

Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale ved Schiller instituttets konference den 8. maj 2021 (uddrag på dansk og hele talen på engelsk)

Uddrag af Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedtale (Læs hele talen på engelsk nedenunder):

"Vi afholder denne Schiller Institut-konference med en indtrængende appel til så mange mennesker som muligt, om at hjælpe med at ændre den retning, som den politiske situation har lige nu. Fordi vi i løbet af meget kort tid – meget kortere end nogen sandsynligvis er klar over – er på en kurs mod potentiel udryddelse af civilisationen. Det er ikke klart, hvor den større fare kommer fra; faren for atomkrig, faren for en pandemi, der går ud af kontrol i kombination med en verdensomspændende hungersnød, eller fra en neo-malthusiansk virus, der har plaget hjernen hos så mange mennesker, hvor det ikke er klart, om de er mere ivrige efter at ødelægge industrisamfundet, eller om de er villige instrumenter for den geopolitiske konfrontation med Rusland og Kina.

"Så lad os starte med faren for en atomkrig. Det er ikke kun én udløsende faktor, én strategisk krise. Det er den samlede spænding mellem USA, det såkaldte "Globalbritannien", NATO, og i stigende grad også Den europæiske Union, og Rusland og Kina. Det bliver så stort, at en hvilken som helst krise rundt om i verden kan blive udløserpunktet. Det kan være en krise med Rusland over

Ukraine, der går ud af kontrol, eller med Kina over Taiwan. Det er alarmerende, og det burde skræmme jer alle sammen, at flere og flere mennesker – selv så usandsynlige som Henry Kissinger, der ikke lige har været en ven af [vores organisation, som har alt at gøre med det berygtede NSSM-200-, som han skrev, da han var national sikkerhedsrådgiver i 1974 [hvor han krævede befolkningsreduktion i udviklingslande, der har naturrigdomme, som USA har brug for, så de ikke selv gør brug af dem *red.*]. At han var fjende og modstander af alt, hvad Lyndon LaRouche og hans bevægelse stod for. Men selv Kissinger advarer nu om, at spændingen mellem USA og Kina bliver så altomfattende for hele verden, at den kan føre til et Ragnarok-lignende militært sammenstød, der udrydder menneskeheden i løbet af en begrænset periode. Det sagde han for omkring en uge siden.

"Derefter orienterede chefen for den amerikanske strategiske kommando, admiral Charles Richard, for nylig i februar Pentagon om, at de skulle ændre sandsynligheden for atomkrig fra "ikke sandsynligt" til "meget sandsynligt". Han gentog dette for nylig foran Kongressen. For bare to dage siden havde *New York Times* en artikel af Peter Beinart, som sagde, at Biden-politikken over for Taiwan virkelig er hensynsløs, og at vi er meget tæt på krig, primært fordi demokraterne allerede sidste år havde forladt et-Kina-politikken. Biden modtager nu udsendinge fra Taiwan, som han gjorde ved sin indsættelse. Derefter citerer artiklen historikeren Graham Allison, der mener, at der er en fare for en Thukydid-fælde [den konflikt der oftest følger, når en ny magt udfordrer en etableret magts overherredømme – berlingske.dk], som sagde, at folk skal forstå, at Kina ville være mere villig til at gå i krig end at acceptere at miste Taiwan. I lyset af Kinas historie er dette meget sandsynligt. Hvis det ville komme til en sådan krig, i betragtning af at Kina har 39 luftbaser omkring

Taiwan regionen, og USA har kun to, ville USA tabe enhver konventionel krig. Hvis USA ville tænke på at bruge atomvåben i regionen, er der fare for, at det vil blive til en global atomkrig...

"Den 21. marts sagde admiral Philip Davidson, lederen af USA's Indo-Stillehavskommando, at vi skal absolut være parat til at udkæmpe og vinde en sådan krig, hvis konkurrence bliver til konflikt. Derefter udtalte den amerikanske kommandør for Stillehavsflåden, admiral John Aquilino, der vil erstatte admiral Davidson i hans stilling, at vi er meget tættere på en sådan krig end de fleste tror. Og H.R. McMaster, den tidligere nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver for Trump, sagde, at den farligste tid efter hans opfattelse er perioden mellem Det kinesiske Kommunistpartis kongres senere på året og vinter-01 i Beijing næste år. Så er det virkelig meget tæt på. Taiwans forsvarsminister har allerede meddelt, at de nu vil masseproducere langtrækkende missiler, der er i stand til at ramme dybt ind i det kinesiske fastland."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche belyste derefter på samme rystende detaljeret vis den lignende fare for krig over Ukraine; USA's illegale og dødbringende ensidige sanktionspolitik, hvor hun især pegede på Syrien og Yemen; den ødelæggende fødevarekrise, der truer millioner af mennesker, og kraftige stigning i pandemien i Indien, som betyder, at der er en fare for mange nye mutationer.

Hun sluttede således:

"Hvad skal der gøres? Der er en løsning, men det er vigtigt at tage alle disse problemer op samtidigt, for når man har en systemisk krise som den jeg beskriver med disse forskellige elementer, er det ikke nok at løse lidt af den ene og lidt af den anden krise. Man må skabe et helt andet system. Præsident Putin opfordrede i januar 2020 til et hastemøde mellem de fem permanente medlemmer af FN's

Sikkerhedsråd. Jeg mener, at det er hvad der absolut må ske nu. Et sådant topmøde burde indkaldes på grund af faren for 3. verdenskrig, en pandemi ude af kontrol, en global hungersnød samt risikoen for et sammenbrud af det finansielle system. Det må føre til en øjeblikkelig vedtagelse af følgende program:

"I betragtning af pandemien, er den eneste måde at stoppe den og fremtidige pandemier at skabe et globalt sundhedssystem, der betyder et moderne sundhedsvæsen i hvert enkelt land. For hvis man ikke stopper pandemien i selv det fattigste land på planeten, vil den komme tilbage; der vil være nye varianter, nye mutationer, som i sidste ende kan gøre de vacciner, der allerede er distribueret, forældede. Så vi er i et kapløb med tiden. Vi burde gøre i hvert enkelt land, hvad der blev gjort i Wuhan, da pandemien brød ud. Byg hospitaler! Ingeniørtropper kan gøre det sammen med hjælpeorganisationer. Man bygger et hospital til 1000 mennesker på en uge. Derefter har disse moderne hospitaler brug for veluddannede læger og sygeplejersker. Man har brug for masser af rent vand; to milliarder mennesker i verden har ingen adgang til rent vand. Man har brug for masser af elektricitet; dette kan ikke gøres uden infrastruktur. Så opbygningen af et moderne sundhedssystem i alle lande kan og skal være begyndelsen på at overvinde udviklingslandenes underudvikling for bestandig.

"Vi er nødt til at have et program for at komme global fattigdom til livs, nøjagtigt hvad Franklin D. Roosevelt havde til hensigt, da han opfordrede til etablering af et Bretton Woods-system, hvilket aldrig blev gennemført på grund af hans alt for tidlige død. Men nu har vi brug for lige nøjagtig dette. Det skal starte med en global Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, som derefter må følges op af oprettelsen af et hamiltonisk nationalt banksystem [baseret på USA's første finansminister Alexander Hamiltons

model] i alle lande. Vi har brug for et kreditsystem, som derefter kan blive til et nyt Bretton Woods-system. Så kan vi finansiere udvidelsen af den Nye Silkevej ind i Sydvestasien. Det er muligheden for at overvinde død og sult i Syrien, Yemen, Afghanistan, og Irak; løsningen er indlysende. Da præsident Xi Jinping var i Saudi-Arabien, Iran og Egypten i 2015, tilbød han at udvide den Nye Silkevej ind i hele regionen. Schiller Instituttet har udarbejdet et omfattende program for hele regionen, der kan vedtages ved et sådant topmøde med FN's Sikkerhedsråds fem permanente medlemmer. Det vedtages, og så arbejder alle Sydvestasiens store naboer sammen – Rusland, Kina, Indien og USA og de europæiske lande er enige om at samarbejde om genopbygningen af denne region, som er blevet ødelagt af disse endeløse krige. Derefter skal den Nye Silkevej med dette internationale samarbejde, herunder andre lande som Japan, Indien, Sydkorea naturligvis være involveret i genopbygningen af Afrika.

"Vi er nødt til at erstatte geopolitisk konfrontation med et lynprogram for samarbejde om udvikling af fusionskraft, hvor der i den seneste periode er sket store gennembrud... I stedet for at udvide den geopolitiske konfrontation i rummet, bør vi have internationalt samarbejde om at bygge en landsby på Månen og snart en by på Mars...

Hubble-teleskopet opdagede, at der mindst er to billioner galakser. Jeg vil gerne have, at man virkelig fokuserer på den tanke, og så tænk hvor dumt det ville være, at vi, som en menneskelig art, der er den eneste art, som potentielt kan blive en udødelige art på grund af vores kreative fornuft, ødelægger os selv i en atomar ødelæggelse. Jeg synes, vi skal bestræbe os på ikke at opføre os dummere end dyrene, for der er ingen dyreart, som nogensinde ville udvise en sådan adfærd. Mange tak.

Hele talen på engelsk:

I greet all of you, wherever you may be around the world.

I'm telling you that we are conducting this Schiller Institute conference with an urgent appeal to as many people as possible, to help to change the direction in which the political situation is going right now. Because we are on a course which, in a very short period of time—much shorter than anybody is probably realizing—we are on a course of potential extinction of civilization. It's not clear where the greater danger comes from—the danger of thermonuclear war, the danger of a pandemic going out of control in combination with a world famine, or with a neo-Malthusian virus which has beset the brains of so many people, where it is not clear if they are more eager to destroy the industrial society, or if they are willing instruments of the geopolitical confrontation against Russia and China.

So, let's start with the danger of thermonuclear war. It's not just one trigger point, one strategic crisis. It is the overall tension between the United States, the so-called Global Britain, NATO, and increasingly also the European Union, with Russia and China. It's becoming so big that any one of the crises around the globe could become the trigger point. It could be a crisis with Russia over Ukraine going out of control, or with China over Taiwan.

It is alarming, and it should alarm all of you that now more and more people—even so unlikely ones like Henry Kissinger, who has been not exactly a friend of our organization, which has everything to do with his infamous NSSM-200 paper which he wrote when he was National Security Advisor in 1974, that he was the enemy and adversary of everything Lyndon LaRouche and his movement stood for. But even Kissinger is now warning that the tension between the United States and China is becoming so all-engulfing for the whole world that it could lead to an Armageddon-like military clash, extinguishing mankind "in a finite period

of time." This he said about a week ago.

Then the commander of the U.S. Strategic Command, Admiral Charles Richard, in February informed the Pentagon that it should change the likelihood of nuclear war from "not likely" to "very likely." He repeated that in front of the Congress recently.

Just two days ago, the *New York Times* had an article by one Peter Beinart, who said that the Biden policy towards Taiwan is truly reckless, that we are very close to war, mainly because the Democrats have abandoned the One-China policy already last year. Biden is now receiving envoys from Taiwan, as he did for his inauguration. Then, the article quotes Graham Allison, the historian who thinks that a danger of a Thucydides trap exists, by saying that people have to be clear that China would be more willing to go to war than accept losing Taiwan. In light of the history of China, this is very likely.

If it would come to such a war, given that China has 39 air bases around the region of Taiwan, [and] the United States has only two, the United States would lose any conventional war. If it would think of using regional nuclear weapons, the danger is that it would go into an all-out global nuclear war. I advise those people who don't think that that is true, to read the papers by Ted Postol over the difference between conventional and thermonuclear war, where it is the logic that once you use one nuclear weapon, all will be used.

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We are on a course toward potential extinction of civilization—in a time frame much shorter than almost anyone realizes.

And also to listen to what Tulsi Gabbard said recently in

an interview with Tucker Carlson, where she said that to have this geopolitical confrontation with Russia is completely crazy. Russia has “thousands of nuclear weapons” which, in a conflict, would hit every U.S. city “in less than 30 minutes.” This would bring about “excruciating death and suffering” over the American people; millions would lose their lives, and “flesh would be burned from their bones.” That would be the end of the world, and this could come much sooner than anybody thinks.

Also, the Australian press is warning that Taiwan may be a trigger for a catastrophic war, and that is not just a question of if, but when, that China has become the enemy for no other reason than it has dared to eclipse the U.S. as the most powerful economy.

On March 21st, Admiral Philip Davidson, the head of the [U.S.] Indo-Pacific Command, said we must be absolutely prepared to fight and win such a war, should competition turn into conflict. Then, the U.S. Pacific Fleet commander, Admiral John Aquilino, who will replace Admiral Davidson in his position, said we are much closer to such a war “than most think.” And [H.R.] McMaster, the former National Security Advisor to Trump basically said the most dangerous time in his view is the period between the Congress of the Chinese Communist Party later this year, and the Winter Olympics in Beijing next year. So, that is, indeed, very close. The Taiwan Defense Minister already announced that they will now mass produce long-range missiles capable of striking deep into the inside of the Chinese mainland.

So, the situation around Taiwan could be the trigger point for a global war. But so could the situation over Ukraine.

Now, with the developments in Ukraine, you had an escalation in the recent years of an incredible demonization of President Putin. But it has nothing to do with Crimea, because as Putin correctly said, if it would

not have been Ukraine, they would have found some other reason.

The narrative of what is going on with Russia, Ukraine, Crimea is completely upside-down. It did not start with the so-called annexation of Crimea; it started with the EU Association Agreement for Ukraine at the end of 2013, which was rejected for good reasons. Then, that led quickly to the demonstrations on the Maidan, which escalated into the coup, leading to a Nazi coup, in February 2014. As a consequence of that coup—Victoria Nuland is now again in a position in the State Department—you had the development where the people of Crimea voted to join Russia.

You have right now [U.S. Secretary of State Antony] Blinken and Nuland in Ukraine. This is a very dangerous game, because they're there to further the building of U.S. bases in Ukraine to support the demand by the Ukrainians to join NATO. That is reaching, then, a point where Putin has recently said that people in the West should not cross red lines, because if it would occur, "the response would be asymmetric, swift, and tough." Russia is a nuclear superpower, and this could lead, if it would be provoked to answer in such a way, to the annihilation of mankind.

Scott Ritter, who warned that the "weapons of mass destruction" were a fake story in Iraq, recently commented on the DEFENDER-Europe 21 large maneuvers, which are going on right now along the Russian border. He basically said that all that this demonstrates is that NATO is absolutely inferior compared to the Russian troops in a conventional way; that therefore, the danger would be that if it comes to a conflict, it could go nuclear. There was a RAND Corporation study in 2016 entitled *War with China; Thinking Through the Unthinkable*, in which they basically say it would be better to have the war with China now, than in ten years, because the gap will close and China would probably win such a war later on.

The same RAND Corporation had a study in 2019 called *Extending Russia: Competing from Advantageous Ground*, which is a 354-page piece in which they describe how one should overextend Russia economically, militarily, and propaganda-wise: Number one, conduct economic warfare. Hinder the oil exports; block export of natural gas; block the construction of pipelines, such as Nord Stream 2; escalate sanctions; escalate the brain drain. Escalate the situation with Ukraine; bring lethal weapons to Ukraine; support the rebels in Syria; topple Lukashenko; increase the cost for Russia in the South Caucasus; go for a color revolution in Moldavia. Discredit the election process in Russia, like [with] Navalny; cause unrest in Russia, go for a color revolution. Put military bombers, missiles at the border to cause permanent stress for Russia. Provoke Russia into a costly arms race. Now, if you listen to that so-called study, you have the exact script for about everything that happened in the last two years.

This conference actually was caused to happen by the urgent appeal by Cardinal [Mario] Zenari from Syria, where he has issued a call saying that as a result of the combination of ten years of war in which the United States was allied with al-Qaeda, al-Nusra, and ISIS—these are my words, not his—which was aimed to topple the legitimate elected government of Syria, the pandemic, and the co-called “Caesar sanctions,” we have now a situation where more than 90% of the Syrian population are below the poverty line.

I just should note that the Caesar sanctions are based on the same kind of fraud as we have seen used as a pretext for all of these endless wars, like the chemical weapons supposedly used by the Syrian government which was a fraud by the White Helmets; or the babies ripped out of incubators [by Iraqi soldiers invading Kuwait] in 1991, which was a lie. Then you had the so-called weapons of mass destruction in Iraq in 2003; the yellowcake from Niger.

This was all a complete lie.

Unilateral sanctions such as these Caesar sanctions are, from the standpoint of international law, completely illegal. We will hear about that from Professor Köchler shortly. The only kinds of sanctions which are allowed would be those which are agreed upon by the UN Security Council. Otherwise, unilateral sanctions are a form of warfare, which targets the poor, the old people, the children. It is the idea to drive the pain of the population so high because of lack of food and medicine, that eventually it will cause an uprising and conduct regime change.

Brian O'Toole, who is a senior fellow at the Atlantic Council and a former advisor to the U.S. Treasury, and he worked for the CIA, is an expert in so-called "behavior economics," He said that this is a strategy to raise the "pain meter"—what an insane expression. For Russia, it would only be 10% of this pain meter, and it would be important to drive it up to 70% by cutting Russia off of SWIFT, the connection to the international financial system, and to cut off Sberbank from financial transactions.

For Syria, a continuation of these Caesar sanctions means the deaths of many thousands, maybe millions of people. But the people who are conducting this say literally, "So what?" I'm not exaggerating! [Former Secretary of State] Madeline Albright said on a "60 Minutes" program with Leslie Stahl, that the half million children who died in Iraq as a result of the sanctions—these were children under the age of 5!—she said, "I think that is a very hard choice, but the price, we think, the price is worth it."

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FA0/SvenTorfinn

Ravenous locust swarms threaten the food supply of the entire East African region. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization says the crisis is far from over.

David Beasley, the head of the UN World Food Program, just made a documentary about the famine in Yemen, called "Hunger Ward," which I would urge everybody to watch. He showed how in Yemen, there were little girls with arms as thin as my finger. They had hollow eyes and their skin was like parchment because of the starvation process. But I think Mrs. Albright should have nightmares every single night where each of these 500,000 dying children from Iraq look at her and haunt her, looking at her with their dying eyes, and this would continue until this woman has a human feeling.

The situation is much worse, because according to the UN World Food Program, the new report they published, *2021 Global Report on the Food Crisis*, says 55 nations are in extreme need of food. And Syria, because of the sanctions, the war, the depreciation of their pound, there is now a very high number of food-insecure people. The food prices from December 2019 until 2020 increased by 236%.

That means that all together in all of these nations—40 nations—34 million people are in acute danger of starvation in the coming months. Beasley, at the SIPRI—the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute—called on all nations to mobilize urgent support to avert mass deaths of millions of people. Actually, a number of people which is very quickly going to be as much as all of World War II deaths. He mentioned that UN Security Council Resolution 2417 was passed unanimously in 2018, and that resolution states very clearly that hunger cannot be used as a weapon of war. There are, right now, 155 million people in acute food insecurity. These people are in countries like Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, northern Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Yemen,

Zimbabwe.

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CC/Mstyslav Chernov

A COVID-19 patient in Chernivtsi, Ukraine, May 4, 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic in India has already officially caused 238,000 deaths. But according to experts, it is 5 to 10 times higher, because they count only the people who die in hospitals, not the people who die in the countryside. The few planeloads of aid, which are being sent by international countries, is just a drop in the ocean. The head of the African CDC said that they are horrified by looking at India, because most of the vaccinations which came to Africa were produced there, and now with the crisis exploding in India, they are worried that no more vaccine is coming. It is also clear that we are looking at mass deaths in Brazil and many other places.

If you look at this picture as a totality, and that is what we have to do, the chickens are coming home to roost. We are now at the exact point Lyndon LaRouche predicted in 1971 when Nixon destroyed the old Bretton Woods system and went on a course of monetary liberal policies. Lyndon LaRouche at that point said that if you continue on this course, it will come to a point where you are faced with the danger of a new depression, the danger of war, and the danger of a new fascism. My late husband was also absolutely correct when he warned already in 1973 that the IMF conditionalities would mean that new pandemics would come and that would eventually be a total threat to civilization.

The financial system is about to blow. We are looking at a situation where, after the 2008 systemic crisis, nothing was done to remedy the root causes, but just quantitative easing and pumping money by the trillions, and now we are

looking at the potential of a hyperinflationary blow-out like it was in Germany in 1923. In 1923, the Reichsbank printed money to pay the war debt and the reparations. First you didn't see much of it, but then in November 1923, it exploded, and became the complete expropriation of the life work of the people.

Yesterday, Bank of America put out a report saying that we have just a "transitory hyperinflation." This is visible because all the commodity prices are going up, but this will soon translate to an increase in consumer prices. "A transitory hyperinflation" is as much as being a "little bit pregnant." However, that hyperinflation is the necessary result of all of this policy of further speculation in the last period, is known to all the big players. And this is the real reason why they are betting to create one last super-bubble by going for the Great Reset, the Great Transformation of the decarbonization of the world economy, the Green New Deal. It is the illusion that if they pump now in the next ten years another \$60 trillion into the financial system, that that would somehow save their earnings and their system. But it would just mean a gigantic transfer of wealth again from the poor to the rich.

This is already on the horizon. It's happening because the EU is implementing the Green New Deal, the Biden administration is doing it. While that only threatens the de-industrialization of the so-called advanced countries, for the developing countries it means mass death on top of the crises I already mentioned. The Indian Energy Minister, Mr. [Raj Kumar] Singh, recently said that the Green deal may be OK for the industrialized nations, but absolutely not for the developing sector. Alone in Africa, 800 million Africans don't have access to electricity. It would mean—and these are my words now—it would mean an absolutely massive reduction of the population, and it is also clear

that this is their intent.

What is to be done? There is a solution, but it is important to take all these problems at once, because when you have a systemic crisis like what I'm describing with these different elements, it is not enough to solve a little of this and a little bit of that crisis. You have to create a completely different system. President Putin, in January 2020, called for an urgent meeting of the Permanent Five Members of the UN Security Council. I think that is what must absolutely happen now. Such a summit should be called because of the danger of World War III, a pandemic out of control, a world famine, the danger of a blow-out of the financial system. It must lead to an immediate implementation of the following program:

Given the pandemic, the only way to stop that and future pandemics, is to create a world health system, which means a modern health system in every single country. Because if you don't stop the pandemic in even the poorest country on the planet, it will come back; there will be new variants, new strains, which eventually could make obsolete the vaccines which already have been distributed. So, we are in a race against time.

We should do in every single country what was done in Wuhan when the pandemic broke out. Build hospitals! This can be done with the Army Corps of Engineers, with aid organizations. In one week, one can build a hospital for 1,000 people. Then, these modern hospitals need well-educated doctors, nurses. You need lots of clean water; two billion people in the world have no access to clean water. You need lots of electricity; this cannot be done without infrastructure. So, the building of a modern health system in every country can and must be the beginning of overcoming the underdevelopment of the developing countries for good.

We have to have a program of global poverty elimination, exactly as it was intended by Franklin D. Roosevelt when he called for the Bretton Woods [system], which was never implemented because of his untimely death. But now, we need exactly that. It must start with a global Glass-Steagall banking separation which then must be followed by the creation of a Hamiltonian national banking system in every country. We need a credit system which then can become a New Bretton Woods system. Then we can finance the extension of the New Silk Road into Southwest Asia. The possibility to overcome the death and starvation in Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iraq, the solution is obvious. When President Xi Jinping was in Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Egypt in 2015, he offered to extend the New Silk Road into the entire region. That program, and the Schiller Institute has worked on a comprehensive program for the entire region, can be implemented in such a P-5 UN Security Council meeting. It is agreed, and then all the big neighbors of Southwest Asia—Russia, China, India—all work together and the United States and European nations agree to cooperate in the reconstruction of this region, which has been destroyed by these endless wars. Then, naturally, the New Silk Road with this international cooperation—including other countries like Japan, India, South Korea—should all be involved in the reconstruction of Africa.

We have to replace geopolitical confrontation with a crash program of cooperation for the development of thermonuclear fusion power, where in the recent period, major breakthroughs have occurred. Once we have fusion power, we will have a safe energy source for the whole human population, and we will also tackle the problem of limited raw materials, because you can separate isotopes with the fusion torch procedure and create new raw materials. We have to have international cooperation in space. Rather than extending geopolitical confrontation into space, we

should have international cooperation to build a village on the Moon, and soon a city on Mars.

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WEF/Sikarin Fon Thanachaiary

Sarah Al-Amiri, the 34-year-old UAE Minister of State for Advanced Technology and Chair of the UAE Space Agency, inspires the youth of the world with the UAE's Hope Mars mission. In a TED talk in 2017, she pointed upward, not to single stars, but to the hundreds of billions of galaxies in the universe.

We should listen to the head of the Mars mission and the head of the Space Agency of the United Arab Emirates, Miss Al-Amiri, who already some years ago made a beautiful speech where she stuck her finger in the air like this—please put on the video—people should look at what is at the end of her finger to see what the sky will tell them. Can you put on the video, please?

Sarah Al-Amiri (video): The Hubble Space Telescope was pointed at a region that small [pointing her finger]. And it came up with this image. This image, the dots of light that you see in these images are not stars. They're galaxies. There are hundreds of billions of stars in each one of those dots in that small region of sky that we look at. [end video]

Zepp-LaRouche: Now, the Hubble Telescope discovered that there are at a minimum 2 trillion galaxies. I would like you to really put your mind on that thought, and then think how stupid it would be that we, as a human species who are the only species which can potentially be the immortal species because of our creative reason, that we would destroy ourselves in a thermonuclear destruction. I think we should have the ambition not to be more stupid than the animals, because there is no animal species which would

ever conduct such a behavior. Thank you.

Provokationerne i Ukraine truer med at nedkalde krig over Europa – og verden

2. del kommer senere. 9. april – Efter regimeskiftet i februar 2014, som væltede den valgte regering i Ukraine – hvilket ikke kunne have fundet sted uden åbenlys støtte fra USA og regeringer i NATO – advarede russiske ledere gentagne gange om, at Ukraines indtræden i NATO var en "rød linje", som Rusland ikke kunne tillade. Natos stadige udvidelse mod øst, efter den fredelige opløsning af militæralliancen Warszawa-pagten i 1991, brød løfter der blev givet til de sovjetiske ledere om, at der ikke var nogen hensigt om at flytte NATO-styrker tættere på Ruslands grænser.

Det er af på grund af dette, at Ukraines præsident Volodymyr Zelenskys underskrivelse af præsidentdekret nummer 117/2021 den 24. marts 2021, der proklamerer, at Ukraines officielle politik er at tage Krim tilbage fra Rusland, førte til en dramatisk forøgelse af spændingerne, hvilket kan have været hensigten med denne provokation. Da der forekom en bevægelse af russiske tropper ind i grænseområdet, hvilket russerne sagde var en del af planlagte træningsmanøvrer og en styrkelse af de russiske styrker på Krim, hævdede USA beredskabet for sine militære styrker i Europa til det højeste niveau. Der udbrød spredte kampe mellem ukrainske styrker og de militære enheder, som forsvarer "udbyderrepublikkerne" Luhansk og Donetsk;

kampene omfattede ukrainske styrker, der afskød granater i Donbas sammen med ubekræftede rapporter om ukrainske soldaters død og brud på en skrøbelig våbenhvile.

Spændingerne steg igen, efter at den amerikanske Præsident Biden fortalte Zelensky, at han bekræfter USA's "urokkelige støtte til Ukraines suverænitet og territoriale integritet i lyset af Ruslands igangværende aggression i Donbas og på Krim". Bidens samtale med Zelensky blev efterfulgt af en række diskussioner mellem administrationens embedsmænd og deres ukrainske kolleger, herunder opkald fra udenrigsminister Blinken, den nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver, Sullivan, forsvarsminister Austin og chefen for USA's militære stabschef, general Milley.

Samtidigt udviste Zelensky en hovedkulds mentalitet. Den 5. og 6. april talte han med Storbritanniens premierminister Boris Johnson, Canadas premierminister Trudeau og med NATO's generalsekretær, Jens Stoltenberg, om krisen og Ukraines ønske om at blive accepteret i NATO. I sin diskussion med sidstnævnte udtalte en rapport fra hans kontor, at han opfordrede til en større NATO-tilstedeværelse i Sortehavet, hvilket ville have en "stærk afskrækkende virkning på Rusland", som han beskyldte for at fortsætte "den store militarisering af regionen", og handlinger som "forhindrer handelsskibsfart". Han besvarede anmodningen om, at Ukraine gennemfører militære reformer for at kvalificere sig til medlemskab, ved at insistere på at de er indstillet på at gennemføre reformer, "men at reformer alene ikke vil stoppe Rusland. NATO er den eneste måde at afslutte krigen i Donbas på. "At gå ind på Ukraines NATO-handlingsplan (MAP), tilføjede han", vil være et 'vink med en vognstang' til Rusland".

Den 6.-7. april var formand for NATO's militærkomité og ledende militærrådgiver for Stoltenberg, luftmarskal Sir Stuart Peach, i Kiev til et møde med Zelensky. Han mødtes også med øverstbefalende for Ukraines væbnede styrker,

generaloberst Ruslan Khomchak. Efter sit møde med Zelensky sagde han, at NATO fordømmer Ruslands "ulovlige annektering af Krim og dets aggressive handlinger i det østlige Ukraine", og tilføjede at "Ukraine er en af NATO's nærmeste og vigtigste partnere". 'Annekteringen' af Krim fandt sted for næsten syv år siden, efter at dets befolkning overvældende stemte for at blive indlemmet i Rusland igen.

I takt med at presset for at bringe Ukraine ind i NATO stiger, afholder NATO 'Defender Europe 2021'-øvelser. Formålet med disse manøvrer er – ifølge repræsentanten for Ukraine i den trilaterale kontaktgruppe om Donbas, Alexey Arestovich, på YouTube-kanalen UKRLife.TV – at forberede sig på en mulig militær konfrontation med Rusland. Denne øvelse, uddybede han, er designet til at koordinere aktioner fra Østersøen til Sortehavet for at forberede sig på "krig med Rusland, scenariet med væbnet konfrontation med Rusland". Øvelserne strækker sig gennem maj og juni og vil være de største i 25 år og involverer 28.000 styrker fra 26 nationer, inklusive Ukraine.

I lyset af disse provokationer udtrykte Kreml-talsmand Dmitry Peskov tvivl om, hvorvidt den ukrainske præsident, Volodymyr Zelensky, overhovedet kontrollerer den ukrainske hær langs den kontaktlinje, som våbenhvilen etablerede. "Indtil videre kan vi ikke se indikationer af, at den ukrainske side ønsker at køle lidt ned, droppe krigsretorikken, der ligger skjult bag talen om en eller anden imaginær trussel, og tage kontrol over sine hærenheder der er indsat direkte langs kontaktlinjen [i Donbas], og det bliver ofte en kilde til provokationer", sagde han, ifølge TASS.

"Det er afgørende," tilføjede han, "at sikre sig, at intet tilskynder de ukrainske væbnede styrker til at starte fjendtligheder mod deres eget folk, de mennesker der bor i de selvudråbte republikker".

Et mønster af tilskyndelser

Atlantehavsrådet, en tænketank, der er domineret af krigshøge fra USA og NATO-landene, er blandt de institutioner med bånd til Biden-administrationen, der har pustet til ilden for en NATO-russisk konflikt over Ukraine. Bemærkelsesværdigt er en rapport fra 16. februar med titlen: "Hvorfor er Ukraine stadig ikke med i NATO?" Den omfattede et interview givet af Zelensky til Axios nyhedstjeneste den 23. januar 2021, kun få dage efter Bidens indsættelse, hvor han blev spurgt hvad han ville sige til Biden, når de skulle tale sammen for første gang. Zelensky sagde, at han ville stille et simpelt spørgsmål: "Hr. Præsident, hvorfor er vi endnu ikke med i NATO?"

I dette interview siger han, at hvis Ukraine allerede var med i NATO, "ville der ikke have været nogen optrapning i den østlige del af Ukraine". Hvis Kreml har taget sigte på Ukraine nu, "hvem står så for næste gang? Det kan være ethvert europæisk land, det kan være USA". Han advarede om, at Vesten ikke kun står over for trusler fra det russiske militær, men også "informationskrig, cyberangreb". Han tilføjede, at mens "sanktioner er effektive" til at holde Rusland tilbage – med henvisning til forsøgene på at lukke ned for Nord Stream 2-gasrørledningen, som udenrigsminister Pompeo pressede på med under Trumps præsidentskab, og som nu Biden og Blinken insisterer på – så er det ikke nok. Han afsluttede med at sige, at Krim skal tilbage på dagsordenen. "Siger du, at vi skal opgive Krim"?, spurgte han interviewereren.

Blandt Bidens førende rådgivere om Ukraine er Michael Carpenter, der er en ikke-hjemhørende 'senior fellow' i Atlantehavsrådets 'Eurasia Center'. Carpenter, der tidligere fungerede som viceforsvarsminister i Obama-administrationens afdeling for Rusland, Ukraine, Eurasien og Balkan, og som særlig ekspert på Ruslands-området for Det Nationale Sikkerhedsråd, er også administrerende

direktør for University of Pennsylvanias 'Biden Center for Diplomacy and Global Engagement'. I 2018 var han eskorte for den ukrainske nynazist og embedsmand Andrij Parubij under hans rejse til Washington. Da han blev konfronteret med Parubijs offentlige tilknytning til nazistbevægelsen, som bidrog med 'muskelkraft' til kuppet i 2014, forsvarede han ham som en "patriot" og "stor leder". Carpenter var sammen med Biden medforfatter af en artikel, der blev offentliggjort i Council on Foreign Affairs journal *Foreign Affairs* i januar-februar 2018-udgaven med titlen 'How to Stand Up to the Kremlin: Defending Democracy Against Its Enemies' (Hvordan man trodser Kreml: Forsvar af demokratiet imod dets fjender).

I artiklen begynder de med de sædvanlige bagvaskelser mod Rusland og præsident Putin, at Rusland "brutalt angriber fundamentet for det vestlige demokrati" ved hjælp af en række forskellige åbenlyse og skjulte midler. At Kreml "nærer en fejlagtig, men stadig – måske endda sygelig – tro på, at Washington aktivt forfølger regimeskifte i Rusland", hvilket involverer en "sammensværgelsesteori" om, at USA var involveret i at fabrikere oprør i områder omkring Rusland, herunder Ukraine i 2004 og 2014. (Denne særlige erklæring er absurd: i betragtning af Bidens personlige rolle i tilsynet med kuppet i 2014 sammen med andre amerikanske embedsmænd, såsom den daværende assisterende udenrigsminister, Victoria Nuland, er det næppe en "sammensværgelsesteori" at identificere den amerikanske hånd bag kuppet!).

Blandt de forslag, som de to fremsætter, er, at USA bedst kan imødegå Kremls "ondartede indflydelse" ved "at forøge afskrækkelsen af russisk militær aggression"; fremme energisikkerhed (for eksempel deres insisteren på, at Nord

Stream 2 skal lukkes) og være parat til at "pålægge Rusland meningsfulde omkostninger, når de opdager bevis for dets ugerninger". Afgørende for at opnå dette er, at fortsætte "med at sende tropper og militære kapaciteter videre til Østeuropa", herunder overvejelse af Georgiens og Ukraines ønske om at tilslutte sig NATO og EU.

Hvad er den amerikanske holdning til Ukraines optagelse i NATO?

Da de amerikanske embedsmænd blev bedt om at kommentere Zelenskys bøn om at blive bragt ind i NATO, var ingen villige til at kommentere. Militære embedsmænd holder fast ved den holdning, at Ukraine først skal gennemgå "reformer", før de kan tages i betragtning, hvilket Zelensky sagde ikke ville afskrække Rusland. Og Biden har, til trods for at være enig med en interviewer i et ledende spørgsmål, om han mener at Putin er en "morder", udtalt, at han ikke ønsker at starte en ny kold krig.

Men Bidens historik som krigshøg er tydelig, når det kommer til hans tilgang til Rusland og Ukraine. Der er en kontinuitet fra hans rolle i tilsynet med Maidan-kuppet til hans nuværende udsagn. Den 30. april 2014, kun to måneder efter regimeskifte-kuppet i Kiev, fortalte Biden – med Carpenter ved sin side – til et publikum hos CFR (Council of Foreign Relations, *red.*), at Ruslands bekymring over USA's politik vedrørende Ukraine ikke har "noget at gøre med udvidelsen af NATO. Den blev undfanget i Kreml. Den blev født i Putins sind". Han beskrev sig selv som en "stolt atlantiker", og sagde at NATO og det transatlantiske forhold "aldrig har været mere relevant, end de er i dag," og bekræftede de "højtidelige forpligtelser" i henhold til artikel 5 i NATO-traktaten til at komme Ukraine til hjælp

"som svar på russisk aggression". I tilfælde af russiske krænkelser af Ukraines suverænitet, "skal vi være beslutsomme med at pålægge en pris". Og i en forsmag på, hvad der synes at være hans administrations politik i dag med truslen om sanktioner mod Nord Stream 2-rørledningen, sagde han så, at "når det kommer til energi, bør Rusland ikke være i stand til at bruge sin ressource som et politisk våben mod sine naboer".

Vedrørende Ukraine er et umiskendeligt tegn på, at Biden ikke har genovervejet den fare, der implicit ligger i hans støtte til Maidan-kuppet, hans udnævnelse af Victoria Nuland til stillingen som 'nummer 3' i udenrigsministeriet, som 'viceudenrigsminister for politiske anliggender'. Nuland tilhører den hårde kerne af neokonservative, og tjente som koordinator på stedet under Biden i forbindelse med Maidan-kuppet i 2014. En del af koalitionen, som hun havde tilsyn med, omfattede tilhængerne af Ukraines nazistiske bevægelse, tilhængerne af Stepan Bandera og Azov-bataljonen, der i dag er forankret i det statslige militær- og sikkerhedsapparat og tager føringen i konfrontationen mod udbrudsrepublikkerne og Krim. Da det viste sig, at Zelensky kort efter hans valg var åben for en diplomatisk løsning med Putin, modtog han og hans tilhængere drabstrusler fra disse netværk.