om den næste generation af videnskabelige og teknologiske investeringer, f.eks. i kernefusion og rumforskning.

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

Skriv under herpå Schiller Instituttest amerikanske hjemmeside.

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## **At erkende fejl som nøglen til genoprettelse**

Den 22. jan. 2023 (EIRNS) – Har det amerikansk-britiske NATO-system fejlet? Mon dets kontrollører ville opdage det?

Det engang så stolte USA, der blev dannet i en revolution mod det, som på daværende tidspunkt var verdens ondeste imperium, ser sin økonomiske magt smuldre, sin valuta miste den fremtrædende plads, den forventede levealder falde, og dets bestræbelser på at samarbejde med Storbritannien og NATO for at knuse Rusland og inddæmme Kina vakle. Den finansielle slimskimmel, der er mest udbredt i City of London og Wall

Street, nægter at slippe sit snyltende greb om den fysiske økonomi og kræver uophørlig pengetrykning og eksploderende gældsniveauer for at tilfredsstille sine krav.

Alliancen mellem USA og Storbritannien er nu som en galning, der truer Rusland: "Jeg er skør nok til at indlede direkte krigsførelse mod jeres territorium, og jeg tror I vil bøje jer. I kommer ikke "rigtig" til at bruge atomvåben!"

Har galningen ret? Bluffer Rusland?

Hvad vigtigere er: Skal hele verden holdes som gidsel i en strid om, hvem der administrerer den lille del af kloden, som det drejer sig om her? Hvem skal bestemme udfaldet? Er befolkningerne i NATO-landene parate til at tage udfordringen op?

Nogle giver udtryk for et dybfølt engagement i at overvinde sexisme, hvidt overherredømme, transfobi osv., men hvor er opstanden mod en atomkrig, der vil kunne udrydde alt menneskeliv på planeten og det meste andet liv i øvrigt?

I nogle områder er sugerør og plastikposer og gaskomfurer ulovlige, mens marihuana er OK. Man må måske ikke have lov til at bruge sine penge på mentolcigaretter, men 45 milliarder dollars sendes uden videre til Ukraine.

Der kan ikke gøres noget for at afhjælpe de katastrofale transportproblemer, og forskningen i kernefusion er sørgeligt underfinansieret, men vi har alle pengene i verden (eller som vi kan trykke) til at modarbejde Kina, som er den førende motor for økonomisk vækst på verdensplan, samtidig med at vi er på vej mod en atomudveksling med Rusland.

Der er masser af simple sammenligninger fra Anden Verdenskrig – skal vi igen høre om "eftergivenhed" og "München" – men den mest dramatiske parallel, nemlig at tyske kampvogne bevæger sig ind på russisk territorium (som i et vanvittigt forsøg på at indtage Krim), er tilsyneladende blevet forbigået af

kommentatorerne.

I visse situationer må man fastholde sine principper og droppe alle praktiske hensyn! Men spørgsmålet om, hvem der skal varetage forvaltningen af Krim-halvøen, er ikke et sådant tilfælde.

Dette vanvid – hvis det forbliver upåagtet, uanfægtet og uændret – vil betyde den frygtelige død for alle mennesker på jorden samt at intet nyt menneske nogensinde vil blive født igen.

Men sådan er vores fælles fremtid, såfremt magthaverne – som nægter at overveje en verden, som de ikke regerer, som nægter at acceptere, at verdensøkonomiens tyngdepunkt er flyttet til Asien og det Globale Syd, som lukker af for den sandhed, der indhyller dem, at deres system, deres herredømme er ophørt – hvis disse mennesker ikke bliver stoppet. Det vil udelukkende være muligt gennem en massiv og lidenskabelig indsats for en verden, der er engageret i fred gennem udvikling, i erkendelse af at alle mennesker er skabt lige og er udstyret med de kreative åndsevner, der adskiller vores art fra alt andet kendt liv, i vores evne til at ændre vores forhold til naturen, til hinanden og til fremtiden.

Se LaRouche-Organisationens interview med Steven Starr om dybden af det ragnarok, vi står over for, og det kommende interview med Paul Gallagher om den epokegørende transformation af økonomien, som vil udspringe af fusionskraft.

(<https://laroucheorganization.com/article/2023/01/21/interview-nuclear-expert-steven-starr-could-we-win-nuclear-war> )

Den 4. februar bør du sørge for sammen med dine venner at deltage i Schiller Instituttets konference “The Age of Reason or the Annihilation of Humanity?” (Fornuftens tidsalder eller menneskehedens udslettelse).

([https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/conference\\_202302](https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/conference_202302)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Link til udsendelsen:

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

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# Hvor længe vil Europa – og USA – fortsætte med at følge Londons selvmordspolitik?

Den 16. okt. 2022 (EIRNS) – I løbet af det forgangne årti er det lykkedes en kombination af britisk geopolitik og efterretningsnetværk at nedlægge fire ud af seks eksisterende eller planlagte russiske gasrørledninger, som i dag kunne eksportere over 260 milliarder kubikmeter naturgas årligt til Europa. I stedet strømmer der nu mindre end 55 mia. m<sup>3</sup>, og det er hovedsageligt gennem TurkStream-rørledningen. Ruslands og Tyrkiets præsidenter mødtes i sidste uge og meddelte, at de havde til hensigt at bygge endnu en TurkStream-rørledning, der kan pumpe over 60 mia. m<sup>3</sup> om året, hvilket vil fordoble den nuværende eksportkapacitet til Europa. Men vil Europa samarbejde om denne foranstaltning?

Europa står i øjeblikket over for en vinter med kulde og sult, mens priserne på den knappe energi fordobles eller tredobles for øjnene af folk, alt sammen som følge af den fra London ledede politik for finansiel spekulation, sanktioner og grøn middelalder. Folk i land efter land demonstrerer nu på gaderne i protest mod dette vanvid. Vil Europa omsider afstå fra at følge Londons afindustrialiserings- og selvmordspolitik?

Mon amerikanerne omsider vil sætte en stopper for det psykotiske atomare krigsspil, som et London-ledet Washington og NATO insisterer på at fremprovokere med Rusland og Kina? Vil vi imødekomme opfordringen til en ny international sikkerhedsarkitektur, som Sun Yeli, den kinesiske talsmand for Kinas Kommunistiske Partis (KKP) 20. nationale kongres, der nu er i gang, i dag fremsatte: "Vi har aldrig troet på den såkaldte "Thukydide-fælde", og er imod logikken om at et stærkt land er tvunget til at efterstræbe overherredømme... Vi mener, at befolkningerne i Kina og USA har visdommen, mulighederne og

evnerne til at finde en sådan måde at omgås hinanden på.”

På Schiller Instituttets konference, “Build the New Paradigm, Defeat Green Fascism”, den 15. oktober, formulerede Helga Zepp-LaRouche opgavens fokus for de overvejende unge deltagere på følgende måde:

“Vi er nu nået til det punkt, som [Lyndon] LaRouche forudsagde i 1971. En fortsættelse på den pengepolitiske vej fører nødvendigvis til en ny depression, en ny fascisme og en ny verdenskrig, medmindre man etablerer en helt anden økonomisk verdensorden. Flertallet af verdens befolkninger er i gang med netop dette.”

Hun understregede, at vi er oppe imod “et internationalt oligarki, som har drevet denne civilisation til randen af atomar udslettelse”, men at “vi befinder os i den tidlige fase af en verdensrevolution, hvor den største del af verdens befolkning allerede er i gang med at opbygge et fuldstændigt nyt økonomisk system. Stadig større dele af befolkningen i Europa og USA gør oprør mod det bestående etablissemments politik, som nedbryder det materielle eksistensgrundlag for de fleste mennesker.”

Zepp-LaRouche understregede: “Jeg tror, at én ting er indlysende: Hvis vi kan trække menneskeheden tilbage fra randen af afgrunden til termonuklear krig, vil det være de modige aktiviteter fra den internationale LaRouche-ungdomsbevægelse, som vi er ved at opbygge, der vil indtage en vigtig rolle.... Så lad os skabe en international bevægelse af verdensborgere, hvor I, de unge fra hele verden, går i spidsen for at være ambassadører for denne vision om en verden, som vil være oprigtigt medmenneskelig.”

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# De atomare krigsmagere har udløst et finansielt kollaps

Den 9. oktober (EIRNS) – Den mest yderliggående krigeriske regering i Europa, ledet af Storbritanniens premierminister Liz Truss, har, ved tåbeligt at forsøge at redde svindlende forhandlere af energipriser i krigen mod Rusland med 2-400 milliarder pund i lånte statsmidler, udløst "ustabilitet" i en global boble af ubetalelig gæld og derivater på en milliard dollars. Det har antændt en tændstik under det brændsel, som den amerikanske centralbank, Federal Reserve, og de europæiske centralbanker har ophobet siden det sidste globale finanskrisen i 2008. Nu, hvor bålet af al den finansielle spekulation begynder at brænde, må politiske ledere og aktive borgere verden rundt, forberede en ny økonomisk arkitektur gennem presserende konferencer og diskussioner. Denne nye arkitektur skal blokere for spekulation i gæld og i stedet finansiere kreditter til udvikling, til infrastruktur inden for el, vand og sundhed og til industrialisering. Den må gøre det, som præsident Franklin D. Roosevelt havde til hensigt at gøre med Bretton Woods-kredit- og valutasystemet i 1945, men den skal gøre det til gavn for alle nationer i verden og for deres fremskridt.

De ledere og aktivister, der nu – og snarest – tilslutter sig Schiller Instituttets accelererende mobilisering for at forhindre, at NATO's krig bliver til en verdenskrig, vil være bedst udrustet til at iværksætte konferencerne for at skabe et sådant Nyt Bretton Woods.

Bank of England informerede Parlamentet i et brev den 5. oktober om, at Truss-regeringens bommert hurtigt havde bragt store britiske pensionsfonde til at bryde sammen "inden for få timer" natten mellem den 27. og 28. september, som til gengæld blev reddet af nationalbanken, og at de banker i City of London, som havde ydet gearede lån til fondene, også

potentielt var i fare, hvorved det finansielle system var destabiliseret.

(<https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/30136/documents/174584/default/>) I weekenden den 7.-9. oktober dukkede der rapporter op i en række finansielle medier som den i Asia Times: "Global Margin Call Hits European Debt Markets", med følgende overskrift: "Hedges blow up after risk gauges in Germany's government debt market exceeded those of the 2008 world crash".

Den farligste og mest udbredte af alle de finansielle derivatkontrakter, som blev indgået i de 25-30 år efter Glass-Steagall, de omkring 500 billioner dollars i nominel værdi af renteswaps, ødelagde mange lokalsamfund i hele den transatlantiske verden frem til det globale sammenbrud i 2008. Selve krakket i 2008 blev udløst af blot 65 billioner dollars af en anden type derivater, nemlig de såkaldte "credit default swaps". Nu truer disse med et større og alvorligere krak. Årsagen er det underliggende fysiske kollaps af produktion og produktivitet, som er resultatet af centralbankernes politik siden 2008, og nu sammenbruddet af landbruget og den industrielle økonomi i forbindelse med inflationen, krigen og sanktionerne siden starten af 2020.

City of London, Bank of England og Den Europæiske Centralbank intensiverer presset på den amerikanske centralbank for at vende tilbage til kvantitative lempelser, inden det er for sent. Men truslen om et sammenbrud af det finansielle system, som de advarer om, kræver det modsatte af en sådan udpumpning af likviditet og obligationsopkøb fra centralbankernes side. Det forudsætter øjeblikkelig kontrol med derivater, nu især rentederivater, gennem Glass/Steagall-foranstaltninger for at tvinge handelsbankerne til at opgive disse derivater. Glass/Steagall-loven for det 21. århundrede, som blev vedtaget i Den amerikanske Kongres for adskillige år siden, ville have sikret dette.

Og det forudsætter denne nye arkitektur for kreditskabelse og

industriel/landbrugsmæssig udvikling, som ledes af teknologiske fremskridt. Schiller Instituttets accelererende række af møder på samtlige niveauer – næste gang den 15. oktober, en international ungdomskonference – baner vejen for dette potentiale.  
([https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/october\\_15\\_2022\\_conference\\_inperson](https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/october_15_2022_conference_inperson) )

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## Når finansielle systemer svigter...

Den 5. okt. 2022 (EIRNS) – Finansielle systemer er menneskeskabte. Historien har gang på gang vist, at alle finansielle bobler brister til sidst. Og det, mine damer og herrer, er hvad vi ser i øjeblikket. Den største boble i den kendte menneskelige historie, det vestlige oligarkis snyltende, pengepolitiske finanssystem, som har domineret kloden i århundreder, er ved at briste, og vi er på vej mod et stort finansielt sammenbrud på kort sigt.

Finansmændenes “dreng i baglokalet” diskuterer nu åbent sandsynligheden for et forestående systemisk finansielt sammenbrud. For eksempel: Den 22. september udsendte Den europæiske Centralbanks organ til overvågning af finansielle risici, “Det europæiske udvalg for systemiske Risici”, sin første “generelle advarsel” nogensinde om, at EU’s finansielle system står over for risikoen for systemisk sammenbrud. Rådet advarede om, at risici for den finansielle stabilitet i EU’s banksystem “kan materialisere sig samtidigt og dermed interagere med hinanden og forstærke hinandens virkninger” og identificerede “tre alvorlige systemiske risikofaktorer”, andre “forhøjede systemiske risikofaktorer” og oven i købet

risiko for den finansielle stabilitet fra “ikke-bankbaserede finansielle institutioner og markedsbaseret finansiering”, som i daglig tale kaldes “skyggebanksvirksomhed”.

Kun én gang, og det var med en kort henvisning til “markederne for energiderivater”, nævnte de elefanten i rummet: de næsten 2 billiarder dollars i rene finansielle satsninger på satsninger på væddemål, som nu er ved at eksplodere. De tilbød ingen andre løsninger end at være årvågne og holde sammen.

City of Londons magasin {Economist} har nu meldt sig på banen. Den første sætning i dets artikel den 4. oktober med overskriften “Groaning: Financial Markets Are in Trouble. Where Will the Cracks Appear?” er: “Det er svært ikke at fornemme en følelse af forudanelse.” De fortsætter: “Verden er på vej ind i en ny fase”, hvor problemer på finansmarkederne kan føre til “katastrofale skader ... når de finansielle institutioner går fallit”, advarer de.

De nævner også kun én gang i forbifarten krisens detonator, “derivater”, og det er udelukkende for at forsikre deres læsere om, at clearingcentralerne, der afvikler handler med aktier og derivater, er dækket, og at de ikke behøver at bekymre sig.

Men både {The Economist} og Londons {Financial Times} udtrykker samme dag bekymring for, at det finansielle oligarki ikke samtidig kan redde deres finanssystem og gennemføre strategien for at nedbringe hyperinflation ved at hæve renterne, begrænse de pengepolitiske tiltag og knuse den økonomiske aktivitet på samme tid. Med andre ord har deres politik med “QE” – “kvantitativ lempelse”, dvs. trykning af helikopterpenge – skabt dagens hyperinflationstrussel mod deres system, og den amerikanske centralbanks pengepolitiske restriktive politik for angiveligt at håndtere hyperinflationen har kun formålet at få boblen til at detonere.

Så i stedet for at opgive deres oligarkiske system, som det også ofte er sket i historien, er nutidens finansoligarki – de interesser, der er grupperet omkring det britiske monarki og kong Charles – gået all-in på et højrisiko-spil om, at deres kontrol kan reddes gennem global krig, "demokratisk" diktatur og massiv udsultning.

Men løsningen er indlysende! Gør det, som verdens førende fysiske økonom Lyndon LaRouche insisterede på for årtier siden: De finansielle bobler skal afvikles, og systemet må underkastes en konkursbehandling. Regeringerne garanterer alt det, som er nødvendigt for at redde folk og udvide realøkonomien, og spekulanterne kan gå ud og spise deres finanspapirer eller lære et ærligt erhverv! Mange lande uden for den transatlantiske verden kæmper for at sætte deres befolkninger først. Hvorfor skulle vi ikke gøre det?

Det er den kamp, vi skal kæmpe nu. Kampen for dette nye økonomiske system er en del af kampen for at trække menneskeheden tilbage fra randen af atomkrig, hvor vi befinder os i dag. Det er på tide at sige til lederne i Washington D.C. og de europæiske hovedstæder: Hold op med at spekulere med vores liv.

Ruslands ambassadør i USA, Anatoly Antonov, fremsatte onsdag en skarp advarsel: "Den amerikanske regerings beslutning om at fortsætte med at tilføre Kiev-regimet tunge våben sikrer udelukkende Washingtons status som en deltager i konflikten. Vi opfatter dette som en umiddelbar trussel mod vores lands strategiske interesser."

Schiller Instituttets Helga Zepp-LaRouche antydede i begyndelsen af ugen et billede af den strategiske situation, som ligner en udtørret sø eller et udtørret flodleje, hvor der er enorme revner, fordi det, der før var fugtigt, nu er udtørret, og derfor revner overfladen. I stedet for at jamre bør man se på den såkaldte vestlige alliance som en sådan udtørret sø, fuld af revner. Hvad der sker er så utroligt,

antydte hun, at tanken om at alt dette går glat, at folk kan fortsætte med deres aktiviteter, som de gør, er løgnagtigt. Det vi ser, er en opløsning af nærmest alting, og samtidig etableres der et helt nyt system.

Som et eksempel på den kreative tankes kraft hos en enkeltperson i tider som disse, har den pensionerede schweiziske oberstløjtnant Ralph Bosshard udarbejdet en ny artikel, der afkræfter NATO's og USA's påstand om, at "Rusland sprængte Nord Stream-rørledningerne i luften".

Bosshard opstiller et paradoks, som kan og vil drive NATO-folket til vanvid: I betragtning af de fysiske realiteter, der skal til for at Rusland kunne sprænge disse rørledninger i luften midt i den NATO-kontrollerede Østersø, kan Rusland kun have gjort det, hvis landet har en kapacitet til krigsførelse på havbunden, der er NATO's kapacitet langt overlegen. Og hvis det er tilfældet, så er ingen undersøisk infrastruktur i NATO-alliancen sikker: ingen rørledninger, ingen el- eller kommunikationskabler. Og det russiske militær, som ifølge NATO-fortællingen er bagud og taber i Ukraine, fremstår pludselig som den overlegne styrke. Så hvilken vej vil NATO egentlig vælge?

Bosshards argumentation er opsummeret andetsteds, og som han har anmodet om, vil Schiller Instituttet og {EIR} sprede hans argumentation verden over.

Det er, når det rådne system krakelerer, at det kan begraves for evigt. Folk over hele verden fortæller Schiller Instituttet og LaRouche-Organisationen i USA: "Dette er gået for vidt. Lad os tale om løsninger". Schiller Instituttet lagde den amerikanske oberst Richard Blacks video ud med spørgsmålet? "Did U.S./NATO Blow Up the Nord Stream Pipelines?" som en invitation til dagens pressekonference: "We Will Not Be Silenced; Speaking Truth in Times of War", og i løbet af 24 timer har næsten en kvart million mennesker set den, mens talerlisten til pressekonferencen er vokset. Diane

Sares kampagne for Senatet holder i eftermiddag et møde foran hendes modstander, senator Chuck Schumers kontor i New York City, hvor der spørges: "Er undertrykkelsen af LaRouche-kandidaten Diane Sare en optakt til atomkrig?" Fredag morgen, den 7. oktober, tilslutter seks tidligere og nuværende lovgivere fra Latinamerika og Caribien sig Schiller Instituttet, Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Diane Sare i et online-symposium med titlen: "Stop krigen, før det er for sent; eliminér årsagerne til krigsfaren". Vær med!

Foto: Anthony, Pexels

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## **Tektoniske forskydninger, som din nabo måske ikke har bemærket**

Den 6. juli (EIRNS)- Mens de fleste af dine naboer enten sov ved skiftet, eller var for opslugt i en mediefremkaldt koma om den påståede "modige ukrainske folkekrig for at forsvare demokratiet og vores livsstil", har City of London og Wall Streets totale økonomiske krigsførelse mod Rusland, været med til at udløse et tektonisk skifte, der nu er i gang i de globale fysisk-økonomiske pengestrømme. Der er drastiske forskydninger i retning af Asien og Stillehavet, med hensyn til energi, fødevarer og andre vigtige økonomiske aktiviteter, og der er tilsvarende drastiske nedskæringer i gang, især i Europa, men som også påvirker USA og dele af udviklingslandene.

Mønstret i de seneste dage og uger er umiskendeligt. Et Rusland (udsat for sanktioner) er ved at tage national kontrol over alle sine mineral- og energiresourcer, og enorme

projekter som Sakhalin-2 naturgas- og olieoperationen, omdirigeres til venlige asiatiske nationer – et fjendtligt Japan vil være den store taber i denne sag. Det Internationale Energi Agentur (IEA) forventer, at den russiske naturgaseksport til Europa vil falde med mere end halvdelen i løbet af de næste to år, og tyskerne forbereder sig allerede på en lang og kold vinter, hvor elpriserne er firedoblet i løbet af de sidste 12 måneder. Rusland er i mellemtiden blevet Indiens største leverandør af gødning og er hastigt ved at blive den førende leverandør af olie til både Indien og Kina.

Slutresultatet i Vesten er en dramatisk, malthusiansk nedjustering af USA's og Europas samlede energigennemstrømnings-tæthed og teknologiplatform – samt konkrete, dødbringende fysiske økonomiske knapheder på talrige områder – som vi kun er begyndt at se virkningerne af i dagligdagen.

Fødevarer, elektricitet, benzin, boliger? Vi må hellere vænne os til at leve uden at have disse ting, for at "forsvare vores livsstil", fortæller man os.

Så længe vi ikke kaster det nuværende, bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem over bord, er dette entropiske sammenbrud uundgåeligt. Dette er også det tilsigtede resultat af de London-centrerede finansielle herrer over dette spekulationssystem. Vi befinder os i den aktive slutfase af det malthusianske deindustrialiserings- og affolkningsangreb, som det Britiske Imperium og deres amerikanske allierede, længe åbent har været fortalere for. Da prins Philip talte om at reducere verdens befolkning til 1 milliard mennesker, var det ikke for sjov. Det samme gjaldt Davos' Klaus Schwab og den britiske centralbankmand Mark Carney, da de udtalte, at selve idéen om fremskridt er den fjende, der skal udryddes fra folks bevidsthed – og man skal ikke engang tænke på at lægge en finger på deres globale spekulationsboble på 2 billiarder dollars.

Men intet af dette er nødvendigt, hvis det politiske



alternativ, nemlig en konkursbehandling af dette system, straks iværksættes, som Schiller Instituttets opfordring til et nyt Bretton Woods konkretiserer. Det er et politisk alternativ, som du skal forklare din næste.

Den nært forbundne eksistentielle fare er, at alt dette fører verden til afgrundens rand, med en term nuklear krig mellem USA/NATO og Rusland. "Vi kan være tættere på en situation af den type, der ligner en Cubakrise, end mange tror, det er muligt", advarede den tidligere stabschef for Bundeswehr og formand for NATO's militærkomité, general Harald Kujat, præcist i en vurdering af 12. juni i Preußische Allgemeine Zeitung.

Hvordan kan det være?

Lyndon LaRouche forklarede denne dynamik gentagne gange i årenes løb, men aldrig tydeligere end i sin indtrængende politiske erklæring af 3. november 1981, "How President Reagan Is Being Played by London".  
[https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1981/eirv08n43-19811103/eirv08n43-19811103\\_043](https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1981/eirv08n43-19811103/eirv08n43-19811103_043)

how\_president\_reagan\_is\_being\_pl-lar.pdf

I denne indledte LaRouche med at advare: "Lad det først være helt klart, at en atomudveksling, begrænset til det europæiske område er en umulighed. Ethvert atomangreb på sovjetisk territorium medfører et øjeblikkeligt, totalt atombombardement på USA's hjemland. Sovjets politik er at skride til besættelse af Vesteuropa efter at have ødelagt selve USA's eksistens."

Han forklarede efterfølgende, at drivkraften bag en sådan krigsfare er det britiske malthusianiske behov for at ødelægge både USA og det (daværende) Sovjetunionen.

"Storbritannien har til hensigt, at en tilstand af kontrolleret konflikt mellem de to supermagter skal orkestreres på en sådan måde, at den katalyserer en proces af intern opløsning af både USA og 'Sovjet-imperiet' .... Det

vanskelige punkt for London i øjeblikket er, at selv om det har tilstrækkelig kontrol over det amerikanske bankvæsen, de politiske partier og den føderale regering, til nu at fortsætte med at ødelægge USA indefra, kan Storbritannien ikke fortsætte med at fuldføre ødelæggelsen af USA, før Storbritannien er lige så sikker på sin kapacitet, til samtidig at opløse "Sovjet-imperiet"...

"Det slutresultat, som London arbejder hen imod, er etableringen af en malthusiansk, global og føderalistisk slags verdensorden... Formålet med Storbritanniens 'magtbalance'-spil er ikke atomkrig mellem supermagterne indbyrdes. Formålet med det britiske spil er en malthusiansk, global og føderalistisk verdensorden inden udgangen af dette århundrede. Det er ikke kun en ond plan, mere ondskabsfuld end noget andet, der faktisk foreslås i Adolf Hitlers "Mein Kampf". Det er en ond plan, der er ledsaget af en sandsynlig risiko for en termonuklear strategisk fejlvurdering."

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## **Denne 4. juli: Kæmp for menneskehedens ukrænkelige rettigheder**

Den 2. juli (EIRNS)-Diane Sare, den uafhængige LaRouche-kandidat fra staten New York til det amerikanske sæde i Senatet, der nu indehaves af Chuck Schumer, et af de mest onde medlemmer (blandt mange) af den amerikanske kongres, har i sin erklæring på Uafhængighedsdagen den 4. juli påpeget, at "enhver ærlig patriot vil medgive, at vores elskede nation nu er udøver af netop de handlinger af uretfærdigt barbari, som det Britiske Imperium havde pålagt de tretten oprindelige

kolonier, og som vi kæmpede en krig for at befri os selv fra.” Jeg opfordrer jer til at læse denne erklæring og gennemgå de barbariske handlinger fra kong George III af Storbritannien, som USA’s grundlæggere har oplistet, og tænke over Dianes ord. ([https://www.sareforsenate.com/july\\_4\\_2022\\_distribution?splash=1](https://www.sareforsenate.com/july_4_2022_distribution?splash=1))

Den 24. november 1984, blev der på Schiller Instituttets tredje internationale konference, vedtaget en erklæring om menneskehedens ukrænkelige rettigheder, som blev underskrevet af over 1.500 borgere fra mere end 50 lande. [<https://schillerinstitute.com/inalienable-rights-man/>]

Erklæringen er baseret på den amerikanske Uafhængighedserklæring fra 1776 med kun få ændringer, der er indført for at tage hensyn til forskellige særlige træk ved den globale kamp, for menneskets frihed og værdighed i dag. Sandheden og den stærke indflydelse af dette dokument er langt mere indlysende i dag, hvor den transatlantiske økonomi, nu befinder sig i en tilstand af frit fald og hyperinflationært sammenbrud, som bevidst er blevet påtvunget både Europa og Nordamerika af de finansielle oligarker i City of London og Wall Street, med en indvirkning på udviklingslandene, der kun kan opfattes som malthusiansk folkedrab. Samtidig forbereder disse ledere, der er langt mere sindssyge end den ynkelige kong George III, en krig mod Rusland og Kina, hvis ledere, det skal bemærkes, har samlet langt størstedelen af verdens nationer og folk til at samarbejde om videnskabelig, økonomisk og kulturel udvikling, som det blev demonstreret ved BRIKS-Plus-arrangementerne den 24. juni i Beijing.

Tænk på disse ord fra Schiller Instituttets erklæring om menneskehedens ukrænkelige rettigheder. Den indeholder den mest berømte sætning fra USA’s uafhængighedserklæring, for hvilken USA selv har kæmpet gennem borgerkrig og civile stridigheder for at opretholde fuldt ud: “Vi anser disse sandheder for at være selvindlysende: at alle mennesker er skabt lige; at de af deres skaber er udstyret med visse

ukrænkelige rettigheder; at blandt disse er liv, frihed og stræben efter lykke.” Derefter anføres det, at når “en lang række af misbrug og overgreb ... viser, at det er hensigten at reducere dem under absolut herskervælde; det er deres ret, det er deres pligt, at forkaste en sådan regering og sørge for nye beskyttere af deres fremtidige sikkerhed.”

“Regeringen”, der er skyldig i sådanne “misbrug og overgreb” i dag, er ikke blot de suveræne stater – selv om staterne i den vestlige verden bestemt deler skylden og er medansvarlige – men snarere regeringen for det nu smuldrende globale finanssystem, der ikke kontrolleres af folkevalgte embedsmænd, men af cheferne for Bank of England, Federal Reserve Bank og herrerne i IMF og Verdensbanken, som så hensynsløst har forkastet Franklin Roosevelts oprindelige hensigt med disse institutioner: at gøre en ende på kolonialismen og omdanne de tidligere kolonier til moderne agroindustrielle nationer.

Schiller Instituttets erklæring om menneskehedens ukrænkelige rettigheder opregner disse misbrug af det finansielle imperium med centrum i City of London og Wall Street, ligesom den oprindelige erklæring mod kong George III. Blandt disse misbrug, som nu gælder såvel for USA og Europa som for udviklingslandene, er følgende:

“De har nægtet at give deres samtykke til vores udviklingsplaner, de mest sunde og nødvendige for almenvellet.”

“De har forbudt deres banker at engagere sig i anliggender af umiddelbar og presserende betydning for os, og på lige vilkår.”

“De har dikteret os handelsbetingelser og valutaforhold, som har afstået vores rettigheder som ligeværdige i verdenssamfundet, en for dem uvurderlig rettighed og kun formidabel for tyranner...”

“De har væltet legitime regeringer gentagne gange, fordi de

med mandig fasthed har modsat sig deres indgreb i folkets rettigheder.”

“De har i lang tid og i mange tilfælde, efter sådanne omstyrtelser, nægtet at tillade andre reformerende kræfter at blive valgt i demokratisk form...;”

“De har hindret retfærdigheden ved at yde hjælp og bistand til udemokratiske kræfter, som de betragtede som deres ‘aktiver’...”

“For at have afbrudt vores samhandel med alle dele af verden; for at have pålagt os betingelser uden vores samtykke.”

Vi er nået til et tidspunkt i historien, hvor faren er så omfattende – ikke kun for atomkrig, men også for økonomiske forhold, hvor folk simpelthen ikke kan overleve – at et stigende antal mennesker endelig er villige til at kaste deres illusioner om, at “magthaverne” på en eller anden måde vil forhindre civilisationens opløsning, bort og begynde at lede efter løsninger på den globale krise. Faren er ikke for en enkelt nation, men for civilisationen som helhed – og løsningen, hvis suveræne nationer skal overleve, kan kun findes på niveauet for civilisationen som helhed – en grundlæggende sandhed, som Lyndon LaRouche længe har erkendt.

Med henblik herpå har Schiller Instituttet udsendt en underskriftsindsamling: Call for an Ad-Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods System, som du bør underskrive og udbrede. [[https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/call\\_for\\_an\\_ad-hoc\\_committee\\_for\\_a\\_new\\_bretton\\_woods\\_system](https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/call_for_an_ad-hoc_committee_for_a_new_bretton_woods_system)]

Søndag den 3. juli kl. 19.00 – dagen før 246-årsdagen for USA's uafhængighedserklæring – vil Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Diane Sare tale til verden på Schiller Instituttets hjemmeside: “Denne 4. juli: Erklær et nyt Bretton Woods”.

[<https://schillerinstitute.com/blog/2022/06/28/this-july-4-declare-for-a-new-bretton-woods/>]

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# **Indkaldelse til et ad hoc-udvalg for et nyt Bretton Woods-system (Et nyt international kreditsystem)**

Den 24. juni 2022 (EIRNS) – Det neoliberale system er håbløst bankerot. Men vestlige regeringer har, i stedet for at drage konsekvenserne af denne kendsgerning og grundlæggende reorganisere systemet, optrappet konfrontationen med deres påståede systemiske konkurrenter, Rusland og Kina. Dette har som følge af NATO's femdobbelte udvidelse mod øst, ført til en omvendt Cuba-krise og til en krig midt i Europa, som potentielt kan eskalere til en nuklear tredje verdenskrig.

Mange mennesker er med rette bange for en ny verdenskrig. Men det er årsagerne til faren, som vi skal gøre op med! Er vi ikke vidne til, at intet længere fungerer? Bryder forsyningskæderne ikke sammen overalt? Er fødevare- og energipriserne ikke ved at eksplodere? Den tyske regering vil nu rationere gas, mens folk i Polen og Litauen igen fyrer op med brænde.

Nej, dette har næsten intet at gøre med Kinas "Nul-Covid"-politik, og har kun indirekte noget med krigen i Ukraine at gøre. Men det har meget at gøre med den neoliberale model i alle dens aspekter. Den neoliberale idé om at outsource en nations industriproduktion til lavtlønslande var forkert, da det ødelægger produktive arbejdspladser i industrilandene og udnytter arbejdskraften i udviklingslandene. Lige så forkert

er ideen om et " samfund med fokus på aktionærernes interesser", hvor kortsigtet profit på aktiemarkedet er det eneste mål, og hvor langsigtede stigninger i den fysiske økonomiske produktivitet er meningsløse. Og lige så forkert er ideen om, at "penge tjener penge", som om penge havde en værdi i sig selv, eller just-in-time-ideen, hvor der ikke længere er behov for lagre, da lastbiler kan levere halvfabrikater i sidste øjeblik. Men frem for alt er det fuldstændigt forkert at tro, at penge er ensbetydende med social rigdom. Dette eventyr har kun ført til en eksplosiv stigning i antallet af milliardærer og millionærer, mens antallet af fattige ligeledes vokser, og middelklassen forsvinder.

Det overvældende sammenbrud af infrastrukturen i USA og Europa – det være sig usikre broer, godstog, der venter i dagevis på sidespor, den absurde tid der kræves til reparationer, manglen på kvalificeret arbejdskraft eller produkternes manglende tilstedeværelse på butikshylderne – er et positivt bevis på den neoliberale models fiasko. Den galoperende inflation er især ikke et resultat af "krigen i Ukraine", men af centralbankernes umådeholdne pengetrykning siden 2008, i et forsøg på at dække over den systemiske krise.

Med det transatlantiske finanssystem i dag, står vi ansigt til ansigt med det som vi stod over for i Weimar-Tyskland i 1923, nemlig hyperinflation, som risikerer at opsluge hele befolkningens opsparing. Centralbankernes forsøg på at bekæmpe denne inflation med renteforhøjelser, kan udløse en kædereaktion, som vil medføre et kollaps af gældsatte virksomheder og udviklingslande. Den aggressive afkobling fra Rusland, og forsøget på at gå imod Kina er i gang og vil sænke alle nationer.

Virkningen på udviklingslandene er morderisk. Allerede nu er 1,7 milliarder mennesker ifølge FN truet af en sultkatastrofe, hvilket er blevet forværret af de selvdestruktive sanktioner mod Rusland og andre lande. Den neoliberale model har ikke gjort noget for at bekæmpe fattigdommen i det globale syd,

hvor 2 milliarder mennesker mangler adgang til rent vand, og hvor størstedelen af udviklingslandene ikke har noget effektivt sundhedssystem, hvilket gør dem forsvarsløse over for Covid-pandemien og andre sygdomme. De sociale systemer i mange lande er allerede ved at bryde sammen. Hvis inflationen kommer ud af kontrol, eller hvis der sker et pludseligt sammenbrud, kan store dele af verden blive kastet ud i totalt socialt kaos. Desuden er det uacceptabelt at bruge klima- og miljøhensyn til at retfærdiggøre afindustrialisering og radikal affolkning, som Malthus gjorde det i sin tid.

Selv om regeringerne i den vestlige verden ikke vil indrømme det, er det neoliberale system i dag lige så bankerot som de kommunistiske lande i perioden 1989-1991. I stedet for at erkende denne kendsgerning, fortsætter de med at træffe beslutninger, hvis konsekvenser de ikke har gennemtænkt, hvilket truer med samfundets sammenbrud. I stedet for at rationere benzin og lade priserne på basale fornødenheder stige ukontrollabelt, burde de ophæve sanktioneerne – en brutal form for krigsførelse mod befolkningerne i de lande, der er omfattet af sanktioneerne – og forlade sig på diplomatiet til at løse konflikter.

Som underskrivere opfordrer vi derfor til øjeblikkelig indkaldelse til en international nødkonference med følgende mandater:

1.: En reorganisering af det bankerotte internationale finanssystem og en erstatning af dette med et nyt Bretton Woods-system. Det erklærede mål for dette nye kreditsystem skal være at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling i hele verden, men først og fremmest at hæve levestandarden i udviklingslandene, så det bliver muligt for alle mennesker på denne planet at udvikle deres potentielle evner fuldt ud.

For det andet: En konkursbehandling af kommercielle banker, der bringer dem under kreditorbeskyttelse, så de kan forsyne realøkonomien med kredit. Investeringsbanker og andre



finansielle enheder skal klare sig uden skatteydernes penge, og selv bringe orden i deres regnskaber og erklære sig konkurs, hvis det er nødvendigt.

For det tredje: Forbud mod handel med derivater i henhold til aftaler mellem regeringer. Al spekulation i energi og fødevarer skal være strengt forbudt.

For det fjerde: Den øjeblikkelige gennemførelse af et system med faste valutakurser, som regeringer kan justere med jævne mellemrum inden for visse grænser.

For det femte: En grundlæggende reorganisering af landenes og virksomhedernes gæld og, når det er nødvendigt for deres fortsatte produktive eksistens, eftergivelse af gælden.

For det sjette: Oprettelse i hvert land af en nationalbank i Alexander Hamiltons tradition, således at kreditskabelsen kommer under de suveræne regeringers kontrol. Dermed kan der opnås produktiv, fuld beskæftigelse gennem investeringer i grundlæggende infrastruktur og innovation.

For det syvende: Forhandlinger mellem nationalbankerne om langsigtede aftaler om langfristede, lavtforrentede kreditter, der gør det muligt at investere i et internationalt program for infrastruktur og projekter for Verdenslandbroen, som dem der er skitseret i rapporten "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge", og som Kina er i gang med at gennemføre i Bælte- og Vej-Initiativet.

For det ottende: Udvidelsen af Verdenslandbroen, som skaber fælles økonomiske fordele for alle lande, hvilket igen bliver grundlaget for en ny international sikkerhedsarkitektur, der tager hensyn til sikkerhedsinteresser for alle nationer på denne jord. Det nye navn for Fred er Udvikling.

Vi, underskriverne af denne opfordring, er af den overbevisning, at systemet med "globalisering", med dets brutale rovkapitalisme har fejlet – økonomisk, finansielt og

moralsk. Vi må gøre mennesket til den vigtigste prioritet i økonomien, som ikke er en selvbetjeningsbutik for milliardærer og millionærer, men som skal tjene det fælles bedste. Den nye økonomiske orden skal garantere de umistelige rettigheder, for alle mennesker på jorden.

Første Underskriver,

Helga Zepp-LaRouche [hzl]

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## **EAEU-Kina drøfter finansielt-økonomisk alternativ til dollar-regimet**

Den 15. marts 2022 (EIRNS) – En videokonference fandt sted den 11. marts med deltagere fra Den eurasiske økonomiske Union (EAEU) og Kina om et projekt for et uafhængigt internationalt valuta- og finanssystem, der omfatter en ny valuta og andre forhold. Dette blev aftalt af deltagerne i den økonomiske dialog “Ny fase af det valutamæssige, finansielle og økonomiske samarbejde mellem Den eurasiske økonomiske Union og Folkerepublikken Kina. Globale forandringer: Udfordringer og løsninger”. Dette meddeles af korrespondenten fra erhvervsinformationscentret Kapital.kz med henvisning til EAEU’s pressetjeneste. “I betragtning af de fælles udfordringer og risici, der er forbundet med den globale økonomiske afmatning og restriktive foranstaltninger mod EAEU-staterne og Kina, bør vores lande intensivere det praktiske samarbejde, både på baggrund af regelmæssige ekspertdialoger og inden for fælles foranstaltninger og projekter”, sagde EAEU’s minister for integration og makroøkonomi, Sergei Glazyev.

Wang Wen, dekan for RDCY's finansielle institut, understregede, at EAEU-landenes og Kinas holdninger til mange spørgsmål på den globale udviklingsdagsorden ligger tæt på hinanden, og udtrykte støtte til intensiveringen af den eurasisk-kinesiske dialog. Som følge af drøftelserne blev det besluttet at fremme projektet om et uafhængigt internationalt valuta- og finanssystem. Det forventes, at det vil blive baseret på en ny international valuta, som vil blive beregnet som et indeks af de deltagende landes nationale valutaer og råvarepriser. Det første udkast vil blive fremlagt til drøftelse inden udgangen af marts. Dialogdeltagerne overvejede også de mere konkrete aspekter af samarbejdet mellem EAEU og Kina inden for energi og informationsteknologi, handel med råvarer samt foranstaltninger for at tilpasse landene det eksterne økonomiske pres.

Der er kommet forskellige beretninger i medierne om konferencen den 11. marts, bl.a. fra Sputnik Kasakhstan og Zakon.kz om de aktive drøftelser mellem repræsentanter for Kina og Den eurasiske økonomiske Union om udformning af et udkast til et uafhængigt internationalt valuta- og finanssystem. <https://lenta.ru/news/2022/03/14/ruschina/>

Udvalgt billede: Claudia Seidenstick

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**Nu med de første prominente  
underskrivere:  
Underskriftindsamling:**

# Indkaldelse til en international konference for at etablere en ny arkitektur for sikkerhed og udvikling for alle nationer

Se de første prominente underskrivere nedenunder.

23. februar 2022 – I lyset af den eskalerende Ukraine-krise spørger folk rundt om i verden indtrængende sig selv og deres politiske ledere, hvor det hele skal ende. Er dette på vej mod en meget stor, måske endda termonuklear, global konfrontation? Står vi over for en omvendt, farligere Cuba-krise? Vil menneskeheden overhovedet overleve?

Bag denne meget reelle krigsfare og årsagen til denne, ligger sammenbruddet af hele det transatlantiske finanssystem. En spekulationsboble af derivater og gæld på næsten 2 billiarder dollars er allerede ved at gå op i røg. En proces med hyperinflation er blevet udløst globalt, med et ledsagende sammenbrud af de vestlige nationers fysiske økonomier. City of London og Wall Street, ejerne af dette bankerotte system, er desperate efter at ødelægge ethvert fungerende alternativ til deres system – såsom Ruslands og Kinas alliance omkring Bælte- og Vej-initiativet, som nu omfatter næsten 150 nationer – og det finansielle etablissement har åbent erkendt, at det er det, der er på spil.

Det samme har Vladimir Putin, som med rette har erklæret, at USA's/Storbritanniens/NATO's ubarmhjertige ekspansion mod øst, op til Ruslands grænser, er drevet af denne økonomiske politik, og at den truer Ruslands nationale sikkerhed på en

måde, som Rusland ikke kan acceptere.

For at standse fremdriften mod krig, er det derfor nødvendigt at anvende en mere gennemgribende tilgang, nemlig at etablere et helt nyt paradigme, som vil sikre sikkerheden og den økonomiske udvikling for alle nationer på jorden. Den eneste nyere præcedens for dette i Vesten, er den Westfalske Fred fra 1648, som satte en stopper for 150 års religionskrige i Europa. Den blev først udformet på det tidspunkt, hvor alle parter indså, at hvis de fortsatte ad deres nuværende vej, ville der ikke være nogen vindere og meget få overlevende. De valgte at skabe et nyt paradigme, baseret på forsvaret af den andens interesser, og på den forudsætning at alles sikkerhed var den grundlæggende forudsætning for hver parts sikkerhed.

Det er den vigtigste læresætning af den Westfalske Fred for i dag. Verden står i dag ved en lignende skillevej. Hvis den nuværende geopolitiske politik fortsætter, udgør en atomkrig en meget reel mulighed – hvorefter der ikke vil være nogen vindere, og sandsynligvis heller ingen overlevende.

I stedet må der straks indkaldes til en international konference, i stil med det Westfalske Fredsinitiativ. Den grundlæggende opgave for alle parter er at sikre, at der tages hensyn til de centrale økonomiske og sikkerhedsmæssige interesser for hver enkelt part – med andre ord en orden baseret på den andens fordel, på det fælles bedste, eller den almene velfærd, og på en grundlæggende kærlighed til hele menneskeheden.

Det økonomiske system må også omformes drastisk for at give udtryk for dette livssyn. Den berømte amerikanske økonom Lyndon LaRouche specificerede meget detaljeret, hvordan et sådant system ville fungere, baseret på det han kaldte sine Fire Love:

Den øjeblikkelige genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven, som blev iværksat af den amerikanske præsident Franklin D.

Roosevelt, uden ændringer, hvad angår handlingsprincippet. Det betyder, at hele den spekulative finansboble skal underkastes en konkursbehandling.

En tilbagevenden til et system med topstyret og nøje defineret nationalt banksystem, som angivet af USA's første finansminister, Alexander Hamilton.

Formålet med brugen af et sådant føderalt kreditsystem er at skabe højproduktive udviklingsforløb med henblik på at forbedre beskæftigelsen, med den ledsagende hensigt at øge den fysisk-økonomiske produktivitet og levestandarden for personer og husholdninger.

Vedtag et "lynprogram" med fusionsdrevet teknologi for at fremme de grundlæggende videnskabelige gennembrud, som ubegrænset økonomisk vækst og udvikling kræver.

Schiller Instituttet og dets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, udsender denne opfordring for at igangsætte den presserende internationale diskussion, der er nødvendig for at indkalde til en sådan konference og stoppe det såkaldte "Dommedagsur", før det slår midnat. Det er på høje tid, at institutioner og enkeltpersoner fra alle nationer træder frem og slutter sig til mobiliseringen for en international konference med henblik på at etablere en ny sikkerheds- og udviklingsarkitektur for alle nationer.

Skriv under på underskriftindsamlingen her på [skrivunder.net](http://skrivunder.net):

Links til underskriftindsamlingen på andre sprog:

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|--|--|--|
| <b>North America (U.S. and Canada)</b> |  |  |
|--|--|--|

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|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| Canada        | Julian Fell           | Biologist; Co-Director Area F, Regional Government of Nanaimo, British Columbia              |
| Canada        | Faisal Huda           | CEO, BUNA Capital Inc.   |
| Canada        | Bill MacPherson       | Past President, Applied Science Technologists and Technicians of British Columbia            |
| Canada        | John Stone            | MChE, Member, Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta |
| United States | Dr. Athar Abbasi      | Major, U.S. Army (Ret)   |
| United States | Jon Baker             | Agricultural Bank Loan Officer   |
| United States | James Benham          | State President, Indiana Farmers Union; Board Member, National Farmers Union                 |
| United States | Fr. Lawrence Bernard  | Order of Friars Minor (OFM)  |
| United States | Mike Callicrate       | Farm leader, Kansas/Colorado   |
| United States | Marshall Carter-Tripp | Foreign Service Officer (ret), former political science professor                            |
| United States | Victor Chang          | US-China Forum, Inc.   |

|               |                        |  |
|---------------|------------------------|--|
| United States | Alan Covey             | Political activist   |
| United States | Joel Dejean            | LaRouche<br>Independent<br>Candidate for U.S.<br>Congress – 38th<br>District (Texas)   |
| United States | Dr. Joycelyn<br>Elders | Former U.S.<br>Surgeon-General   |
| United States | Frank Endres           | Farm Leader,<br>California   |
| United States | Christopher<br>Fogarty | Chair, Chicago<br>Friends of Irish<br>Freedom; author of<br>“Ireland<br>1845-1850; the<br>Perfect Holocaust,<br>and Who Kept it<br>‘Perfect’.” |
| United States | Graham Fuller          | Former CIA Officer<br>and Vice Chair of<br>the National<br>Intelligence<br>Council   |
| United States | Matthew Griener        | City Council,<br>Keota, Iowa   |
| United States | Dr. Bihong Guan        | Chairman, World<br>Association of<br>Chinee Elites   |
| United States | DeWayne Hopkins        | Former two-term<br>mayor; current at-<br>large Councilman,<br>Muscatine, Iowa  |
| United States | James Jatras           | Former U.S.<br>Diplomat and<br>Advisor to U.S.<br>Senate Republican<br>Leadership  |



|               |                    |  |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| United States | Dr. Ernest Johnson | President Emeritus, Louisiana NAACP; civil rights attorney                 |
| United States | Wilbur Kehrli      | National Board of Directors, American Blue Cattle                          |
| United States | George Koo         | Chairman, Burlingame Foundation; retired international business consultant |
| United States | Keaten Mansfield   | Center for Political Innovation, Chief of U.S. Staff                       |
| United States | Caleb Maupin       | Founder and Director, Center for Political Innovation                      |
| United States | David Meiswinkle   | Attorney and former President of the Lawyers' Committee for 9/11 Inquiry   |
| United States | John O'Loughlin    |  |
| United States | Jeff Philbin       | Nuclear Engineer, Technical Consultant, Independent Contractor             |
| United States | Sam Pitroda        | Inventor and entrepreneur; Chairman, Indian Overseas Congress              |

|               |                          |   |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| United States | Earl Rasmussen           | Executive Vice President, Eurasia Center  |
| United States | Diane Sare               | LaRouche Independent Candidate for U.S. Senate – New York                                       |
| United States | Naser Shahalemi          | Executive Director, End Afghan Starvation   |
| United States | John Shanahan            | Editor, website: <a href="http://allaboutenergy.net">allaboutenergy.net</a>                     |
| United States | Barbara Suhrstedt        | International concert pianist   |
| United States | Everett Suttle           | Opera singer  |
| United States | Bruce Todd               | Former Independent candidate for NJ Lt. Governor; Retired Millwright, Local 715                 |
| United States | Mohammad Ashraf Toor, MD | Chairman, Pakistani American Congress   |
| United States | Bob Van Hee              | Redwood County Commissioner, Minnesota  |
| United States | Zaher Wahab              | Professor Emeritus of Education, former Advisor to the Afghanistan Ministry of Higher Education |

|               |                     |  |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| United States | Alan Waltar         | Retired Professor and Head, Dept. of Nuclear Engineering, Texas A&M University; Past President , American Nuclear Society          |
| <b>Europe</b> |                     |  |
| Belgium       | Frans Vandenbosch   | Author of “Statecraft and Society in China”  |
| Denmark       | Tom Gillesberg      | Director, Schiller Institute, Denmark; former parliamentary candidate  |
| Denmark       | Jelena Nielsen      | Director, Russian-Danish Dialogue  |
| Denmark       | Jens Jørgen Nielsen | Former Moscow correspondent, Danish daily Politiken; author of books about Russia and Ukraine; a leader of Russian-Danish Dialogue |
| Denmark       | Thomas Vissing      | Director of a China-Nordic trading company   |
| Denmark       | Dr. Li Xing         | Professor of Development and International Relations, Department of Politics and Society, Aalborg University                       |

|                           |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Donetsk People's Republic | Russell "Texas" Bentley   | Journalist, Former Vice President of Donbass Humanitarian Aid   |
| France                    | Jacques Cheminade         | President, Solidarité et Progrès, former presidential candidate   |
| France                    | Alain Corvez              | Col. (Ret.), International strategy advisor; former advisor to the Commanding General of the United Nations Force in South Lebanon (UNIFIL) |
| France                    | Ali Ratsbeen              | President, Academie Géopolitique de Paris   |
| Germany                   | Dr. jur. Wolfgang Bittner | Author  |
| Germany                   | Ole Doering               | Professor, Hunan Normal University; Associate Professor, Dep't. for Global Health, Peking University; Privatdozent, KIT                     |
| Germany                   | Rainer Sandau             | Technical Director, Satellites and Space Applications, International Academy of Astronautics (IAA)  |

|         |                             |   |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| Germany | Helga Zepp-LaRouche         | Founder and Chairwoman, Schiller Institute  |
| Greece  | Leonidas Chrysanthopoulos   | Ambassador ad Honorem; Secretary General, Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC), 2006-2012 |
| Greece  | George Tsobanoglou          | Professor of Sociology, University of the Aegean  |
| Italy   | Mario Agostinelli           | Chairman, Fondazione Energia Felice   |
| Italy   | Pino Arlacchi               | Former Director, United Nations Drug Control Programme; Professor of Sociology, University of Sassari   |
| Italy   | Prof. Bruno Brandimarte     | Professor of Electronic Measurement, Rome   |
| Italy   | Nino Galloni                | Economist   |
| Italy   | Liliana Gorini              | Chairwoman of Movisol (Movimento Internazionale per i Diritti Civili Solidarietà)                       |
| Italy   | Prof. Fabio Massimo Parenti | Associate Professor of International Studies, CFAU, Beijing   |

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Italy                          | Vincenzo<br>Romanello     | Nuclear Engineer,<br>Founder of Atomi<br>per la Pace (Atoms<br>for Peace),<br>Lecce.Italy   |
| Italy                          | Alessia Ruggeri           | Spokeswoman of<br>Comitato per la<br>Repubblica, Rome,<br>Italy   |
| Monaco                         | Aleksandar<br>Krainer     | Author, “Grand<br>Deception: The<br>Truth about Bill<br>Browder, the<br>Magnitsky Act and<br>Anti-Russian<br>Sanctions”;<br>financial<br>consultant |
| Netherlands                    | Guus Berkhout             | Professor-Emeritus<br>Geophysics,<br>President of<br>CLINTEL  |
| Norway                         | Thore Vestby              | Former mayor and<br>MP; Cofounder,<br>ICHI Foundation   |
| Spain                          | Juan José Torres<br>Núñez | Free-lance<br>journalist, poet  |
| Sweden                         | Hussein Askary            | Southwest Asia<br>Coordinator,<br>Schiller Institute  |
| Sweden                         | Kjell Lundqvist           | Chairman, European<br>Labor Party   |
| Sweden                         | Ulf Sandmark              | Chairman, Schiller<br>Institute, Sweden   |
| United Kingdom                 | Mike Robinson             | Editor, The UK<br>Column  |
| <b>Ibero-America/Caribbean</b> |                           |   |
| Argentina                      | Enrique Juan Box          | Media personality   |

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| Argentina | Luis Bragagnolo             | Peronist leader;<br>Veterinarian  |
| Argentina | Roberto<br>Fritzsche        | Professor,<br>Department of<br>Economic Science,<br>University of<br>Buenos Aires   |
| Argentina | Ruben Darío<br>Guzzetti     | Professor,<br>Argentine<br>Institute of<br>Geopolitical<br>Studies  |
| Argentina | Juan Francisco<br>Numa Soto | Constitutional<br>Attorney  |
| Argentina | Carlos Perez<br>Galindo     | Attorney at Law   |
| Argentina | Alejandro Yaya              | Vice President,<br>Civilian Institute<br>of Space<br>Technology   |
| Bolivia   | Edwin De la<br>Fuente Jeria | Former Commander<br>in Chief of the<br>Bolivian Armed<br>Forces   |
| Bolivia   | Max Ibañez                  | Former Secretary<br>of Grievance<br>Resolution,<br>National<br>Federation of<br>Electrical,<br>Telephone and<br>Water Workers of<br>Bolivia |

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| Bolivia            | Sandra Marca Uscamayta         | Integration Coordinator for the Peasant, Indigenous and Native Economic Organizations of Bolivia |
| Brazil             | Jairo Dias Carvalho            | Professor, Philosophy of Technology, Federal University of Uberlândia                            |
| Brazil             | Igor Maquieira                 | Biologist; member of CLINTEL   |
| Colombia           | Mario Guillermo Acosta Alarcon | Scientist and author; General Director of CIFRA (Space Lab City)                                 |
| Colombia           | Ross Carvajal                  | Journalist   |
| Colombia           | Everardo Hernandez Pardo       | Trade union leader   |
| Colombia           | Alba Luz Pinilla               | Vice-President of DIGNIDAD Political Movement  |
| Colombia           | Pedro Rubio                    | President, Association of Officials of the General Accounting Office of the Republic             |
| Dominican Republic | Ramon Emilio Concepcion        | Attorney at Law; Presidential Pre-candidate for the PRM party (2020)                             |
| Dominican Republic | Ramon Gross                    | Post-graduate Professor, Catholic University of Santo Domingo                                    |



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|--------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Dominican Republic | Dante Ortiz Nunez         | Historian;<br>Professor of<br>History,<br>Autonomous<br>University of<br>Santo Domingo                        |
| Dominican Republic | Domingo Reyes             | Former professor<br>of economics,<br>Ph.D. in Higher<br>Education   |
| Dominican Republic | Rafael Reyes Jerez        | TV producer, “Face<br>to Face” and<br>“Economics and<br>Politics” on<br>Chanel 69<br>Teleradioamérica         |
| Haiti              | Jhonny Estor              | Founder,<br>Renaissance-Haiti   |
| Haiti              | Dr. Garnel Michel         | Physician and<br>author; his book<br>‘Bak Lakay’ calls<br>the diaspora to<br>return and help<br>rebuild Haiti |
| Mexico             | Edith Cabrera             | Founder and<br>Director of<br>“Coalition #24F<br>Life and Liberty<br>for Julian<br>Assange”                   |
| Mexico             | Oscar Ramon Castro Valdez | General Director,<br>“Dossier Político”<br>internet<br>publication  |
| Mexico             | Daniel Estulin            | Publicist   |

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| Mexico | Simon Levy                         | Founder, Cátedra México-China, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)                                  |
| Mexico | Enrique Lopez Ochoa                | Surgeon, Professor of Angiology, UNISON School of Medicine  |
| Mexico | Daniel Marmolejo                   | Investigative journalist, winner of the 2019 National Journalism Award  |
| Mexico | Marino Montoya Contreras           | Journalist for El Centinela and LGM News  |
| Mexico | Francisco Quezada                  | Mathematician; Professor Department of Sciences and Humanities, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) |
| Mexico | Antonio Valdez                     | Journalist  |
| Mexico | Jaime Varela Salazar               | Chemical Engineer; Former Director of the Department of Chemical Sciences, University of Sonora (UNISON)        |
| Peru   | José Antonio Benllochpiquer Castro | Vice President, Christian Democratic Party  |

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| Peru                         | Fernando Fauche                 | National Secretary, Christian Democratic Party  |
| Peru                         | Adrian Flores Konja             | Former Dean of Accounting Sciences, National University of San Marcos                       |
| Peru                         | Carlos Francisco Gallardo Neyra | President, Christian Democratic Party   |
| Peru                         | Ruben Rojas                     | Nuclear Physicist   |
| Peru                         | Milton Vela-Gutierrez           | Professor, University of Lima   |
| Venezuela                    | Emil Guevara Muñoz              | Member of Parliament, Latin American Parliament (2006-2011)                                 |
| Venezuela                    | Edgar Rodriguez Martinez        | Alberto Adriani Foundation  |
| <b>Africa/Asia/Australia</b> |                                 |   |
| Africa                       | Tse Anye Kevin                  | Deputy President, State55 Afrika  |
| Australia                    | Trudy Campbell                  | Australian Citizens Party   |
| Congo, Republic of           | Diogène Senny                   | President of Ligue Panafricaine – UMOJA Congo; Coordination avec les Partis Panafricanistes |
| Guinea                       | Jacques Bacamurwanko            | Former Ambassador of Burundi to the United States   |

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| Iraq       | Mustafa Jabbar Sanad            | Member, Council of Representatives (Parliament), Basrah   |
| Lebanon    | Basham El Hachem                | Professor of Political Sociology, Doctoral School, l'Université du Liban                                    |
| Malaysia   | Dr. Isharaf Hossain             | President & Principal Research Fellow, Muslim World Research Center (MWRC), Kuala Lumpur.                   |
| Mozambique | Samo Fernando Soares da Manhiça | Executive Director, International Alliance for Development – Mozambique                                     |
| Pakistan   | Shakeel Ahmad Ramay             | Chief Executive Officer, Asian Institute of Eco-Civilization Research and Development (AIERD), Islamabad    |
| Pakistan   | Khalid Latif                    | Executive Director, Center of Pakistan and International Relations (COPAIR); Program Director (Middle East) |
| Yemen      | Fouad Al-Ghaffari               | President, ALBRICS Yemeni Youth Parliament  |

Panel 2:

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# **POLITISK ORIENTERING den 1. oktober 2020: Chok og overraskelser venter fremtil USA's valg den 3. november**

Politisk orientering med formand Tom Gillesberg

Schiller Instituttet • Stemme 006

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# **Tyske Højesteretsdom rammer Bankredning— Gør en ende på det Britiske Imperies verdensomspændende**

# City of London-system

Den 6. maj (EIRNS)–Da den tyske højesteret denne uge dømte den Europæiske Centralbanks (ECB) konstante redningsaktion af de største banker i Europa, ved at overføre befolkningens værdier til disse banker, til at være illegal, tog de kun et skridt, omdog et vigtigt skridt, henimod tilendebringelsen af det Britiske Imperies politik, som har ruineret de industrielle økonomier de sidste 50 år. Dette peger i retningen af det, som EIR og LaRouchePAC har mobiliseret for–at gøre en ende på den imperiale, finansielle kontrol fra City of Londons banker, over det globale finansielle og økonomiske system, og erstatte det med en befolknings-tjenelig politik, baseret på Alexander Hamiltons og Lyndon LaRouches Amerikanske System.

Umiddelbart efter det store finanskraak i 2008–da disse banker, med deres vilde spekulationer, bragte alle verdens nationers økonomier i knæ–dikterede City of London, ved G20-mødet i april, 2009 i London, modsvaret til dette kraak. Intet nyt system–alle større nationer må organisere en finansiell redningsaktion af bankerne, og bidrage 500 milliarder \$ til Verdens Valutafond, ovenpå udvidelsen af redningsaktionen selv. Disse 11 år har set enorme overførsler af rigdomme fra de fattige og middelklassen til de største banker–nu langt større–samt de rigeste virksomhedsejere. Ingen domstol greb ind på nogen betydelig måde i dette røveri–faktisk har nogle aktivt tilskyndet dette mod udviklingslande–indtil nu.

Allerede for 50 år siden ødelagde City of London Præsident Franklin Roosevelts Bretton Woods-system, sat op for efterkrigstiden, hvilket var det eneste system, som havde økonomisk vækst, menneskers produktive arbejde og udryddelsen af fattigdom for øje. Roosevelts idé var baseret på det Amerikanske System for produktivitet, og videnskabelig og teknologisk fremskridt. I stedet for dette, pålagde "the City" de sidste 50 års globale spekulationskasino med flydende vekselkurser, bobler, kraak, og redningsaktioner. I 2009

insisterede London på et nyt årti med de største redningsaktioner fra centralbankerne nogensinde set. Og i marts, dette år, begyndte en endnu større redningsaktion, som "svar" på coronapandemien.

Globaliseringens "bankstere" og økonomer har reageret, som var de blevet mægtigt stukket, på den Tyske Højesterets dom, d. 5. maj, mod ECB (se EIR's Daily Alert, 6. maj, 2020). Den Europæiske Centralbank selv protesterede, at "EU-Domstolen dømte i december, 2018, at ECB handler indenfor dennes mandat for prisstabilitet,"—som om at den blot holder priserne stabile, når den trykker 750 milliarder € om året, for at opkøbe obligationer fra de store banker. Et "globalist"-medlem af EU-parlamentet, og tidligere belgisk premierminister, Guy Verhofstadt, gav sin mening til kende på Twitter: "Hvis hver eneste forfatningsdomstol for hvert eneste medlemsland laver sin egen fortolkning af hvad Europa kan, og ikke kan gøre, er det begyndelsen på slutningen... Nu da den Tyske Højesteret tydeligvis forsøger at stække vingerne på ECB, må den Europæiske Kommission stå ved sit politiske ansvar..." George Calhoun begræd i dag i magasinet Forbes: "I går tilendebragte den Tyske Forfatningsdomstol (Bundesverfassungsgericht, hvis I vil)—Tysklands nærmeste tilsvarende institution til USA's Højesteret—essentielt ECB's samlede program for kvantitative lempelser."

Men vi må gøre en ende, ikke blot på ECB, men på hele de sidste 50 års altid-voksende, gigantiske, spekulationsfodrede banker, ubetalelig gæld og nedskæringspolitik, som har bragt City of London tilbage i førersædet for verdens finans. Dette system lukkede ned for hospitaler og den offentlige sundhedsforsorgs kapaciteter, som vi nu har brug for. Det øgede den ekstreme fattigdom overalt på den sydlige halvkugle, selv imens Kina afskaffede den fattigdom for 850 millioner mennesker. Det har derfor ladet nationerne på den sydlige halvkugle stå tilbage, uden offentlige sundhedsforanstaltninger mod den hurtige spredning af

COVID-19–medmindre de største nationer mobiliserer for at opbygge disse.

USA, Rusland, Kina, Indien–disse magter, som det Britiske Imperies efterretningstjeneste konstant har arbejdet på at adskille–må begynde denne opbygning nu, ellers vil flere millioner dø. Det betyder at de skal skabe et nyt verdensomspændende kreditsystem; eller, i virkeligheden, vende tilbage til Franklin Roosevelts intention med sit "Amerikanske System" i Bretton Woods, som City of London ødelagde. Dette er opgaven, igen, ved Schiller Instituttets jubilæum for Befrielsen, denne lørdag. Denne gang er fjenden det Britiske Imperium.

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# **Panel 1: "Det presserende behov for at erstatte geopolitikken med et nyt paradigme i internationale relationer". Schiller Instituttets internationale videokonference den 25. april 2020**

Talere på panel 1: Dennis Speed, ordstyrer, Schiller Instituttet; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (videoklip); Helga Zepp-



LaRouche, grundlægger og præsident for Schiller Institute; Dmitry Polyanskij, 1. vice-permanent repræsentant, Den Russiske Føderations faste mission ved FN; Hans excellence Ambassadør Huang Ping, generalkonsul for Folkerepublikken Kina i New York; Jacques Cheminade, formand, Solidarité et Progrès, tidligere fransk præsidentkandidat; Michele Geraci, økonom fra Italien, tidligere sekretær for udviklingsministeriet i Rom; Bassam el-Hachem, professor i sociologi, det libanesiske universitet i Beirut, Libanon; Antonio Butch Valdes, grundlægger af det filippinske LaRouche Society, Filippinernes demokratiske parti.

Videoarkiv af panel  
1: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_OCAxLIpAMY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_OCAxLIpAMY)

Ordstyrer denne morgen, Dennis Speed, åbnede med to videoklip fra Lyndon LaRouche, et fra 1997 og et fra 2007, som præsenterede det fremsyn, der definerede LaRouches karriere. Kombination af disse videoklip understregede betydningen af samarbejdet mellem USA og Kina i forbindelse med større infrastruktur-platforme, samt den kritiske strategiske rolle, som nationerne USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien spiller i forbindelse med at gøre en ende på det britiske imperium, også kendt som det britiske Commonwealth.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche introducerede publikum til den bredere historiske baggrund og præsenterede det fremvoksende sammenfald af multiple kriser, dvs. pandemien, græshoppeplagen fra Afrika til Indien, den truende globale fødevarekrise, stigende arbejdsløshed osv., som uforlignelig med selv den mørke tidsalder i det 14. århundrede. Hun opfordrede verden til at opdage nye principper og identificere de langsigtede årsager til den aktuelle krise, eliminere dem, og åbne et nyt kapitel i universalhistorien, så vi kan afslutte geopolitikkens æra og etablere et nyt system baseret på menneskehedens identitet som en kreativ art.

Hun behandlede den igangværende optrapning i retning af

atomkrig, som ses af den voksende propaganda, der drives af de samme elementer, som står bag kuppet mod præsident Trump, MI6 og Henry Jackson-Selskabet, men denne gang rettet imod Kina. Og dog udstiller denne operation også vores fjende, det britiske imperium, som et døende imperium fuldstændig afkoblet fra virkeligheden. Og hvis nogen skulle "betale" – som briterne nu insisterer på, at Kina skal betale for de økonomiske omkostninger ved virusset – skal briterne betale for deres forbrydelser mod menneskeheden og unødvendige tab af liv i de sidste to århundreder.

Fru LaRouche præsenterede et bredt intellektuelt overblik over den afstumpede liberale/nyliberale verdensorden, fra pastor Malthus 'folkemordsøkonomi, der var baseret på den italienske Giammaria Ortes syn på befolkningskontrol, til den venetianske agent Paolo Sarpi og hans besætning af karakterer såsom Galileo, Newton eller Adam Smiths filosofi og de moderne udtryk i form af spilteori og computerstyret økonomisk spekulation baseret på korruption af videnskab af Bertrand Russell. Russells opfordring til lejlighedsvis at have en 'sort død' til at feje hen over verden for at "løse" overbefolkningsproblemet blev omtalt som karakteristisk for imperiets ondskab. Hun insisterede på, at løsningen er et helt nyt verdenssyn, der bygger på den videnskabelige udvikling af menneskeheden, såsom rumforskning, fusionsenergi og udvikling af det menneskelige geni.

Den næste taler var første vicerepræsentant i FN fra Rusland, H.E. Dmitry Polyanskij, som behandlede den igangværende COVID-19-pandemi, de bredere sociale virkninger og nødvendigheden af øget globalt samarbejde, især at undgå at beskyldte hinanden eller bruge krisen til at øge konkurrencen. Han understregede også G20's rolle i at tackle problemerne, især for udviklingslandenes vedkommende.

Han blev efterfulgt af Generalkonsul for Folkerepublikken

Kina i New York, Huang Ping. Ambassadør Huang, der foretog sin præsentation via videooptagelse, idet han var forpligtet til at hjælpe med levering af nødvendige medicinske forsyninger, der ankom fra Kina til Boston samme eftermiddag, gav et overblik over den kinesiske tilgang og filosofi i forhold til den aktuelle pandemi og opfordrede til en udvidelse af samarbejdet mellem USA og Kina.

Der fulgte en kort række spørgsmål, hvor den videnskabelige rådgiver ved det kinesiske generalkonsulat i New York, Zhou Guolin, tog imod spørgsmål på vegne af ambassadør Huang. Det første spørgsmål omhandlede vigtigheden af et visionært topmøde mellem de 5 permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, hvilket Rusland for nylig har foreslået. Et yderligere spørgsmål kom fra vicerepræsentant for Sydafrika i FN om atomkraftens rolle i udviklingen af Afrika. Også Hr. Polyanskij havde tid til at svare på spørgsmål, inden han måtte forlade konferencen for et andet virtuelt møde.

Jacques Cheminade, to gange præsidentkandidat for Frankrig, startede anden del af det første panel, med et oplæg, der implicit havde titlen: "Et Europa man ikke behøver at skamme sig over." Hr. Cheminade præsenterede sit syn på den tabte sag i Europa under det nuværende system for kultur og politik, eller som han sagde, "Hvor løggen er blevet en pervers kunst," og behandlede derefter den form for ændringer der kræves for at genoplive de ægte suveræne nationer i Europa med henblik på at deltage i et nyt udviklingsparadigme. Han omtalte den 30-årige periode under den europæiske genopbygning efter 2. verdenskrig som et eksempel på det sande Europa.

Efter Mr. Cheminade fulgte Mr. Michele Geraci, økonom og tidligere undersekretær for Italiens ministerium for økonomisk udvikling. Hr. Geraci har omfattende erfaring i Kina som økonom. og spillede en central rolle i at introducere Kinas globale udviklingsprogram for Bæltet & Vejen for det italienske folk under hans periode i regeringen. Han behandlede sine erfaringer fra både Kina over en tiårsperiode

såvel som sin erfaring i den italienske regering i de seneste år, med fokus på behovet for større ekspertise, kompetence og repræsentation af det italienske folk.

Udtalelser blev også fremsat af Bassam Al-Hachem fra Universitetet i Libanon om krisen i hans land; den delvise erklæring fra Butch Valdes – lederen af LaRouche-bevægelsen i Filippinerne, der talte om præsident Dutertes fremkomst og hans afvisning af den neokonservative/neoliberale dagsorden, som begyndte med hans åbenlyse afvisning af præsident Obamas neokolonialistiske politik (hans fulde erklæring forventes at komme søndag); og Daniel Burke, uafhængig kandidat til det amerikanske senat i New Jersey, opfordrede ungdommen over hele verden til at tage del i den globale udvikling gennem Lyndon LaRouches ideer. Der kom spørgsmål fra blandt andet ambassadøren for Costa Rica i Canada, Mali-ambassadøren i Canada og Nigerias ambassadør i Canada.

Der blev præsenteret en video med fru Zepp-LaRouche om den dybe betydning af hendes mands ideer og vores indsats for at fremstille hans "samlede værker" i mange bind, hvoraf det første bind nu produceres og kan købes på <https://larouchelegacyfoundation.org>. Hun sagde, at hans ideer er "lige så vigtige i dag som Platons var mht. at igangsætte den italienske renæssance," og hun afsluttede det første panel med en opfordring til 'at være kampberedte', eller bedre endnu, "fyre op under sæderne" for at få folk til at rykke!

## **Transcript:**

Panel 1: The Urgent Need To Replace Geopolitics with a New Paradigm in International Relations

DENNIS SPEED: Hello! My name is Dennis Speed, and on behalf of the Schiller Institute, I want to welcome everyone today to today's conference. It is being broadcast all over the world; the conference is being translated into many languages –

Spanish, Chinese, German, French, Italian. We welcome our international audience and thank the translators very much. Today's conference is called "Mankind's Existence Now Depends Upon the Establishment of a New Paradigm." I'd like to welcome and announce our speakers for this morning's panel, which is called "The Urgent Need to Replace Geopolitics with a New Paradigm in International Relations." Our first and keynote speaker will be Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder and chairman of the Schiller Institute. His Excellency Mr. Dmitry Polyanskiy, First Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations; Ambassador Huang Ping, Consul General of the People's Republic of China in New York; as well, Counsellor Zhou Guolin, head of the Science and Technology section of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in New York; Jacques Cheminade, chairman of Solidarité et Progrès, and former French Presidential candidate; and Professor Michele Geraci, an economist from Italy.

Seventy-five years ago today, April 25, 1945, Russian and American troops met at the Elbe River in Germany. This signalled the end of the Second World War in Europe. The postwar world, as envisioned by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was a world that would be free of British and other colonial rule; but that was not to be. Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, allowed the British and other political powers to downshift history. From 1945, Lyndon LaRouche, a veteran of the Second World War, vowed that – in the words of the poet Friedrich Schiller – "a purpose which higher reason hath conceived, which men's afflictions urge, ten thousand times defeated may never be abandoned." Lyndon LaRouche's postwar experience in witnessing the Indian independence movement gripped him. He decided to commit his life to achieving that FDR dream of a world free of colonialism.

But Lyndon LaRouche also realized that to end imperial rule, what Winston Churchill had once called "the empire of the

mind" must be defeated. LaRouche regarded Lord Bertrand Russell's idea of scientific method to be as evil as were his ideas about society and humanity. Russell espoused ideas like this: "If a Black Death could be spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full." LaRouche, opposing such a Malthusian view, wrote hundreds of documents over five decades that proved that there were no limits to growth. Limits were only in the human mind. Alexander Hamilton's design of the United States Treasury's power to issue public credit for investment in the nation's physical improvement expressed the same outlook. In 1985, Lyndon LaRouche produced a report entitled "Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics." This forecast that the Malthusian financial policies of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund would lower the resistance of populations worldwide, leading to pandemics and the deaths of millions.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, a LaRouche dialogue with many nations to avoid and avert that disaster, and most notably China, resulted in the issuance of this report, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge; The New Silk Road." Helga Zepp-LaRouche visited several nations on behalf of this proposal, and it was a diplomacy of development, not geopolitics. In a public talk in 1997, LaRouche made these remarks regarding why China and the United States are natural allies in the pursuit of world economic development.

LYNDON LAROUCHE (video)

The Congress does not represent the United States; they're not quite sure who they *do* represent, these days, since they haven't visited their voters recently. The President is, institutionally, the embodiment of the United States, in international relations. The State Department can't do that, the Justice Department can't do it, no other department can do it: only the President of the United States, under our Constitution, can represent the United States as an entity.

Its entire personality. Its true interest. Its whole people.

Now, there's only one other power on this planet, which can be so insolent as that, toward other powers, and that's the [People's] Republic of China. China is engaged, presently, in a great infrastructure-building project, in which my wife and others have had an ongoing engagement over some years. There's a great reform in China, which is a troubled reform. They're trying to solve a problem; that doesn't mean there is no problem. But they're trying to solve it.

Therefore, if the United States, or the President of the United States, and China, participate in fostering that project – sometimes called the “Silk-Road” Project, sometimes the “Land-Bridge” Project – if that project of developing development corridors, across Eurasia, into Africa, into North America, is extended, that project is enough work, to put this whole planet, into an economic revival....

So that, what we have here, is a set of projects, which are not just transportation projects, like the transcontinental railroads in the United States, which was the precedent for this idea, back in the late 1860s and 1870s. But you have development corridors, where you develop an area, of 50 to 70 kilometers, on either side of your rail link, your pipeline, so forth – you develop this area with industry, with mining, with all these kinds of things, which is the way you pay for a transportation link. Because of all the rich economic activity: every few kilometers of distance along this link, there's something going on, some economic activity. People working; people building things; people doing things, to transform this planet, in great projects of infrastructure-building, which will give you the great industries, the new industries, the new agriculture, and other things we desperately need.

*There is no need for anybody on this planet, who is able to work, to be out of work! It's that simple. And that project is*

the means.

If the nations, which agree with China—which now include Russia, Iran, India, other nations—if they engage in a commitment to that project, which they're building every day; if the United States, that is, the President of the United States, Clinton, continues to support that effort, as he's been doing, at least politically, then what do you have? You have the United States and China, and a bunch of other countries, ganged up together, against the greatest power on the planet, which is the British Empire, called the British Commonwealth. That's the enemy.

And if, on one bright day, say, a Sunday morning, after a weekend meeting, the President of the United States, the President of China, and a few other people, say, "We have determined this weekend, based on our advisers and the facts, that the international financial and monetary system is hopelessly bankrupt. And we, in our responsibility as heads of state, must put these bankrupt institutions into bankruptcy reorganization, in the public interest. And it is in our interest, to cooperate as nations in doing this, to avoid creating chaos on this planet."

The result then, is that such an announcement, on a bright Sunday morning, will certainly spin the talking heads on Washington TV.

SPEED: LaRouche's view of China from 23 years ago has much to teach us today. Here is another excerpt from a speech ten years after what you've just seen, which was done in 2007, describing the LaRouche proposal for a new international monetary system.

LAROCHE: We have to create a new monetary system. And what I've proposed is this: If the United States, and this is not impossible, if the United States should extend a proposal to Russia, to China, and to India to co-sponsor the formation of



a new international monetary financial order, that could be done. The problem is that most nations, such as those of Western and Central Europe and other parts of the world, are not able to independently act in this way to initiate. However, if you get the United States and Russia, which are two of the largest nations of the developed world, formerly developed world, and you combine that with China and India, which are the two Asian nations which represent the largest ration of population of the world's population. Then you have a combination which can provide a protective cover for joint action together with the nations of South America, for example, and Europe and elsewhere.

We have now an incalculable crisis worldwide in progress. This is not a financial crisis; this is not a financial scandal as such. This is not a scandal in any ordinary sense. This is a crisis to see who is going to run the world. Is it going to be a group of nations, or is it going to be the emerging new British Empire – or the re-emergent British Empire, which never really went away – which takes over from the United States, and establishes its world rule through globalization?

Therefore, what we have to do is this: The present world international monetary financial system is bankrupt. There is now way in which it can be reformed on its own terms and survive. Any attempt to maintain this system would mean a complete disintegration into a New Dark Age comparable to what Europe experienced during the 14th century, with the collapse of some of the Lombard banks in Italy at that time. That would happen. Therefore, the solution is to establish a new international monetary financial system. That could be done on the basis of the U.S. Constitution's special provisions. Remember, the U.S. system is not a monetarist system. The U.S. system constitutionally is based on a credit system based on the Constitutional authority of the United States government over the utterance and control of its own money. In other parts of the world, countries' financial systems have been

controlled largely under the Anglo-Dutch liberal system in which this system, through its network of private banks – so-called central banks – actually dictates and controls governments. So, we've had an imperial world monetary financial system which has been traditionally centered on the British Empire essentially ever since February 1763. Against that, the only system which is surviving of any great significance today, is the alternative; the Constitutional provisions of the U.S. Constitution, which establish the U.S. dollar as a credit mechanism of the U.S. government. That is, under our system, when it's operating – and it has not always operated that way obviously – under our system, we generate credit through a vote in the Congress; essentially House of Representatives. The President of the United States then acts upon that authority of this Federal law, to utter currency as credit against the United States itself.

Now the chief function of this credit is not just to print money. The function of this credit is to supply capital funds for long-term capital investments; especially in the public sector, but spilling over into the private sector. In the public sector, largely large-scale infrastructure projects for the states as well as the Federal government. This credit generally extends for a life period of 25-50 years in terms of modern economy. Therefore, we have a present world monetary financial system which does not function. However, if the United States affirms its Constitution, and enters into agreement with three other sponsoring countries, and other countries, then we can create a new international monetary financial system immediately; putting the entire existing system into bankruptcy reorganization to maintain the continuity of essential functions, and to start a program of actual net economic growth and development.

The hardcore of this over the long term would be long-term investment in basic economic infrastructure and development of the economies of various parts of the world. A cooperative set

of treaty agreements of 25-50 years' duration to create capital formation to bring the world up in the way that Roosevelt had intended, had he lived at the end of the war. Therefore, the United States must be reformed in the way consistent with its own Constitution, by offering cooperation with other countries – especially leading countries – to establish a new world system; a new version of the old Bretton Woods system which would provide for recovery programs of over 25-50 years of long-term investment throughout the world as a whole.

SPEED: Now, 13 years later, Lyndon LaRouche's vision for the United States and the world must become a reality. We all over the world stand simultaneously on the precipice both of disaster and of the greatest potential in human history. We're one human race, tied together in this whether we like it or not. Now more than ever, Lyndon LaRouche's wise words and his passion for solving great problems is needed. There is an idea, a principle in drama, which Friedrich Schiller used called the *punctum saliens*. It is an idea which the keynote speaker for today's panel is very familiar. The whole of civilization is now at a crossroads, and only from the higher realm of art, which is the same region from which statecraft comes, can the promise of a durable future proceed. That has been the life's pre-occupation of our keynote speaker, and it's always an honor for me to introduce the founder and chairman of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

## **The Crimes and Downfall of British Liberalism and The New Paradigm of the Future of Humanity**

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I'm greeting all of you who are watching this internet conference from all over the world, and I think you are all aware that the human species right now is confronted with an unprecedented crisis, which not only threatens the cost of many millions of people through illness

and hunger, to sweep away many of the institutions which people thought to have been granted until now, and to plunge large parts of the world into a new dark age, including culturally, but it can also lead to a thermonuclear war that would potentially wipe out all of humanity.

This crisis is more far-reaching than that of the 14th century, when the Black Plague wiped out one-third of the population from India to Iceland. It is more serious than the Great Depression of the 1930s, because it can potentially destroy more economic substance. And if war does break out, it will be definitely more consequential than the world wars of the 20th century, because it would probably involve the deployment of thermonuclear weapons.

Due to globalization and the internationalization of many systems, including the internet, nuclear weapons, we are all sitting in the same boat. And unlike previous epochs, when one part of the planet was prospering and another was collapsing, this time there will be no partial solutions. More than ever before in our history, we as a community, as one mankind, are challenged to agree on new principles that can guarantee the long-term fitness of mankind to survive. That is the point of this conference: How can we identify the causes of this crisis, eliminate them, and open a new chapter in universal history that leads our existence out of geopolitical confrontation, into a level of reason that befits the identity of mankind as a creative species?

Some people may wonder why, in the middle of a pandemic and financial crisis, I'm also bringing up the question and the danger of nuclear war? Because the outrageous and malicious accusations against China made by the British secret services MI6 and MI5, and their propaganda outfit, the Henry Jackson Society of London, the Atlantic Council and various "cluster agents" on both sides of the Atlantic, blaming China for the COVID-19 pandemic because it supposedly either delayed the information about it, or even used biological warfare against

the West. This comes down to an outward building of an enemy image for war. The insolence with which the Henry Jackson Society, the hard core of the liberal neocons and British war party on both sides of the Atlantic, is demanding billions of dollars in compensation, can only be seen as a provocation designed to prepare the ground for a strategic showdown.

That is the hysterical but ultimately desperate reaction of an Empire that realizes that it's all over, and that the world will never again return to the already unravelling strategic orientations of a unipolar world, the so-called "Washington Consensus" and the "rules-based order," that it was able to maintain at least as a facade until the outbreak of COVID-19. The calculations of the war party were wrong; it over-hastily declared the "end of history" following the collapse of the Soviet Union, which was also linked to the illusion that China had only to be given membership in the WTO in order to automatically develop into a British-style liberal democracy; and that all other countries would also be transformed into western democracies via a regime change policy either through color revolutions or interventionist wars.

China's unique world-historical cultural achievement – that of not only lifting 850 million of its own people out of poverty, but also for the first time, giving developing countries, with the New Silk Road, the prospective of overcoming the colonial policy that is still implemented to this day by the IMF, as well as poverty that caused – was met with disbelieving horror by the various mouthpieces of the British Empire. After the western media had ignored the largest infrastructure program in history for about four years, attacks on so-called "autocratic regimes" like China, Russia, and others, were suddenly escalated by the same media, which have profiled themselves since 2015 in the "witch hunt" against President Trump, in collusion with the coup attempt of the British secret services.

But once the figures were released in March and April that

showed that China had not only been able to crush the pandemic more effectively, but also to overcome the economic consequences of the crisis much more easily than the Western countries, which the privatization of the health sector had left totally unprepared for the pandemic, the tone towards China became shrill. The “rules-based order” of Western democracies, the only “democratic legitimacy,” has been shaky for a long time, and it now threatens to collapse, while Beijing is pursuing a “strategy of unrestricted warfare” it was claimed. The fact of the matter is that the liberal system of the British Empire has failed with a bang. But that does not mean that the forces allied to the Empire cannot still inflict enormous damage in their agony, for example by instigating a world war.

It is high time to rectify the names, as Confucius would say. If the idea is to draw up a list of guilty parties and compensation due for the current crisis, then it has to be the list of the effects of British liberalism, whose protagonist Winston Churchill carries the main responsibility for the lack of the most important aspect of the postwar Bretton Woods system that Franklin D. Roosevelt had intended; namely a credit mechanism for overcoming colonialism and industrializing the developing sector. Because of this lack, the British Empire’s control over the so-called Third World was perpetuated in the postwar period. This situation was then exacerbated after President Nixon terminated the Bretton Woods system in August 1971, which led to successive deregulations of the financial markets, the infamous out-sourcing to cheap-labor countries and IMF conditionalities. The one and only purpose of this whole policy was to maintain colonial looting and prevent any serious development in those countries.

How could anyone in the so-called “advanced countries” – and we now see with the coronavirus pandemic just how advanced they are – assume for even one minute that the brutal poverty in Africa, Latin America, and some Asian countries is self-

evident or self-inflicted? If the West had done for the last 70 years what China has been doing in Africa since the 1960s, but especially in the last 10 years now, namely building railways, dams, power plants, and industrial parks, then all of Africa would enjoy the level of development you see in South Korea or Singapore or better today! Africa, as a result of these policies, has virtually no health system, no infrastructure; half of the population does not have access to clean water, sanitation, or electricity, because the British Empire deliberately suppressed them, working through the IMF and the World Bank, through the World Wildlife Fund, which considers the protection of an insect species in cases of doubt as more important than the lives of millions of people! If you take into account the overall effect of this policy, you will come up with a figure of millions of people whose lives have been shortened by hunger and untreated diseases! Contrary to the myth that the British Empire ceased to exist once and for all with the independence of the colonies and the handover ceremony of Hong Kong on June 30, 1997, it still exists in the form of neoliberal monetarist control of the world financial system; a control that has always been the quintessence of empires.

Another example of pure propaganda from the Empire is to say that Third World countries simply don't want to develop. The reality is that even the concept of the UN Development Decades was de facto eliminated with the end of Bretton Woods, and its replacement by the idea of population reduction, the Club of Rome's crude ideas about the supposed limits to growth, and the misanthropic notions of John D. Rockefeller III, as he presented them at the UN Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974, or Henry Kissinger's scandalous NSSM 200 from the same year; which were just vapid molds of the assertions of the evil Pastor Malthus, the scribbler of the British East India Company, who in turn plagiarized the ideas of the Venetian "economist" Giammaria Ortes.

Lyndon LaRouche reacted to this paradigm change when he began, in a series of studies in 1973 on the effects of the IMF policy, to warn that the growing under-nourishment, weakening of the immune system, lack of hygiene, etc. would lead to the emergence of global pandemics. After the thousands of speeches and writings by LaRouche, which have circulated in the intervening five decades over all five continents, no one can say that the current pandemic was not foreseeable! Especially since LaRouche's entire life's work was dedicated, among other things, to working out development programs that would have exactly prevented it!

The fundamental reason why the liberal paradigm and the underlying the current transatlantic "rules-based order" have failed, and why the Establishment has proven to be so completely unable to reflect on the reasons for this failure, is linked to the axiomatic basis and the generally accepted assumptions of this paradigm's image of man, as well as its concept of state and science.

After the initial emergence, during the Italian Renaissance, of ideas and forms of a State that consciously fostered the creative capacities of a growing proportion of the population and the role of scientific progress as a source of social wealth, the feudal oligarchy of the then-leading empire, Venice, launched a deliberate counter-offensive, in which Paolo Sarpi, as the leading thinker of that Venetian oligarchy, put forward his teachings, out of which the Enlightenment and liberalism ultimately developed. The idea was to control the scientific debate, but to deny the ability to know and to discover real universal principles, to suppress the Promethean potential – by force if need be, to reduce people to the level of sensual experience, and to turn the backwardness of "human nature" into a dogma.

From this tradition came the mechanistic scientific tradition of Galilei Galileo and Isaac Newton, the game and information theory of John von Neumann and Norbert Wiener, and more



recently the algorithms that underlie the derivatives trading of today's casino economy. The empirical and materialistic dogma and decadent image of man peddled by Thomas Hobbes, Thomas Malthus, Jeremy Bentham, John Locke and John Stuart Mill remain to this day the basis of British liberalism and the virus that has contributed more to the current state of the world than anything else.

The oligarchical mindset of the British Empire, which denies all men, but especially all colored men, the divine spark of creativity is expressed in full clarity in numerous writings and statements, if people only care to look for them, from Prince Phillip's notorious wish to be reincarnated as a deadly virus, in order to help reduce the overpopulation of the human race, to the despicable outlook expressed by Adam Smith in his 1759 *Theory of the Moral Sentiments*:

"The administration of the great system of the universe ... the care of the universal happiness of rational and sensible beings, is the business of God and not of man. To man is allotted a much humbler department, but one much more suitable to the weakness of his powers, and to the narrowness of his comprehension, they are of his own happiness, of that of his family, his friends, his country.... Nature has directed us to the greater part of these by original and immediate instincts. Hunger, thirst, the passion which unites the sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sakes, and without any considerations of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them."

Since these attributes all apply equally to animals, then it is obviously also okay to cull the herd periodically, just as the Spartans killed the Helots, when they thought they would become too numerous. This misanthropic image of man is amplified through pure racism, as Bertrand Russell expressed it so unashamedly in *The Prospects of Industrial Civilization*:

"The white population of the world will soon cease to increase. The Asiatic races will be longer, and the negroes still longer, before their birth rate falls sufficiently to make their numbers stable without the help of war and pestilence.... Until that happens, the benefits aimed at by socialism can only be partially realized, and the less prolific races will have to defend themselves against the more prolific by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary."

It is precisely this racist ideology which was the justification for colonialism, the slave trade, the opium wars, and, to be honest, it is ultimately also the reason for the monumental indifference shown by large parts of the population in the West when they hear the news about the locust plague in Africa and in some Asian countries, which could have been eliminated two months ago for a cost of only \$75 million.

And nothing has changed in the fundamental support for eugenics among representatives of the Empire. That was emphasized once again by a columnist of the *Daily Telegraph* in an article in early March by Jeremy Warner:

"Not to put too fine a point on it, from an entirely disinterested economic perspective, the COVID-19 might even prove mildly beneficial in the long term by disproportionately culling elderly dependents."

It is these barbaric premises of the liberal dogma, although it is hardly fashionable to admit their existence in the so-called developed countries, that led Lyndon LaRouche many years ago to stipulate that the combination of the four economically and militarily most important countries in the world – the U.S.A., China, Russia, and India – was required to carry out the urgently needed reorganization of the world order. This reorganization, however, must begin with the explicit and definitive rejection of the image of man of this

liberal dogma and its political implications. The British Empire in all its forms, but above all in its control over the financial system, must be ended.

These four nations – the United States, China, Russia, and India – urgently need to convene an emergency conference and adopt a new Bretton Woods system that realizes FDR's full intention, by creating a credit system that guarantees once and for all the industrialization of the developing sector. It should begin with the implementation of a world health system that builds up a health system in every single nation on this planet. First of all with a crash program to fight the coronavirus pandemic, but then reaching very quickly the same standards that were set out in the Hill-Burton Act in the U.S.A. or as it was the health standard in Germany and France before the privatization in the 1970s. As Roosevelt put it in his speech on the State of the Union in 1941, in the famous declaration of the "Four Freedoms," where he stated: "The third [freedom] is freedom from want – which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants – everywhere in the world." First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt made it her personal mission to ensure that these Four Freedoms were incorporated into the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In Lyndon LaRouche's 1984 "Draft Memorandum of Agreement Between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R." that defined the principles and the basis of the Strategic Defense Initiative which he proposed, and which was declared the official policy of the United States by President Reagan on March 23, 1983, and which was repeatedly offered to the Soviet Union to cooperate on a comprehensive nuclear disarmament program. LaRouche defined the conviction that represents an absolutely crucial aspect of his life's work and the mission of this organization. The first article of this paper, the principles of which also apply to the cooperation among the four nations and all others

who choose to join this new partnership, states:

“The political foundation for durable peace must be: a) The unconditional sovereignty of each and all nation-states, and b) Cooperation among sovereign nation-states to the effect of promoting unlimited opportunities to participate in the benefits of technological progress, to the mutual benefit of each and all. The most crucial feature of present implementation of such a policy of durable peace is a profound change in the monetary, economic, and political relations between the dominant powers and those relatively subordinated nations often classed as ‘developing nations.’ Unless the inequities lingering in the aftermath of modern colonialism are progressively remedied, there can be no durable peace on this planet. Insofar as the United States and Soviet Union acknowledge the progress of the productive powers of labor throughout the planet to be in the vital strategic interests of each and both, the two powers are bound to that degree and in that way by a common interest. This is the kernel of the political and economic policies of practice indispensable to the fostering of durable peace between those two powers.”

In view of the escalating anti-China campaign, launched by British intelligence, which has people in President Trump’s entourage attempting to outdo each other almost hourly in their accusations against China, including Secretary of State Pompeo, [Director of Trade and Industrial Policy] Peter Navarro, [Senator] Lindsey Graham, and [Fox TV host] Tucker Carlson, while various demonstrations of a show of force by the U.S. and NATO forces appear to be limited only by the number of COVID-19 infections among some of their crews, the existential question is posed of how the world can get out of this dangerous escalation. Are we doomed to relive how the overtaking of the ruling power by the second most powerful leads to war, as has already happened twelve times in history?

The combination of the coronavirus pandemic, the world hunger crisis, the impending financial hyperinflationary blow-out,

and the depression of the global real economy is so overwhelming that it should be clear to every thinking human being that mankind can only get out of this crisis if the economic potential of the United States and China – supported by the other industrialized countries – is jointly deployed and increased in order to create the capacities needed to ensure medical care, infrastructure, and industrial and food production. It is in the existential interest of every individual and every nation on this planet to work towards this goal. We have to create a worldwide chorus among all other nations and many millions of people to demand just that!

The conflict between the United States and China only exists if those forces in both parties in the U.S. prevail, that are in the tradition of H.G. Wells "Open Conspiracy," with the idea that the U.S. accepts the model of the British Empire as the basis of an Anglo-American controlled unipolar order, they can run the world. This vision of HG Wells' was carried on by William Yandell Elliott, the mentor of Kissinger, Brzezinski, Samuel Huntington, up to the neocons of the Project for a New American Century (PNAC). If, on the other hand, the United States harks back to its true tradition of the Declaration of Independence against the British Empire and of the American System of economics of Alexander Hamilton, then there will be a great affinity with China's economic model which contains many of the principles of Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, and Henry C Carey. In the same way, the father of modern China, Sun Yat-sen, was very much influenced by the American System.

At the urgent emergency summit of the U.S., China, Russia, and India, and at the then immediately necessary founding conference of the New Bretton Woods System, the heads of state can take up on the spirit of the original Bretton Woods conference, at which the head of the Chinese delegation, H.H. Kung, submitted Sun Yat-sen's proposal for an "International Development Organization." Kung, one of Sun Yat-sen's

brothers-in-law, said in his speech in Bretton Woods:

“China is looking forward to a period of great economic development and expansion after the war. This includes a program of large-scale industrialization, besides the development and modernization of agriculture. It is my firm conviction that an economically strong China is an indispensable condition to the maintenance of peace and the improvement to the well-being of the world. After the first World War, Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposed a plan for what he termed ‘the international development of China’. He emphasized the principle of cooperation with friendly nations and utilization of foreign capital for the development of China’s resources. Dr. Sun’s teaching constituted the basis of China’s national policy. America and others of the United Nations, I hope, will take an active part in aiding the postwar development of China.”

As I said, Roosevelt supported the internationalization of this development policy during the negotiations, and he considered the increase of a high standard of living worldwide as the key to global stability. And he saw the way to do so in the internationalization of the New Deal policy.

The four main nations of the world – the United States, China, Russia, and India – must now establish a New Bretton Woods system and together with all nations that wish to join, a new paradigm in international cooperation among nations that is guided by the common aims of mankind. The fourth of Lyndon LaRouche’s four laws defines the qualitatively higher economic platform, the higher level of reason, of the *Coincidentia Oppositorum* of Nicholas of Cusa, on which the contradictions of geopolitical confrontation will be overcome.

International cooperation among scientists who rely exclusively on verifiable universal physical principles must replace the primacy of politics based on ideology and interests. Research into the “life sciences,” a better

understanding of what causes the characteristics of life and its origin in the universe, is the prerequisite for the fight against the coronavirus and all other potential virological, bacterial, and other disease processes. As part of the world health system, we need to build up collaborative medical research centers internationally, where the young scientists of all developing countries will also be trained. The profound experience of the coronavirus pandemic is that the provision of health care must be a common good, and not serve to maximize profits for private interests. The results of this research must therefore be immediately provided to all universities, hospitals, and medical personnel in all nations.

Another area in which international cooperation toward the common goals of mankind is indispensable, is the achievement of energy and raw material security, which will be possible with the mastery of thermonuclear nuclear fusion and the associated fusion torch process. The international ITER project at the Cadarache facility in the south of France, a tokamak nuclear fusion reactor and international research project already involving the cooperation of 34 countries, is a good start, but the funding of ITER and other models of nuclear fusion must be massively increased. One of LaRouche's central discoveries is the interconnection between the energy flux density used in the production process and relative potential population density. The mastery of nuclear fusion is imperative, not only for the living population, but especially for manned space flight.

Space research itself is the one area that would be unthinkable without international cooperation and which, more than any other branch of science, demonstrates in a positive way what the pandemic demonstrates in a negatively: That we are actually the one species that is determined by its future, and whose long-term survivability will depend on our learning to better understand and master the laws of the universe – including the at least 2 trillion galaxies that the Hubble

telescope has been able to verify. Defense against asteroids, meteors, and comets is only one among many important elements of this. For developing countries, unlimited participation in research projects is the best way – through scientific and technological “leapfrogging” – to create the preconditions for economies that are able to provide all citizens with a good and safe life.

Nicholas of Cusa already wrote back in the 15th century that all discoveries in science should immediately be made available to representatives of all countries, so as not to unnecessarily hold back the development of any one of them. He also found that concordance in the macrocosm is only possible when all microcosms develop in the best possible way. The New Paradigm that we need to shape for cooperation among nations, must start from the common interest of all mankind, towards the realization of which all nations and cultures, in counterpoint as it were, as in a fugue, are intertwined and rise dynamically to higher stages of anti-entropic development.

Are we, as human civilization, able at this late stage of events to avert the tsunami of pandemics, famine, financial crisis, depression, and the danger of a new world war? Then the world needs this summit of the four nations now! If such a summit were to announce all these changes – a New Bretton Woods system, the four great powers joining hands in building up a global development program in the form of a “New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge,” a world health system, an international crash program in fusion and related research, a massive upgrade in international space cooperation, and last but not least, a dialogue of the Classical traditions of all nations with the aim of sparking a new Renaissance of Classical cultures in a similar, but even more beautiful way than the great Italian Renaissance overcame the horrors of the Dark Age of the 14th century – then a new era of humanity can be born!



Is there a reasonable hope that we can overcome the current profound crisis of mankind? I would say, absolutely! We are the only creative species known so far in the universe, which has the ability to discover new principles of our universe again and again, which implies that there is an affinity between our creative mental processes to these physical laws.

One thought that elucidates this optimistic perspective concerns one aspect of space research; namely, the seemingly accelerated process of aging in conditions of weightlessness, and the change of this process in hyper-gravity. A better understanding of this "space gerontology" is obviously crucial for the future of manned space travel to Mars and in interstellar space, and it is expected that it will significantly increase the ability of humans to have a longer healthy life.

If you consider that Schubert only lived to be 31 years old, Mozart 35, Dante 36, Schiller 45, Shakespeare 52, and Beethoven only 56, then you have an idea of how much the geniuses of the future, with a life expectancy of 120 or 150 years, will be able to contribute to mankind's development!

Therefore, join us in putting an end to the British Empire! And let's create a truly human future for all of mankind! Thank you.

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SPEED: Thank you, Helga! Our next speaker is His Excellency, Mr. Dmitry Polyanskiy, the First Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations.

HIS EXCELLENCY DMITRY POLYANSKIY: Thank you very much, distinguished colleagues. Thank you, Mrs. LaRouche for your very interesting presentation; there are a lot of things to process, and I'm sure we will do it. I am a diplomat as you know, and being a diplomat implies a little bit different way

of speaking, so I can add to your presentation a couple of observations from a political and diplomatic perspective.

It's absolutely sure that COVID-19 has created very serious problems for the whole of mankind. The most important of which is saving lives, ensuring our common security, bio-medical safety, and the preservation of human environments which should be comfortable and pose no threats to life and health. It has become absolutely clear that no state, no matter how powerful and wealthy it is, has all the tools to fight the pandemic. Everyone had to introduce drastic measures that can be potentially harmful to the national economy to contain the epidemic. We don't know yet the scope of these consequences that most of the countries of the world will face; it is still to be calculated. So far, after almost half a year since we first heard about the coronavirus, no one has the vaccine, and no one has the efficient treatment proposals so far. We absolutely can win, but this is not the time of blaming and stigmatization. It's the time of cooperation and supporting each other. It's also not the time of contests – who did what, and who was more successful than others. It's not a beauty contest. It is really time to help, to share experiences, and to listen to each other, and to find ways to work together to face this unprecedented challenge in modern times for the whole of mankind.

Russia is ready to face this challenge together with our partners. That is why, while taking all the necessary measures to combat the coronavirus at a national level, we also believe that is our duty to provide assistance to the others, to our partners. So, when we're still at the very early stage of the spread of coronavirus, at the beginning of February, we donated items of personal protective equipment and medical supplies to China, which was very badly affected at this time. Teams of Russian doctors and virology experts were also sent to Italy and Serbia, who were in a more advanced stage of pandemic at that time.

Now my country is also struggling with very big forces combatting the pandemic. That's why we now also welcome any assistance that can be rendered to my country, and we cooperate in this regard with many countries – with China, with European states, with the United States. As you know, early in April we delivered a plane load of humanitarian aid to New York, and we said this was done with open hearts, and we would accept any assistance we deem necessary at a later stage, which we already understood at this time we would inevitably face. That's how cooperation is organized. Again, it's not a beauty contest; it's not a situation when somebody says we succeeded and somebody failed the exam. It's not the time for this. It is the time to display readiness to render assistance and to give a helping hand. That is how all the responsible global actors should behave.

Now, when the situation in China started to stabilize, China is actually helping the whole of the world, including Russia, and we welcome very much this help. We think it's normal. Recently, a number of African states addressed to Russia, asking for help in combatting the pandemic. We are considering these demands in Moscow, and I am absolutely sure that we will come to rescue it at a later stage when we will make a major breakthrough in our fight with the pandemic. That's what we are doing right now. It's also very important to point out that we are convinced that the response to this global threat should also be global. It would be a mistake to fragment and lump matters within our national borders.

We are absolutely convinced that the United Nations must play a pivotal role here. It is important that we all support the WHO [World Health Organization] as the main specialized UN agency and help it to coordinate global measures, and listen to its recommendations. These past months, the WHO has become the center of all information on the pandemic. I believe that anyone who studies the chronology of its actions, statements, and specific decisions, will be convinced that the WHO was

efficient. Moreover, the fact that the WHO has played and continues to play a major role in countering the pandemic, is reflected in a recently adopted consensus resolution of the UN General Assembly, and the final declaration of the G20 extraordinary summit. It is also important not to forget about the declaration adopted by the G77 and China, that stresses the coordinating role of the World Health Organization in global efforts. We need to insure universal medical service coverage through this organization. Again, it's time to be united and not to blame somebody, and not to stigmatize any country because of what it did or didn't do. We should really support the WHO, we should make it a pillar of our efforts to combat the coronavirus now, and maybe at some later stage, because there are a lot of predictions that there might be repercussions of this pandemic earlier.

It is quite clear that the spread of the coronavirus has very badly impacted the economy. Again, I will repeat that it's still very difficult to assess the damage and the consequences for economic development of the world and especially certain countries after the pandemic. Of course, the pandemic also very badly affected business, trade, investments, as well as currency exchange rates. We are still in the middle of it, so we can't really start rectifying all this damage and finding workable solutions for this. You also can see that what is happening has increased demand for various products which have become in bigger demand than some countries could make them available. So, it's also time for coordination. We believe that the G20 countries should play this role, and they should be in the driving seat of working out an economic agenda to help all of us establish a common framework for mutual economic responses to reload the world economy after these deep and profound shocks that were caused by the pandemic.

It is also, I will repeat it once again, it is also time for deep and frank solidarity, regardless of political agendas and preferences. We especially need to pay attention to developing

countries, which face enormous challenges and should be assisted first and foremost.

I want to mention one more topic in this regard. It is also important that the media and social networks behave in a responsible way, because we are mostly speaking about the impact of the coronavirus on the health care system and economics. But it's very difficult to assess the damage that is being done to the minds, to the perception of the users; those who are now in self-quarantine. They really are very hungry for any information that is available for them. That is why in this time it is especially important that mass media exercises restraint and a responsible approach, and does not spread fake news and information that has not been verified. The consequences of this can be really very profound. We attach a very big importance to this, and we try in Russia at the national level to combat all this fake news that is being circulated. We try counter them with information that is really proven to be good and to be reliable for the public.

It is also very important to assess, and this is maybe a question for philosophers. What will be the impact on human behavior? Will we be shaking hands again? Will we be giving each other hugs after the coronavirus is over? Or, will psychologically people try to avoid closer contact? Will they still keep social distancing even after the virus is over? Because this might change the way mankind behaves, and this might also have very deep and serious implications for concrete individuals who are more vulnerable maybe and very eager to be embraced by the society, and for socialization. We need to think about this, and not to go into extremes in this regard; not to change the civilized behavior of mankind.

Another thing is also, we should avoid the situation where the world would totally go online, because now of course these online services have proved to be very useful, and they really are in big demand. This is normal; this is very good because it economizes a lot of resources. But it shouldn't substitute

human to human contact. I can tell you that in diplomacy, there are a lot of things that can be conducted only through personal contacts. There are a lot of confidential discussions that can't proceed online. There are a lot of limits even now to sincere communication and discussion of topics, because we can't so far meet personally, and we have to rely on this electronic means of communication. Again, we shouldn't go to this extreme, because it's very alluring to turn a lot of our activity online, and to organize a lot of meetings without physically looking at each other and feeling the emotions of each other. It's very practical, but it's very wrong. I think we also need to be aware of this trap which can await the world after the pandemic.

I will not speak any longer. I will be ready to take any questions for the time I am here. I would also at the end would like to say that the Chinese language – China was mentioned here already several times, and will be mentioned I'm sure many times more. The words "crisis" contains one character which is also "opportunity"; so it's very wise that every crisis is also an opportunity, not only a challenge. So, we must come out even stronger out of this crisis, and we must work together and forget about certain things that seemed important to us because of some emotion or wrongly interpreted information. We need to see the end; we need to see the light at the end of the tunnel. We need to understand that only cooperation, coordination, and global response are what mankind needs right now. It's not the time for falling out and quarreling, and for finger-pointing and blaming anybody. It's time for helping; it's time to be compassionate; it's time to be generous. It's time really to listen to each other, and to propose common, workable solutions to the world, which is in big need of these solutions. Thank you very much, and I wish a big success to your conference. Thank you.

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SPEED: Thank you very much, Mr. Polyanskiy. Our next

presentation will be given by the Counsel General of the People's Republic of China New York, Ambassador Huang Ping. But I have to say something about this. This is prerecorded because he is now in Boston for the purpose of meeting a plane arriving from China, which is delivering much-needed medical supplies for the people of Massachusetts. As some people know, that has now become a hotspot of coronavirus. It was requested that he and others be there to receive that plane. Elected officials from the United States will also be there. As I understand, young students from China who have been stranded in the United States will also be returning. So, we're going to play that statement, and then we're going to be going to questions. At that point Counsellor Zhou Guolin, head of the Science and Technology section of the consulate, will be standing in for the Ambassador. We'll also be asking questions to Helga and to Mr. Polyanskiy.

AMBASSADOR HUANG PING: Mrs. LaRouche, President of the Schiller Institute, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my great pleasure to join this video conference hosted by Schiller Institute. We meet at a challenging time when the COVID-19 pandemic is ravaging the globe. Many families have suffered from this disease and lost their loved ones. Countless health care workers are fighting against the virus on the front line. At the outset, I want to express my deep condolences to all the families plagued by misfortune, and pay high tribute to those who are still holding posts at this extremely difficult time.

China was among the first countries hit hard by COVID-19. Under sudden attack of this unknown enemy, the Chinese government and the Chinese people have been undaunted and made a robust response. We have put the people's well-being front and center since the outbreak began. We have acted upon the overall principle of shoring up confidence, strengthening unity, ensuring science-based control and treatment, and imposing targetted measures. We have mobilized the whole

nation, set up collective control and treatment mechanisms, and acted with openness and transparency. What we fought was a people's war against the virus. With hard efforts and great sacrifice, China emerged as one of the first countries to stem the outbreak. Domestic transmission has been largely stopped. Confirmed cases have declined to around one thousand, with dozens of daily increases that are mainly imported cases. Meanwhile, China has managed to restore its economy and society step by step to a normal order. Across the country, 98.6% of big industrial plants have resumed production, and 89.9% of employees on average are already back to work, a significant force to pull the world economy back on track.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, China actively joined global efforts in combatting the disease in an open, transparent, and responsible manner. China timely updated the WHO, publicized the genome sequence of the virus, and shared our prevention and treatment experience without reservation. We have been offering assistance to the best of our ability, which has been widely recognized by the WHO and the international community. President Xi Jinping had phone calls with 29 leaders of countries and international organizations, and attended the Extraordinary G20 Leaders' Summit on COVID-19. Premier Li Keqiang also talked on the phone with multiple foreign leaders, and attended the Special ASEAN+3 Summit on COVID-19. Between March 1 and April 10, China exported around 7.12 billion masks, 55.57 million pieces of protective suits, 3.59 million infrared thermometers, 20,100 ventilators, and 13.69 million goggles. As of April 12, we have dispatched 14 medical expert groups to 12 countries, and the Chinese medical experts had 83 video conferences with their counterparts from 153 countries to assist relevant countries in responding to the epidemic.

At the same time, we always care about the safety and health of overseas Chinese citizens. The whole diplomatic front has been mobilized and moved promptly to collect basic information



of Chinese nationals abroad and their difficulties. We rallied them in a united campaign against the virus through mutual assistance. We helped them have access to local health providers and through remote diagnostics to those in China. We sent joint task forces to offer services and support. We put in place special consular protection mechanisms, and chartered flights to bring home Chinese citizens who had been stranded abroad due to the outbreak. We find ways to solve problems for overseas students, and delivered health kits to every student in need. Recently, an important task of my consulate general was to assist under-aged Chinese students in our consular district to take ad hoc flights back to China. Although New York city is the epicenter, and there is a high risk of infection at the airport helping students get on board, many of my colleagues signed up the task without any hesitation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the pandemic is still ravaging the globe, with more than 200 countries and regions affected, over 2.6 million people infected, and 190,000 died. It is likely to further spread in Africa, South Asia, Latin America, and other underdeveloped regions, causing more casualties. Countries that have been through the apex of the first outbreak must be vigilant about the second wave of outbreak. Even if we come out of the pandemic, we may face a domino effect: economic recession, social unrest, food crisis, refugee waves, and even international conflicts. Some people say that this is the biggest crisis facing human society since World War II. People around the world are in anxiety, and expect the international community to work out solutions together. As the two largest economies in the world, China and the United States are becoming the focus of global attention on whether they can lead countries to tide over this crisis.

As you know, the China-U.S. relationship is in an unprecedentedly difficult period. The United States sees China as a major strategic competitor, and is implementing a China policy of comprehensive containment and suppression through

the “whole government strategy.” As a result, this relationship is increasingly facing the risk of derailment. Much needs to be overcome for the two countries to abandon differences and focus on cooperation. As the impact of this crisis on the world is rapidly fermenting, it is necessary to rethink our approach to growing China-U.S. relations, for the interests of not only the two countries, but the whole world at large. I would like to make three points for your consideration.

First, the epidemic highlights the interdependence between China and the United States. Neither side can survive the challenges without support of the other. In the 21st century, it is an unstoppable trend that different countries will be increasingly interconnected, thus having more common interests and challenges. The human society has indeed become a community with a shared future. In the face of global challenges such as infectious diseases, climate change, and terrorism, even great powers like China and the United States cannot manage by fighting alone. In his recent phone call with President Trump, President Xi stressed that the two countries should join efforts, strengthen cooperation in areas such as outbreak preparedness and response, and contribute to building a relationship based on non-conflict or confrontation, mutual respect, and win-win cooperation. This points out the direction for the future development of our bilateral relations. Looking ahead, the two sides need to strengthen global governance cooperation in public health, economics, and finance, and establish joint prevention and control networks. We should collaborate in developing vaccines and drugs, better coordinate macro policies so as to counter the downward pressure on the world economy and maintain world stability and prosperity.

Second, the epidemic underscores the profound friendship between Chinese and American people, which serves as the mainstream of our relationship. As the virus takes toll in

China and the U.S., our two peoples have chosen to mutually support each other instead of being indifferent across the Pacific. When China was in deep distress, people across various sectors of U.S. society lent a hand to us, for which we are always truly grateful. Now the U.S. has become the epicenter of the world, with more than 900,000 people diagnosed and more than 50,000 deaths. The Chinese people relate to the difficulties American people are going through, and we are willing to offer assistance to the best of our ability in return. According to incomplete statistics, China has provided the U.S. with over 2.46 billion masks, meaning 7 masks for each person in the U.S., plus nearly 5000 ventilators, 258 million gloves, 29.2 million surgical protective suits, and 3.13 million goggles. In the past few weeks, we have received numerous genuine [expressions of] appreciation from American people. I believe our two people's friendship will become even stronger through the test of this battle. Our two governments must pay heed to the mainstream of our two peoples while growing this relationship. We cannot be caught by some extremists who keep sowing seeds of discord and decoupling between our two nations.

Third, the epidemic reveals the China-U.S. relationship is still facing complicated problems. In solving the problems and differences, we must stop appealing to the dark side of humanity and look to the bright side. Since the outbreak of this epidemic, especially after the situation in the U.S. got severe, we have noticed many negative voices about China in the United States. Some people accused China of concealing the outbreak, some even made up the story that the virus came from a Chinese lab and vowed to hold China accountable. Some people stigmatized China and discriminated against ethnic Chinese. I want to point out that there are some different views on the source of the virus in the international community. Virus tracing is a serious scientific issue and should be carefully assessed by professionals with scientific evidence. COVID-19 is a completely new virus, and its outbreak is unexpected. All

nations need some time to understand the situation and respond to it. It is impossible for China to issue a warning to the world in the very early stage because of a small number of unknown cases. Some countries also initially mistook the COVID-19 for a common cold or pneumonia. Infectious diseases may break out in any country or any ethnic group. We must do our best to prevent discrimination against any country and group in this pandemic. American citizens may also encounter increasing discrimination abroad as the situation here gets worse. To blame and scapegoat other countries, to incite racial discrimination and xenophobia, will do no good in enabling the world to cope with the epidemic and its impact, nor will it help unite us in addressing other global challenges in the future. They will only bring chaos to the global governance, and cause more harm to peoples around the globe.

Ladies and Gentlemen, former U.S. president John F. Kennedy has realized very long ago that “When written in Chinese, the word CRISIS is composed of two characters – one represents danger, and the other represents opportunity.” The COVID-19 crisis has indeed brought unprecedented challenges to the world, but it also offered unprecedented opportunities for countries to break new ground. I believe if we take a long-term perspective, remain courageous, cooperative, and innovative, we will be able to overwhelm the challenges, turn the crisis into opportunities, and unlock a better future for China and the United States, and for the human society. Thank you.

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SPEED: We’re now going to go to questions for approximately half an hour for all of our speakers up to this point. And I want to just say that if you have questions, you can send them to [questions@schillerinstitute.org](mailto:questions@schillerinstitute.org). I’m going to read the first question, which comes from New York City, it’s from a member of the Schiller Institute to the Russian

representative, Mr. Polyanskiy. The question is: "Recently, Kremlin spokesman Peskov publicly discussed President Putin's call for an urgent heads of state summit of the Permanent 5 members of the UN Security Council. He described President Putin's call for what Peskov called 'a truly visionary summit'. Given the great issues today of war and peace, the COVID-19 pandemic, and others, what format can be used in the very near term to hold such an urgent summit? Thank you."

POLYANSKIY: Thank you very much for this question. This is a very important issue, and we are in the process of discussing it right now. The summit is on the agenda. As you know, there was a Russian proposal to hold a summit of the five member states. It was done before the pandemic, and of course, we have in mind its happening physically, not online. This is of course, a bit of a middle-term perspective. For the time being, there are a lot of ideas to organize a video summit of the five members states. We think that this will be a successful endeavor, but of course, we don't need a summit for the sake of the summit. We need to breach our positions a little bit in order to make this summit possible to produce a certain impulse toward cooperation. That is why the agenda is now being very suddenly worked on. We are preparing documents, possible outcome documents of this summit. I'm sure that it will take place at a bit later stage, but we shouldn't wait too late for it.

As I told you, diplomacy is mostly an art of communication, and of course communication should be perceived as physical communication first and foremost. You can't do everything online; there are certain limitations to this. There are also certain challenges to online communication. This is not very favorable for sincere, open communication between the five members right now. But we are trying to do our best to substitute them with online means of communication. I am sure that in a very short period of time, you will hear some concrete ideas in this regard. Thank you.

SPEED: OK. Our next question, which will be directed in general to the panel, was from Ambassador Xolisa Mabhongo. He is the Deputy Permanent Representative of the South African UN Mission. He writes this question: "There is interest in several Africa countries either to introduce or expand nuclear energy. At the moment, South Africa possesses the only nuclear power plant on the continent, located in Koeberg, near Cape Town. Koeberg nuclear power plant has been operated safely for nearly three decades, and produces the cheapest electricity in South Africa. Although there has been a rapid development of renewable energy in recent years, coal remains by far the largest source of energy for the country. For South Africa and other African countries, nuclear power would supply a clean source of energy, enabling us to meet our domestic and international commitments to address climate change. It would also be an important source of base load electricity. For a country like South Africa, nuclear is the main alternative base load source of electricity to coal until realistic storage technologies for storing renewable energy are developed. The speakers on the panel may therefore wish to address the issue of a regulatory framework for nuclear power from their own experiences. Regulation, safety, and security would be the building blocks in the African continent as most countries would be getting into nuclear energy for the first time." What I'll ask if the Chinese representative has anything to say about this question, and then we'll go to Helga, and then we'll go to Mr. Poyanskiy.

ZHOU GUOLIN: This is a very big question by the ambassador of South Africa to the United Nations, but I think at this moment, new energy one of the most important sources for future energy to be developed. Notice in China we have already had a lot of development and efforts to make new energy available, like windmills and hydropower, like even tidal wave energy and a lot of others, also from plantations, as well.

At the same time nuclear energy is very important, also in

China. After a few decades of development in China, nuclear energy development is very rapidly in China, also. South Africa is the same situation. I'll just mention, there's only one nuclear power plant in Africa, that is the only one in South Africa. To my opinion, that is to say, for nuclear energy the most important matter is the safety. Of course, we know it is a clean energy. I still remember that a short time ago, that Mme. Zepp-LaRouche just mentioned the ITER, the thermonuclear fusion reactor which is in Cadarache, France, which is also one of the very new ways to make fusion nuclear energy to be available in the future, maybe in a few decades of time.

We are just making as much energy as possible through different ways to make this new type of energy available in the future, because it is better than the traditional nuclear energy.

Anyway, in this regard, as the Science Counsellor in the General Consulate in New York, one of my opinions is that we need to strengthen cooperation between Africa and China, between the U.S. and China, between Russia and China, among all countries, we are kind of stakeholders: We need to get together to enhance, as our two distinguished guests just mentioned, only with cooperation internationally are we going to be successful in the future. So in terms of this, we think nuclear energy is probably one of the hopes for making more and efficient, and sufficient energy available in the future. Thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Just briefly, I fully agree with Mr. Zhou, that international cooperation will be crucial: Africa will have the largest population in the world fairly soon, hopefully if this pandemic can be contained, and then, nuclear energy will be absolutely crucial. And I can only say, do not follow example of Germany! I think the exit from nuclear energy by the Chancellor Merkel was probably the biggest mistake of her government, and she made a couple of other ones. And I think

even Europeans, who have been very anti-nuclear will come out of this crisis – this is my modest prediction – with the realization that you cannot have an industrial nation without nuclear energy. And in the meantime, until the Europeans get back to their senses, I think what you said Mr. Zhou is absolutely true: There must be an international cooperation among the pro-nuclear countries in the world, all helping Africa to access nuclear energy.

So, I think that hopefully, we can eventually overcome this absolute, irrational fear and demonization of nuclear energy, which is not grounded in science. Nuclear energy is an absolutely manageable technology, mankind can control nuclear energy, and all the cases which are always cited as the proof of the opposite, can really be refuted. So I think the way to go for the time being is to go for an international cooperation, as you said, Mr. Zhou.

SPEED: Mr. Polyanskiy?

POLYANSKIY: Thank you very much, Dennis, for this question. It's really a big issue right now, what would be the future of energy in the world, and I don't think there is a contradiction, or argument, between those who argue for development of nuclear energy, and for those who are speaking about increasing the share of solar and wind energy, the cleanest energies available.

The fact is the share of renewable energy, the real clean, renewable energy, I'm not speaking about biofuel in the world, is still very modest, and there are certain limitations to this, on the one hand. On the other hand, there is the demand of mankind for energy is growing and we, in Russia, think that nuclear energy is one of the best responses to this challenge. That's why I absolutely agree with Helga LaRouche when she said that one should stop demonizing nuclear energy and citing the examples from the past.



As far as Russia is concerned, we have gone a long way since the emergence of the new Russia, and we have now very advanced technologies. We're eager to help out many countries in the world to build their nuclear power plants, and we are absolutely convinced that these power plants are safe. And that's why we think it would be a very good solution for the whole world to combine different sources of energy, not only nuclear, but also natural gas, which is quite a clean source of energy.

You know everything is relevant: Even some people say that the future is for electric cars, and they claim that this is cleanest energy technology available. They are, of course, right. But on the other hand if you want to charge a battery for an electric car, then of course, you will need a certain amount of conventional energy. And it can be produced by not very clean sources. Also, it's a question of disposal of electric batteries, which can be very damaging for our planet.

So everything is very philosophical, and there are always two ends to every issue, to every question. And we think that international cooperation in the field nuclear energy should be developed, it shouldn't be stigmatized, it shouldn't be linked to any political calculations: It should be first and foremost based on the demands of humankind, and the possibility to provide clean and safe technology, to ensure the existence of nuclear energy. And as I told you, once again, Russia disposes such technology, and Russia is ready to help the whole of the world, including Africa, which is of course in big demand of energy, and this demand will be growing.

But, I would like to use this opportunity, also, to say goodbye to everybody and to thank everybody for the attention. I have another videoconference in a couple of minutes. That's why I wish you very fruitful work and I wish you all the success, Helga, and to you, personally, I'm always very glad to communicate with you. Thank you, very much.

SPEED: Thank you.

The next question is from Earl Rasmussen, who is the Executive Vice President the Eurasia Center, and he is asking about the collaboration during the pandemic. He says: "Today we are faced with a global pandemic, which is challenging every country in the world. It seems to me that this is time to bring all together, set political divides aside, and work collaboratively to solve this present need. Yet, I see some countries with just the opposite occurring, where countries are hoarding needed supplies for themselves, trying to leverage conditions to continue foreign policy objectives, and create even more divisiveness. These actions only compound the situation and create an environment filled with mistrust, where what is called for is trust and a cooperative engagement. What steps can we take to improve international cooperation, to break down political barriers in order to not only solve today's pressing needs, but those of the future as well?"

I'm going to ask that Helga you might take that, and then Mr. Zhou.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think addressed that in a way in my initial remarks, because I think we have to reach a point where the idea that each opinion is as good as the other has to go, because we would not be in this crisis if all these opinions would have been so great. And I want to refer to the great thinker Nikolaus of Cusa, who, in the 15th century said that in his view, the only reason why people from different nations and different cultures can even communicate with each other, is because they all have scientists, they all have musicians, they all have poets, and it is those poets, who, because they speak a common language, even if they speak, formally, a different language, they speak the language of science, of art, of great cultural ideas, that they can communicate with each other.

And I think in practice we have seen that in the international space cooperation, international scientific conferences, where scientists don't have these kinds of problems which are artificially imposed by the politicians because they're more interested in the subject, in the advance of science, in the beauty of collaborating in cultural projects – if you look at an orchestra, you normally find anywhere – be it in Asia, in the United States, or Europe, you find instrumentalists from all over the world.

So it is really that which unites people which is the common search for truth, the common truth-seeking in these areas. And therefore, I made in my initial presentation the proposal that one of the lessons to come out of this pandemic and the breakdown of the whole system, which we will see a hyperinflationary blowout, you know, just in parenthesis, if you look at the assets of the Federal Reserve which have almost tripled since the beginning of the year, and they're supposed to double again in the next weeks! – we are in a hyperinflationary blowout – that's just in parenthesis.

But, if we are to come out of this crisis, we have to take all the elements of the crisis together, and address all of them, because I don't think a partial solution will solve any aspect of it. And how do you arrive at a scientific solution? You get the best scientific minds together, and let them define the policy: The artists, the scientists, the people who can communicate on profound ideas.

And I think politicians – you know, I think the image of the politician should also change. It should be more people who are either scientists or are really skilled people who know these principles, and the leaders of governments should be more like Plato's philosopher king, and they should really try to be truth-seeking people, and then I think all the problems can be solved.

ZHOU: I think I've got three steps to deal with this pandemic.

This pandemic, you know, this pandemic is from epidemic, so it's become more and more serious; it's all human beings in the world, in particular in New York as the epicenter, as the new epicenter in the world.

And to first establish, to make more awareness of the fact of this disease, for all the human beings across the whole world, make everybody understand the damages caused by this coronavirus, which is very terrible. It's really takes lives, of all people, possibly. So this is the first thing, is to make people understand, you need to probably, for example, in public places, you need to wear masks, you probably need to wear gloves, you need to protect yourself; you need to protect others. So this is the first one, which is to make awareness of this coronavirus.

The second one is to share experiences. Because there are now more than 200 countries have been infected by this coronavirus, and a lot of countries have undergone a lot of experiences, like in China, because China was first hit by this very terrible coronavirus, in late January; in March it was very severe. So, we have already had a lot of experience in this case, we could share with other countries. Also in European countries, Italy, Spain, there were a lot of experience. And now in the United States, also. So we need to share the different experiences of all of these experiences for how to cope with this enemy, the human beings' common enemy.

And the third one is we need to cooperate on research. You see, at this moment, because we don't have a vaccine, yet; we don't have very efficient drugs or medicines, yet. This is the most difficult period. If we have a vaccine, or a very good drug, then we will contain the coronavirus from spreading.

In this case, we need to clean our hands, and in all of the institutions involved, for example, the CDC in the U.S., the China CDC in China, and also other centers, other hospitals

also, public housing institutions, we need to altogether to join hands: Only in this case will we make a concerted effort so we can cope with this harmful enemy.

These are the three steps: Awareness, sharing experiences, and joining hands for research work. Thank you.

SPEED: We're going to be returning to questions in a little bit, and again, we want to thank everybody because there are a lot of questions coming, we want to encourage those. And you can bring those to [questions@schillerinstitute.org](mailto:questions@schillerinstitute.org) .

We're now going to return to a couple of people that we have yet to hear from and the first is Jacques Cheminade. Jacques is a longtime representative of the LaRouche philosophical outlook in France. He is the president of Solidarité et Progrès. He's a former French Presidential candidate, and he is a friend of the real America, not the fake America. So, Jacques are you with us?

## **A Europe Not To Be Ashamed Of**

JACQUES CHEMINADE: I'm happy and honored to share with all of you, our challenge, "A Europe Not To Be Ashamed Of."

I had a discussion, a few days ago, with Swiss author Jean Ziegler, about the emergency initiatives to be taken to build a new paradigm in international relations. He fully supports our objectives, being a historical advocate of justice, and sharing of food for all. In that context, we immediately agreed that Europe, as it is, is a desperate case, a lost cause, to be ashamed of. The hotspots in Turkey or in Libya, speak for themselves against us. Our mission is therefore, given the fact that European nations must play their part in this universal symphony – a harmonious *tianxia*, as the Chinese would say – our mission is to create instruments to be able to play the part of a Europe, a Europe not to be ashamed of.

I am going to start, briefly because it does not deserve much

time, talking about what the European Union is presently doing or mostly not doing. It behaves like a leaderless group, a leaderless group of oligarchical waste, to be frank. The recent European Councils prove, despite the absence of the United Kingdom, that the same spirit of divide and rule, and the same spirit of submission to the dictatorship of money, prevail. To get out of this despicable and self-destructive mess, we need to evoke within ourselves the best of our cultural and economic traditions, for the advantage of every European nation and for all the other nations of the whole world. Is that utopian idealism? No, just the reverse. Because it is the selfish ideology shared, until now in the recent years, by all, the realistic and pragmatic ideology, that destroyed our common immune system, our public health, and our financial immune system. The result is that, confronted by the pandemic, we had none or not enough masks, tests, respirators, and we were unable to forecast something that our leaders claimed was unpredictable.

All those leaders failed, like Hamlets, not individually as such, but because their adaptation to the individualistic, selfish monetary greed of our society led their impotence to become criminal by negligence. To govern is to predict, and not to predict leads to one's loss. Leonardo Da Vinci adds ironically that "not to predict is already to moan." So let's briefly see what the European Union and the European states have done or not done. To say it with one example, they have imposed "just in time" – *flux tendu* as they say it in French – just-in-time short-term financial rules to our hospitals, ruining their capacity to react properly. In reality, it is states that should rather function as good public hospitals, devoted to collective responsibility, truthfulness, and care for all, providing not figures and statistics as such, evaluated in monetary units, but ideas and initiatives to be simply more human.

So the first thing that Christine Lagarde, the head of the

European Central Bank (ECB), the true armed branch of the European Union, what Christine Lagarde had to say was: "Debt cancellation is inconceivable, maybe it will take dozens of years to pay, but it must be paid back." Then, as the United States and the United Kingdom are doing, the European Union and the European states are throwing around billions and billions of euros, in part to save producers and assist consumers through more debt during this pandemic, but most of it is to infuse more addictive money into the financial circuits of the oligarchy. To make it simple: they are distributing electronic impulses called money, mostly to avoid a bankruptcy of their whole system. This is no more a so-called market economy, but a market economy without a market, where all the gamblers continue to gamble with tokens and marbles distributed by the central banks, which is the ECB in Europe.

Let's be precise: The ECB used to be compelled by its own rules to repurchase securities from the banks, but only of a certain rating. It meant state bonds or triple A or A first-quality bonds. Now it decided, on its own, to repurchase high-yield debts, junk bonds of lost causes. So with fake electronic money, the ECB saves everybody, in a similar way as the American Federal Reserve! Beyond that, on April 9, the European Union finance ministers decided to create a facility package of EU540 billion – EU240 billions from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), EU200 billions from the European Investment Bank and EU100 billions from the European Commission. But most of it is borrowed, so-called leveraged money, borrowed on the markets! That money mostly goes back into the financial circuit, lending the borrowed money, the ECB is then a sort of go-between lender of last resort for the benefit of the scammers! The European states, on their side, organized massive, national aid packages: EU410 billion for France, EU1,100 billion for Germany, EU475 billion for the United Kingdom, comparable to \$2,200 billion of the United States. Most of it is based on what? On new loans and deferral

of charges, accumulating more debt without creating the means to reimburse it!

To make it understandable beyond the obtuse technicalities: The pandemic has only been a revealer of a financial hoax, based on an insane system of indebtedness, and a trigger for the crash but not the real cause! It is because of the financial situation *preceding* the pandemic that nothing was done to prevent it! "Logically, it did not pay" in the short term, to do something. Then when the pandemic occurred, there were no masks, no ventilators, no tests, and the only possible solution to deal with it was the confinement, the lockdown of the population. It had to be done, and it was done, but in an improper way, without any real cooperation among European nations, which as a consequence blocked the economy. And the solution has been to issue more fake electronic money, to counterbalance the halt of the economy, and prevent any bankruptcy, mainly, again, for the benefit of the scammers! More debt to save an over-indebted system, and most of it to save the initiated sharks! Then, suddenly, a Wall Street recovery occurred, through management of the bubble of all bubbles, without any chance, however, to have a real physical economic recovery within such a fake system.

Still, in Europe, the worst is to come: Because there is not enough money to keep the system going, the European Commission plans to either borrow EU1,000 billion on the markets or to take the European Community budget as a guarantee to print EU1,500 billions of so-called "perpetual debt," based only on the payment of interests financed by an ecological tax, the capital being never reimbursed. Truly, we are aboard, what was called in the Middle Ages, the "ship of fools," with arrogant captains pretending to give orders among icebergs, and bankers repeating frantically, as the Governor of the Banque de France François Villeroy de Galhau, repeating "You will have to repay this money! You will have to repay this money!" Of course, not the gamblers of British vintage and their associates, but all



of us, producers and consumers together.

So, let's get out of this mess! This European Union and the heads of its member states are an oligarchical waste. Let's rebuild with the spirit that prevailed during the 30 Glorious Years of the European reconstruction after World War II, to do better – to do better, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, as it is needed to meet the challenge.

The starting point is that the best antidote against any pandemic is international cooperation. All the speakers have said it. This means human solidarity to build a win-win system, as the Chinese President has defined it in many, many of his speeches. The European Union, and more generally, the states of the west side of our hemisphere, unfortunately, follow in an opposite direction. Proof of it, is the disgusting fight among states to buy the masks that each of them lacked because of their selfish policies. And also, the individual incapacity to understand, when one of such masks is available, why it is necessary to put it on, not for one's own individual protection, but to protect the others from our exhalations. These two occurrences show that the concept of the advantage of the other, which was the foundation for peace among nations in the Treaties of Westphalia, which correspond to the Confucian principle that what you do for others is what brings you on the way towards the *Ren*, this founding concept of civilization, both in the East and the West, has been somehow lost in our Europe of the 21st century. Our mission is, therefore, not only to do for the other all the good that we wish he could do for us, but to create the best conditions for her or him to create the good for all. It is notable, in that context, that China, Russia, and Cuba were the nations which came to help Italy, while in France and Germany, and all the more in the United States, many selfish voices denounced that as a propaganda operation, even though their own countries had done very, very little.

Second, comes the implacable commitment to tell the truth,

which is symbiotic with the advantage of the other. Our official Europeans have become liars, it should be said. In France or in the United States, because we had not been able to produce or buy enough masks, they first claimed that they were not necessary. The spokeswoman of the French government even claimed that they were too difficult for us laymen to wear, "too difficult to put on, even for me," she said. This type of lie is not to be blamed as a typical characteristic of this pushy woman, but is a result of a financial world where lying is thought to be a clever move to win, at the expense of all the other; lying has become, in that sense, a perverse art.

Third, if you look at the world, and at others right in the eye, inspired by a commitment to truth and to common good, you can anticipate what would happen, as opposed to what all our Western leaders are saying about the coronavirus. In fact, it's even worse: they claim that it was impossible to anticipate something unexpected, while they accuse the Chinese government not to have anticipated the importance of what they themselves have missed! Even worse, there is a campaign, as was said before, to scapegoat China and blame her, and even sue her, to pay heavy damages!

To anticipate, is to measure the consequences of what you do or fail to do, and that is what is truly called to govern. If you measure those consequences, and therefore your own responsibility, you can forecast a phase change. Not by deducing, inducing or extrapolating from what exists, but by measuring effects of acts on the future. This is what the Pastorian epidemiologists – the various doctors who worked with Pasteur – and virologists called "sentinel medicine," a medicine related to the space-time of the sick, which looks with the eyes of the future, to the relation between their physical environment and their sickness, always expecting change, and surprises, and taking them into consideration in order to progress. If instead, you drop human priorities in

favor of linear statistics of financial profit, you are doomed to commit political crimes.

Commitment to the advantage to the other, truthfulness and anticipation is what is required: Then what they call “black swans” today, can be expected consequences of disastrous decisions for humanity. This is why Lyndon LaRouche, fully committed to the destiny of humanity, was able to predict the disastrous consequences of the August 15, 1975 decoupling of the dollar and gold, ushering in an era of financial and moral deregulation – financial and moral deregulation, together – which would lead, if nothing was done to change the directionality of the society, which would lead such societies to global pandemics. He wrote various warnings on this issue, that other speakers will talk about, but such warnings were not taken into consideration, out of financial greed, out of the failure of our societies.

Then came the Washington Consensus, an agreement of the Western powers to compel the not-yet-developed states to reimburse their debts at the expense of all their infrastructure projects in public health, education and transportation, a debt much higher than the lent money because of the piling up of compound interest. It is through such a process that these not-yet-developed countries became “underdeveloped,” as they were called. This criminal behavior has led to the present situation and demands an immediate intervention from us in the West, together with China and Russia, to launch a top-down program of a global anti-pandemic mobilization. This is what Mauro Ferrari, president of the European Research Council of the European Union, tried to do, to enforce a scientific program to fight the virus, but he had to resign on April 8, in the middle of the pandemic, because his program was not even examined by the European authorities. We have ourselves, from the Schiller Institute, proposed our LaRouche’s “Apollo mission” to defeat the global pandemic because heads of state pretend to be mobilized, as if in a

war, but are unable or unwilling to lay out strategies, propose mobilizations or think differently. The truth, is that they are prisoners of at least four viruses which inspire their anti-human policies or paralyze their possible intentions to fight, they are either paralyzed or anti-human.

The four viruses, which altogether represent the viruses of empires founded upon slavery or serfdom through debt, are the financial virus, the Malthusian virus, the geopolitical virus, and the bureaucratic virus. Any form of international cooperation for the common good demands the eradication of such viruses, which in our European history have spoken different languages and accents, but who are today definitely British, the British Empire, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche explained before.

The financial virus should be obvious for most of us. There are no dark forces dooming us in some dark places; we are being robbed as the British Empire always did and does, throughout a world where the Sun never sets. It is based on the management of an odious and illegitimate debt, never based on useful programs to create platforms of development, but on the endless possession of financial assets. Such a system is unable to promote the discovery of new physical principles generating, when developed as technologies, an increase in the potential relative population density. The relation between that potential relative population-density, and energy flux-density was the fundamental discovery of Lyndon LaRouche. Today's Europe is unable to provide the means to sustain at the present level even its own population: The needs to sustain its present density are above the potential necessary to improve its future density. so therefore, this is how LaRouche established scientifically that the West is, within its present way of functioning, doomed: The ECB or the American Federal Reserve may produce trillions of fake money, but never masks, ventilators, steel, bridges, airplanes, machine tools in general – they are unable to issue credit for

a better future, because their eyes are fixed on what I would call the sterile nostrils of the past, not on the minds of those who in the past created the conditions for our future.

The second virus is Malthusianism, the social expression of the financial virus. It stands on the so-called "fact" that the world is composed of limited resources, and that production growing in an arithmetical proportion while the population increases in an exponential, geometric way, and this can only lead to total depletion of resources. Like what? Right, like a virus or as a cancerous metastasis, which is exactly what the Club of Rome had to say about us human beings. I confronted Aurelio Peccei, the president of the Club of Rome, on this issue. And Helga confronted other members of this Malthusian crowd. Therefore, humans have to reduce their consumption and their reproduction, also, to adapt themselves to limited resources. Could this be true? Yes, if the world was defined as a relatively fixed whole, producing limited resources – well, yes, this is the world of the financial oligarchy! It means an entropic universe, ruled by the Second Law of Thermodynamics, which is true in a closed environment; socially, again, its environment defined by the rule of the financial oligarchy!

But the real universe as a whole is different: It is in continuous expansion and does not obey the Second Law of Thermodynamics, only valid in a locked-down system. The human being is in agreement with that law of development of the universe, being human because of his creative capacity: He elevates to the level of new resources what was waste at a relatively inferior stage of development. The very founding of science is this capacity beyond induction, deduction, and the Aristotelian principle of non-contradiction. This capacity to find solutions to existing problems, as Einstein said, with a mode of thinking of a higher form than that which has generated those existing problems. True, genuine science is anti-entropic. Europe, in that sense, has become a problem in

itself: The European Union is an entropic box full of bureaucrats. It is laughable, yes, but its consequences are not: All Malthusianisms, whatever form they take – and the British Empire is a clear proof of that – lead to racism, crime and self-destruction.

The third virus is the geopolitical virus, the one-world expression of the financial and Malthusian viruses. It is the policy of the City of London and Wall Street, the British Empire, as it was said, heir of Venice and Amsterdam. For those present-day neo-conservatives, on both sides of the Atlantic, the political universe is a battlefield where enemies are doomed to fight, the winner grabbing all the power and all the money at the expense of the losers, whatever the cost of the battle, in terms of destruction or deaths of human beings. So-called Global Britain, in terms of the Henry Jackson Society: financial globalization, Malthusianism and geopolitics, with always the same ideology and criminal way of behaving, even if it has today Five Eyes, instead of just one and a monocle. Such a world, unable to generate more human power, inescapably leads to war to grab more of the limited resources.

The last form it takes is the bureaucratic virus. It is the typical virus of the European Union, the virus of the servants, the virus of a voluntary bondage. It is an order based on a finished world, like the world of the present viruses, always submitted to an outside power and opposed by its very nature, to the inclusion and development of *any* creative idea. Fearful, and through its fear, the servant of the other three viruses, fearful, like all administrative systems. All administrative systems are like that, if it is not directed by a strong political will, they become addicted to that evil proclivity to bend. It is the very nature of the European Union, subjected to an outside federator, as de Gaulle once said, the rule of the Anglo-American form of the British Empire, with a euro junior partner of an international

dollar, not the currency of the American nation, but that of the world markets, of the men who rob the world, as accurately described by one Nicholas Shaxson.

Against that destructive universe, Professor Didier Raoult, of now hydroxychloroquine fame, has something very interesting to say. In an interview with *Le Monde*, given at the end of March, he said the following: "I think that it is about time that doctors return to their position, together with the philosophers and the persons that share a human and religious inspiration, at the level of moral reflection, even if some prefer to call it ethics, and that we need to get rid of mathematicians, which are but meteorologists in this domain." This is as valid for choices of public health measures as for the definition of international cooperation among nations. Statistics and mathematics maybe define a useful realm of already-created entities, but could never generate something new, breaking with the rules of the game for humanity, either new physical principles, discoveries of principle, or forms of better social solidarity. To pick up mathematics and administrative rules as ways to make the main decisions in times like ours is therefore a crime against creativity. The European Union and the way our states are organized, as entities obeying neither human solidarity nor creative powers, make of us the victims of the viruses that I mentioned before, the deadly viruses.

That is why I am speaking to you today: To call for a Renaissance of Europe in a true concert of nations. Think about it one moment: Let's evoke among us now Cervantes and Goya, Erasmus and Comenius, Rembrandt and Leonardo, Rabelais and Dante, Schiller and Leibniz, and so many others, first of all Beethoven on his year, this year. We need them to inspire a true Europe, looking as far as China and America, a true Europe to be a bridge and not a dead-end on the way to the graveyard. We need a new, young, more dedicated and more human leadership, who in turn needs our knowledge. Let's think above

us and act together to save from the coming hunger, death and locusts, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Kenya, Chad, Zimbabwe: Let's be again patriots and world citizens, with a renewed passion for our nations to bring the better of them to the advantage of the others, for a win-win project of civilization, a World Land-Bridge, as it has been our policy defined by Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a World Land-Bridge from the Atlantic to the Sea of China, eastward and to the Americas westward.

I hear from my balcony people joining hands and clapping to express their solidarity with our caregivers. The caregiving of our nations are the Four Laws of Lyndon LaRouche. Many of us are going to tell later about those laws to promote and nurture human creativity against all abuses. Not as a code or a formula to repeat, but as a power coming to challenge us from the realm of human thinking, from the noösphere.

We owe to our people in the hospitals, to our farmers, to our industrial workers, to our aged and often abandoned fellows, to the potential of the handicapped and the working poor, to our neighbors of all continents, also to our Yellow Vests, to make of these Four Laws the principled ways leading to our future, shaping a Europe no more to be ashamed of. Let's find together the vaccines against our four viruses, to accomplish great things, let's be truly unlocked and unblocked very soon.

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SPEED: I want to thank Jacques Cheminade for his remarks, and particularly his reminding us that this is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Ludwig van Beethoven.

The next speaker is Mr. Michele Geraci. He's an economist from Italy, he was also the former undersecretary to the Development Ministry in Rome, played a critical role in the East-West dialogue with China, a tradition that goes back in Italy to at least the 13th century. We're very happy to have



him with us from Italy.

MICHELE GERACI: Thank you very much. I'm very happy to be here. I will give a quick thought on some of the hot topics for the next 15 minutes more or less. I would like to draw from some of my experience that you just mentioned as part of the Italian cabinet until recently, and also in my capacity as one of the main enthusiasts about Italy joining the Belt and Road Initiative with China, that followed my ten years spent in China.

What I've seen in my year at the Italian government is that we have been facing a deep crisis. We have a big dilemma that has halted progress in our society, and the dilemma is between competent and representative nests in the members of the cabinet. The assumption has been, up to today, that politicians who obviously had consensus of the people take the role of politicians and then make decisions based on the analysis, the input from the people who work within the ministries, the directors and so on. And, this model does not require a politician to be particularly knowledgeable about a specific subject.

Now, in the past, we used to have more stability in government, so the politician actually would continue to be in ministries for a number of years, during which they could, little by little, acquire some expertise in their own field. However, we have seen in the last five years, the government changing every year, every year and a half. Take my example, 15 months in the government. Now, that period of time is obviously not enough to allow a politician to gain relative competences and skills, because of the high frequency change. So they need to rely on the directors, the employees, the civil servants. However, they face another problem, the opposite: They've been there for many years, 10 years, 15 years, no incentives, no promotion, no bonus, no rewards; they cannot go higher too much, they cannot go down, they cannot be fired. So they themselves have very little incentive to

efficiency and productivity. And, again, this worked well in the past, because changes, external variables were not as frequent and as intense as they are now.

So, if I look at how government were run 10, 15, 20 years ago, well, a politician would stay there a long time; the civil servant with not too much impulse, at least if they knew what was enough, they would pass it on to the politicians, they would have time to learn, and the system pretty much would work.

Now, the speed of changes of external variables don't allow people to learn in time, within the timeframe of their mundanes. And this creates a very serious lack of competence among both the politicians and the civil servants layers. And obviously, the political decision-making process of policymakers, they have nothing to hang on, they have no data, no analysis on which they can make decisions, and therefore, we have entered what I would call a world of randomization of the political decision-making progress.

So the question that we have asked is, should the politicians be experts? And how do we move the line between what [inaudible 53:30] they should represent the people no matter what their background is, they can be well-educated or not educated at all, but as long as they have votes, they should be ministers? How do we come up with a solution to this dilemma, with the fact that we need experts, and we don't have them in needed political or civil servants' layer – and I'm talking in general. Of course, there are very good people, at both levels, but in general, this is the problem that we are witnessing.

Now, when we don't have enough knowledge, you base your decision on feelings, on old stories, on what you were told, but you read and have time to process and think through about. And so, you tend to make not just decisions, but also statements that have a disconnect with reality.

And now, I bring the example of growing anti-China sentiment that we have seen, even in the Italian public debate in European and in the Western public debate. There are many reasons for that, and I don't want to elaborate, because they're very well known. The one that I want to bring to your attention, was this mismatch of knowledge and time to learn that does not allow people to learn. And this was in a way, also one of the main goals why I pushed so much on Italy joining the MOU [movement of understanding] on the Belt and Road: Because regardless of the economic benefit to join this infrastructure project, at least we succeeded in having the Italian general public discuss about China, like it had never done before. For the last 12 months, the media, the politicians, have brought China back at the center of their discussions.

Now, 90% of what I hear is completely wrong, but we do step by step. At least we are discussing China, we're discussing the Belt and Road, we are discussing the effect of these global changes, artificial intelligence, technological development, climate change that people – trust me, they were, yes, formerly disgusted, even at the government level, but really not well-addressed for their intrinsic nature. So this anti-China sentiment that I see, on the one hand, I am worried, because I see it increasing, and everyone writes on the previous statements by other people, without thinking too much. On the other hand, I'm going to be optimistic, and because it's based on a lack of knowledge, I do hope the way the knowledge increases, and people have the time to learn, study and maybe take part in events, such as this one today, they will reverse back in their criticism and at least form an opinion based on fact and analysis. And this is really what we have been trying to bring to the Western-, Italian-, European Union-level discussion table. Analysis, fact, data, not just concept based on old stories they naturally get wrong.

Now, I want to bring the example of the virus: I heard about

“black swan.” I compare it more to a “gray rhino,” an animal that is there, visible, but people ignore it. They either pretend not to see it, or they cannot see it, but it’s an event that was there, and this was what really happened in Italy. When we first knew about the Wuhan situation in mid-January, toward the end of the month, we in Italy had all the time to plan, both the lockdown, the economic measures, the financial measures, how to discuss with the European Union, with the Central Bank, with the European Commission – we are now, at the end of April, three months later, still discussing what to do, what measures to take, whether to use app for contact tracing or not – three months later! And while this was a “black swan” in November, in December, maybe for China, which may not have expected such an outcome, for us in Europe, it was a “gray rhino”: We had the luck to look into the future, just by looking at what was happening in China, in Korea!

But we didn’t. The “gray rhino” is sitting there, people turning their heads away, not wanting to see it. Why? Because of this idea that I see ingrained in many of my colleagues, that is, basically this: Whatever China does is wrong. There is possibly nothing that we can learn from China, when we do benchmarking exercises, we probably should not even look at China, we should not even ask, let alone, the questions.

And this is really one of the most serious problems that we are facing in our society. Because that is mixed with the psychological problem to say, that the problem that we have in our own countries is mostly because of our own mistakes. But, as in story-telling, we need to find external reasons, we need to create a monster, which is not us, but someone else, so we can fight it, we can blame it, we can fight it, and then we can be the hero to solve the problem.

Of course, this is all imaginary. And this does not solve the situation. It may create some popular support, because people will believe the story; a large majority of the people would

be inclined to believe the monster/hero story, and this increases consensus for politicians, increases misunderstanding in the population, and completely gives our countries like the final stripe in making it able to actually respond to the core root of the problem. So, it's almost as if we live in a disillusion novel.

This is what we have seen in these few months. The thing that really makes us different, and I again compare our Western values with the Chinese values, and the thing that really makes us difficult to accept, maybe sometimes objectively, is that we live in a society where the individual, of course, comes first, where the dream is an individual dream, the American Dream is an individual dream, it's the dream of a person. In China, it's a collective dream, it's the dream of the society as a whole of the country. And yes, there is of course, an element of the individual, and people of course take advantage of it, but the general trend, that the big difference that I have noticed is this collected versus individual dream.

So, we do not only find it difficult to accept learning from this model which is very different from ours, a model that we fear could invade as in Europe. But, really, we have seen very little evidence of China really wanting to export their social, economic and political model to Europe. Of course, they know it would never work.

But this puts us in a crisis, because now, we are asking ourselves, does free trade work, or not work? Does printing money work, or not work? Does the European Union work or not work? So far, I've seen, for example, the European Union being good at solving problems created by the very existence of the European Union itself: So it's a meta-solution to a problem. There is no marginal value that is immediately visible, including solving maybe the action of Mario Draghi, during the eurozone crisis. Yes, he has stopped the crisis, but the crisis was there, because we had a common currency; other

countries with individual currencies did not need a European Union solution: they solved it according to their own means, and pretty much everyone did relatively well.

So, the thing that really, may I say, “bugs” us most in Europe is this philosophical conflict about the “model,” the “democracy” or not, the collective versus individual, is that we are maybe starting to realize that the average Chinese person does not care very much what we want to sell them in terms of a model. I have seen, with some exceptions of course, generally very happy. They put value in other values. They attach value to other things, not the things that we do. And this is something that we really – and this is my personal effort, when I was in the government, and now, while I’m back in academe, to try to tell our people that not everyone shares entirely the value – and certain values may be universal, yes, but they get cascaded down to the individual in different extents, in different layers.

I conclude by repeating what Helga said before: We probably need a Renaissance. We need to look back 400, 500, 600 years and it is from here that really, our Europe society can reemerge. This is something that I’ve argued for, now for a number of years and I’m very happy to hear it again, today. This is both a cultural challenge, but it’s also a cultural asset that we have, and we must use. And it is also one of the potential responses to the challenges of artificial intelligence, that may wipe out many of the jobs of many of the tasks; but perhaps it would find it hard to attack these soft-skills, the arts, and creativity.

The Belt and Road, I hope it is something that could help bring two worlds closer to each other, increasing reciprocal knowledge and understanding, and when the knowledge increases, the perceptual risk decreases; and just like in financial investment people, are more willing to take steps, to get closer, and maybe to do more business together, more exchanges, and they would look more at the opportunity and not

at the threat.

I'll stop here, and leave it for Q&A. Thank you, very much.

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SPEED: Thank you very much, Mr. Geraci. We're going to go right to the questions & answers now. And I think what I want to do, just for a moment, given the format and the multiplicity of the participants, I want to ask Helga if there's anything that you would like to say at this point, before I begin with the questions. We do have many, but I just wanted to know if you had any reactions that you wanted to convey at this point?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: No, but I would like to ask Mr. Geraci a question myself.

Given the fact that you have been living in China for 10 years, I think it would be very useful for our international audience if you would just give us some of your personal experience. Because, you know, my experience with the Chinese people is that they're really very benevolent. I find them almost naïve in their outlook, in their openness. And I think the Western people have a completely different mindset, and therefore they expect many times things which I find they're projecting on Chinese, or what they claim Chinese intentions are. But, maybe you can give us your view on this matter. Because I think, if we want to get out of this crisis as a civilization, I think to develop trust, and to develop a new way of getting rid of prejudices and getting rid of wrong ideas which are based on ignorance, is one of the most important ingredients. So, if you could just tell us what your findings are about your 10 years in China?

GERACI: Thank you. Thank you, a very interesting question.

I've seen widespread people very nice, very welcoming. I have had luck, almost like anyone who has ever lived in China for a

decade, to see a transformation that for us, a columnist to analyst, is like a dream to see it under our own eyes, what a country can do; and by doing this analysis, we also had the luck to meet the people! So I was lucky enough to talk to, of course, the Premier and the President, but also any farmer. I took the initiative to make a documentary myself in the rural area. So I really tried to learn about China, both on a geographic and on a society layer, trying to cut to the cross, and I've seen a widespread sense of welcoming, curiosity, and I have been very much welcomed in all my jobs, I traveled around, I've been helped when I was in difficulties. And this I think is the essence of China, and to some extent, of many Asian countries.

Now, the question would be, why is like you said, that some people may have a different perception? And I think this is due to what I would call, a bias sample. People, for example in Italy, have a perception of China from what they have seen since 1982, when the first people from Wenzhou moved to Italy, and of course, there was a competition in the textile industry, which has, in the eyes of some Italians, destroyed our own industries, or our competition. We continued to have the rhetoric that China, and the value of the renminbi, they do subsidies to the companies and so we suffer from unfair competition by China. And so this animated a people to people feeling.

So people transcend this concept, which is macro-label between government to people-to-people, and that, unfortunately brings some antagonism towards individuals, to the point that during – this was at the end of January in Italy: We started to have a little bit of maybe racist or anti-Chinese sentiment, and I myself, I took the initiative to go around in Milan, in Rome, in the areas where most of the Chinese people were living, and being seen in the restaurants, shaking hands with them, to exactly give the idea that the virus does not have a passport.

Anger, if I may, I even predicted that we should be most



worried not about the Chinese who travel from Wuhan to Milan, which obviously was a concern, but mostly my worry was from people from Northeast, not to Italy, from Milan – Italians, who would travel to China, and come back to Italy. Because I had seen the Chinese attach a lot of importance to this virus and I've seen the reaction to their behavior, and in a way, almost the safest members of the commune, because they knew how to do it; the Italians underestimated the risk, not because of their own fault, because of the reason I said before. And so, it was probably due to some of them that the virus arrived "*en masse*" as we have seen in Milan and Veneto – also because those are two regions that trade a lot with China. So, where goods travel, also people travel.

Now, I think the niceness of Chinese people may also be related to the level of income. So this is a process that maybe we've seen throughout societies. Poor people maybe things would be nicer, people in the middle who have a higher perception of themselves that the reality tend to be a bit nastier; and then you need to go really higher, higher, people who are extremely successful who don't need to impose their own personality. So, at the moment, because the Chinese population is still made largely by very, very low-income people, I would say, that yes, the large majority of Chinese people are very nice, and the invitation to people who listen to us, is do not extrapolate what you see in this environment, because you also have not nice guys in Italy, in France, in Germany, in China – everywhere. If you do business, you are representative of a subsegment. The population is a different thing.

My invitation is go, travel, and get lost in the countryside of China, to see and meet what the real China is.

SPEED: Yeah, OK! That's a favored method of travel for many of us, particularly in your country, Mr. Geraci.

GERACI: Please do, in a couple of weeks when things get

better. We will welcome you.

SPEED: We're going to go to our first question, which is from His Excellency Ambassador Cheikh Niang. He is the Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations. Here's his question: "Within the new international relations paradigm that you are advocating, how do you think we can effectively reform the current global governance framework, in a way that will allow the fullest participation of the Global South, both in addressing political challenges, more common in that part of the world, and in correcting the yawning economic imbalances between the developed countries and the developing ones? And how do you envision to get around the unavoidable hurdles to arrive at such a reform?"

I'll go to you first, Helga, and then to Jacques, if he has a response, and then back to Mr. Geraci.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the combination of the crises which is becoming – in the beginning, you know, people played it down, "it's just a common flu," or very few people knew what a pandemic is, that a pandemic is something which is a global phenomenon, and it has specific characteristics, in terms of how you contain it. And given the fact that the coronavirus is really a new virus about which we don't know yet a lot, or at least not enough. There was an underestimation about what would be the dynamic unfolding. I think this is slowly changing. I think some people are getting quite worried about the incredible dimension of this.

Then, you have the undeniable fact that the present trans-Atlantic financial system, for sure, but in one sense, also the global system, is blowing out. The money pumping by the central banks is reaching a dimension where we are getting very close to, as it was maybe in the summer-fall 1923, in Germany, shortly before the hyperinflationary blowout of the system occurred. This can happen very, very quickly. If the

central banks keep doing what they're doing now, and there's no indication that they intend to change it, we are shortly before such a point of no return.

Then you have the hunger crisis: This is becoming now a big subject, that the destruction of the food, the consequences of the coronavirus on the food production, the fact that the farmers cannot sell their product to the market because the restaurants are closed; because the restaurants are closed there are no deliveries to the food banks [for the poor], so I can only tip on the multifaceted interconnection of this crisis, which will, in my modest opinion, create such a dimension of the crisis that the solution which I was talking about in the beginning – that you need the top governments of the world to say, we take responsibility for the fate of all of humanity. And while I understand that President Putin thinks the permanent members of the UN Security Council should be greium, Mr. Polyanskiy was talking about the G20, I don't think that combination of governments right now is willing to do it, simply because there are some countries involved that would rather defend the interests of the City of London and Wall Street rather than recognizing that you cannot continue on the past course.

So, I think that the best thing which can be done, is what I said also in my remarks: That we develop an international chorus of countries, of nations, *and* many individuals and institutions, that simply speak out and say, "Yes, we endorse this idea that there must be a New Bretton Woods system. You must have a credit system which will allow for the first time, the intention of Roosevelt to be realized, namely, to have the industrialization of the Global South, of the developing countries, and that must occur now."

And I cannot see any other pathway. I cannot see any kind of evolution. You need an emergency summit! And then, you cannot solve all these problems in one summit alone; there will be more summits. But I think we have to move to the idea that the

common aims of mankind must be taken care of by the most important, most powerful countries, as representatives of the others. And the reason why my husband suggested, many years ago, this combination of these four countries, is not that it would be exclusive of all the others, but first of all, if you do it in the United Nations, it does not work. Two hundred countries or so is just too many, and democracy has some real flaws in terms of getting to decisions, especially under emergency conditions. But these four countries are pretty representative of the West, the United States is a sort of *primus inter pares* of the West; at least it used to have that understanding; then, naturally, Russia, China and India can be trusted to represent the interests of what used to be the Non-Aligned Movement; now it's a combination of the Global South, the African Union, the different Latin American organizations, the BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of Islamic Countries – all of these organizations sort of, in my view, can be trusted by the combination of these four countries, if they work together.

So, the best which can be done, under this incredible, emergency – which will, I fear, get much worse in the next weeks and months – that the more countries and the more leaders speak out and say, "We demand such a solution," the better. Because I think we can shape – and that's also the purpose of this conference of the Schiller Institute – I think we can shape the public demand that such a solution be put on the agenda.

That's my answer.

CHEMINADE: I would only add that, with his limited means, Senegal had been doing quite well. They have a very good Pasteur Institute, not with French people, it's Senegalese – and they are planning to produce masks for a few cents, and tests for say, about \$1. So there is this sense of the interest of the nation, of the country.

This is extremely valuable in the context that Helga said before, which means that all these nations of Africa, they would bring something into an association, to develop Africa, of the United States, China, India, and other countries, including France and including Turkey, for example, Africa can bring a sense of its own interests in its scientific development, and a sense, also, of social harmony. And this sense of social harmony in Africa, combined with a sense of social harmony of China, and what we can bring from the Western countries, including, of course, the United States, and France in Western Africa, and other countries in Eastern Africa, these can bring a combination which Africa would be a sort of catalyst for this change in the world. And this would demand an input of all of us, to create that, and Africa would be not a country that only needs to be helped, as such, but a country that would make a jump into the future exactly like China did.

GERACI: I think let a lot of what I would say has been said already.

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SPEED: Very good. Now, I understand that we are about to hear from Bassam el-Hachem. He's a professor at the Social Sciences Institute at the Lebanese University in Beirut. But I remember him from about 30 years ago or maybe more, with some activities we were doing both in France and also here, in America. I haven't heard from him for a long time.

While we're working on getting Mr. el-Hachem online, I should just say, in a few moments after a few more questions, we have a particular presentation around what is called the LaRouche Legacy Foundation. This involves our reprinting the works of Lyndon LaRouche, who passed away Feb. 12th of last year. I want to make sure that people know that, and there will be a link to encourage people get their own copy of the first volume of Mr. LaRouche's collected works that we've printed.

Are you able to hear us? There you are, haven't seen you in at least 30 years.

BASSAM EL-HACHEM: Yes. How are you?

SPEED: Not bad. Glad you're still around!

EL-HACHEM: Thank you. I'm going to speak in French. I think we're prepared to do something about that. [as interpreted]

Mme. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, my friends from the Schiller Institute, dear listeners, I cordially greet you from Byblos in Lebanon, and it is precisely on Lebanon that I will focus my remarks. My country is going through a terrible economic and social crisis. This is known, since we know Cheminade and Christine Bierre in Paris over the years. But we are suffering in miniature, the global problematic issues which the conference is dealing with, among them, the crisis of an unprecedented popular uprising, which started on Oct. 17, and which to this day invincibly continues its course, despite even the present lockdown.

I only have 5 or 7 minutes, so I will go to the essence of the matter. I will make small points on the list.

Concerning the crisis and breakdown crisis in Lebanon, there are three main aspects. First, there's a financial and economic collapse taking shape with a public debt which is close to the astronomical figure of \$90 billion, which corresponds to 170% of the GDP, coupled with a very heavy debt service, the equivalent of 10-11% of the GDP; and a budget deficit amounting in 2019 up to 16% of GDP, but also coupled with a serious deficit in the balance of payments.

Secondly, the real living conditions in Panirsus [ph] are in continuous decline, until things come a deterioration of the purchasing power of incomes following an endemic stagnation of wages, going hand in hand with increasing taxes on imported products, which is close to 80% of products consumed in

Lebanon. And as of summer 2019, the beginning of an amputation of the pay of public service and armed forces retirees. And also unemployment rates in the order of 30-33% of the workforce living in Lebanon, especially among the youth, which is pushing young Lebanese into exile.

And thirdly, there's the scandalous dilapidation of infrastructure and the services which they provide. Electricity which is now being cut, and lockouts.

As far as the forces which are behind this crisis, I see the following, there are three parts. First, fundamentally, there's the problem of the corruption in power, the main coordinates which have not changed since the beginning of the '90s, except for some minor adjustments since 2005. Besides small changes, corruption actually never ended.

Secondly, there's a fundamentally rentier economic and financial policy in force since then, favoring indebtedness and attracting capital to be placed in treasury bills at annual interest rates reaching at one point, the very worrying threshold of 40-45% on the treasury bonds. This resulted in an increase of the debt of the state, accumulation of private fortunes resulting from just embezzlement, to the detriment of the public interest, and the subsequent ruin of agriculture and industry, from which potential investors diverted to the advantage of purely financial banking investments.

Thirdly, of course, the war in Syria and its harmful effects on the Lebanese economy with the influx – and I'm not speaking about the last 60 years from the Palestinians and the tragedy of all these refugees who flee from the war in Syria and its harmful incidents on the Lebanese economy, from a huge mass of Syrians who are fleeing the war, exerting about 1 million persons who were added to the 4 million population of Lebanon. This created an overwhelming picture of the Lebanese workforce, and the market for local products, and on the other hand an unprecedented closing of the land route, irreplaceable

for the transport for Lebanese production both in industry and agriculture, to Jordan and all the Arab Gulf countries, in particular, especially the Iraqi market.

As for the obstacles to the way out of the crisis, the following can be said: 1) a systemic policy of the United States, which are the oppositions to a solution, it's a systematic policy of the United States with economic and financial sanctions coming to relay the gunboats of long ago, in the privileged service of Israel, which strangles the country of the cedar, which is pressuring the banks.

2. pressures similarly exerted by the same superpower to force this country to modify the course of the land and sea borders with Israel and occupied Palestine, which has an impact on delaying Lebanon's progress on its oil and gas exploration in the Mediterranean, as much as possible.
3. the United States of America also prohibits us by proxies any resumption of dialogue with the Syrian government, which held out with the help of its friends and allies, in particular Russia, Iran and the Lebanese Hezbollah, which hinders any solutions to our economic progress. Those are linked to the transit of our goods through the Syrian territory, as to the desire to return as soon as possible, after 1.5 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon because of the war at home since 2011.
4. glimmers of hope are a way out, however are on the horizon, but without outside help, there is a big U.S. pressure also on the IMF of not giving the required credits to Lebanon to confront its crisis.

What are glimmers of hope to get us out of crisis, and I want to conclude with that, but without foreign help we cannot succeed in putting them into application.

1. a possible recovery of public money robbed by criminals that we no longer ignore in deposits in foreign



accounts, whose amount would be something like \$160-\$200 billion, which is tax money outside Lebanon.

2. The neutralization of regional factors. I just said of the Palestinian cause and the Syrian question, an essential condition for excluding regional interference from the Lebanese scene, whether it be Iran or Israel, Saudi Arabia, and so on.

And 3) a restructuring of our economy has to favor, to the detriment of the profit system, the productive sectors of the physical economy, namely agriculture, industry and technology.

All of this, and I want to close with that, however, nothing is likely to be possible, except in the context of a refoundation of relations among nations on the basis defended by the Schiller Institute, and Lyndon LaRouche on the basis of a win-win situation, and new, more balanced financial and economic order, bringing an end to the dangerous hegemonism of the U.S. practice to the extreme and giving in its place, to all nations, large and small, a voice in the management of world affairs. So, it is not to reflect on such an alternative that we are here, today, united. Thank you for listening.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Mr. Hachem. I'm sorry I didn't realize you were in Lebanon as opposed to France. I misspoke. And I hope you'll be able to continue to participate with us in the conference.

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We're going to go now to our next question from Mauricio Ortiz Ortiz, the Chief Ambassador from Costa Rica to Canada. Here's his question: "In the 1940s Costa Rica decided to create a health system with universal coverage, to abolish the army, and invest in education and healthcare. Later, in the 1970s, we created 1,041 rural primary healthcare posts. We also protect, approximately 30% of our biodiversity, and two years ago launched a program to decarbonize our economy. Up to now,

we have 675 cases of COVID-19, and 6 deaths, one of the lowest mortality rates in Latin America. Our desire is to exchange experiences with other countries. Will the Schiller Institute encourage the United Nations, the multilateral banks and other organizations to support the governments of undeveloped countries to invest in preventive rural health and health systems for universal coverage? How can this be accomplished with a world system which currently focuses more on trade and profit than on social issues? And Helga, I'm going to ask that you take that up.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yeah, we have a call since about six weeks or four weeks ago, for a world health system. The reason why we did that, it's pretty obvious, this is one of the most fundamental human rights you can imagine, and the pandemic underlines exactly the absolute shortage – I mean, Costa Rica may be in a relatively better situation, but I think almost all developing countries are very, very far from what is needed.

Given the fact that the pandemic unfortunately, it was clear that it would become worse and worse, so I asked for a world health system, with the idea that as the pandemic is getting worse, the demand that such a world health system which would put up functioning health systems in every country on the Hill-Burton standard, of the United States Hill-Burton Act in the postwar period; or the French or German systems which used to be quite good, until the privatizations started: That every country has the right to that kind of a standard.

And the pandemic makes it clear, because even if in the beginning some countries may have thought, well, they only have to take care of themselves, the fact that it's a pandemic, which means that it's global, that it's expanding to the South, that it will come back in a second wave, and possibly even in a third wave – if you look at the Spanish flu from 1918-19, it came back in a second and a third wave which were even much worse than the first wave.

So, with that idea in mind, the understanding that we cannot continue as we have done in the past will become a growing, self-evident truth, and the idea that everybody has the right for a functioning health system is a protection for everybody! It's not just for the affected country, but we're sitting in one boat, because if we don't provide that to the developing countries, then it will come back and kill more and destroy more of our economy, and it will just get worse and worse.

So, the idea of now putting a world health system with an idea of a decent health system in every country on the table, in a certain sense, sooner or later requires, how should this be financed? And then you come to the question of the casino economy will never do it, because the reason why we are in this mess, is because they have been going for profit maximization for the last decades. That brings the question then, of the urgent need to have a credit system, a New Bretton Woods system:

I would actually ask everybody who is watching, to simply take up this demand, that the idea that every single country must be provided, first with a crash program to fight the virus, but then you need infrastructure, because even if you can take the Corps of Engineers and set up hospitals in the middle of the desert, well, you may be able to maintain that for a few days or whatever, but then the question comes, how can you build up the infrastructure?

So, in a certain sense, the answer to your question is, that we have to have global development *totally*. This is why the program which the Schiller Institute published after Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road in 2013, we were very happy, because we said, this is what we have been fighting for since '70s, so we actualized all the programs we were working on, the total development plan for Africa, for Latin America, for Asia, the 50-year development plan for the Pacific Basin, the Oasis Plan for the Middle East, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which we already called the New Silk Road in the '90s – and we

actualized all of these programs in new study, called "The New Silk Road becomes the World Land-Bridge." Now, this book was greeted very much in China, it was translated into Chinese; the Chongyang Financial Institute sent copies to all the major universities and think tanks. It was translated into Arabic. It exists now in German and in French. A second volume was produced, an extension of it, "The Extension of the New Silk Road to West Asia and Africa."

So, if you take all of these studies together, they are an absolute blueprint for a global development plan. And I think we have reached the point where, either we get the so-called Western countries, that is, the United States and the European nations, to cooperate with the New Silk Road in the development of Southwest Asia, Africa, Latin American, Central and South America, and that has to be a cooperative effort. And we have to overcome geopolitics: I know that for many people that sounds like a utopian conception, but I'm absolutely certain that the dimension of the crisis will become so absolutely clear – between the financial blowout, the destruction of the physical economy, the pandemic, as it was mentioned earlier by one of the other speakers, potential social unrest, the refugee crisis – that the idea that you need to put on the table a solution which addresses all of these problems, in cooperation will become a more and more convincing idea. And it's the only winning idea.

So rather than focusing only a side aspect, I think we have to really move with the idea that the only solution is this concept of a World Land-Bridge to overcome underdevelopment forever. And development does not mean more quantities. Some of the greenies of the West, they always think when you say "development," that you mean more of the same. But we're not talking about more of the same.

For example, I mentioned earlier that the representatives of the developing countries should all be immediately integrated in the training of this research in the life sciences, any

breakthrough must be distributed to everybody; developing countries should do the leapfrogging by immediately training some of their young people to be on the top of the vanguard sciences so that the overcoming of underdevelopment will occur in leaps and big steps, and not just repeating all the steps made by the industrialized nations.

I think we are at a point where we either reach a completely new era of mankind, and I have said in the past, this change must be as big as that between the Middle Ages and modern times, separated by the Italian Renaissance. The change to the future has to be even bigger. We need to put mankind first. It's OK to be a patriot of your country, it's absolutely wonderful and a good thing. But the interest of a nation should never again be ahead of the interest of all of humanity, and I think if this crisis teaches us anything, then it is exactly that approach, that we have to be united by the common aims of mankind, first, and then we can settle all the regional, all the national questions after that.

So, I think we have to really fight for this big transformation into a new era of civilization, the World Land-Bridge being the absolute way to go; the New Bretton Woods being the absolute precondition, and starting with the world health system, I think we can cause an avalanche of demand in this direction until it is accomplished.

SPEED: Do either of the other have any response? Mr. Geraci, you have your hand up.

GERACI: No, I just comment on what Helga said: I think the emphasis is, yes, on humanity is important. The question then remains for countries like Italy and even mine which was a so-called "nationalist" government, the belief is that you can help others only if you are first stable on your own feet, a little bit like planes, where you first put you own mask on, you stabilize yourself, and then you're able to help others. I think we all agree that the goal should be humanity; I think

the question would be then, what's the path? What are the first building blocks to reach that goal that we all agree on.

CHEMINADE: Yes, we have absolutely to change our thinking. If you look at the preceding world thinking of these last 40 or 50 years, since August 15, 1971, but already before, it said, "how much money do we have?" And there is never enough money to do things useful for mankind. We don't have the money. So, that was always the answer.

How vicious it is right now! Because when the world's this collapse of the financial markets, then they issue money, but not for mankind. They issue money to save their own interest and their own financial markets. So we have to absolutely shift our world thinking and thinking in terms of what's necessary for mankind. Then, it's because of that that we produced this "LaRouche's 'Apollo Mission' To Defeat the Global Pandemic." We started from what is needed globally. And then we established how we would lead credit and the financial means to accomplish this. So it reverses completely the world thinking, to add to what Helga said.

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SPEED: Thank you. We have a special presentation. I just received a copy of this – I don't know if everybody can see it online, but *Lyndon LaRouche Collected Works*, and this is put out by the LaRouche Legacy Foundation. And Helga you may have something to say about this, and we have we can also show.

ZEPP-LAROCHE: Yes, let me quickly say: First of all, we have created the LaRouche Legacy Foundation which has the aim to preserve the work of my husband, and make it available to the whole world. We want to put out his Collected Works, and that's a big job! Anybody who has known Lyn, he has written, on a good day, 80-100 pages – print ready! – with all the footnotes, with all things which normally the editorial does, and I have not counted it yet, but if this Collected Works

series becomes into the 50, 60, even 100 books, I would not be surprised.

Then we have all the videos. We have the letters, the memorandums, the internal communications to important people around the world, in governments and so forth. So this is a gigantic job, which I think, in terms of the historical significance of Lyndon LaRouche, is absolutely crucial. I think it is almost – I don't want to call it a tragedy, but I want to call it an unbelievable coincidence, that one year, approximately one year after he died, on Feb. 12th last year, you have the absolute fulfillment of all the things he said, *many, many times*, in speeches, in conference addresses. And if you now look, the breakdown of the whole system – he had said in many times, in many ways with many predicates. And I know that many people will say, "Yeah, that's LaRouche, he exaggerates, it will never come to that" – now we are here! If you read what Lyn said in the '70s, in the '80s, in the '90s, in the 2000s, you will be surprised.

This first volume is just some of the most important economic works: *So, You Wish To Know All About Economics? The Science of Christian Economy*; *Earth's Next Fifty Years*, and some other writings. I would really urge you to get a copy of this book, and make it your joy, to acquire every single book as it comes out, which the Legacy Foundation wants to do, at least two per year, maybe quicker. I want you to contribute, so that we can speed up this work – make it your own question to preserve the legacy of Lyndon LaRouche.

I made a video last year to somehow give you some of the reflections of why I think this is important. Maybe we can see the video now, and then I'll make some concluding remarks

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Hello to all of you. Many of you have participated in the outstanding memorial for my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, or you have viewed the video in the meantime, and then, you got a taste of what a beautiful mind my husband

really had, and how important the ideas are for the world today. As a matter of fact, I would put him on the same level of thinkers, those thinkers who maybe you have only one per century, and would change, through their intellectual contribution, the entire body of knowledge of their time, and lay the foundation for future generations to come. So I put him on the same level as Plato, Nikolaus of Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Einstein, because he contributed to all of the works of these great thinkers something unique: the LaRouche method of thinking. And I'm absolutely convinced, that if we would publish right now his collected works, which is a gigantic task, because he was one of the most prolific writers of this time, it would have the same effect as the introduction of Plato to the Italian Renaissance.

Now, let me explain to you what I mean by that: The Italian Renaissance was prepared by many factors, by the work of Dante, Petrarca, many sculptors and great painters, but what really caused the spark to really make the Renaissance what it became was the introduction of Plato and the thinking of Nikolaus of Cusa. Nikolaus of Cusa belonged to a circle of humanist thinkers who believed that you had to go back to the original documents of all times, of all events, and handwritings.

So in this capacity, he was sent by the Pope to find out if the Filioque question was in the early documents of the early councils of the Church. Now, the Filioque was the question which had separated the Orthodox and the Catholic Church: It was the question, does the Logos emanate only from the Father, which was the belief in the Orthodox Church, or does it also emanate from the Son, Filioque. Now, Nikolaus went to Byzantium, and he did find all the handwritings of the early councils of the Church, which did contain the Filioque.

This was a complete breakthrough because that meant that he could convince the fathers of the Orthodox Church to come to the Councils of Ferrara and Florence. So, in 1437-38, he came



with a whole delegation of about 700 people, the Emperor of Byzantium, the Patriarch, and many scholars; he traveled from Greece to these councils. And already on the way, because he talked to people like Georgius Gemistos Plethon, who was the 83-year-old adviser of the Emperor and he was the top scholar of Plato in Greece. He actually wanted to introduce Plato, to have a Renaissance in Greece, and hew as refuting Aristotle. He thought that Aristotle had absolutely misrepresented Plato's ideas, or he was not capable of understanding them. He said, Aristotle is completely incompatible with Christianity.

So, the dialogue between Nikolaus and all of these scholars, meant that Nikolaus had a breakthrough, already on that trip. He came to develop a method of thinking which he was very self-conscious about, and he said: I'm now saying something which no human being has ever thought before, and that was, the principle of the *concidentia oppositorum*. This is the idea that the One has a higher value and higher magnitude than the Many, and that the human mind can always overcome contradictions by developing a level of reason on a higher plane which gives you a way to solve problems which were not solved on the lower plane. And that idea, indeed, was the completely breakthrough in thinking, because Aristotle had said, you cannot have something being true and being the opposite of something, not being true; and all these thinkers, including Nikolaus said, this is a completely low level of thinking, because you remain on the plane of contradictions, while Nikolaus in the *Apologia Docta Ignorantia*, which was his rebuttal of a scholastic professor from Heidelberg, Johannes Wenck, he said Aristotle is really a very low level of thinking, like the ratio of an animal, but no better. While the method Plato developed, and which I now develop further, is like the creative thinking being self-conscious about itself. It's like standing on a high tower, and from that viewpoint, you can see the searcher, that which is being sought, and the process of searching, and that gives you a completely different approach.

Now, this delegation arrived in Ferrara, and there were many lectures hosted by Cesarini, who Cusa had devoted his *De Docta Ignorantia* to, and all these scholars then listened to Plethon, and Bessarion, who was the Archbishop of Nicaea, and they were introduced for the first time to the entire works of Plato, which in the rest of Europe, other than Greece, had been completely lost after the fall of ancient Greece, after the Peloponnesian War. There were a few copies in some monasteries, but nobody could read Greek, and when Petrarca tried to learn Greek, he couldn't find anybody who would teach him, so he never was able to access that. But he knew that this guy, Plato, had to be extremely important, because Augustinus, in his writings referred to them.

So, these lectures sparked an incredible intellectual ferment, and fortunately, among the listeners was somebody from a very wealthy family, namely, Cosimo dei Medici, and he financed a crash program for the translation of the works of Plato.

The combination of Cusa' writings and the emergence of the entire works of Plato laid the foundation for the paradigm shift which separated the Middle Ages from the modern times – the Middle Ages being characterized by scholasticism, Aristotelianism, belief in witchcraft, superstition; and then, the new ideas, the new paradigm, a new image of man emerged, and a completely new conception that there was the possibility of infinite perfectibility of each human being, that science and technology could study the laws of the universe, and that this would be the basis for the improvement of the living standards, an increase in population: So it was a complete revolution and it laid the foundation for everything good coming out of the European history for the following 600 years to come.

I'm absolutely convinced that the publication of the collected works of Lyndon LaRouche would have a similar, if maybe even more powerful effect today. Because, what do you have today: You have, in the West, a complete cultural crisis. You have a

collapse of moral values, you have the sciences dominated by utilitarianism and the idea of profit. Many scientists are just bread-scholars: They work for their salary, but they are not trying to find truth. I mean, this is a known phenomenon among all the faculties around the world, that if you get enough money, you publish whatever you are told to publish.

Now, the cultural collapse of the West is obvious to everybody – the drug epidemics, the terrible youth culture, the ugliness in the so-called arts, and many more such phenomena. So, I'm absolutely convinced that if we would publish, now, as quickly as possible the collected works of Lyn, it would spark an incredible excitement, because the ferment already exists: Because while the West is in a Dark Age, that is not the case for all of the world, because the New Silk Road, sponsored and originated by China, that spirit, the Spirit of the New Silk Road, has already caught on in about 126 countries which have joined the Belt and Road Initiative, and who have the idea that there will be a completely new time when poverty and underdevelopment can be overcome.

I participated just three weeks ago in the Asian Dialogue of Civilizations, which was an extraordinary event in Beijing. Forty-seven nations participated, and they were all very proud of the Asian ancient civilizations, going back many thousands of years, – 5,000 and more – and they were conscious of the fact that many of these civilizations were cradles of all of humanity.

Now, they think that the Asian Century is coming, or has actually started, and that the West is in a condition of decay. I think what the Asians are doing is great; it's a great inspiration, but I also think we cannot leave Europe, the United States, to collapse, but that we need to have an approach where all countries and all continents prosper at the same time. And I'm absolutely convinced that this can only be done, that all countries are joining the New Paradigm, that we develop Africa together, with the Africans; that we will

overcome underdevelopment in Latin America, in Asia, and all the pockets of underdevelopment in the United States and in Europe; but that we need a Dialogue of Cultures bringing back the best traditions of all Classical cultures; but that especially, the most advanced thinking ever thought, which was the thinking of Lyndon LaRouche, will really spark a similar fundamental Renaissance in the sciences and the arts, and the whole discussion of the image of man, what happened in the Italian Renaissance, happening for the future of humanity.

If you think that is a worthwhile idea, then I would ask you: Be generous and help us to make that work. You can help in many ways, and contact us and we will find a task for you to be a part of this exciting project. But also think that we need your financial support to do that, but do it in the spirit that it is upon us, now, to shape the new epoch of civilization, which hopefully will be the age where human beings will relate to each other as human beings, and that the future of mankind will be like the relations between Wilhelm von Humboldt and Friedrich Schiller, or Albert Einstein and Max Planck, and that nations will relate to each other in a completely new spirit, something which Nikolaus of Cusa called the *spiritorum universorum*, the New Silk Road Spirit, and that the works of my beloved husband are the crucial spark which will make that possible.

[end video]

SPEED: Helga do you have some final remarks?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: We would like to send out copies of that book to many libraries internationally, so obviously, we do need support to do that, but I think if we would have these books available for students, for curricula, I'm absolutely certain that the specific method which my husband developed, – we will hear more about it in the next hours, and tomorrow. But I think that the specific LaRouche method of thinking is the most advanced thinking which mankind has produced so far.

Now, you may say, "She says this because she loved her husband." But it's more than that. It's that also, but I'm absolutely certain that the contribution which Lyndon LaRouche has made is of absolute importance to the solution of the world problems like now. And that's why I just want you to buy the book, to think how you can help, and think about spreading the ideas of my husband. Because I think that that is – first of all, you will be completely shocked, to see what he said, how early. As you heard with the two videos, which Dennis played at the beginning, many of what he said is as actual as if he would have said it this minute. And that unique power to anticipate and to make a correct prognosis, and then, come up a solution, that is something which must be studied by many, many people around the world. That's is what I want you to know.

SPEED: The link to LaRouche Legacy Foundation is on the Schiller Institute conference page, <https://www.larouchelegacyfoundation.org/collected-works/volume1>

I'll make a comment of my own: We were known as Ramsey Clark said – Ramsey Clark, being the attorney for Lyndon LaRouche at the point that LaRouche was unjustly incarcerated. He talked about the idea that the "LaRouche people were the book people," referring to the story *Fahrenheit 451*, by Ray Bradbury, which talks about all the time when human knowledge was being persecuted. And what happened was that a group of people who refused to allow civilization to die, became "books." They were the living embodiment of various works. That's what we are. And that's what Lyn was: He was a living embodiment of over 2,500 years of Western civilization, and much more besides.

We again say, if you go to the Schiller Institute conference page, the link for <https://www.larouchelegacyfoundation.org/collected-works/volume1> is there and if you go there and purchase it, we'll not

just appreciate, but you'll appreciate it.

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I understand that we have someone here in New Jersey, Daniel Burke who is an independent candidate for U.S. Senate, among other things and he's been doing some work of a very specific nature with respect to today's proceedings. Daniel if you're there, go ahead.

DANIEL BURKE: Good! Thank you very much, Dennis. My name is Daniel Burke, I'm a LaRouche independent candidate for U.S. Senate in New Jersey. I'm 33 years old, my wife and I, we have a 2 year old daughter; I've been a member of the LaRouche movement for about eight years.

And my message is for the students and youth participating in this conference, and people who are thinking about them.

Four weeks ago, Helga joined a videoconference with 70 people from 12 different countries on 5 continents: these were primarily students and youth. She appealed to them to build an international youth movement, and since then, we've held a series of classes, readings and videoconferences among youth, in different languages, drawing them into this event.

Join us in building that youth movement, to inspire the tens and hundreds of thousands of students and youth we need to get the governments of the world to adopt our approach. The LaRouche movement is not here merely to loosen the grip of popular beliefs. The nations need a new organizing principle, they need a new scientific hypothesis of what mankind is, and will be. And it has to be agapic, loving in the divine sense.

Is it true that we're insignificant specs of dust, in a cold, amoral universe? Or, a cancer on Mother Nature and deserving of all the punishment we received? If you reject those ideas, as you should, then what are we, in fact? The power that lies at the essence that is intrinsic to all human individuals is

willful creativity, an ability shared by no animal species, to increase our power in and other the universe, by uncovering its laws – laws which are imperceptible to the mere senses.

It's very difficult, one thinks, to consider your personal positions within such a profound scheme. It's not easy to take seriously the dreams that all people share at some point in their early lives, of ending poverty, war, famine, and disease. It seems as though everyone has abandoned those dreams. "Who am I to say I know better?"

However, consider which is healthier for your soul. Should you accept, instead, the condescending voice of cynicism that says, "No one person can make a difference; let the Infinite scroll soothe your rumpled ego?" Or, should you accept those who say, "I can fix all the problems of humanity. Just eliminate human beings!"

Now, I'm asking you to join the LaRouche movement. Take the Devil by the nose, attack the corrupt and stupid axioms that allow the City of London and Wall Street fascists to gain control; and prove to yourself the true nature of mankind.

We're asking you to join us in ensuring that there's a growing force of students, workers, scientists, teachers, farmers, doctors, nurses, poets, artists demanding a new paradigm, and the actions needed to make it happen, beginning with Mr. LaRouche's four economic laws.

Then, in fifty years—when I would be 83 and my daughter 52—we will have seen the greatest growth in human culture, science and economy ever known in history. And we can consider that our own contributions may have been absolutely necessary for it to happen.

In two weeks, on May 9, we will hold the second International Youth Video Conference. Help us to organize it. Work with us to mobilize the greatest number of people into meaningful action for this new paradigm. You can sign up for the youth

video conference at the link on the screen, <http://bit.ly/si-youth>, which I encourage you to do immediately.

If you, yourself, are not a youth, please share this with a youth that you know. Help us to reach out to them and introduce this solution-concept for humanity, and nix the crisis.

Thank you!

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SPEED: Thank you, Daniel. Let me just say that we're coming up a bit on time; we have about 18 minutes or so left. I'm going to be combing a few questions, here, which I'll direct to the panelists, asking one and then see if the others want to respond.

I want to take the first question from Her Excellency, Mrs. Fatima Braoulé Meité, Ambassador of the Republic of Mali in Canada. She asks:

"COVID-19 has an effect, in particular, on the most vulnerable in society, be it those in Africa, in Europe, in America, or anywhere else in the world. Most of these people have a poor education. They have little access to health care, and are often jobless. The result is a higher rate of mortality. So, in fact, COVID-19 exposes all that should have been done—but was not—for all these people. Every state should now re-examine how to better intervene in all the social fields, even it means to nationalize some services, which had gone to the private sector.

"Unfortunately, Africa is little discussed, when considering the actions that should be taken in the post-COVID-19 world. The only Western voice with the courage to propose a structural solution for the African countries was that of [French] President Emmanuel Macron, when he proposed the



cancellation of the African countries' debt, in order to allow these countries to fight the COVID-19 while tackling, in-depth, the structural problems. Unfortunately, his call has not been heeded. This opportunity for political dialogue on the post-COVID-19 era, and the change of paradigm which the Schiller Institute offers on what should be our new way of acting, must take care of this question, and support President Macron's proposal and open the ways and the means necessary for that."

She then asks for a comment. Let me take the liberty to combine that with something that also came from an African diplomatic mission in Ottawa—a very short question that I think can be done as a corollary to this:

"We have noted the recommendation for a summit between the huge powers, that is, the United States, China, Russia, and India. In your view, which of these countries do you think will better push for the interests of African countries, especially on economic matters?"

I think what I'm going to do, is slightly revise what I said, and ask Jacques [Cheminade] to answer first, and then, I'm sure, the other two of you will have something to say; and then we'll go from there.

CHEMINADE: Macron sometimes says words that may be useful. He called for this cancellation of all of the African debt, not only the debt of the poorest countries. He also issued a declaration with Tunisia, supporting UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres' [call for a] world ceasefire.

This is good, but they are things in themselves. What you need is a higher standpoint. This higher standpoint would mean the programs of development needed by Africa, and with whom. And how France could work with other nations to create this combination, this international cooperation that is needed for the development of Africa. This is not done.

Look at what was not done in France for the elder people in the retirement or nursing homes. What was not done by the Yellow Vests, what was not done inside the nation, this cannot be something separate with what's done for African countries. You need an overall poise, supported from inside France for an absolute commitment for mankind.

This is not yet there. We're doing our best to create the spirit for that, but it's a very difficult situation, because there are all types of influences, including our own Macron, like Trump [in the U.S.]. There are not good people around both of them, going in a very different direction.

Also, there are provocateurs in the whole country, as you see in the United States. We have the same in France. People are calling for May 4 as a day against the lockdown: "Go [back] into the streets, be free, be happy!" So, you have all that, also happening in the United States. It's used to disrupt our countries.

The only way that our countries could escape this offensive of disruption, is to have a real commitment to everything that was told of today.

So, at this point, for example, the French media never covered LaRouche, except once or twice, to slander him; and seldom covered me. They only covered me during the Presidential elections, but after it was finished, full silence against our ideas. That, for me, would be the Rosetta Stone of what is done or not done, and we should judge from that standpoint.

SPEED: Helga, do you want to say anything about that, or should be continue?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think that there are a lot of good proposals, by Guterres and others. For example, I think the end of sanctions is absolutely a requirement. And, naturally, the case-fires are also very important; the debt moratorium, the Jubilee—all of these things are absolutely crucial.

But I think what is lacking, as Jacques was just indicating, is how to remedy—even if you eliminate all the debt. Where do you get the new money? For that, you need a credit system. In the aftermath of this conference, we will publish a selection of articles by my husband on the New Bretton Woods system. A credit system would be beneficial for everybody. Okay, maybe the Fortune 500 would not be the winners of this, but everybody else—the middle-level industry of the advanced sectors, the countries of Africa.

We published the first comprehensive book about African development in 1976. It started with an integrated infrastructure program for the whole continent. It has ports, highways, fast train systems, industrial parks, industrialization of agriculture. In the book are described large projects, like the Transaqua project to bring water back to Lake Chad.

There was an absolute clarity on what needed to be done to immediately start to industrialize the African countries, naturally with their participation and their say-so as to what should be done and what should not be done.

But, I think it's not a question of a lack of clarity of where to start. Many countries in Africa are now committed to having a middle class, to becoming a middle-level-income country in the near future. And that is absolutely achievable.

I think that is what needs to be put on the table, but it can only be done with a New Bretton Woods system.

SPEED: Since Mr. Geraci is an economist, I'd like to ask him what he has to say.

GERACI: On this discussion of debt cancellation, I think there was a proposal by Macron, or maybe by [French Minister of the Economy and Finance] Bruno Le Maire, who probably asked only for a debt delay repayment, not cancellation.

And so, I think, like Jacques said before, sometimes these are announcements that have very little relationship with reality.

I would like to answer Her Excellency from Mali. This is a problem we also have in Italy. We worry a lot about where to get the money from, how to finance it, who should give it to us—but very little attention is paid to what to *do* with the money.

I think we need to have the other side of the question very well developed, because this has been the problem in the past, including Italy—that we have 155% debt-to-GDP, going to 160% very soon—because we really don't have an industrial plan; we don't really have a plan to support the economy during this [coronavirus] crisis.

If I may advise all our listeners and ambassadors and policymakers who are listening: Draft, in details [unclear word: 12:15.6] industrial plan. Because, when the plan stands on its feet [is stood up?], the money comes. Finance tends to be a little bit more forgiving, and it reaches to where the good ideas are. I want to balance the focus of my takeaway from today. Let's not just focus on where to get the money from, but really each country, county, city, region should have a very well-developed and integrated plan of what to do with it.

I'm talking here as a former investment banker, myself. As much as we may not like finance, individual investors' money flows to where there are good investment opportunities. Of course, some of these projects are not there to make money; they are social projects. But, nevertheless, the plan needs to be equally detailed, even if there is no financial return, just to maximize the money.

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SPEED: Okay, thank you. We have a lot of other questions that we're not going to be able to get to. There is one

presentation in particular that I want to get to. We're going to show a couple minutes of it. It was recorded for this conference by Antonio "Butch" Valdes, head of the Philippines LaRouche Society. We are going to have this available online. And we'll try to show the full presentation in our final panel tomorrow. I'm going to show just a few moments of it here, because I want to make sure that people know about it and know what he had to say. And then we'll return to a final question, which will be to Helga, and then conclude.

## **Butch Valdes: Presentation to the April 25-26 Schiller Conference**

(note- the first part of this was in the Sunday briefing. Here is the full presentation.)

Greetings from the Philippine LaRouche Society. Thank you for allowing us to share our insights, as to how we find ourselves playing a significant role in the global peace effort. For most of us observant with both international and local affairs, the past decade has been most foreboding, causing heightened apprehension due to increased tensions among the superpowers.

The overthrow of the 2014 Ukraine leadership by, admittedly, the CIA, and the subsequent encirclement of Russia and China by Obama's Asian pivot were major steps being taken by the Western allies, asserting military dominance over those who dared to defy them.

At about the same period, the destruction of Syria, care of the manufactured ISIS and mercenary terrorists used in the overthrow of Libya's Qaddafi was in full operation, intending to take out President Assad, to replace him with a puppet government. But they did not expect President Putin of Russia, and President Xi Jinping of China to collaborate in deterring effectively the British and Obama move to fast-track the world into a war.

And just to move quickly forward, neither did they expect a leader of a client state – or a better description is a “compliant state” – to be thrust into the Presidency of our Republic, by an overwhelming majority. Duterte made no promises, except to fight terrorism and do battle with the drug syndicates. Even if his vocabulary needed some refining, he said, “my admirers readily tolerated the expletives.” Because he epitomized the anger long suppressed by the alliance of falsely elected government officials and the oligarchic corporations causing desperate conditions of life.

Yet nothing has so unified the country, more than the incident where, shortly after his election, even before his inauguration, Obama gives him a call, to remind him of the obligations that the previous corrupt government had made with him, regarding the Visiting Forces Agreement and the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Act, virtually establishing the Philippines as the most proximate U.S. military base facing China, and consequently its nearest target in case of a nuclear confrontation between the two powers.

What seemed to get Duterte more incensed, aside from the condescending tone of Obama, was the threat that unless our President submit to these dictates, he will withdraw a \$700 million assistance earmarked by the U.S.A. for the Philippines. Duterte retorted by saying, “he can keep his money and go to hell! We are no longer your colony.”

I believe many Filipinos got enamored to the newly elected leader, after this. Until this day, four years into a six-year term, he still enjoys an 87% popularity and approval rating. For once, over so many decades, including the administration of Marcos, and those before him, the Filipino people felt like a truly sovereign nation.

Inevitably, this strained relationship brought us closer to Russia and China. Yet, subsequent improved relations with the U.S., upon the election of another phenomenal leader,

President Donald Trump. It's worth noting that whether President Duterte knew the implications of what he did, when he asserted our independence, we in the Philippine LaRouche Society could not resist with the voice out to constituents and friends in government our approval of these events. Immediately, we knew that the Philippines was going to play a key role in establishing peace in the Southeast Asian region.

But so, too, did the soldiers of the CIA, George Soros, and deep state, or whatever the names they are called. They went into a relentless campaign to disparage the President, using the mercenary opposition and mainstream media in accusing Duterte as a China puppet, who had placed the country into the "debt trap," conveniently ignoring that we have been in one for the past four decades, courtesy of the IMF and world's money-lenders.

The demonization of China has been well-orchestrated, ironically including the so-called "leftist" elements, whose former battle cry was to put down American imperialism, are now massively demonstrating against the expansion plans of China and her intentions to attack and occupy the Philippines – now calling on their American imperialists to protect poor Filipino fishermen.

Despite all these geopolitics being played by characters associated with the financial oligarchy, manipulators of Wall Street, politicians and a host of other British agents, we observe that Trump is standing his ground, not to be lured into intrigues concocted by people in his cabinet, or mainstream media on China's and Russia's intentions toward the United States. It is obvious by his confident demeanor that his relationship with Putin and Xi Jinping is far from being antagonistic – which bodes well for the whole world.

But we all know, that matters have taken a very sharp turn, for the worse, recently. The pandemic will not spare the Philippines, and many third world countries similarly

situated. The resulting economic conditions will turn from bad to worse, for all countries. It is not good for the world's population, but definitely a boost for the intentions of those who want it destroyed.

If not for China's Belt and Road Initiative, started in 2013, the global infrastructure program, historically the greatest project ever conceived by man for mankind, linking all seven continents by land, by high-tech transport systems, now with 150 registered nations willing to join, there will be no alternative project of this magnitude that can match the staggering effort being undertaken by those, who, like the mythical god Zeus, will destroy the mortals. These mortals, who in a short 30 years, have risen from decrepit conditions to becoming the second largest economy in the world; a people, the most extensive railway system doubling that of the world's combined; a country, which has started to help develop the African continent, the most exploited people in the planet, constructing a railway from South Africa to Egypt, covering 9,000 miles, roughly three times the length from New York to California; a country which has brought its whole population of 1.4 billion above the poverty level: They did not do it by occupying other countries, nor did they intimidate others to buy their goods, or control their currencies, and establish 600 military bases all over the world to enforce their will over others.

They did the way other great thinkers and leaders would have done: Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon LaRouche. There is a saying, that the tree that bears much fruit will attract those who will throw stones at it. The U.S. and other countries have two options: One is to join those whose vision of the world is based on geopolitics, in which they stupidly take sides and ally themselves with whomever they consider to possess greater military might, in anticipation of a world nuclear conflict. Or, collaborate with China, Russia, India,



and over 100 other countries, the Philippines included, in a global collective effort to stem the devastating effects of an ongoing collapse of the world financial system, in confluence with a pandemic which threatens human population with millions of deaths. In a real sense, the world's faith and 8 billion lives lies in the hands of one Donald Trump: His decision time is running short, because the enemies of mankind are on a massive effort to stop him from doing what is right.

We in the Philippines will do what we can to influence our decision-makers, not to fall into the China demonization trap. We are confident that the local opposition and the leftist elements have not been able to convince our people that China has taken control of the Philippines. On the contrary, it's the U.S. naval assets which are sailing and docking in our ports, needing no permission to do so.

Just as Trump is the principal obstacle to World War III, Duterte's presence is a deterrent to the deep state, to use us as a launching pad for a preemptive strike against China. It is certain that both these leaders are among the top in their demonic list.

We join Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the whole LaRouche movement, friends and the rest of the world, in making this clarion call for all to hear: That where there is great crisis, there is great opportunity to make the necessary changes for our civilization to succeed. It is our duty as human beings to be worthy of the creative powers given to us by our Creator. We in the Philippines commit to do our part, in a true agapic spirit to save humankind of self-destruction, in the name of Truth, Justice, Peace, and Development, so help us God. Thank you.

SPEED: So, if you want to hear more of that exciting presentation, you can get it from our website. As I said, we'll try to get the entirety of it played tomorrow on our concluding panel.

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This is the final question for this panel. It is from Ambassador Samson Itegboje, the Chargé d’Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations. Here’s the question:

“Her Excellency, Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, talks about the need to establish a new world health system, and for the United States, China, Russia and India to be the front-liners in that regard. This is an ideal.

“But the ideal must be put on the same wavelength with reality to determine the practicality of this ideal. The reality today, is what she refers to as ‘casino economy,’ or, ‘neo-liberal system of the West.’ In her view, the neo-liberal system of the West has inherent flaws, hence its unpreparedness to cope with COVID-19.

“My question is: In the face of the upsurge in nationalism, how can the world achieve the new world health system that you are clamoring for?”

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I thank you for that question, because I want you to remember what was in the video played by Dennis in the beginning—Mr. LaRouche talking about the U.S. Presidency; that it’s the President, not the Congress, not the Cabinet, but the President of the United States who represents the entire country.

Obviously, we also have designed this Schiller Institute conference with an eye on that particular perspective, because I think the problems of this world can only be solved on the level of the leaders. I think President Trump, given all the trouble he has had, starting with Russiagate, the efforts to impeach him—all of this—comes from the same circles that are now behind the anti-China campaign: MI5, MI6.

Why do they hate him? And why does the House of Lords say they

will do everything to prevent a second term of President Trump? Because he has responded to some of the aspirations of the American people. They have voted for him; he has started to have a good relationship with President Xi Jinping; he wants to have a good relationship with Russia; he has relatively no problems with Prime Minister Modi.

Given the fact that you have such an incredible crisis, the casino economy and the Wall Street and City of London forces are not all-powerful. They can be overruled. If you ask yourself, "Where should it come from, if not from the top leaders from the most important governments?"

If you at what President Trump said in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, one-and-a-half years ago, he said that every nation has the right to take its own nation first. America first, but also Philippines first, Mali first, Germany first, France first. That must not be a contradiction, because the very design of the New Silk Road is based on the principle that there should be an absolute respect for the sovereignty of the other country; there should be the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs; respect for the different social systems.

If you take what I said earlier, that you put mankind first, there is absolutely room for an alliance of perfectly sovereign nations. And it happens to be that that is already in the American foreign policy tradition, because that was the approach John Quincy Adams took, who had exactly that idea. Also, that it was not the purpose of the United States to go outside and chase foreign monsters, but that the idea was to build such an alliance of republics.

I think that is what we have to do. The EU is useless. It does not represent the interests of its members, and it keeps doing things which further the dissolution and disarray. So, is that a problem for Europe? I don't think so. We should go back to the idea of Charles de Gaulle, of a "Europe of the

fatherlands." De Gaulle also said that French people are not cows who eat grass, but the French people should have a mission.

Everybody should have a mission! And, if that mission of every country is in the direction of the one humanity, you can solve this problem and you can overcome these contradictions. In a certain sense, it does require the method of thinking of Lyndon LaRouche, but also of Nikolaus of Cusa's "the coincidence of opposites."

There can absolutely be the interest of every nation presented by patriots, without that they become chauvinists. You can have the interest of the patriots of the different nations relating to each other and furthering their interest in a win-win cooperation, where everybody works for themselves, but at the same time, the interest of the other.

That was the principle of the Peace of Westphalia. The Peace of Westphalia, the beginning of international law, resided in the fact that after 150 years of religious war of which the 30-Year War was only the final concluding part, there was almost nobody left to enjoy the victory. So, for four years, people sat down and worked out principles which started with "the interest of the other." That is really the principle we have to have.

We have to have worldwide development—a world land-bridge, the New Silk Road extending to all continents, including the rebuilding of the United States. Anybody who has recently been in the United States has seen that the infrastructure is in a terrible condition. You need to build new cities; you need a modern transport system. You need a transport system in Latin America; in Africa.

What we're really talking about is a global system of infrastructure building, starting with the health system, but extending into all other areas of infrastructure. And then,

once you have established such a common economic interest, which will be in the interest of every country, because even the United States would gain a lot more by participating in all of these project, than with the present policies of the military-industrial complex. They think they have to preserve raw materials, and so forth.

But that's not the source of wealth! Read LaRouche, and you will find out why this is the case.

Once you have established the common economic interest, you can build a common security architecture. NATO is obsolete. NATO should have been dissolved at the end of the Soviet Union. Now we need an economic basis for a new security infrastructure which serves the security interests of every single nation on this planet. It can be done!

That is the kind of change we have to think about. The strategic defense of the Earth, the idea that we are unprotected against the danger of comets, of meteors, of asteroids, should be a common aim. Early warning against volcano eruptions, against tsunamis, a common defense against viruses and other diseases.

All of these things are so pressing, that if we put our efforts all together, I think we can change the agenda. In a certain sense, it's not an option. It is the absolute necessity to get out of this crisis.

So, that is why I'm optimistic. Because sometimes, when there is not enough reason you can appeal to, then the policy of the burning shirt may help to get people's asses out of their chairs.

SPEED: All right. So, I want to thank everybody for participating today. I think that was a heartfelt sentiment that was expressed there a moment ago, with which we all agree. I want to thank His Excellency Mr. Dmitry Polyanskiy, First Deputy Representative of the Permanent Mission of the

Russian Federation to the United Nations; His Excellency Ambassador Huang Ping, Consul General of the People's Republic of China in New York; Counsellor Zhou Guolin, head of the Science and Technology Section of the Consulate.

I want to thank, of course, Jacques Cheminade, Chairman of Solidarité et Progrès; Professor Michele Geraci, from Italy, who was very important in bringing about the Memorandum of Understanding between China and Italy, and very important in our understanding today of how Americans should think about the people of China, as opposed to simply seeing them as "the Chinese," as a kind of abstraction.

And, of course, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

I want to thank all of you for being with us. We are going to be continuing our conference. This is just the first panel. Panel 2 starts in just under an hour. It's called "For a Better Understanding of How Our Universe Functions."

I also want to say that this [holds up newly released printed book] is the first volume of Lyndon LaRouche's Collected Works.

You can purchase this volume online.

I want to welcome all of you to your first experience with Lyndon LaRouche, if it is your first, but I also want to encourage everyone to get everyone else that you know is thinking about how our civilization has to be rebuilt, to tune in to the rest of this conference. You can, of course, do that, as I said, beginning just about an hour from now. Thank you, and we'll see you in a little while.

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# **Den kollapsede økonomi vender ikke tilbage – Schiller Instituttets konference, 25.-26. april, viser vejen til Nyt Paradigme**

Den 20. april (EIRNS) – Glem den tekniske snak om betydningen af en negativ pris på olie for første gang i historien. Det er blot én indikation på, at den globaliserede, finansielle City of London-Wall Street-økonomi, hvori de fleste har tilbragt den voksne del af deres liv, og som er brudt sammen i de transatlantiske lande ved indførelsen af offentlige sundhedsmæssige karantæneforanstaltninger, ikke vil vende tilbage. 50 år med nedskæringer, til fordel for frihandel, er forbi.

Dem som insisterer på at "genstarte denne økonomi" vil ikke være i stand til at genoplive skiferolieindustrien. De vil ikke foreløbig kunne genoplive luftfartsindustrien. De vil ikke være i stand til at genoplive bolig- og kommercielt byggeri, eller genstarte mere end blot en del af bilindustrien. Mere kunne nævnes. De 5 billioner \$, som den amerikanske centralbank har trykt og lovet til bankerne på Wall Street, City of London, Frankfurt, Tokyo – de 5 billioner \$ låner den til banker og hedgefonde og private aktiefonde for at redde de nu værdiløse aktiver, såsom derivater i oliepriser – det er umuligt at sådanne hyperinflationære operationer kan sameksistere med genoplivelsen af den egentlige økonomi.

Hvad hvis nogen snakkede om at "genåbne økonomien" og alligevel intet sagde om centralbankens redningspakke på forbløffende 5 billioner \$ til Wall Street? Hvad hvis denne

selvsamme person brokker sig over at Kongressen stemte for 2 billioner \$ – uden at nævne at store dele af dette vil gå til at understøtte lån til banker og fonde på Wall Street? Så hører man virkelig fra Wall Street, på den ene eller anden måde.

For at genopbygge økonomien kræves et nyt paradigme, ikke fra det sidste halve århundredes spekulations- og globaliseringssystem. Det er nødvendigt at lære planerne fra den afdøde økonom, Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche afviste dette system for globalisering og nedskæringspolitik, da City of London oprettede det i de tidlige 1970'ere ved at tvinge dollaren væk fra dens guldreservebasis. Han forudså, at dybere og dybere nedskæringer over årtier ville fremkalde pandemier.

Årsagen til denne pandemikrise er ikke et land, ikke en enkelt leder, og ikke et virus – det er de sidste 50 års spekulative kasinosystems manglende beredskab for at redde liv, eller for at trodse store farer mod menneskeheden af enhver slags.

LaRouche forstod sig på økonomien, der var ansvarlig for Franklin Roosevelts og John F. Kennedys æraer med fremskridt, før den amerikanske centralbanks kasino med flydende valutakurser.

For at slippe ud af dette sammenbrud må økonomien "genstartes" fra denne Roosevelt-Kennedy-kapacitet for fremskridt, og så videreudvikles med LaRouches Fire Love. En af disse, genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven, for at opsplitte Wall Streets og City of Londons banker, ville øjeblikkeligt standse centralbankens redningsaktion på 5 billioner \$. En anden, hamiltoniske nationalbanker i hver nation, ville tilvejebringe kreditterne til at påbegynde en genopbygning. Genopbygningen kan begynde med en kærlighedshandling: Opbygningen af nye sundheds- og hospitalssystemer i alle underudviklede nationer verden over. Dette vil redde måske millioner af liv fra COVID-19, der nu spreder sig der; men også således at vi ikke



igen vil være komplet uforberedte.

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# Finanssystemet er pilråddent og klar til at blive udskiftet fuldstændigt

Den 13.april (EIRNS) – Finansfolk, hvis aktiver bliver reddet af centralbankerne verden over, ved, at døden truer dem som tvinges til at betale for disse. Kig for eksempel på artiklen om investeringer i dag, skrevet af den "formidable Wall Street-skikkelse" og Davos-mand, Scott Miner, milliardær og chef for Guggenheim Investments, som fortalte sine klienter, at COVID-19 vil komme til at hærge udviklingslandene – som han, i den sædvanlige hånlige finans-jargon, kalder "spirende markeder" ("emerging markets") eller bare "EM'er".

"De spirende markeder vil snart rammes hårdt af den globale pandemi," skrev Miner. "Pandemien vil blive efterfulgt af en mangel på varer og mad, og social uro. Før virusset ramte dem direkte, var EM-lande allerede blevet negativt påvirket, gennem faldende priser på råvarer og de økonomiske følger af Kinas og andre dele af udviklingssektorens nedlukning. De fleste EM-lande har et meget skrøbeligt sundhedssystem, ikke engang i nærheden af det nødvendige antal hospitalssenge og respiratorer, overfyldte byer og slumkvarterer, og et stort antal arbejdere i økonomien, der er dagligt lønnet eller arbejder i den uformelle del af økonomien og ikke kan arbejde hjemme fra. For mange EM-lande vil denne pandemi hurtigt stige fra en sundhedskrise til en humanitær krise, og slutteligt til

en solvenskrise. Politisk stabilitet vil være den sidste dominobrik til at falde.”

Og Minerd fortsætter derefter med at rådgive klienter om relevante investeringer! Faren for at meget store antal af mennesker dør i udviklingslandene er reel for disse mennesker – og for os. Men for bankerne på Wall Street og i City of London: De bliver reddet fra et utvivlsomt komplet sammenbrud af det monetære system, som de har spillet på de sidste 50 år. USA's centralbank har trykket 5 billioner \$ indtil nu, i et "ubegrænset" regi, for at opkøbe værdiløse aktiver og låne penge til spekulative finansfirmaer, imens kun en tredjedel af dette tilbydes i lån til kommuner og andre virksomheder.

En anden skribent, Jonathan Tepper, Pervatt Capitals IT-direktør, skrev i dag i Londons Financial Times: "At udlåne til potentielle insolvente firmaer er slemt nok, men at købe virksomhedsobligationer og 'ETF'er' i de sekundære markeder, er tvivlsomt i lovens øjne, under afsnit 13 af centralbanklovgivningen... Det gør heller intet for at hjælpe med at finansiere økonomien, og hjælper blot investorer, som allerede har købt virksomhedsobligationer. Det er et paradis for spekulanter.

"De, som åbenlyst nyder godt af programmet for opkøb af skrotoobligationer ('junk bonds'), er de "over-gearede", private investeringsgrupper og usunde låntagere. Dette er ingen overraskelse. Chefen for den amerikanske centralbank, Jerome Powell, tilbragte mange år i Carlyle, den private egenkapitalgigant."

Imens får amerikanere, under tilstande med uhørt massearbejdsløshed, 1.200 \$ hver. De kan få lov til at udskyde deres realkreditlån og skattebetalinger, men må afbetale stort senere – mens Capital One-banken har fået fortalt af banktilsynsmyndigheder, at de bare kan lade være med at betale et "afdrag" på 1 milliard \$ på tab fra deres spekulative

investeringer. Uretfærdigheden for "EM'erne" er også trådt i kræft for de amerikanske og europæiske befolkninger, hvor minoritetsborgere med generelt dårligere sundhedsforsikringer samt de ældre udgør 80-90% eller mere af dødsfaldene.

De sidste 50 års monetære kasinosystem med flydende valutakurser, som har skabt skamløs rigdom, reallønnedgang og fattigdom, og et udbredt malthusiansk syn på menneskelivet, er nu blot et vrag. Men centralbankerne, anført af USA's Federal Reserve, insisterer på at ville reparere det. "Vi kan forhindre deflation!" sværede Federal Reserves næstformand, Richard Clarida, i dag. Hvis de gør dette, vil det blive gennem en dødelig hyperinflationær eksplosion.

Dette pilrådne system må og skal erstattes fuldstændigt af et nyt kreditsystem, gennem samarbejdet mellem de førende teknologiske nationer, begyndende med skabelsen af et globalt sundhedssystem, som kan forhindre massedød i udviklingssektoren. Dette nye system vil blive indvarslet på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference, der vil blive afholdt den 25.-26. april, online, over internettet.

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**'Alle mennesker skal være  
brødre': Fra COVID-19 til Det  
nye Paradigme  
LaRouche      PAC      Manhattan -**

# projekt; dialog med Helga Zepp- LaRouche, Hussein Askary og Jacques Cheminade

Lørdag den 4. april 2020. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets stifter og internationale præsident, Jacques Cheminade, LaRouche-bevægelsens leder i Frankrig og fhv. præsidentkandidat samt Hussein Askary, Schiller Instituttets koordinator for Sydvestasien, talte om USA i forbindelse med LaRouche-bevægelsens mobilisering for at vedtage Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske politik globalt, for at tackle den udprægede mangel på udvikling rundt om i verden. Der er ingen 'nationale' løsninger på COVID-19 eller finansielle kriser som sådan, alene globale løsninger.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Goddag. Jeg synes det bliver meget tydeligt nu, at vi befinder os midt i, eller i begyndelsen af, hvad der ser ud til at blive den værste krise i menneskets historie. Det står allerede klart, at sundhedssystemerne i Europa – i Italien og Spanien – i USA ikke slår til. Der er ikke nok medicinske forsyninger, ansigtsmasker, respiratorer, læger, sygeplejersker, intensiv-enheder. Det står også meget klart, at denne pandemi – pandemi betyder, at det er en verdensomspændende epidemi – spreder sig meget hurtigt til udviklingslandene. Man kan være sikker på, at hvis den rammer lande som Haiti, eller de 55 afrikanske nationer eller store befolkede nationer i Asien, vil situationen blive endnu værre. Det er meget tydeligt, at de ikke har tilstrækkelige medicinsk forsyninger; de har ikke engang et sundhedssystem. De har ikke rent vand. Idéen om at isolere sig selv og vaske sine hænder betyder intet, for sådan noget findes ikke for mindst halvdelen af befolkningen. Og det betyder, at denne ting er ved at komme helt ud af kontrol.

Så formålet med denne konference og dette møde i aften er at starte en kampagne for at sætte ét enkelt spørgsmål på dagsordenen. Det er, at vi er nødt til at reagere på dette som en enig menneskehed, og at vi må droppe alle andre dagsordener. Vi er nødt til at opbygge et verdenssundhedssystem; vi er naturligvis nødt til at geare op for at forsvare folket i USA, i de europæiske lande. Men i betragtning af det faktum at det er en pandemi, vil dette ikke være tilstrækkeligt. Denne virus vil mutere; den vil vende tilbage, og den vil vende tilbage i bølger, og i stigende grad ødelægge vores reelle produktion. Det vil have en alvorlig indvirkning på fødevareproduktionen. OECD (Organisationen for Økonomisk Samarbejde og Udvikling) har allerede fremsat erklæringer om, at de forventer, at den økonomiske effekt vil være en reduktion af den industrielle produktion i OECD-landene på 30%; man vil få millioner af arbejdsløse. Derfor er vi nødt til at have et komplet skifte i dagsordenen for udelukkende at producere for en effekt; nemlig at opbygge et sundhedssystem i hvert eneste land i verden med den samme energi, den samme lidenskab, de samme midler.

Præsident Trump har indført undtagelsesloven 'National Defense Production Act'. Guvernør Cuomo har opfordret til en hidtil uset mobilisering af alt sundhedspersonale – læger, sygeplejersker, omskoling, uddannelse af unge. Dette er skridt i den rigtige retning, men det skal ledsages af en opbygning af den industrielle produktion for at producere alle de nødvendige midler til at bekæmpe denne pandemi. Det betyder hospitaler i hvert land; det betyder beskyttelsesdragter, ansigtsmasker, respiratorer. Hele industrien skal indrettes med dette for øje, indtil vi har besejret denne pandemi.

Der er ingen måde, hvorpå centralbankernes likviditetspumpe vil kunne fortsætte igennem denne mobilisering. Der er mennesker der siger, at dette kommer fuldstændig uventet, at dette er et komplet chok. Altså, vi kan bevise, at dette ikke er tilfældet. Lyndon LaRouche advarede siden 1971 om, at dette

ville ske, da han advarede om konsekvenserne af, at Nixon forlod Bretton Woods-systemet. Siden 1973 og 1974 advarede han i særdeleshed om, hvad den økonomiske effekt af de betingelser som IMF og Verdensbankens politik pålagde udviklingssektoren ville være. Og han advarede om, at pandemier ville blive resultatet. Hele hans livsværk var at advare om den kendsgerning, at monetarisme – denne anden dødbringende virus som Dennis talte om – ville resultere i pandemier. Man kan ikke sænke levestandarden på hele kontinenter over længere tid uden at fremme lavere livsformer i biosfæren til at tage over; nemlig vira.

Ideen er at starte en mobilisering på verdensplan, en mobilisering som fuldstændig vil ændre paradigmet. Vi har opfordret til et topmøde med de vigtigste lande i verden – USA, Rusland, Kina og Indien – at de må holde et topmøde for at ændre systemet; at blive enige om at få en ny verdensøkonomisk orden, der skaber mulighed for, at ethvert land på denne planet kan overleve. Der er bevægelser i denne retning. Netop i dag talte præsident Trump i telefon med Macron, den franske premierminister, og de blev enige om at fremskynde et lignende forslag fremsat af præsident Putin i begyndelsen af januar, hvor de fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd straks skal indkalde et hastemøde og enes om øget samarbejde mellem FN's nationer om at gå i denne retning.

Schiller Instituttet indkalder til en international internetkonference den 25. og 26. april. Længe før omfanget af pandemien stod klart, var målet med Schiller Instituttets konference at formulere et program, der kan hjælpe med at forme diskussionen for topmødet mellem disse stormagter. Vi er nødt til at have en drastisk aksiomatisk ændring. Der er allerede mange diskussioner, som er nyttige og skal understøttes; såsom ophævelse af alle sanktioner for at give alle lande mulighed for at bekæmpe pandemien. At holde en øjeblikkelig våbenhvile; at stoppe for alle militære handlinger, men der er brug for mere. Der er brug for en

massiv mobilisering med opbakning fra mange mennesker og mange organisationer, for fuldstændig at ændre dagsordenen.

Der findes en vellykket model for, hvordan coronavirus blev besejret, i det mindste midlertidigt; det var hvad Kina gjorde i Wuhan og Hubei-provinsen. Det vil sige, at man må have total testning; man bliver nødt til at have identifikation af de mennesker, der tester positivt, man må isolere dem og sætte dem i karantæne. På den måde kan infektionskæden brydes, og virusset kan besejres. Problemet er, at det har vist sig, at det ikke er muligt at gentage denne model i den transatlantiske verden, simpelthen fordi testudstyr ikke er tilgængelige, fremstillingsvirksomhederne var ikke klar endnu. De vestlige regeringer bortødslede den varslings tid, som de fik gennem den kinesiske intervention.

Men det må der nu sættes fart i, ved hjælp af den form for mobilisering som jeg talte om. Den apokalyptiske dimension af hvad vi står over for vil stå meget klar inden for kort tid. Al forvirringen, alle de falske nyheder om, at coronavirus kun ville være som en slem influenza, al denne misinformation vil fortone sig. Der vil være en åbenhed over for at diskutere et helt nyt paradigme.

Der er også behov for at gøre det meget klart, at bagmændenes ideer, de folk og kræfter der er ansvarlige for, at vi endte i denne situation i første omgang, ikke må sejre. I dag er der for eksempel en artikel af Henry Kissinger i Wall Street Journal med overskriften "Coronavirus vil for evigt ændre verdensordenen". Vi skal huske, at Kissinger måske ved, at timen er ved at være inde, hvor den gamle verdensorden uopretteligt og for evigt forsvinder. Men vi må ikke glemme, at det var Kissingers politik med NSSM 200 (National Security Study Memorandum 200 er et amerikansk dokument om befolkningsreduktion, *red.*) der blev aftalt i 1974, og som var en stor del af denne morderiske malthusianske affolkningspolitik mod udviklingslandene.

Dette memorandum, som først blev offentliggjort i begyndelsen af 1990'erne, sagde, at befolkningen i visse udviklingslande må reduceres og kontrolleres, fordi der er store ressourcer, som alle er i USA's strategiske interesse. En anden af 'gerningsmændene' var den onde politik fra Romklubben, der begyndte at sprede denne idé om, at der er grænser for vækst, og at man er nødt til at gå over til en økonomi med nulvækst. En løgn som straks blev tilbagevist af Lyndon LaRouche, der skrev en meget vigtig bog med titlen 'There Are No Limits to Growth' (Der er ingen grænser for Vækst). Det var også John D. Rockefeller III's politik, der på FN's befolkningskonference i Bukarest samme år – 1974 – begyndte at tale om overbefolkning, befolkningseksplosion og andre sådanne malthusianske ideer.

Disse mennesker er mordere. Hvis I ønsker at se beviser, så se på hvad Jeremy Warner skrev den 3. marts i Daily Telegraph, hvor han sagde, at der er en fordel forbundet med coronavirus. Det er, at den frasorterer de ældre. Det er klart, at Warner er på linje med prins Philip, der på en offentlig konference om religion sagde, at han ønsker at blive reinkarneret som en dødbringende virus, så han bedre kan hjælpe med at reducere verdensbefolkningen. Eller lyt til hvad Sir David King, den ledende videnskabelige rådgiver for både Blair- og Brown-regeringerne, der åbent sagde, at de ældre må ofres af hensyn til økonomien. Disse malthusianeres synspunkter må bringes for en ny Nürnberg-domstol, fordi det helt klart gælder for dem, at de vidste eller burde have vidst, hvilke konsekvenser deres politik ville have for Den tredje Verden.

Selv den tyske hær's tænketank, Det Tyske Institut for Forsvar og Strategiske Studier, har netop fremsat et krav om en tilbundsgående undersøgelse af, hvordan verden så blindt kunne gå ind i katastrofen. En sådan undersøgelse er allerede foretaget. Den har vi foretaget igennem de sidste 50 år. Lyndon LaRouche advarede igennem et halvt århundrede om, at nøjagtigt dette ville ske. Også i det tyske parlament var der, i 2012, i forbindelse med SARS-pandemien, et scenarie på den



såkaldte modi-SARS – hvilket betyder modificeret SARS – der sagde, at en mulig pandemi kunne nå frem til Europa, USA og Asien. Mærkeligt nok udelod de Afrika, så hvis man taler om pandemien og man udelader Afrika, er det meget underligt. Men det blev også ignoreret.

Hvad der er brug for nu, er en hidtil uset – og jeg mener virkelig hidtil uset – mobilisering. Jeg opfordrer jer alle til at deltage i at opbygge en alliance af mennesker, der vil deltage i Schiller Instituttets konference den 25. og 26. april. Og jeg vil have jer til at nå ud til mange organisationer og mennesker i Nordamerika, Europa, men også Latinamerika, Asien, Afrika. At nå ud til FN-organisationer, til ngo'er, til Verdenssundhedsorganisationer med det ene formål: At vi er nødt til at geare op for at opbygge et Silkevejs-sundhedssystem i alle lande. Vi må opnå en dampromleeffekt af mennesker, der straks kræver hospitaler, ICU-enheder, men også mad. Fordi der allerede er fare for, at denne pandemi ledsages af en fødevaremangel på grund af sammenbrud af dele af fødevareproduktionen, fra de berørte mennesker, osv.

Men hvis vi samtidigt ønsker at opbygge et nyt sundhedssystem på verdensplan, er det meget tydeligt, at det ikke kan gøres med den nuværende kasinoøkonomi. Så er der brug for Lyndon LaRouches fire love. Det vil være nødvendigt med en global Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling for at finansiere et sundhedssystem i alle lande. Vi har brug for en nationalbank i hvert land, og disse nationalbanker skal være tilsluttet et Nyt Bretton Woods-kreditsystem. Resultatet af dette må også være et helt andet sæt af værdier. Absolut ikke den liberale orden og 'Oplysningstidens' værdier, som Kissinger beder om, men hvad vi i stedet har brug for er en tilbagevenden til humanistiske værdier, til ideen om menneskeheden som én menneskehed. At vi sætter de fælles interesser for menneskeslægten foran de nationale interesser, og at vi kommer ud af dette med et helt nyt paradigme for kærlighed til

menneskeheden og et nyt system for internationale relationer, der sætter samarbejde over konfrontation. Hvis vi alle er forenede i denne ånd, tror jeg, at vi kan forvandle denne forfærdelige krise til en chance for hele menneskeheden ved at ændre paradigmet til at blive virkelig menneskeligt, som en menneskelig art.

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## **Trump genoplever dirigistisk, økonomisk system; forsvarer samarbejdet med Rusland og Kina**

Den 4. april. Præsident Trump har modigt initieret en nødtvungen kontrol over USA's økonomi, gennem dirigistiske metoder, der i sin tid var kendt som det "Amerikanske System" til politisk økonomi, opdaget og implementeret af Alexander Hamilton og hans tilhængere, specielt Mathew og Henry Carey, og deres tyske medarbejder, Friedrich List. Trump har opildnet både erhvervslivets og militærets ledere, samt institutioner, til at pålægge den amerikanske industri og infrastruktur en fordringsbaseret økonomi, for at imødekomme de akutte behov fra en befolkning konfronteret med en eksistentiel krise uden sammenligning i den moderne historie. Han gør dette i åbent samarbejde med Rusland og Kina, på trods af den hylende modstand fra de neo-konservative og neo-liberale, der kontrollerer de politiske partier og den korrupte presse. Trump har haft lange, produktive samtaler med præsidenterne Vladimir Putin og Xi Jinping gennem den seneste uge, og pga.

hans anstrengelser kommer de første to fragtfly, medbringende medicinske forsyninger til at hjælpe med at redde amerikanske liv, fra Rusland og Kina.

Man ville næppe erfare dette ved at følge de offentlige amerikanske nyhedsmedier. I stedet læser man i Bloomberg at "efterretningstjenesterne" har sendt en hemmelig rapport til præsidenten, der viser at Kina lyver om dødsfaldene i forbindelse med coronaviruset i Kina, imens den Europæiske Unions udenrigspolitiske kontor tordner om at Putin spreder misinformation om virusset "for at undergrave Vesten og skabe en ny verdensorden.". På samme tid forsøger hårdkogte hoveder i det militær-industrielle kompleks at hive præsidenten ind i nye krige mhp. regimeskifte i Iran og Venezuela, med formålet at provokere en konfrontation med Kina og Rusland.

Trump svarede utvetydigt igen på "efterretningstjenesternes" svindel. Spurgt om Rusland havde vundet en "propagandasejr", ved at sende medicinske forsyninger, svarede Trump, "Jeg er ikke bekymret for russisk propaganda. Det vil måske redde mange liv.". Og om Kinas angivelige løgne om antallet af COVID-19-ofre, sagde han, "Jeg er ikke en revisor fra Kina... Vi ved det virkelig ikke. Hvordan ved vi hvorvidt de under-rapporterede?". Han udtrykte klart, at "vi ikke har modtaget" en sådan efterretningsrapport, "men vi havde et fantastisk opkald forleden nat [med Xi Jinping]. Vi samarbejder om en masse forskellige ting, inklusiv handel.".

Men alligevel kræver både republikanske og demokratiske ledere en økonomisk, og sågar en militær, konfrontation med Kina! I et brev til Udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo (hvis verbale stormløb mod Kina snart gerne måtte efterlade ham uden arbejde), bebrejdede republikanere fra Repræsentanternes Hus Kina, for COVID-19-krisen, og forlangte "tilbageslag" for deres angivelige underminering af verden, og for at forårsage "ubeskrivelige lidelser.". Den republikanske Senator Rick Scott opfordrede sågar til en kongresundersøgelse af chefen for Verdenssundhedsorganisationen (WHO), Dr. Tedras, fordi

WHO's ros af Kinas beslutsomme indgriben (karantænemetoden i Wuhan) angiveligt viser at Tedras er en marionet af Kinas kommunistiske parti!

Ironien er, at præcis de dirigistiske metoder, som Præsident Trump genoplever, er præcis de samme som den kinesiske regering brugte til at skabe de sidste 40 års mirakel, hvorved de er blevet verdens førende nation i high-tech-infrastruktur, og bringer nu denne teknologi til resten af verden gennem Bælte og Vej-Initiativet. Dette er ingen overraskelse. Det er ikke "socialisme" versus "kapitalisme," men nærmere om det Amerikanske System versus det Britiske System. Kineserne har været tilhængere af Friedrich List og Henry Carey siden Sun Yat-sens tid. Lists dokumentation af Storbritanniens brug af "frihandels"-dogmet, for at fastholde sine koloniers tilbagestående, er almen viden for hver eneste kinesiske økonom, ligesom Hamiltons protektionistiske politik, nationalbankspolitik, og et fokus på infrastruktur, som nøglen til industriel og videnskabelig fremgang. Måske kunne nogle af vores Havard-ideologer lære noget om det Amerikanske System fra Xi Jinping.

Faren forbliver at Wall Street udløser en multi-trillion redningsaktion af den næsten to tusind billioner store derivatboble—nu værdiløs spillegæld. "CARES"-loven, underskrevet af præsidenten, der tildeler \$2,2 billioner i støtte til borgere og erhvervsliv, som er ramte af nedlukningen af store dele af økonomien, er både berettiget og nødvendig, såvel som præsidentens forslag for et \$2 billioner stort program for infrastruktur. Men skjult i processen, er de mere end \$4 billioner, der går til centralbanken (Federal Reserve) for at redde finansboblen—et hyperinflationært initiativ som vil undergrave enhver fremgang i den reelle økonomi, og hurtigt vil tilintetgøre dollaren.

Den eneste vej frem er de komplette Fire Love, fremlagt af Lyndon LaRouche efter krakket i 2008. For at opildne denne nations patrioter, og borgere i hele verden, for at realisere

denne politik, skal det størst mulige antal personer organiseres til at deltage i Schiller Instituttets online-konference den 25.-26. april.

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# **Systemer er menneskeskabte – Du kan ændre dem når en bryder sammen**

## **Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast m. Helga Zepp-LaRouche d. 1. april 2020**

Den 1. april. Da Helga Zepp-LaRouche gav et overblik over den fatale krise som menneskeheden står overfor, påmindede hun seerne om at "Systemer er menneskeskabte", og kan forandres når de bryder sammen.

Hendes mand advarede, så tidligt som i 1973, om at det globale neoliberale system, der kom til da Nixon afsluttede Bretton Woods systemet, med dets politiske holdninger til billig arbejdskraft, billige råmaterialer og den spekulative kasino-økonomi, ville lede til nye globale pandemier. Hvis du sænker levestandarder, vil lavere livsformer tage over, sagde han.

Vores nutidige dobbelte virusangreb, fra coronavirus pandemien til kollapset af finanssystemet bekræfter præcisionen afa LaRouche's advarsler. Det som gør situationen værre, er Vestens moralske arrogance. De som promoverer Grønne

“løsninger” i dag, ville dømme menneskeheden til et folkemord meget værre end Hitlers.

Der er dog en reel modstand mod disse politikker. Hun beskrev den passion, som udvistes af nogle unge mennesker på et ungdomskonferencekald med hende i tirsdags, hvor mere end 70 personer engagerede sig i diskussioner om hvordan man skal gå fra det kollapsede system, til et Nyt Paradigme ved at mobilisere med agape og de magtfulde ideer som vores bevægelse har.

Samtalerne mellem præsident Trump og hans modparter i Kina og Rusland repræsenterer et træk i den rigtige retning – bidrag med os i at organisere vores internationale konference for at sikre at disse ideer bærer frugt. Ben (Schiller Instituttet)  
<http://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/>

Schiller Institute New Paradigm Webcast, April 1, 2020 With Helga Zepp-LaRouche

– Systems Are Manmade – – – You Can Change Systems When One Breaks Down –

HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute. Welcome to our webcast with our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. It's April 1, 2020. We're clearly in the midst of one of the most profound crises in modern history with the combined effects of a financial system that's blowing out, and as well with the expanding pandemic of coronavirus. It's clear that the old way of thinking no longer works. So, Helga, what's your assessment, especially with the situation in the United States seeming to be heading out of control?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It is an unprecedented crisis, and I think none of us has experienced anything like that in our lifetime. Maybe it was like that in the world wars, but it

quickly is developing such a seriousness of the situation. I think that reality dawns on some people belatedly, but it is unavoidable, because the elements are that not only the coronavirus is hitting the United States and Europe, but it will really be extremely bad for the developing sector. We will come to that in a second. But I think first to start with the United States, yesterday's White House coronavirus taskforce meeting, which was given by President Trump and his health advisors [Dr. Anthony] Fauci and [Dr. Deborah] Birx was really completely sober and sobering. What they basically said is that if everything is being done right now, maybe the number of deaths can be reduced to 100,000 or 240,000 people. But if things go wrong, it may be 1-2 million. Right now, it does not look like this is going to be an easy job. If you look, for example, to situations like New York and New Jersey where you have the hotspots, with the highest infection rates exponentially growing right now, it is quite desperate. Despite Governor Cuomo trying to get sufficient ventilators for the expected outbreak, he said he was only able to get 2500 ventilators in two weeks from now from China, but that he is lacking 15,000. Obviously all the other states in the United States were in a bidding war to get ventilators until FEMA took it over, and is now organizing it centrally. Ventilators are in the critical phase of the coronavirus infection, that which is lifesaving. If there are no ventilators, then these people will just die. It is a very serious situation. For an industrialized country, it has unbelievable social consequences. For example, they let out the prisoners in Rikers Island, a famous prison, and they are now, because they have no other place to go, hanging out in Penn Station where they get food deliveries from the guardian angels. Then, you have 114,000 homeless children in New York alone, who used to get meals in the schools. So, you have all kinds of social consequences which really show the underlying problem of the lack of infrastructure investment, the privatization and dismantling of the health system over the last decades; all of that is now really coming to a point of

complete crisis. There are incredible efforts being made to retool some of the industries, there is an air bridge which has been established with many planes from China and other Asian countries – 50 planes all together. There were yesterday, the first Russian airplane coming to the United States delivering medical support. So, there is an incredible mobilization going on, but it is also very clear that this is a pandemic, and you will have mass unemployment. Some people are saying that the unemployment in the United States may go up to 30%; so this is really an unbelievable crisis.

SCHLANGER: Helga, you talk about the crisis affecting the United States, and how desperate it is. What are we seeing now in countries like Africa? India has got a total lockdown; Indonesia is now in the midst of a developing crisis. This is obviously much more dangerous in the developing sector.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: If you think that the United States is a very well industrialized country – or, at least it used to be. If you go to Africa or the other developing areas of the world, supposedly developing, not so developing countries, it will be really very bad. You have some countries like South Africa, Kenya, Lagos is completely overwhelmed already, where you don't have that kind of a health system. And you have already infectious diseases; you have HIV, tuberculosis, famine, malnutrition. This is really a powder keg. The head of the World Health Organization [WHO], Dr. Tedros, said that both in the United States and in Africa, the next two weeks will tell how bad the crisis will be. But so far, there is a certain delay factor, because of the poor transport connections of the African continent to the rest of the world, it arrived relatively late. But now it's there, and there is the absolute danger that this will spread. You have half of the world de facto locked down; that's incredible! You have India, a country of 1.3 billion people, in a lockdown. But that obviously is relative, because many day workers – people who just work for a day's pay in big cities like Delhi – are now



all fleeing these big cities, because they don't earn any money, and they have absolutely no reserves. So you see these pictures where these poor people get on crowded buses, where they are absolutely not in a position to keep social distance, and then they are trying to rush home to their rural areas. But there is no health system. Despite the fact that Prime Minister Modi had quite some success with the "Clean India" campaign, and the "Modi Care" where he tried to improve the health care system, naturally this is all not enough. You have places like Jakarta in Indonesia – 10 million people in one city. Half of the people don't have access to clean water. A similar situation is in many developing countries, including Mexico, including Peru. So, we are really looking at an unprecedented world crisis. The danger is that this will overwhelm the health systems; there is not enough production possible. The winter, which is now developing in the Southern Hemisphere, will favor the spread of the virus. You really will probably see many millions of people dying. I think this makes very clear that we need urgently a completely different system. Nothing will be like it was before. I think we have to go into a mass mobilization internationally; which the Schiller Institute is already engaged in, to establish a new world economic order. We have called for that for a very long time, but immediately in this situation it requires a summit of the most important powerful countries: China, Russia, India, the United States. They have to establish a new system. What we need is a completely new system. All the rules of the liberal economy, of the neo-liberal model, the cheap labor markets, the out-sourcing, all of that has to be replaced; and it has to start with the immediate building of a world health system where a decent health system is being built up in every single country. That must be the beginning of an industrial revolution for the whole world. Nothing short of that will do. That means we need a New Bretton Woods system, and a new credit system to finance that. If you agree with that, then help us in this mobilization, because what is at stake are the lives of many millions of people, and maybe yourself.

SCHLANGER: Over the last few days, President Trump had discussions with President Xi Jinping of China and President Putin of Russia. Do you see this as a positive step towards the idea of a summit? These are bilateral discussions, but so far we haven't seen a response to your call on the level needed.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think it's a step in the right direction. The fact that Trump and Xi Jinping re-established contact, that there were discussions between the health ministers, that the United States started to accept this air bridge, that Trump started to discuss with Putin. All of these things are very positive, but they fall short. Also, the proposal by UNCTAD [UN Conference on Trade and Development], which proposed to have \$2.5 trillion for building up the health sector in the developing sector, is a step in the right direction. \$1 trillion is for debt write-off, \$1 trillion is for Special Drawing Rights from the IMF, \$500 billion is for a world health Marshall Plan. That is very positive, but when you count that, it's still proverbial peanuts; because to build up a world health system needs much more than \$500 billion. That's for all the developing countries, not just for one country. It's for the entire 180 or so developing countries; if you divide it, it's just not enough.

SCHLANGER: There's a lot of talk about the time lag in doing the emergency mobilization, getting the equipment, and other things. To me, the real time lag is the almost 45 years since your husband first sounded the warning in 1974 that a shift in the financial system to a neo-liberal new kind of colonial system would lead to this kind of pandemic. People obviously weren't listening. The idea that there was no warning is completely false, isn't it?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: The first memorandum that the economic financial policies of the IMF and World Bank would lead to pandemics, he issued in 1973. Then in 1974, he initiated a Biological Holocaust Taskforce, which presented their findings

of a study at the end of 1974. I was just rereading a report which he also initiated in 1985, which is one of several large studies which absolutely predicted why this would happen. There is a connection between the biological sphere – the biosphere – and the economy. If you lower the living standard and the energy of the system of the economic society, then lower forms of life of the biosphere just take over. He compared it at that time, and I think this is a very fitting image for today, he said that the cheap labor orientation towards the developing sector and keeping development down in the so-called Third World, has to be compared to Schachtian economics in the concentration camps in Nazi Germany. He said a lot of deaths in the concentration camps came from forcing the people sitting in these camps to do hard labor. They would have to do work for 2-3000 calories, but they would only get food for about 1000 calories. Then it was just a question of time before they would die of over-exhaustion. That is a fitting image, because if you lower the living standard of the developing countries unnecessarily by denying them infrastructure, like the World Wildlife Fund did in all their campaigns to ruin the prospects for dams, for industrial development, just blocking development with phony arguments of ecologism. What you do then is you reduce the ability of people to withstand diseases. You lower their immune system, you make them susceptible to pandemics, and this is exactly what we see today. That was clear; we discussed it in no uncertain terms. He said, these policies would have more consequences than the genocide of Adolf Hitler. I absolutely want to repeat that. When you see people today who are indifferent, who say “I don’t care. What do I care about Africa? What do I care about Latin America?”; these are people who are morally the equivalent of Nuremburg criminals. If you remember at the Nuremburg trials, the judges said, you either knew or should have known, about what was going on in the Third Reich. And concerning the condition of the developing sector, the exact same thing can be said. The people who are pushing no development, who are more concerned about the

little snail in some corner than millions of people, these are people who are criminal. And that criminality absolutely has to stop. We have to start rebuilding the world. And every life in Africa, in Latin America, and in Asia is as precious as any child in Germany, or in the United States or any other place. I am consciously using this rather stark language, because this complacency and this arrogance of the Euro-centrists, or the American-centrists has to stop. We are at a point of moral and economic breakdown crisis of the whole world. We need a new system, and that has to be mobilized, and it has to be gotten through. If we don't do that, we are risking our humanity either physically – because it is not yet clear if it doesn't lead to war as a consequence of conditions of a breakdown crisis – or it leads to our moral demise. I really think that we have to absolutely change this. We have to allow industrial development in every single country in the world, and we have to have a decent living standard. It is very easy, because China has shown the way, that you can bring infrastructure development as the precondition for development to every country. It is up to us in the so-called Western countries in Europe and the United States to absolutely change our ways.

SCHLANGER: I think it's also important going back to Lyn's warnings in the early 1970s that he identified individuals who were committed to population reduction, knowing this would happen. We're seeing some of these same kinds of comments. You had mentioned before, people talking about "Oh, isn't it wonderful! There are now blue skies!" There are people who are cheering on the demise of the elderly and the so-called "useless eaters", aren't there?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: There is the flagship magazine of the British Empire, which is just coming out with that line today – {The Economist}. They say, isn't it wonderful that the economy is coming to a grinding halt? No CO2 emissions. We just have to make sure that after this crisis, we are not going back to

normal. There are some other criminal people who call themselves economists, who also say that if this crisis stops and is over, we have to rebuild the economy and it has to be all based on climate protection. We have discussed the reasons why the Green ecology is exactly what caused this crisis; and if we would go back to the same policies which have caused this crisis, then we clearly do not have the moral fitness to survive.

SCHLANGER: Helga, you've been talking about the rebuilding of the whole world health system. You had a conference call yesterday morning with young people, where you called on them to take responsibility for the organizing process to do this. What is your sense of the ability to mobilize youth today to take on this task?

ZEPP-LAROUICHE: I think this was very encouraging, because this was the first such international youth call, and it had about 70-75 young people from all over the world; from the United States, Mexico, Peru, Pakistan, Africa, Europe, China. I think the discussion really reflected that these young people are morally absolutely committed to make sure that they have a future. The idea that every country has the right to have a decent health system is obvious. They are committed to bring this message to a lot of other young people, to the universities. They are committed to spread it other organizations, especially in the developing sector. All of them are really tuned in to the approach that you need the world leaders of the most important countries to change the system. I think this is important, because people have not really thought about it. You cannot sit out this crisis; you cannot just wait until it's over. This is a pandemic, and it may come back in waves. It is intersected with the breakdown of the financial system, the collapse of the physical economy. The only to get out of that is to have a completely new system. Most people have not spent much thought on whether that is necessary or possible, or they say you can't do that.

Yes, you can do it. Systems are man-made; they are not built in the physical universe. They are man-made, and you can change the system. If the old system is not suitable for the common good of the people, then it has to be replaced. We have specified many times what that must look like: You need a global Glass-Steagall banking separation, you have to end the casino economy; you have to protect the commercial banks; you have to create a national bank in every country; you have to connect these national banks in a New Bretton Woods system which provides cheap long-term credit for clearly defined development projects. Then you have to have international cooperation. I think among the young people in particular, the idea that cooperation has to replace confrontation is a very easily understood idea. There were several especially young women – which made me especially happy, because I'm all for woman-power – and they especially emphasized that the passion which needs to be mobilized for that is agape. The change which has to occur must be based on a love for humanity. In this discussion, you could get an inkling of what the kind of new system will be like; namely, that the geopoliticians will be out. The people that think you can start endless wars just to make profit, this is an obsolete idea of troglodytes. The future must belong to young people who organize the world in different ways, in the interests of each country and vice versa. That was actually a very hopeful call, and I would urge people to get in contact with us to see how they can join it.

SCHLANGER: When you talk about troglodytes, look at what's going on in Europe with the European Union; the battles that are going on around the continuation of the neo-liberal policies. This is in complete contrast to what you're discussing with the young people, the complete absence of agape. Catch us up a little bit on what's going on in the EU.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It's almost a question of the past to talk about the EU. It's really right now a question mark as to how long this construct will remain in place. There is no

solidarity; there is a big feud right now between Germany and Italy, France, and the other southern European countries. It's a little bit on the wrong issue; namely, this issue of Eurobonds, which I think is not a good idea. It's still in the realm of banking bail-out. Just to mention in parentheses, the Federal Reserve just yesterday opened their repo credit facility to all other central banks. That means basically that they intend to help each other to bail each other out. The Federal Reserve earlier had allocated \$4 trillion for the bail-out of the U.S. banking sector which was characterized by Republican Congressman Thomas Massie as the biggest transfer of wealth from the ordinary people to the very rich and the bankers. This is part of the Eurobonds, so I'm not in favor of the Eurobonds. The conflict which has arisen between Germany and Holland and Austria on the one side, and these other countries on the other side, pertains to a real issue. That is that obviously the countries of the south – especially Italy and Spain, and increasingly also France – are really suffering an incredible exponential growth rate of this virus, and they have demanded some finance mechanism organized by the EU, which was blocked by Germany in particular and Holland and Austria. So, what these countries are saying is, this is the ugly face of Europe. The tone becomes quite nasty. For example, the Italian media and I think also Prime Minister Conte were saying that if that would have been the attitude of the other European countries at the 1953 debt conference in London, where half of the German debt was forgiven, which obviously was an extremely important factor in the reconstruction of Germany after the Second World War, if that had not been done, then Germany would still live on the garbage piles. So, the tone is becoming nasty, and everybody – Italy, Spain, Serbia – all say that they got more help from China, from Russia, from Cuba, even the small country of Albania was sending 30 health personnel to Italy to help. You can really see who is your friend, and who is completely only motivated by other reasons. This will remain, and I think this anti-China campaign which is coming from Pompeo, from {Foreign

Affairs} magazine, from the Council on Foreign Relations, who are all still in this absolutely vicious campaign against China, I think that will vanish. Because people in this crisis see who is helping, and who is not. I think the situation in Europe maybe in a week or two weeks when we talk next time, the EU may not exist. That's not a bad thing, because it was a bad construction from the very beginning. It could not work. It never existed. There is no European people. There are many nations and many cultures, but the European bureaucracy is an evil structure which is not in correspondence to the interests of their own members. The sooner it is replaced by something else – either a Eurasian alliance of sovereign states from the Chinese Sea to Vladivostok to Lisbon – or some other kind of new alliance of sovereign republics working together for a new world economic order. That does not mean that European countries cannot work together, but they should not be under the tutelage of some supranational structure. I think we will see big changes in this coming period. It requires the active intervention of as many state citizens as possible. So, please get in contact with us and help us to try to change the agenda on a large scale.

SCHLANGER: Toward accomplishing that goal, the Schiller Institute is going to have an international conference April 25-26. Just give us a little bit of a sense of what you hope to come out of that conference with.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: We had to shift that conference which was planned for sometime, to be an internet conference, because you can't have physical conferences at this point. But in that lies also an advantage; namely, that you can reach much larger audiences. Therefore, people should start to register for that conference, because then you will be also supplied with additional information and materials you can read ahead of time to be prepared to participate as a more active person in this conference. What we will try to do is, we will try to discuss the issues at that conference which we think should be



taken up these large governments. So, we will try to inform the population on the needed changes in the strategic alliance, the needed cultural changes, the need to go to a Classical renaissance of art and music. We will discuss the frontiers of science; what is necessary to defeat not only the coronavirus, but to really get a completely different sense of space medicine, of breakthroughs in optical biophysics in redefining what life is. What do we need to know to be able to combat such problems much better? And naturally, what must be the principles of physical economy when we rebuild the world economy. So, you should definitely get in touch with us, register for the conference, and be part of it.

SCHLANGER: I would encourage everyone to join this mobilization with a very simple thing. Share this webcast! Pass it around! Get your friends to watch it. Then, go to the Schiller Institute website, the LaRouche PAC website, and study these ideas. It's these ideas which were generated from Lyndon LaRouche back in the 1960s and 1970s that are not only valid, but represent universal principles. It's through a return to those kinds of principles that we can restore mankind. Helga, thank you very much for your comments and for joining us today. As you always say, hopefully we'll see you next week.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes, let's do something to move mankind in a better direction.

# Helga Zepp-LaRouche: 'Systemer er menneskeskabte'

# **–Man kan forandre systemer, når de bryder sammen**

Den 2. april 2020 (EIRNS) – Præsident Donald Trump leverede, d. 31. marts, en meget sober, og sandhedstyngende, rapport til nationen, i det Hvide Hus' daglige pressebriefing om coronaviruset, hvor han advarede amerikanerne om at må forvente en ekstrem krævende periode i løbet af de næste få uger, som coronapandemien rammer nationen med fuld kraft. Med alvorlig mine bekendtgjorde han, at hvis en dybtgående, national anstrengelse for afbødning finder sted, kan dødsfaldene holdes indenfor 100-240.000, baseret på beregninger fremsat af sundhedseksperter. Hvis dette ikke gøres, kan dødsfaldene stige til millioner. Han udtalte:

"Vores land finder sig selv i midten af en stor national prøvelse... Succes i den kamp vil kræve en massiv anstrengelse af vore fælles styrke, kærlighed og hengivenhed... Det kræver at hver eneste borger opofrer sig. Det kræver at hvert eneste firma opfylder sin patriotiske pligt... Ærlig talt er det et spørgsmål om liv og død... Dette vil blive smertefuldt, to meget, meget smertefulde to uger."

Tydeligvis rørt, berettede Præsident Trump igen om scenen, som han havde set, på Elmhurst Hospital i New York City: "Jeg så til, som læger og sygeplejersker gik ind i et hvis hospital i Elmhurst her til morgen. Jeg kender Elmhurst, Queens, jeg voksede op lige ved siden af det. Jeg kender hospitalet ganske godt, har set det hele mit liv, i mine unge dage. Og jeg vil sige jer, at se scenerne med trailere derude og hvad de gør med disse trailere, det er kølehuse og ingen kunne tro det... Og jeg så hvordan lægerne og sygeplejerskerne gik ind i det hospital her til morgen. Det er som at se militærfolk gå i kamp, gå i krig. Deres mod er utroligt."

Selvom Præsident Trump ikke nævnte dette i sin pressebriefing,

truer krisen, produceret af den anden virus-casinoøkonomiens virus-med at eskalere eksponentielt over de næste 2-4 uger, med stadig mere og mere desperate tiltag (men fordømte) af redningspakker af centralbanken (Federal Reserve) for at redde verden finansboble. USA's officielle arbejdsløshed vil stige til mere end 32%, ifølge de seneste skøn, udgivet af centralbankens filial i St. Louis.

Hvad dette betyder, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede i hendes ugentlige strategiske webcast, specielt når man betragter måden, hvorpå COVID-19-pandemien begynder at ramme udviklingssektoren, "er en krise uden sammenligning, og jeg tror ikke at nogen af os har oplevet nogen lignende i vores levetid...

Der er steder som Jakarta i Indonesien-10 millioner mennesker i en by. Halvdelen af disse mennesker har ingen adgang til rent vand. En lignende situation findes i mange udviklingslande, inklusive Mexico og Peru. Så vi ser virkelig på en verdenskrise uden sidestykke. Faren er at dette vil overvælde sundhedssystemerne; der er ikke mulighed for at producere nok fornødent udstyr. Vinteren, som nu er på trapperne på sydlige halvkugle, vil begunstige virussets udbredelse. Vi vil sikkert se mange millioner mennesker dø. Jeg tænker dette gør det meget klart, at vi akut har brug for et komplet anderledes system. Intet vil være det samme som før."

Imens hun gav et overblik over den destruktive krise der konfronterer menneskeheden, huskede hun seerne på, at "systemer er menneskeskabte", og kan ændres når de bryder sammen. Hun påpegede det lovende, personlige diplomati, som Præsident Trump har genetableret med Præsident Xi Jinping i Kina og Ruslands Præsident Putin, såvel som de "utrolige anstrengelser der gøres i USA for at omlægge nogle af industrierne. En luftbro er blevet etableret, med mange fly fra Kina og andre asiatiske lande-alt i alt 50 fly tilsammen. I går ankom de første russiske fly, med medicinsk udstyr, til

USA.

"Så der foregår en utrolig mobilisering, men det er også meget klart at dette er en pandemi, og at vi får massearbejdsløshed og død."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche opfordrede til omgående handling:

"Jeg mener at vi skal begynde en international massemobilisering, som Schiller Instituttet allerede giver sig af med, for at etablere en ny, økonomisk verdensorden. Vi har efterspurgt dette i meget lang tid, men umiddelbart i denne situation kræver det et topmøde mellem de vigtigste og meste magtfulde lande: Kina, Rusland, Indien og USA. De må etablere et nyt system. Vi har brug for et fuldstændig nyt system. Alle den liberale økonomis regler, den neo-liberale model, markederne for billig arbejdskraft, udlicitering, alt dette må erstattes; og det skal begynde med en umiddelbar opbygningen af et globalt sundhedsvæsen, hvor et ordentligt sundhedssystem etableres i hvert eneste land. Det må være starten på en industriel revolution for hele verden. Intet mindre end dette kan gøre det. Det betyder, at vi har brug for et nyt Bretton Woods-system, og et nyt kredit-system til at finansiere dette.

"Hvis du er enig med dette," konkluderede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, "så hjælp os med denne mobilisering, fordi det som er på spil, er mange millioner menneskers liv, og måske dit eget."

...

[Meddelelsen er forkortet] Se hele meddelelsen

<https://www.larouchepac.com/20200402/zepp-larouche-systems-are-manmade-you-can-change-systems-when-one-breaks-down>

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# Den større udfordring: Udviklingslandene har brug for et nyt globalt sundhedssystem for at overleve

Den 30. marts (EIRNS) – Det stadig større skifte hen imod et reelt samarbejde mellem USA og Kina i kampen mod pandemien, og den potentielle inkludering af Rusland betyder, at den store udfordring for deres dagsorden er at tilvejebringe moderne sundhedssystemer og hospitalsfaciliteter til adskillige udviklingslande, der selv mangler midlerne til at kunne bekæmpe virussets dødelige udbredelse. Idéen om skabelsen af en international udviklingsbank, lige nu til dette værdige formål, venter stadig på at blive sat på dagsordenen.

Den 29. marts udgav FN's Kommission for Handel og Udvikling (UNCTAD) en rapport og et forslag angående de første skridt hen imod dette formål. De opfordrede til at de industrielle lande skulle frigive \$2,5 billioner i alt, "for at udviklingslande kan håndtere chokket fra coronavirusset." De foreslog at afskrive omkring \$1 billion i gæld, baseret på modellen fra konferencen i 1953 angående den tyske gæld. I dette tilfælde var det halvdelen af al tysk gæld, som blev ophævet for at muliggøre efterkrigstidens genopbygning. Denne idé fra UNCTAD understøtter prompte de sidste dages forslag fra Argentina, samt kravet fra femten afrikanske lande til G20 om en generel afskrivning af gæld.

UNCTAD foreslår ligeså, at omfordele Den internationale Valutafonds "special drawing rights" (SDR) og tildele flere SDR-rettigheder til udviklingslande; og \$500 milliarder til en

Marshall-plan for et offentligt sundhedssystem. De i alt \$2,5 billioner, som UNCTAD udpeger, er halvdelen af hvad de førende G20-lande, i deres telekonference d. 26. marts, blev enige om at bruge på deres egne økonomiers overlevelse og genoprettelse. Det er, igen, halvdelen af det som en enkelt centralbank, den amerikanske Federal Reserve, hektisk trykker for at forsøge at redde snesevis af billioner af de nu giftige aktiver i de spekulative markeder, som i stedet burde lukkes ned, imens krisen varer ved.

Særligt afgørende opfordrer UNCTAD's rapport til at tillade og tilskynde kapitalkontrol, hvor igennem udviklingslande kan standse kapitalflugten.

"De økonomiske konsekvenser fra chokket fortsætter og er til stadighed svære at forudse, men der er klare indikationer på, at situationen vil blive værre for udviklingslandenes økonomier før de bliver bedre," sagde UNCTAD's generalsekretær, Mukhisa Kituyi. I løbet af februar og marts er kapital 'flygtet som en tyv' ud af hvert eneste udviklingsland, uden undtagelse; deres valutaer falder hurtigt i værdi; deres eksportindtjening er styrtdykket; rentesatserne på deres udlandsgæld er skudt i vejret; de har tabt turisme; og prisen på deres råvarer er faldet kraftigt. Etiopiens premierminister Abiy Ahmed Ali – som repræsenterede nødvendigheden for en gældseftergivelse – talte for dem, da han sagde, at disse nationer fuldstændig mangler midlerne til at kunne varetage de enorme programmer for bygning af hospitaler og produktion af hospitalsudstyr og den efterfølgende økonomiske genoprejsning, som de udviklede lande iværksætter.

Vi ser hvordan lederne af de industrielle lande har forfærdelig travlt med at genskabe de hospitalssenge og udstyr og den offentlige sundhedsinfrastruktur, som deres monetære sindssyge har stjålet fra deres befolkninger over de sidste 50 år. En ægte, ny økonomisk orden må nu opstå, grundlagt på

fuldstændig anderledes økonomiske aksiomer end tilbedelsen af "mig først", "alfa", og business-uddannelsen.

En international udviklingsbank, der kan påtage sig jobbet for verdens sundhed og udvikling, som UNCTAD blot antyder i deres forslag, må igangsættes af, minimum, de førende videnskabelige og teknologiske nationer. Disse er Kina, USA, Rusland og Indien; og deres stigende tendens til at samarbejde over for denne store krise, må lede dem til at skabe et nyt internationalt kreditsystem – et Nyt Bretton Woods, som genopliver Franklin Roosevelts intention om at udvikle den underudviklede verden gennem eksport af kapitalgoder.

Schiller Instituttet vil afholde en international internetkonference, "Menneskehedens Eksistens afhænger nu af Etableringen af et Nyt Paradigme!", d. 25.-26. april for at realisere dette, som invitationen til konferencen forklarer.

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**Den hårde virkelighed: Enten solidarisk handling, eller stå overfor helvede på jord.**

**Schiller Instituttets ugentlige webcast med Helga Zepp-LaRouche den 25. marts**

# 2020

Helga Zepp LaRouche fremlagde i sin ugentlige webcast det hårde valg, som menneskeheden står overfor: Enten står vi sammen i solidaritet og samarbejde, eller fremtiden vil blive med kaos, krig og mere destruktive pandemiske sygdomme. Det er forkert at sige, at der ikke var noget forvarsel om at vi ville stå overfor en sådan eksistentiel krise. Lyndon LaRouche var forudvidende i sine forudsigelser tilbage i 1971, da han advarede om, at hvis beslutningen om at nedlægge Bretton Woods-systemet ikke blev omgjort, ville det sende menneskeheden ned i en mørk tidsalder.

Vi ser på nuværende tidspunkt denne advarsel blive til virkelighed, i de skrækscenarier med hospitaler der er overfyldte og med manglende udstyr i Italien, Spanien og New York City. Men vi ser også håbet om, at sygdommen kan bremses, og endda stoppes, som set I Kina.

Kineserne tilbyder nu nødvendig medicinsk udstyr til 82 lande, såvel som deres ekspertise i at bekæmpe coronavirusset. Kun "sindssyge mennesker", eller kriminelle, fortsætter med at fremføre de løgne, som bakker op om den antikinesiske retorik. Zepp LaRouche belyste også sin opfordring til en "pause" i de finansielle handler, for at tillade iværksættelsen af Glass-Steagall og et skridt hen imod et hamiltonisk nationalt kreditsystem, i stedet for en hyperinflationær løskøbelse af de værdiløse papirer der handles i kasinoøkonomien. Eksplosionen af de to kriser – pandemien og sammenbruddet af finanssystemet – giver os muligheden for at komme ud af krisen med et nyt menneskesyn, imens vi bygger det Nye Paradigme i samarbejde med suveræne nationer.

**Læs det engelske afskrift nedenunder.**

**Our Stark Reality: Either Act in Solidarity, or Face Hell on Earth**



HARLEY SCHLANGER: Hello, I'm Harley Schlanger from the Schiller Institute, welcome to our webcast with our founder and President Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Today is March 25, 2020.

And there's no question that we are now in the middle of a hammering effect of two crises, which are changing life on the planet dramatically: The coronavirus pandemic and the global financial disintegration. And this is where we have to start, to take a look at where we are in terms of the spread of this pandemic, so Helga, why don't you begin with that?

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: It is clearly very quickly spinning out of control, and I think it's useful to look at the condition of several countries, to really quiet those idiots who still say that this is just a "flu," and no worse than an influenza, and people who say this is all a conspiracy. This is a real pandemic, and it does require the absolute unified cooperation of all countries in one effort to overcome it – because, this is a pandemic. And a pandemic means it is raging across the globe.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi in India, shut down the whole country for 20 days, and that is 1.3 billion people. Now, if you have an idea of what the condition of life are in many parts of India, where you have real poverty, and not even infrastructure, no roads in some parts of the country, it will be, in all likelihood – despite the excellent healthcare system which India has – it probably will be much worse than in China.

It is spreading very rapidly to Latin America, to Peru, to Brazil, other countries; to Africa.

And if you look at the situation in Europe, the north of Italy is out of control. In Lombardy, the army had to come to transport the corpses from Bergamo and other places, because there were too many to be handled by the medical staff. Yesterday, the trade unions called for an eight-hour general

strike, because they insist that the government should impose stricter measures, because of confusing messages people were still running around, trying to drive to Sicily by cars, and so forth; so this situation is one of really, absolute disaster.

If you look at Spain, where now the rate of infection is even greater than in Italy, you think you are in the 14th century, as you see from the paintings of Breugel and Bosch and Holbein, where, for example, in Madrid, there were so many dead that the army had to come to transport them temporarily to a big ice skating rink, because the hospital morgues were overwhelmed. Then, there are 400,000 people in nursing homes, where there is no protective gear, not enough personnel; the same situation is in Germany. I mean, Germany, the supposedly rich industrial power, because of a lack of precautions, and the budget cuts for 20 years, the health officials, like the chief of emergency of the Wolfsburg Clinic, Dr. Bernadett Erdmann, she said there is absolutely no protective gear for the medical personnel; others say they have only a few days, and if it strikes the medical personnel, that that is the end.

Then, in Great Britain, finally Boris Johnson, after pursuing for quite some time, this completely irresponsible policy of the "herd immunity," which is the idea that 60% or 70% of the population must get infected first – which naturally means many people will die – he reversed course and imposed a lockdown, pretty much in the same way as Germany – only 2 people can meet, and only important missions can be done out of the home.

In the United States, the situation is getting to be the worst epicenter, according to the World Health Organization. New York and other places, but especially New York and Seattle, the West Coast, they're red alert areas. Gov. Andrew Cuomo is doing a lot to do whatever is possible to increase the intensive care units in the hospitals, build more hospital beds, but it is an absolutely dramatic situation. Because if

you think that you have all these homeless people, generally you have a complete lack of medical staff, you have a lack of medical equipment, and now the effects of the neo-liberal cutbacks of the last decades are really coming home to roost and we have a dramatic situation, which is why we absolutely need to reflect on the changes.

Obviously, we first have to do everything possible to stop it, and there, I can only say the experience from China, from Wuhan and Hubei province, is, you have to have testing, testing, testing, as much as possible; you have to gear up the production as much as you can, because what functioned in Wuhan was that they just tested everybody several times. They isolated the infected people, they put them in quarantine, and that did work. So, as a positive result, today, the quarantine in Wuhan can be lifted. But these kinds of measures which were applied in China are not being applied everywhere in the West and that lesson has to be learned very quickly.

SCHLANGER: Helga, you've mentioned in terms of the health emergency, the importance of cooperation and solidarity between nations. And we see an enormous effort coming out of China and also Russia, as well, to provide personal protective equipment and so on, and yet, we still hear the voices attacking China, blaming China – what's wrong with these people?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: As you say, China is making an unbelievable effort: They're now sending medical equipment to 82 countries around the world. They're sending their medical teams, helping the African nations; they're sending teams to Italy, to Spain, to France, to Iran, to Iraq, to Venezuela, and actually also to every country which asks for help, they're responding to; even in Germany, where the district administrator from Heinsburg [North Rhine-Westphalia] was calling on President Xi Jinping for help. The general consul from Düsseldorf responded instantly on behalf of the Chinese ambassador in Berlin, and just asked how much equipment was needed and they would

immediately cooperate. This district administrator was on a German TV program and the moderator asked, quite indignantly, why did you do that? And this administrator just said: Look, you have no idea. Heinsburg was the hotspot which was put under quarantine – it's a small city but the entire population was under quarantine, because of a high infection rate; he said, you have no idea what it means to have days and days to treat so many people, and then have no equipment, so it was a complete act of desperation.

And I have said that any nursing situation, or any hospital, where you have a lack of equipment, people should ask China, because China has done certain things right, and the West has not. So, let me just say this: In an emergency like this, if you then have attacks on China and Russia, – and Cuba for that matter – I think these people are either insane, that they just don't have the moral fitness to survive, or they're criminal. And there are right now many think tanks and mainstream media that are still on this rampage. The think tank CSIS, the American Enterprise Institute, both had such statements, blaming even the Belt and Road Initiative and connectivity for [spreading the virus]. This is just completely insane, and shows a very evil intention. A certain moderator on the 2nd Channel on German TV yesterday, went into a raving attack, commenting on the fact that Wuhan is now ending the quarantine, and that they can also reactivate the economy; going into a really rabid, this moderator should be test for rabies, because something is wrong with the way he thinks.

If you look at what China did, and that cannot be stressed enough, China alleviated 850 million people from poverty in the last decades. Because of that, it became the second strongest economy in the world, and if China would not have done that, it would not have been in the position to react to the outbreak of the pandemic the way it did: Namely by immediately taking strict measures in Wuhan and Hubei

province, by sending 42,000 medical staffers from around the country, and the whole country went into solidarity supporting this most-affected region. And that was successful, so now, they can lift the quarantine. And naturally, they have geared up their whole production to produce testing kits, masks, protective clothing, respiratory ventilators, and they have now decided to keep this up despite the fact that the crisis has somehow slowed down and signs of hope that it will be lessened inside China, so that they can supply the rest of the world.

To attack that, is, as I said, shows either an insane mind or a criminal intention.

I think what China is doing, and Russia for that matter, who have sent large amounts of support to Italy, and Cuba which has sent many medical teams around the world, these countries should be praised and this ideological indoctrination which some people cannot get rid, really has to be marked as a sign of senility or worse.

SCHLANGER: One of the other signs of insanity are people who are saying "No one could have predicted this, that's why we're not prepared." But it's clear, there's a lack of personal protection equipment, a lack of ventilators, lack of hospital beds, and the idea that no one could have known about this, is completely false, as proven by what your late husband Lyndon LaRouche, has been warning about, going back to the 1971 break with the Bretton Woods system. And given the economic crisis that's a part of this emergency, I think it's really important for people to hear from you, precisely what Lyn had said and tried to do to get us to prepare for this.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. As you said, he warned that when Nixon took down the Bretton Woods system in '71, he warned that this would lead to the danger of a new Depression, the danger of a new fascism, and pandemics. And then, in 1974, he instituted a Biological Holocaust Task Force, to study the effect of both

the austerity policy following out of these Nixon measures, but also the result of the IMF and World Bank policies on the developing sector. Because, if people remember, the IMF introduced the “conditionality” policy, which meant that developing countries first had to pay their debt before they could invest in the health sector or infrastructure, and this Task Force warned that this would lead to new pandemics.

Now, we published in the meantime, six comprehensive studies, showing exactly what this economic Malthusian policy towards the developing sector would do, warning of pandemics, throughout the '80s, the '90s, the 2000s, and nobody can say that we did not put out the warning that this would happen.

Then, in 2002-2003, when the SARS epidemic broke out, there were many studies and scenarios saying, this can come back. And at that time, the latest, the governments should have gone into preparations for the outbreak of such pandemics, but the opposite was done: They increased the austerity, the cutback in the health sector. Many hospitals were taken down, the privatization health the sector to just go for profit, instead of the protection of the health of the population. In 2012, in the German parliament there was a study warning of exactly of such a pandemic of a coronavirus to come – and still, absolutely nothing was done. And we already talked last week about the scenario done by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, by Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security, the World Economic Forum in October last year exactly studying the outbreak of a coronavirus pandemic – and still, nothing was done.

And even when the pandemic broke out in China, end of last year, into January, and the Chinese government reacted with the known measures, all they could do was to attack the “authoritarian style” of China, but they did not do anything! The fact is, the German Health Minister Jens Spahn, in this period, said he did not expect the virus to come to Germany. He kept saying in January into February that the German health

system was well prepared, and this is all either utter incompetence, or worse.

So I think that it should be really noted that my late husband, and the organization associated with him, we are on this since 50 years. And a lot of the attacks on us, came because of that, because we attacked Wall Street and the City of London and the casino economy as being responsible for this, and naturally, the powers that be really felt that to be their Achilles' heel. So they started an unprecedented attack of slanders and vilification against us. They put my husband innocently in jail, Bush Sr., in particular. And I think the fact that our warnings were not listened to, really is now the reason why many people are paying with their lives. And if there's any conclusion, then people must look at the analysis of my late husband, and also the solutions he had proposed, and which are still the only solutions to remedy the situation in the future.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I want to get to that in a moment when we take up the financial crisis, but I just want to bring it back to one other aspect of the solidarity of cooperation versus geopolitics: We have a call from the UN Secretary General for a world ceasefire. You've issued a call for an end to sanctions to countries like Iran and Venezuela, that are suffering from lack of equipment, lack of support. Just say something about that, because I think this is something that this geopolitics is actually war crimes.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Yes. Sanctions are a war crime, because if you deprive entire countries from acquiring the medical supplies to protect their population, this is a war crime. And I think there must be an absolutely ruthless change in the thinking: I full heartedly endorse what UN Secretary General Guterres is calling for, a ceasefire worldwide, all the drone attacks and skirmishes, and whatnot has to stop. Because only if mankind is putting all our forces together to solve this, do we have a chance to overcome this crisis. And I think that the idea of

President Xi Jinping, who already in 2017, at the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, in Beijing, which I attended, where he called for a “Health Silk Road,” this is also something which absolutely must be put on the agenda, instead. Because we have to work together to build a decent health system in every single country around the world, what Xi Jinping calls the Health Silk Road, because if you don’t do that, you cannot protect a country. You cannot stop a virus from coming through the border.

The only protection is to go in the direction of building the economy in the Southern Hemisphere, our proposal to develop the Silk Road to a World Land-Bridge connecting all the continents through infrastructure and creating the economic conditions for countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, and parts of Europe and the United States, to survive. That is the only remedy. And people have to really straighten up and become reasonable.

And as the crisis will escalate, I think that will become clearer, and those who are still warmongers should be shut down and put in asylum, because they’re really a danger and a menace to the whole human race.

So I think this initiative of Guterres should really be discussed everywhere, and that should be the mindset to solve the problem.

SCHLANGER: The other area where your husband has been proven right, over and over and over, and you have absolute authority on, is the economy: We have to distinguish, I think, in the financial package between the emergency health aid that’s needed, and protection of people, versus the use of the so-called “big bazooka” to carry out multi-trillions of dollars of bailouts of hedge funds, shadow banking institutions and others. You issued a call for a shutdown in financial trading – why don’t you tell us what you had in mind with that?



ZEPP-LAROUCHE: As you say, it is absolutely legitimate if the governments are now providing liquidity to keep the firms going, to keep people having access to wages, to payments to just maintain economic activity of the real economy. That is legitimate.

But that is not the whole reason why the Federal Reserve, and the ECB are going into the direction of helicopter money, and in the case of the Federal Reserve they already have announced \$4 trillion in liquidity creation, and they said there is no limit to that. Lagarde, the President of the ECB has also said, whatever it takes. Ursula von der Leyen, the President of the EU Commission, said every country can now “pump,” – and she used the word “pump” – pump as much money into their economy as they wish. The black zero is all of a sudden no longer the sacred cow it was.

And if that would be only for the real economy it would be fine. But a large part of that is to maintain the casino economy part of the whole problem. I think the former economist of the Landesbank Bremen, Folker Hellmeyer, he put out in his newsletter the correct point, that the over-dimension of that is to protect the dynamic of the algorithms in the financial markets, which is a sort of – one way of describing that, the derivatives trade is occurring in nanoseconds around the globe, and to protect that speculative bubble, this is why they are opening the sluiceways of the financial system. And that will lead in the very short term to hyperinflation as happened in Germany in 1923. And if people remember that lesson, that was the expropriation of the entire population of their life earnings and life’s savings, and that is now being threatened not in one country, but really in all the countries which are part of that system. And only those which are not entirely integrated into that have a chance to escape that, under present conditions.

So this is why I said that this is now the moment to close the markets, to stop these insane vacillations in the stock

market, and use that pause of a short period of time, whatever it takes, and then implement a Glass-Steagall reorganization. And we have talked about this many times: The reintroduction of Glass-Steagall, the banking separation introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, would mean that the state is protecting the commercial banks, keep them running, and make a firewall so that the investment banks are separated and have no longer access to the savings in the commercial banks, or bailouts from taxpayer money, but that they have to bring their books into order on their own, and if they can't, they have to declare insolvency and disappear.

Now, the reason why you need a certain pause, is because it's complicated, because many of the things belonging to the real economy and are legitimate, like the pension funds, are now heavily involved in the casino economy because that has been the system as it developed. And you have to somehow protect those things which belong to the life's earnings of people or their physical existence, and the real economy, and that takes some sorting out. So some things you have to freeze and it takes a while to figure it out. And then naturally, there is a lack of liquidity, and that's why you have to have the immediate installation or reactivation of National Banks: These National Banks must give out credit lines directed to the real economy, and investment in productive projects. And that has to be done in every country.

Now in most countries you have the possibility, like in Germany you can reactivate or just strengthen the role of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau – the credit institute for reconstruction which was used in the postwar period to finance the economic miracle in Germany, which was based on Roosevelt's Reconstruction Finance Corp. And similar approaches can be taken in every country.

Now, then, we need to have cooperation among all these national banks. You have to reintroduce a fixed-exchange-rate system, and then that becomes the New Bretton Woods system, a

new credit system. And then, naturally, you have to introduce different criteria for what is a legitimate investment and what is not. And they are those things which mean an increase in the productivity of the economy, such as crash programs for thermonuclear fusion, for optical biophysics, for life sciences in general, to combat the origins, or to find out what are the origins of these pandemics, and how to overcome them; but also space medicine, space technology in general, international cooperation in space research and travel, these are the areas which absolutely need to be serviced by these credit lines, in order to develop new economic platforms: Because the devastation of this pandemic against the real economy is going to be very big. And you have to really think of, when you combat it, which hopefully will happen sometimes, with new vaccines and so forth, but you will have a devastation after that and you have to recreate the world economy on a higher level.

So these are the principles which my husband called the Four Laws [[https://larouchepub.com/lar/2014/4124four\\_laws.html](https://larouchepub.com/lar/2014/4124four_laws.html)], and we are calling right now to implement all of this. And I ask all of you, our viewers and listeners to help in a mobilization, because it is very clear that the governments who were caught by surprise by this pandemic which they should not have been, because there was ample warning, they are also not yet in a position to discuss the principles, how to reorganize the economy: So, I'm really calling on you to sign our petition to have this shutting down of the markets, to go for the Four Laws, and to have a summit of the most important countries, especially China, Russia, India, and the United States, and hopefully with the cooperation with some other countries, to implement such a top-down, new world economic order, because nothing less will solve the problem.

SCHLANGER: Helga, I think people will appreciate what you just went through in terms of an actual solution, without panic, how to address what is an existential crisis. But you've also

made the point, repeatedly, that this offers us an opportunity to think about the way we think about ourselves and our fellow human beings. You've talked about the "new paradigm." I think, in the minutes we have remaining, it would be useful to give a sense of not just why that's necessary, but also why it's possible.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think the idea that geopolitics would be there forever is really a troglodyte idea, which only people like Ursula von der Leyen and such people seem to cling to. Geopolitics, the idea that one nation or a group of nations has the right to defend their interest against another group of nations, with all means, if necessary even military means – this is something, which in the age of thermonuclear weapons, pandemics, and just the fact that the whole world is hanging together so closely, is really an outdated idea. And it absolutely must be replaced by a new paradigm of cooperation, of defining the interest of the one humanity first.

What we have to adopt as a philosophy, is that there are common aims of mankind, such as the Strategic Defense of the Earth: This is a program of my late husband, which he put forward some years ago, where he said, our planet is not only threatened by asteroids, comets, and if one of these heavenly bodies would crash with Earth, it could be a complete catastrophe for our species, as a result. That's something which no one nation can defend itself against, but we should cooperation. But in the same SDE approach, he also said, that we have to defend against the outbreak of pandemics. And obviously, that is an urgent lesson to be learned, because a pandemic also cannot be solved by one country, but you need to eliminate the conditions which make pandemics possible, which requires both a study of what is life; life is not yet well understood, because otherwise we could have solved sicknesses like cancer, or virus. A virus is not something which is not part of life – there are many viruses which are part of the biosphere, but we don't understand exactly how they function

and what is the process of life in general as part of the universe. It's a principle of the universe, which we have to absolutely work together, all the scientists of the world should exchange their knowledge, they should cooperate on it.

So, I think the new paradigm, must be completely different relations among nations. Nations will probably be important, probably for a very long time to come, because they are the expression of a joint history, a joint culture, a joint language, poetry – you will not have an Esperanto and write poems – so nations will be important, but I think also they will become less important as compared to the idea of the one humanity, if we are supposed to survive as a human species. And that is an idea which also was articulated by my late husband, actually, late in his life, but he made it a big point: In the same way, he called for the abolition of the party system, in the tradition of George Washington, who said watch out for the party system because this is what causes the separation of people who then follow their lobby interests. And we should not have these parties. And in the same way, nations should cooperate and not be pitched against each other.

So I think the future of humanity must be defined from the standpoint of what kind of a future do we want to have in 50, in 100 years from now. Xi Jinping has called it “the community of a shared future” and this pandemic makes very clear, we have a shared future! We either survive all together, or maybe only a few of us, or none.

If we look at the present from the standpoint of where do we want the world to be in 100 years from now, we will have joint space exploration, we will have villages on the Moon, we may have a city on Mars already – we will have a completely different idea of collaboration and rationality, working together, referring to the creativity of the other, being happy when the other one is developing, instead of seeing it as a competition. And I'm quite confident that the human

species is the only creative species, at least known in the universe so far, and that if we get through this crisis and really change our life, and change the view we have about this whole question, then we can actually come out strengthened out of this crisis and start a new era of cooperation of all of humanity.

But it does require a change in the thinking, and I'm inviting you to join us in this effort. And we need a lot of support: So, contact us, sign our petition for the Four Power summit, and work with us, because we need right now a mass mobilization, to do the kinds of things which the politicians, obviously, have not been able to do, or very poorly. So: Join us!

SCHLANGER: OK, Helga, thank you very much, and we'll see you next week; and we'll evaluate how things have moved in the course of the next days ahead. So, thank you.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Stay healthy!

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## **Verden i nedlukning – vil der blive lukket ned for Wall Street?**

Den 24. marts (EIRNS) – Både Storbritannien og Indien bekendtgjorde indenfor det sidste døgn total nedlukning. De næsten 1,4 mia. indbyggere i Indien blev af premierminister Nerendra Modi informeret om, at der vil være et "totalt forbud mod at forlade hjemmet", selvom supermarkeder var inkluderet på listen over vigtige funktioner, der ville forblive åbne. For Boris Johnsons vedkommende havde premierministeren

tidligere en telefonsamtale med præsident Xi Jinping mandag forud for sit nationale webcast, hvor han meddelte nedlukningen. Johnson fortalte Xi, at COVID-19-situationen i Storbritannien er "alvorlig", og at "Storbritannien har studeret og lært af Kinas nyttige erfaring og truffet videnskabelige og effektive forebyggelses- og kontrolforanstaltninger."

Faktum er, at hverken NATO eller NATO-landene har tilbudt hjælp af nogen betydning til de mange lande i verden, der lider under denne historiske pandemi. Selv om mange af de europæiske lande har henvendt sig til Kina og Rusland for at få hjælp. Kina hjælper nu mindst 82 nationer i verden med forsendelser af medicinske forsyninger og hold af læger og medicinske fagfolk. Kinesiske læger afholdt den 18. marts en videokonference med deres kolleger i 24 afrikanske nationer, og endnu en konference i dag med eksperter og embedsmænd fra Latinamerika og Caribien (lande med diplomatiske forbindelser med Kina plus Nicaragua); begge konferencer varede over tre timer. Rusland har fløjet 14 fragtfly med medicinsk udstyr og et team af læger til undsætning for de hårdt ramte italienere, mens Kina har ydet lignende støtte.

Den nederdrægtige bagvaskelse af Kina i den amerikanske presse og fra visse medlemmer af Kongressen fortsætter med uformindsket styrke, men bestræbelserne på at vende præsident Trump mod Kina er faldet til jorden. I et par dage i sidste uge udtrykte han nogle af beskyldningerne om Kinas påståede "ansvar" for den globale katastrofe, idet han brugte betegnelsen "Kina-virus", men det har han holdt op med, og han har fornyet sin ros af præsident Xi og Kina, og tilføjet at Kina lever op til deres løfte om – som en del af handelsaftalen – i meget høj grad at forøge købet af amerikanske landbrugsprodukter.

Den kendsgerning, at internationalt samarbejde er absolut nødvendigt for at besejre denne "usynlige fjende", står i stigende grad klart for befolkningen i alle nationer. Det

burde stå lige så klart, at "sanktions-vanviddet" må afsluttes af alle parter, sådan som præsident Putins talsmand, Dmitry Peskov, bemærkede i dag, alt imens FN's generalsekretær António Guterres, også i dag, opfordrede til at lette alle sanktioner, herunder dem mod Iran og Nordkorea, for at hjælpe med at bekæmpe virusset. Guterres opfordrede også til en universel våbenhvile i de forskellige krige, der stadig raser rundt om i verden, så alle mennesker kan bekæmpe den fælles fjende.

Men det underliggende spørgsmål – årsagen til, at verdens offentlige sundhedsfaciliteter ikke er forberedt på at forhindre pandemien – må drøftes samtidigt; ellers vil virusset og nye vira og andre farer, som menneskeheden står overfor, ikke blive overvundet. Da Lyndon LaRouche forudså udbruddet af nye pandemier i 1971, efter Bretton Woods-systemets sammenbrud den 15. august samme år, identificerede han årsagen tydeligt: opbrydningen af Franklin D Roosevelts kreditorienterede Bretton Woods-system ville tillade det britiske system med uhæmmet spekulation at skabe nye niveauer af fattigdom, faldende investeringer i grundlæggende infrastruktur og oppustning af spekulative værdipapirer, uden forbindelse til den reelle produktion.

Dette gjorde LaRouche til den svorne fjende af de anglo-amerikanske finans- og efterretningsapparater, hvilket førte til en politisk heksejagt og hans fængsling. Men den manglende iagttagelse af hans advarsler og gennemførelse af hans politik har ført til netop den eksistentielle krise, som menneskeheden står overfor i dag. LaRouches enke, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har i de sidste problematiske uger insisteret på, at denne krise markerer afslutningen på en historisk epoke. Systemet, der er brudt sammen, kommer aldrig tilbage. Forvarslet om en ny mørk tidsalder, som nu konfronterer samvittigheden hos alle folk i denne verden, kan vendes, men ikke ved delvise modforholdsregler. Krisen i sig selv skaber de betingelser, hvorunder de krævede revolutionære ændringer kan og må



foretages.

Præsident Trump ved, at Glass Steagall må genindføres, og er klar over at det amerikanske system med Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln og Franklin Roosevelt kræver en ende på "Casino Mondial" ('kasinoøkonomien'), centreret i City of London og Wall Street. Der er brug for opvakte og aktive borgere for at give præsidenten magten til at besejre de imperialistiske monetarister, for at bringe USA, Rusland, Kina, Indien – og alle nationer – sammen i den globale udvikling med 'Den nye Silkevej, et nyt Bretton Woods-finanssystem, og for at iværksætte den videnskabelige og kulturelle renæssance, der behøves for at afslutte imperiet en gang for alle gennem et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden.