

Videokonferencen onsdag den 21. oktobert kl. 16: Kina og vesten ansigt til ansigt: rivalisering eller samarbejde

På engslek:

The direction of relations between China and the West may well be the decisive issue that determines the future of all mankind – from economics to politics to culture. And yet those relations today are characterized by rising tensions.

Cátedra China and the Schiller Institute are hosting an international videoconference dialogue on this subject, because we firmly believe that the current slide into rivalry and disagreement must be stopped before it is too late. China and the West are part of a “community with a shared future for mankind,” and it is essential to learn about, share, and promote the best in each of our respective cultures. The joint efforts that will come from such a dialogue, and its adoption by leading political figures and governments in the West, are the key to working together to solve the existential crises facing all mankind, including the current COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic crisis.

We invite you to participate in an in-depth dialogue with leading international experts in the field. There will be participants from Spain, France, Italy, Germany, the United States, and various countries in Latin America. The event will also be broadcast live over YouTube.

Moderator: Rosa Cervera, President of Cátedra China, architect, professor at the Universidad de Alcalá de Henares

(Madrid).

Speakers:

- Yao Fei, Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to Spain: "China's View"
- Michele Geraci, former Italian Undersecretary of State for Economic Development.
- Marcelo Muñoz, Founder and President Emeritus, Cátedra China, Spain: "China and the West: Two Worlds"
- Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Founder and President, Schiller Institute, Germany: "Confucius and Schiller: the Aesthetic Education of Man"
- Dr. Ángel Álvarez, Dr. Engineer, Cátedra China, Spain: "China's Weaknesses in ICT in View of the Current Conflict with the U.S."
- Jacques Cheminade, President of Solidarité & Progrès, France: "Economic Coexistence to Overcome Geopolitics"

Der kastes mere lys over det britiske imperiums spion/kupnetværk – skru op for blusset

27. september (EIRNS) – I de seneste dage er der kommet meget mere ud om de britisk forbundne internationale spionnetværk og

kupplaner mod det amerikanske præsidentskab, herunder Obama-administrationens rolle.

I dag offentliggjorde dagbladet Berlingske Tidende på sin website i Danmark en lang artikel baseret på interviews med Bill Binney, tidligere teknisk direktør for geopolitisk og militær analyse (indtil 2001) ved den amerikanske Nationale Sikkerhedstjeneste, 'National Security Agency (NSA), og Thomas Drake, også en tidligere NSA-ekspert (indtil 2008). Artiklen bærer overskriften: "Tidligere NSA-chefer bekræfter dansk aftale om dataovervågning: København var intet mindre end en guldmine". Dette refererer til det faktum, at NSA siden 1990'erne har haft en aftale med dansk efterretningstjeneste om at tappe en speciel fiberoptisk kabel-central i København, hvilket gjorde det muligt for NSA at indhente og lagre enorme mængder data fra Europa, især med henblik på at overvåge russisk og kinesisk telekommunikationstrafik. Binney påpegede i artiklen, at ud over dataindsamlingen "er sagen den, at det giver dem magt over alle. Hvis nogen nogensinde kommer på tværs, kan de retrospektivt analysere alt, hvad de nogensinde har gjort online, finde noget ['snavs'] på dem og slippe af med dem. Det er hvad de forsøger at gøre med mig". Drake omtaler det bredere NSA-forbundne netværk i termer som "et transnationalt syndikat til masseovervågning".

Den 26. september offentliggjorde LaRouchePAC "Bombshell Disclosures of FBI/DOJ Crimes in Trump/Flynn Investigations," af Barbara Boyd (eksplosive afsløringer i forbindelse med FBI/justitsministeriets undersøgelser af Trump/Flynn). Den gennemgår tre kategorier af nyligt videregivet information, herunder kommunikation fra FBI-agenter på tidspunktet for de falske anklager mod generaløjtnant Michael Flynn – på daværende tidspunkt Trumps første nationale sikkerhedsrådgiver – som bekræfter hvor beskidt og konstrueret operationen var. Omkring 40 sider af disse nye oplysninger blev indgivet til retten den 24. september på vegne af Flynn. Der er en planlagt høring for Flynn den 29. september om, hvorvidt dommer Emmet

Sullivan endelig vil efterkomme justitsministeriets ordre om at afvise anklagerne imod ham. Boyd bemærker også, at der så tidligt som mandag den 28. september vil kunne offentliggøres flere oplysninger om FBI's forhåndsviden om, at det beskidte dossier mod Trump mildest talt var upålideligt.

Præsident Donald Trump talte den 26. september på et valgmøde i Harrisburg, Pennsylvania International Airport om dette nye materiale meget tidligt i sin kampagnetale. Han gennemgik for publikum nogle af de faktiske formuleringer i de nyligt afslørede FBI-tekstmeddelelser fra 2016. De sagde, "Trump havde ret ... vi burde ikke gøre dette ... Vi har brug for forsikring [mod at miste deres job på grund af det!]". Trump kaldte det: "en hel desinformationsaftale", og pointerede at "vi er gået igennem to og et halvt år" og har haft store omkostninger på grund af disse løgne. Han sagde, at de meddelelser man fik den 25. september viser kupmagernes tankegang, "Vi vil have fat i Flynn for at få 'skovlen under' Trump". Trump fordømte det som "ét stort svindelnummer", og sagde at det viser, at "vi er nødt til at få flertal i Kongressen", så dette aldrig kan ske igen. Derefter tog han sigte mod 'Shifty Schiff', Adam Schiff, formand for efterretningsudvalget i Repræsentanternes Hus, "sikken en skiderik, hvilket fjols".

Disse nye afsløringer kaster lys over netværkene, der ikke blot driver "Big Brother"-overvågning internationalt, men truer valgprocessen i USA lige nu, til og med militær-opstand, og i forbindelse med dette, opbakning til aktioner der forværrer faren for verdenskrig. Specielt i forbindelse med valget den 3. november beskyldes Trump nu gentagne gange og fejlagtigt af de største medier og demokratiske partipersoner for at hævde, at han ikke vil respektere afstemningsresultaterne, hvorfor de godtroende forventes at antage, at militæret handler. For eksempel begyndte værten for NBC's "Meet the Press" i morges sit interview med general H.R. McMaster, tidligere national sikkerhedsrådgiver (erstattede

Flynn), med at erklære, at embedsmænd i Pentagon taler om, hvad militæret vil gøre i forbindelse med valget i november. "Højtstående embedsmænd spørger, hvad hvis "de er nødt til at handle?" (McMaster holdt lav profil om dette).

Nu er det tid til at skrue op for blusset for at afsløre den klare og nærværende fare fra disse netværk, for det amerikanske valg og for enhver suveræn nationalstat. Den førende skikkelse, der udråber denne fare for militærkup, (pensioneret) oberst Richard Black, har nu over 174.000 visninger af sin 11-minutters præsentation, "Do We Risk a Military Coup?" (Risikerer vi et militærkup?) på Schiller Instituttets internationale konference 5.-6. september, udgivet på LaRouchePAC YouTube videokanal og med totalt set mange tusinde flere visninger.

Det yderligere element af sandhed der skal offentliggøres er, at der findes løsninger på de kombinerede globale kriser – økonomisk sammenbrud, COVID-19, sultpandemi og atomvåbenkonfrontation.

Dette blev præsenteret på en særlig måde den 26. september på Schiller Instituttets internationale ungdomskonference i et panel med titlen: "Science, Culture, and Great Projects of a Global Renaissance" (Videnskab, kultur og store projekter i en global renæssance). Unge repræsentanter fra forskellige nationaliteter og kontinenter beskrev nøgleprojekter i deres del af verden, alle indenfor rammerne af 'World Land-Bridge' (Verdenslandbroen), og især i form af "The LaRouche Plan To Reopen the U.S. Economy; The World Needs 1.5 Billion New, Productive Jobs" (May 2020), (LaRouche-planen om at genåbne den amerikanske økonomi; Verden har brug for 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job). Eksempelvis tunnelen under Beringstrædet og Transaqua-projektet til genopfyldning af Tchad-søen i Afrika, Darién Gap-korridoren i Latinamerika m.fl. Denne tilgang er arven fra Lyndon LaRouche, hvis livsværk og politik blev drøftet på konferencens første panel, "Verden har brug for oprejsning af Lyndon LaRouche".

I Frankrig den 19. september, på den franske Solidarité et Progrès' årlige konference, omfattede programmet også diskussion af beslægtede spørgsmål i form af "Road Map for Jumpstarting the Economy after the COVID-19 Pandemic." (Køreplan for at igangsætte økonomien efter COVID-19-pandemien).

Dette er de handlinger og ideer, der føjer sig til presset for det tidligst mulige topmøde mellem stormagtsledere, i øjeblikket mest sandsynligt i form af invitationen fra præsident Vladimir Putin til et "G5"-topmøde med de permanente medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråds (Rusland, USA, Kina, Frankrig, Storbritannien), hvilken han gentog den 22. september på FN's Generalforsamling. Schiller Instituttets præsident, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, understregede i går sin egen støtte til et sådant møde for at starte drøftelserne, der kan bryde med farerne for sammenbrud. I sin hovedtale til ungdomskonferencen gav hun et positivt billede af, hvad der kunne have været gennemført ved at sige: "Hvis Lyns idé var blevet gennemført i de sidste 40 år, ville vi have haft en blomstrende have i Afrika. Vi ville have haft et fuldstændigt udviklet Latinamerika. Der ville være mange lande, der ikke ville være mindre udviklede end Kina er i dag. Man ville have haft et Europa, som ikke er det kulturelt relativistiske rod, som er tilfældet lige nu; men Europa ville have genoplivet den smukke kultur fra den gyldne renæssance og den tyske klassiske periode med Schiller og Beethoven. USA ville være en kraft for det gode, og folk ville være glade for at være venner med det store land".

Genopvågning af den moralske egnethed til at overleve

Den 28. juli (EIRNS) – De mange strategiske kriser foran os, der hver for sig og i kombination er fremkaldt af det igangværende systemiske sammenbrud af hele det transatlantiske system, bør minde os om Lyndon LaRouches hyppige advarsel om “den katastrofale vedholdenhed af oligarkiske former for samfund... som, hvad enten de dominerer igennem kortere eller længere tid, bedst karakteriseres som kulturer, der i sidste ende er dømt til undergang af deres iboende mangel på tilstrækkelig “moralisk egnethed til at overleve”.

I dag ser vi det systemiske sammenbrud udtrykt ved:

- den stigende fare for krig mellem USA og Kina, og også Rusland;
- fremvæksten af en voldelig “farverevolution” i Amerikas gader, der sigter mod et statskup imod præsident Trump;
- den “perfekte storm” af en økonomisk implosion, der især vil ramme den fjerdedel af den amerikanske arbejdsstyrke, som de facto er arbejdsløs;
- den voksende fare for sult og endda hungersnød blandt afrikanske og andre befolkninger; og
- i den stadig ukontrollerede spredning af COVID-19-pandemien, som truer med at blive et langt værre mareridt, når vi nærmer os efterårets influenzasæson på den nordlige halvkugle.

Hver eneste af disse kriser er resultatet af den dødsrallen gennem 50 år fra et bankerot system, som Lyndon LaRouche længe advarede om ville blive vores skæbne, hvis vi ikke ændrer vores grundlæggende politik. Og bag hver eneste af dem ligger den forsætlige, malthusianske politik fra det britiske imperium og deres medarbejdere på Wall Street og i Washington.

Tag det tiltagende skingre momentum for krig mod Kina, med

udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo i spidsen, og nu med neokonservative tumper både i og uden for Trump-administrationen, samt i Kongressen, der mødes i Washington for at beskyldte Kina for den væbnede vold i USA's gader og for at støtte Steve Bannons farlige personlige trussel mod den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping, som, sagde Bannon, befinder sig i USA's "sigtekorn".

Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, udsendte i dag en skarp advarsel:

"Konfrontationen mod Kina er, hvad angår fjendebilledet, ved at nå en førkrigstilstand. Dette er ekstremt farligt, og vi er nødt til at organisere politikere overalt i verden for at de virkelig må komme ud og fordømme dette. Fordi dette er en kurs, der kun kan føre til en komplet katastrofe. Det gavner ikke Trumps genvalg – faktisk er det den ene ting der garanterer, at det hele ender som en tragedie. Så dette må ikke skubbes til side og ikke nedtones uanset af hvilken grund, fordi det er en form for retorik man ikke har, medmindre man planlægger at gå rigtig i krig ...

"Dette kan virkelig få blodet til at stivne i årerne – jeg kan ikke engang finde de rigtige ord til at karakterisere dette. Det er som at beskyldte jøderne for alting; det er præcis, hvad nazisterne gjorde før Holocaust. Jeg synes virkelig, at dette går for langt: Det er på tide at tage et moralsk standpunkt om, at dette ikke er sandt. Det er klart udformet til at forårsage en krig, fordi – som jeg har sagt mange gange – der er ingen måde hvorpå man kan "inddæmme" et land med 1,4 milliarder mennesker, medmindre man vil gå i krig".

Zepp-LaRouche understregede den organiserende tilgang, som hun og hendes medarbejdere i LaRouche-bevægelsen tager for at tackle denne eksistentielle krise.

"Dette er udfordrende tider, og man kan forvente, at det bliver endnu mere broget i den kommende periode. Men vi burde

absolut gå videre med den hensigt at bringe Lyndon LaRouches programmatisk ideer ind i diskussionen, som vi har gjort ret vellykket med serien af Schiller Institut-konferencer i de seneste måneder. Vi har en anden Schiller Institut-konference den 15. august for et spansk-talende publikum. Derefter afholder vi den 22. august en anden international ungdomsbegivenhed, der fokuserer på behovet for at give Lyndon LaRouche oprejsning. Og så planlægger vi at afholde en anden større international Schiller Institut-konference i begyndelsen af september med ideen om igen at fokusere på det presserende behov for et topmøde mellem de fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd for at tage fat på alle disse kriser.

"Og jeg kan kun gentage, at af de årsager, som vi diskuterede i lørdags [25. juli] på den offentlige begivenhed med William Binney og andre, er det helt afgørende, at vi involverer spørgsmålet om Lyndon LaRouches oprejsning i enhver organisatorisk aktivitet. Det er omdrejningspunktet i Mueller-apparatet, der blev brugt mod Lyndon LaRouche i 1980'erne og 1990'erne; til at dække over 11. september; til kuppet mod Trump; og det er meget tydeligt, at det er det samme apparat, der står bag krigsfarens. Så det er vigtigt, at vi får folk til virkelig at forstå den fulde dimension af krisen og det akutte behov for at rense Lyndon LaRouches navn. Det er nøglen til at genopvække den moralske egnethed til at overleve".

**P5 - topmødet foreslået af
Putin kunne være sidste**

chance – af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den 12. juli (EIRNS) – Dette er den redigerede oversættelse af den ledende artikel fra den 11. juli, skrevet af Helga Zepp-LaRouche og bragt i det tyske ugemagasin *Neue Solidarität* den 16. juli 2020.

Menneskeheden er for tiden konfronteret med en hidtil uset udfordring: Har vi den moralske habitus til at overleve? Dette altafgørende spørgsmål hænger sammen med, hvorvidt tilstrækkeligt mange hovedaktører på verdensscenen er i stand til at hæve deres tankegang til et højere niveau af fornuft i tide, eller om de vil klynge sig til deres respektive ideologier og handlingsmønstre. I sidstnævnte tilfælde truer den ekstreme spænding, der følger af kombinationen af optrapningen af coronavirus-pandemien, nedgangen i den fysiske økonomi, det systemiske kollaps af finanssystemet og den voksende geopolitiske konfrontation blandt stormagterne, med at føre til et sammenbrud, som kunne udvikle sig til socialt kaos og en ny verdenskrig.

Hvad der er behov for nu, er ikke en mangfoldighed af små skridt og foranstaltninger til at tackle alle de forskellige kriser, men et veritabelt 'Grand Design', realiseringen af en vision for menneskehedens fremtid med en omfattende løsning, hvor der tages hensyn til hele menneskehedens interesser. Åbningen for denne mulighed er relativ kortvarig. I januar i år foreslog den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin et topmøde mellem statsoverhovederne for de fem permanente medlemmer (P5) af FN's Sikkerhedsråd. USA, Kina, Frankrig og Storbritannien er allerede enedes om at holde et sådant topmøde. Putin understregede, at formålet med dette topmøde, 75 år efter afslutningen af 2. verdenskrig, skal være at etablere en fredsorden – at sikre at en lignende katastrofe aldrig mere indtræffer.

Den dramatiske krise i forbindelse med pandemien og den efterfølgende nedgang af realøkonomien, kombineret med faren for et verdensomspændende systemisk finansielt sammenbrud, udgør en enestående mulighed for at skabe grundlaget for en ny verdensøkonomisk orden baseret på et nyt Bretton Woods-system. Et Bretton Woods-system i overensstemmelse med Franklin D. Roosevelts oprindelige intention om at overvinde underudviklingen i udviklingslandene, og skabe grundlaget for fred ved at forbedre levestandarden for alle mennesker på denne planet.

I et web-interview den 8. juli med 'Center for National Interest' understregede den russiske ambassadør i Washington, Anatoly Antonov, den vigtige rolle, som et sådant topmøde kan have som et alternativ til scenarier med uforudsigelige konsekvenser:

"Vi har videregivet vores forslag til dagsordenen til vore partnere. De inkluderer centrale spørgsmål, der påvirker global politik, sikkerhed og økonomi...

"Verden er nødt til at etablere et demokratisk system med relationer, der bygger på princippet om udelelig sikkerhed, lige muligheder for udvikling og søgen efter en afbalancering af interesser mellem deltagerne i international dialog".

Den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov understregede i en tale den 10. juli til 'Primakov Readings'-forummet, at et af punkterne på dagsordenen for P5-topmødet må være uantageligheden af atomkrig:

"Vi... er især bekymrede over amerikanernes afvisning af at bekræfte det grundlæggende princip om, at der ikke kan være nogen vindere i en atomkrig, som derfor aldrig må slippes løs. Selvfølgelig vil vi fremme dette emne – uantageligheden af en atomkrig, umuligheden af at vinde en sådan – i forbindelse med det kommende topmøde mellem de fem".

Ambassadør Antonov citerede også Putins tale ved paraden på

'Sejrsdagen' den 24. juni:

"Vi forstår vigtigheden af at styrke venskab og tillid mellem nationer, og er åbne for dialog og samarbejde om de mest presserende spørgsmål på den internationale dagsorden. Blandt dem er oprettelsen af et fælles pålideligt sikkerhedssystem, noget som den komplekse og hurtigt skiftende moderne verden har brug for. Kun i fællesskab kan vi beskytte verden mod nye farlige trusler".

En verdensomspændende 'New Deal'

Den uventede meddelelse fra den britiske premierminister Boris Johnson om hans hensigt om at gennemføre et investeringsprogram i traditionen fra præsident Franklin Roosevelt, det vil sige en 'New Deal' (selv om det nævnte beløb på 5 mia. pund kun er et lille første skridt i den rigtige retning), tilvejebringer et meget nyttigt fælles 'fodslag' med de fire andre statschefer, som alle tidligere har henvist til Roosevelt.

Hvad der er brug for i dag, er netop Roosevelts program fuldt ud: Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling, en industriel udviklingsplan – denne gang i global størrelsesorden – en 'New Deal' for hele verden – og et kreditsystem, en Ny Bretton Woods-aftale. Et af de første skridt bør være internationalt samarbejde om at udvikle et verdensomspændende sundhedssystem – dvs. et moderne sundhedssystem i hvert enkelt land – mindst til den standard som Kina demonstrerede i Wuhan under bekæmpelsen af udbruddet af pandemien.

Dette topmøde, der skal finde sted senest i september, vil med stor sandsynlighed være den sidste chance for at skabe et tillidsfuldt grundlag for en strategisk nyorientering af internationale relationer mellem atombevæbnede magter, som kan sætte kursen for at overvinde den globale økonomiske krise. Hvis denne mulighed glipper, truer ikke alene den giftige tone, der er blevet anslået mellem især USA og Kina, med at

eskalere til en uoprettelig konflikt, alt imens den truende fare for en anden bølge af pandemien efterfulgt af fornyede økonomiske nedlukninger kunne smadre den sociale fred fuldstændig i mange af de berørte lande.

‘Leibniz Instituttet for Økonomisk Forskning’ (IWH) i Halle har advaret om, at virkningerne af den første nedlukning af Tyskland vil føre til en bølge af konkurser, som igen vil skabe vanskeligheder for adskillige sparekasser og for banker med tilgodehavender i størrelsesordenen hundredvis af milliarder. En sådan ny bankkrise ville sidenhen blive efterfulgt af en endnu dybere recession, advarer instituttet. Og Tyskland er stadig i en relativt stærk position.

Diskussionen indenfor den transatlantiske nyliberale elite er formet af antagelsen om, at der under disse omstændigheder vil komme et kraftigt fald i de internationale aktiemarkeder på mindst 20-30% og en stigning i dødeligheden fra en anden bølge af pandemien, som vil blive lagt præsident Donald Trump til last. Dette vil garantere etablisementets intention om at sikre hans nederlag ved valget i november. I betragtning af den ubarmhjertige kampagne, som kræfterne i det britiske imperium har gennemført i tre og et halvt år i deres kupforsøg – fra “Russiagate”-svindlen til proceduren med rigsretssag og det nuværende vanvid med ødelæggelse af statuer – vil City of London og Wall Street sandsynligvis ikke tøve med at lade et sådant kraftigt fald på aktiemarkederne finde sted.

Selvom præsident Trump i de tidlige stadier af udbruddet af coronavirus-pandemien roste den kinesiske regerings energiske indgriben i byen Wuhan og Hubei-provinsen, og understregede sit venskab med præsident Xi Jinping, ændrede han holdning fra den 18. april og gik derefter – fra 30. april – over til at beskyldte Kina for spredningen af virusset på verdensplan. Denne påstand blev først fremsat af de tidligere chefer for MI6, Sir John Sawers og Sir Richard Dearlove, og Henry Jackson-selskabet i London, som i en åbenlys provokation udfordrede Kina til at betale 9 billioner dollars i

erstatning! Det er blevet afvist som ubegrundet selv af amerikanske medicinske eksperter. En WHO-delegation er i øjeblikket i Wuhan for at undersøge virussets oprindelse og pandemiens kronologi.

Det britiske imperium er ude i tovene

De samme britiske imperialistiske kræfter, som står bag kupforsøget mod præsident Trump, betragter hans hensigt om at etablere gode forbindelser med Rusland såvel som hans oprindeligt positive forhold til præsident Xi som en dødbringende trussel mod deres geopolitiske interesser – og har nu i årevis i stigende grad bestræbt sig på at begrænse Kinas fremgang. Det er motivet bag Pentagons 'Nationale Forsvarsstrategi'-dokument fra 2018, der definerer Kina og Rusland som de største strategiske rivaler i "stormagtskonkurrencen". Forsvarsminister Mark Esper understregede denne politiske orientering i en 'Meddelelse til Styrken' den 7. juli, hvor han sagde, at Kina skulle gøres til "den løbende trussel" i "alle vores skoler, programmer og uddannelser".

Det britiske imperiums politik – præget af det Britiske østindiske Kompagni og dets koloniale politik, opiums-krigene mod Kina, Prins Philips Verdensnaturfonden og nu om dage Mark Carneys 'Green New Deal' – har været baseret på malthusiansk befolkningsreduktion. Ud fra dette synspunkt gør Kinas 'Nye Silkevejs'-politik – som for første gang giver udviklingslandene muligheden for at overvinde underudviklingen – dem til en "strategisk konkurrent". Og selvfølgelig er der konkurrence mellem disse systemer.

Når man ser på verden ovenfra, er det klart at samarbejde mellem de to største økonomier i verden, USA og Kina, er uomgængeligt, hvis menneskeheden skal overvinde denne pandemi og andre forestående pandemier, såvel som sult, fattigdom og underudvikling i den såkaldte Tredje Verden. Set fra det britiske imperium – dvs. de oligarkiske finansielle

interesser, der baserer sig på at maksimere fortjenesten for deres egen klasse, og befolkningskontrol for alle andre – har det siden det Britiske østindiske Kompagnis Thomas Malthus' tid haft topprioritet at forgifte det amerikansk-kinesiske forhold.

Den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov har netop advaret om, at USA's tilbagetrækning fra nedrustningstraktaterne har øget risikoen for en global atomkonfrontation markant. Og han har sagt, at han håber at denne eskalering ikke når det punkt, hvor der ikke er nogen vej tilbage. Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi har for sit vedkommende udtrykt sin bekymring for, at forbindelserne mellem USA og Kina har nået det laveste punkt siden etableringen af forbindelser mellem de to nationer.

Topmødet mellem de fem faste medlemmer af FN's Sikkerhedsråd, som præsident Putin har foreslået, er sandsynligvis – af alle de her nævnte grunde – den sidste chance for at sætte et helt andet program på dagsordenen, for at forhindre at de stigende følger af pandemi, sult, økonomisk sammenbrud og et finansielt krak vil gå deres gang. Hvis ikke denne kurs forandres, kan krigsfaren, som følge af det deraf hurtigt efterfølgende kaos, blive ustoppelig.

Alle mennesker med god vilje og alle lande over hele verden bør betragte det som værende i deres egen interesse at gøre sit yderste for at støtte dette topmøde.

Man kan ikke forhindre pandemier uden kernekraft

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nedkølingskæden.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Videoer af tre paneler,
invitation og afskrift af
Panel I:
Schiller Instituttets
internationale konference
lørdag den 27. juni:
Vil menneskeheden blomstre op
eller gå til grunde?
Fremtiden kræver et 'Fire-
magts topmøde' nu**

Et afskrift på engelsk af Panel I findes nedenunder.

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

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

- Keynote speaker: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: "The Alternative to a Dark Age and a Third World War"
- Dr. Jin Zhongxia, Executive Director for China, IMF; Washington, D.C., United States: "The Fundamentals of East-West Philosophic Relations"
- Boris Meshchanov, Counselor, Russian Federation Mission to the UN, New York City, United States: "Russia's Global Economic Perspective, Post COVID-19"
- Dr. Joycelyn Elders, former Surgeon-General of the

United States

- Ding Yifan, Deputy Director, Research Institute of World Development, China Development Research Center, China: "A Chinese Perspective on a Post-COVID Paradigm"
- Daisuke Kotegawa, former Executive Director for Japan at the IMF; Research Director, The Canon Institute, Japan
- Mayor DeWayne Hopkins (fmr); Former Mayor, Muscatine, Iowa; The Mayor's Muscatine-China Initiative Committee, United States: "A View from the Iowa Farm Belt: the Muscatine-China Cultural Connection"
- Question and Answer session

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

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

- Jacques Cheminade, President Solidarité & Progrès, France: "How Food Production Can Unite the World"
- Diogène Senny, Founder of the Pan-African League: "Thrive or perish: An Introduction to the Geopolitics of Hunger and Poverty"
- Walter Formento, Director, Center for Political and Economic Research, Argentina; "South America on the New Multipolar Road"
- Dr. Kirk Meighoo, political economist, broadcaster, and former Senator, Trinidad & Tobago: "The Caribbean's True Importance in the Making and Re-Making of the Modern Global Economy"
- Mark Sweazy, former UAW trade union leader, United States: "Returning the U.S. Work Force to a Culture of Scientific Progress"

- Robert L. Baker, Schiller Institute, United States
- Mike Callicrate, Board of Directors, Organization for Competitive Markets, Owner Ranch Foods Direct, United States: “Food Unites People Around the Planet”
- Alicia Díaz Brown, Citizens Movement for Water, Sonora, Mexico: “Let Us Return to the Best Moments of the U.S.–Mexico Relationship”
- Question and Answer session

Panel III: Ungdommens opgave

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

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

- Youth Day of Action Invitation Video
- Question and Answer session

Invitationen:

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

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

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

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

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

Vi må tage afstand fra denne affolkningspolitik, organisere den transatlantiske verden for at tilslutte sig det nye

kulturelle paradigme, der nu føres an af Kinas Bælte- og Vejinitiativ, og bevæge verden til det som Schiller Instituttet har kaldt 'Verdens Landbroen'.

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

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

"De hvide befolkninger i verden vil snart ophøre med at stige i tal. De asiatiske racer vil blive flere, og negrene stadig flere, før deres fødselsrater falder tilstrækkeligt til at stabilisere deres antal uden hjælp af krig og pestilens. Indtil det sker, kan fordelene som socialismen sigter mod kun delvist realiseres, og mindre reproduktive racer bliver nødt til at forsvare sig mod de mere reproduktive ved metoder, der er oprørende, selvom de er nødvendige".

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

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

Da den sydafrikanske præsident Ramaphosa lykønskede Elon Musk, der har dobbelt sydafrikansk-amerikansk statsborgerskab, med den vellykkede gennemførelse af den amerikanske mission til Den internationale Rumstation, udtrykte han den form for nationalt lederskab, der kræves for endeligt at bringe globalt tyranni med globalisering og geopolitik til ophør. De seneste gennembrud inden for videnskab, gjort tilgængelig for de mest nødlidende, kan nu indlede en ny æra, der kunne kaldes 'menneskelig økonomi'. Som Lyndon LaRouche redegjorde: "I stedet for disse for nærværende fejlslagne ideer, må vi antage en forestilling om økonomi, hvis målestok er funktionelt i overensstemmelse med det afgørende særpræg: princippet om kreativ fornuft".

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

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

Panel I afskrift:

Panel 1: "Instead of Geopolitics: The Principles of Statecraft"

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

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

LYNDON LAROUCHE video:

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

And yet, we're talking about billions of years of this galaxy, during which all living processes known to us have come into existence. And all life is creative, but there's a sad part: that over 95% of all known living species have been rendered

extinct, *as failures*, in their time. The question, therefore: Why, in these times, when we have entered a period in which there will be more great kills of living processes, at this phase of the movement of the Solar System through the galaxy, why should we be so presumptuous as to imagine that human life is not about to disappear *as the dinosaurs did in the last great kill?*

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

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

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

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

What is there in us, that is not in other living species known

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

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

As soon as we have this technical problem somewhat under control, we're going to go directly to our keynote speaker, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. We are about now 15 minutes behind schedule, but we'll be able to do certain things to make that up. We want to apologize again, so that people have an idea, this is a highly unusual circumstance, we're not going to talk a lot about that right now. Let me simply say so that the format is known, we are going to have first our keynote speech, followed by representatives from China and from Russia, and several others. The topic of the panel, as we announced before, is "Instead of Politics, the Principles of Statecraft."

Let me say about the Schiller Institute and what we've been doing with this conference, or this process of conferences, because it actually began back in April of this year. April 25th and 26th, we held the first of what is now the three conferences. These conferences were devoted to the idea of the creation of a Four-Power summit – Russia, China, India, and the United States. There are various processes that have been able to move in that direction already, and we are in a process today. In fact, among many of the things we'll be talking about today is a new proposal that has been put forward by President Vladimir Putin of Russia to that effect.

Let me also say that for people in the United States in particular, the crisis that has been on people's minds, as exhibited in the social and political crises in the streets of America, is merely one predicate of a broader international process. And that's what why we're starting today with this first panel, to give that broader overview, and to allow you and others to become part of an international operation to reverse that circumstance.

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

Let me say one other thing concerning the excerpt that you saw from Lyndon LaRouche, which was done in 2011. LaRouche's conception there concerning the idea that was strategy; the idea of thinking about strategy from the standpoint of a galactic process, and then looking then – and only then – at the various political episodes that were occurring on Earth, was a way of trying to actually look at what he often also referred to often as intelligence. He was the founder in 1974, of *Executive Intelligence Review*. And that publication, which is still published to this day, specialized in trying to make his method of intelligence and investigation available generally in American analysis.

This was very successful, in particular, in the drive for certain policy changes that occurred in the United States; most notably, that of March 23, 1983, with the creation of the Strategic Defense Initiative. This was the product of a process of negotiation that LaRouche carried out as a back-channel negotiator with the then-Soviet Union, and with the knowledge of the National Security Council and then-President of the United States Ronald Reagan. That policy, and the creation of that policy, and that dialogue with the then-

Soviet Union, is, in one sense, not a model for now, but is the same sort of process that must needs be allowed to continue and to happen between President Donald Trump, President Vladimir Putin, President Xi Jinping, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, among others. The idea of the Four-Power summit is not exclusionary. It doesn't say that other powers are not involved. In fact, recent proposals have amplified or expanded the number of persons that might, in fact, be involved.

But what is important to understand is that, as LaRouche once said in another document published in 1980 called "A Dialogue with Leonid Brezhnev," then the head of the then-Soviet Union, "The Content of Policy Is the Method By Which It Is Made." So, in the clip that you've seen, there, today, the idea of culture and the idea of what a culture actually is, is a strategic matter. In the case of the United States, and in the case of the present-day United States, these matters of a cultural paradigm-shift are actually often far more important than the particular political issues that people talk about. For example, if you look at today's United States, the issue of our having gone away from being a productive culture, in fact the most productive economy in the world's history, between the period in particular of the 1933 resurgence of America that occurred under Franklin Roosevelt, through the period of 1945, and then the subsequent period of 1944 through 1971 with the Bretton Woods system. It's been the need to return to that, and to return to these ideas – those that had come into currency under Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency – that is the template for what we are saying should be the character of discussion between President Trump, President Putin, President Xi, and Prime Minister Modi.

I want to make one thing clear to everyone as we are about to transition, to get to the keynote, that in thinking about what we are all involved in today – namely, that global pandemic condition created by the coronavirus: Clearly what has

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

I think we're about ready to begin.

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

The Alternative to a Dark Age and a Third World War

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: After this difficult beginning, I'm all the more happy that I'm finally connected to you. And I'm going to talk about the alternative to a Dark Age, or the danger of a new world war. And even if it's inconceivable for most people at this point, if we do not succeed in the

relatively short term in replacing the hopelessly bankrupt financial system by a New Bretton Woods system, exactly as originally intended by Franklin D. Roosevelt, that is, to create an instrument for forcefully overcoming the underdevelopment of the so-called developing sector, then the current orientation of the world....

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

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

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

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

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

Against this background, it is to be expected that the

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

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

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

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

China's "crime" is not only that it has lifted 850 million of its own citizens out of poverty, and has become, with an economic policy based on scientific and technological progress and a population of 1.4 billion people, the second most powerful economic nation, and in some technological areas, such as high-speed rail systems, nuclear fusion, aspects of space exploration and 5G telecommunications, already the number one. In addition, China's offer for cooperation on the New Silk Road, and the Belt and Road Initiative, is the first real opportunity for the developing countries since the time of colonialism, to overcome poverty and underdevelopment by building infrastructure.

NATO's response to China's regaining its role as a leading nation in the world, a role it played during many centuries of its 5,000-year-long history, has been global expansion into the Indo-Pacific region. This is the stuff of which world wars can be made. And yet, that is exactly the direction that NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg has indicated in his outline for "NATO 2030," which he just presented in a video conference with the Atlantic Council and the German Marshall Fund. German Defense Minister Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer took part in another webinar last Wednesday with Anna Wieslander, director of the Atlantic Council for Northern Europe, who, in opening the event quoted Lord Ismay, NATO's first general secretary, who said that the purpose of NATO is "to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down." But AKK (as she is nicknamed) did not even seemingly realize the

insult in these remarks. The geopolitical scenario of a globalized NATO, which is openly designed to instrumentalize NATO for the purposes of the British Empire, on based on the Commonwealth, and which would also rope the EU into playing that role, and would finally position India against China, must be totally rejected by all those who have an interest in maintaining world peace.

President Putin has just written, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II, a striking article on the pre-history of the Second World War and the course of that war, and called on all nations to publish all the up to now classified historical documents from that time, so that by studying the causes of the greatest catastrophe in the history of mankind up to that point, the lessons will be learned for avoiding an even greater catastrophe today. Putin writes in a very personal tone, he speaks of the suffering of his own family, of the immense importance June 22nd has for the Russian population, the day on which "life almost comes to a halt," and why May 9th, the anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War in which 27 million Russians lost their lives, is Russia's most important holiday. But the indirect message is also that just as the Soviet Union defeated Hitler's Germany with a gigantic effort, the Russian people will never surrender to renewed threats. Just as Napoleon was led through a long line of defense into the inhospitable Russian winter, and his army was finally as good as wiped out, the evacuation of the people and industrial capacity to the east from 1941 on allowed the Soviet Union to surpass the military production of the Nazis in only one and a half years.

But also the short-sightedness of the Versailles dictate, the support for Hitler from members of the aristocracy and the Establishment on both sides of the Atlantic, and above all the Munich Pact, which is simply called in Russia the "Munich betrayal" or "Munich conspiracy," is considered as the real trigger for the Second World War. Because it was there, where

not only the appeasement of Hitler, but also the joint divvying up of the booty took place, as well as the ice-cold geopolitical calculation, that focussing Hitler's Germany on the East would inevitably lead Germany and the Soviet Union to tear each other to pieces.

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

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

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

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

One has to define a plane on which the solutions for these quite disparate problems become visible. There is one philosopher, born in the 15th century, known in Russia as Nikolai Kusansky, Nikolaus of Cusa, who developed exactly that method of thinking: the coincidence of opposites, *coincidentia oppositorum*. This concept expresses the fundamental quality of human creativity, which is able time and time again and at increasingly more developed levels to find solutions on a higher plane, where the conflicts that have arisen on the lower levels, are dissolved.

This can only be the immediate implementation of a credit system, that provides the global economy with credit for industrialization, and thus the real development, of all nations on this planet. The entire life's work of my late husband, Lyndon LaRouche, was primarily devoted to achieving this goal; he drew up his first plan for the industrialization of Africa in 1976, the Oasis Plan for the industrialization of the Middle East in 1975; then followed the 40-Year Plan for India in collaboration with Indira Gandhi, *Operation Juárez* with then Mexican President José López Portillo for Latin America; a 50-year development plan for the Pacific Basin; and then finally, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a peace plan for the 21st century. Many of these projects are being implemented today

thanks to China's New Silk Road, and all nations of the world are called upon to contribute to this World Land-Bridge! This is the blueprint for the creation of the 1.5 billion jobs, that are necessary today to overcome the crisis! It should begin with the establishment of a modern health system in every single country, in order to combat the current and future pandemics, which will not only benefit poor countries, but also the so-called developed countries, that can only avoid new waves of infections in that way. Most countries have a large number of unemployed or poorly employed youth, who can be trained as medical personnel and deployed to build up such health centers.

When millions of people are threatened with starvation, as the World Food Program warns, why can farmers not double their food production and be paid a parity price that guarantees their existence, including with regard to the expected increase in the world's population to over 9 billion by 2050? Can we not consider ourselves as one single human species, and help to build mankind's common construction sites with the same solidarity that the entire Chinese population helped the people in Wuhan and the province of Hubei? Is it not time that we stopped wasting trillions on military build-ups, as President Trump said he would soon take up together with Putin and Xi Jinping, when we could use those resources to overcome hunger, disease and poverty, and to develop the creative potential of the current and future generations?

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

Thank you very much.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Helga.

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

in Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

Global challenge should be handled globally with a multilateral approach. No country will be safe until every country is safe.

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

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

Hippocrates, Plato and Aristotle in ancient Greece.

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

During the evolution of trade tension between the United States and China, some opinions in the media have demonized China as an evil trade partner that is systematically engaged in illegal subsidizing, cheating and stealing. That reminds me of the overwhelming public opinion in the media against Jewish people in some parts of Europe before World War II. The truth is that after more than 40 years' market-oriented reform and opening-up, China has already been transformed into a market-based economy. In fact, the share of fiscal resources in GDP mobilized by some European governments is higher than that in China due to extensive social welfare arrangements, but no body in Europe complain that this welfare has distorted the market.

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

On the issue of economic and technology decoupling, the attempt to block a major people and civilization from competing fairly with other countries and getting access to

new scientific and technological knowledge is morally wrong, and will help China to win sympathy around the world.

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

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

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

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

exchanges, particularly the exchanges in the form of Buddhism.

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

A healthy and stable Sino-Russian relationship can be much more sustainable than many people's imagination. Their stable cooperative relationship can be attributed to many factors. It is not a coincidence that their combined territory maps the Mongolian Empire in history. Toward the end of last century, China and Russian leaders reached a wise and visionary agreement to delimit and confirm their common border. Their mutual respect and support to core interest of each other can go a long way.

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

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

In just a few months, recently, the IMF has implemented debt

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

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

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

The merit of multilateral assistance is that it is rules-

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

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

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

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

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

SPEED: Thank you very much.

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

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

Dear colleagues and friends from so many countries,

Our video broadcast audience,

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

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

It is justified that today more than ever before, our eyes are directed to the regrettable fortunes of populations in remote corners of the world, where governments are grappling with triple crisis of health and finance, trying to avoid widening social disparity and future economic distress. Aware of its historical responsibility for the formation of the modern system of international relations and its further improvement, the Russian Federation considers international development assistance as an effective mechanism to solve global and regional problems, and to respond to new challenges and

threats. Our priorities have been the eradication of poverty and promotion of sustainable socio-economic development of partner states; influencing global processes in order to form a stable and just world order based on universally recognized rules of international law and partnership relations among states as well as responding to natural and man-made disasters and other emergencies.

In doing so, as it can easily be seen through the ideals of Russian philosophers and artists and classical Russian literature, assisting our friends abroad has always been based on the respect of the other's dignity. It has been reflected in our national policies and priorities, and technical and humanitarian assistance has always been delivered at the request of the recipient side. We have proceeded from the assumption that any approaches in the spirit of colonial rule, like the General Act of Berlin of 1884, bringing about the principle of "effective occupation" that prejudiced the freedom of the Africans themselves, attempts to come to an agreement behind one's back and act solely from the standpoint of mercenary calculation, will most likely not be accepted by these peoples themselves. On the contrary, we value and promote equitable partnership on the international arena, upholding the principles of truth and justice, respect for the civilizational identity of each people, the path of development chosen by each people themselves.

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

Dear colleagues and friends,

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

In our strong opinion, the world needs Africa not just like a pantry of valuable minerals or a bread basket, but strong and sovereign region, developing an equal dialogue with its partners in accordance with the norms of the national legislation, based on the multilateral nature of the world order. Today, when proposals are made to reform the global governance system, we are consistently upholding the need to reflect the role of Africa in those structures that are engaged in global governance.

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

discrimination, to support the world trade, based on the rules of the World Trade Organization.

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

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

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

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

become a driving force for structural economic transformation and industrialization in African countries, as well as the basis for strengthening the industrial potential necessary to diversify the economy.

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

So far, Russia has been involved in the creation of the Russian industrial zone in Egypt. Among the key competencies of Russia for Africa, one cannot overestimate the role of rail infrastructure for the development of Nigeria, Egypt, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Angola. Under current conditions, it is important that the use of technologies such as medical trains in Africa will prevent the spread of infectious diseases and fight epidemics.

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

In saying this we should not forget about stepping up efforts to combat climate change in Africa, transfer relevant technologies, build the capacity of African states. Meanwhile, general greening of the economy, in our approach, needs to be

based on responsibility, consistency and realism. Key to that is technological progress. Serious efforts are being deployed to improve energy efficiency in industry, agriculture, housing and transport. In our country, we have launched national project "Environment" to create incentives for Russian business to implement best "green" technologies, to ensure the environmentally friendly low-emission development. And we will proceed to provide assistance to developing countries, including Africa, to help them meet their own climate goals without prejudice to the objectives of ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth, industrialization of economies and leaving no one behind.

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

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

Apart from tackling the problem of food security, Russia donated hundreds of KAMAZ trucks, together with the necessary parts, equipment, and technical support, for key World Food

Program operations in Africa. Starting from 2020, \$10 million are being reserved exclusively for Africa. It is the first time that Russia assigns a geographic priority for its voluntary contribution to the World Food Program.

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

In connection with the coronavirus pandemic, Russia received requests from a total of 29 African countries, as well as from the African Union, asking for assistance in combatting the impacts of COVID-19. To date, units of laboratory supplies and personal protective equipment have been provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; multi-purpose medical modules, tents and accessories to Djibouti; test systems to South Africa and Guinea.

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

Last, but not least, long and intensive discussion is ongoing

concerning the unbearable debt burden of African states. Russia actively contributes to alleviating it under the debt-for-development program intergovernmental agreements. Those between Russia and Madagascar, Mozambique, and Tanzania, are being implemented. For instance, as part of these arrangements, the Government of Mozambique in cooperation with the World Food Program, has launched a multi-disciplinary national school feeding program. It provides for the conversion of a part of the country's debt to Russia amounting to \$40 million during 2017-2021, into activities that address malnutrition among sick children and foster primary education in Mozambique.

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

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

MESHCHANOV: Thank you.

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

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

Ironically, a lethal disease, the coronavirus pandemic, may be the only way to unify the world to reverse what might

otherwise appear to be a sure slide into disaster.

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

“A very large number of youth in the U.S. and the European nations coming from the economically disadvantaged segments of society are presently looking without a perspective into the future and are therefore exposed to an entire specter of perils. They could be educated through a training program in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s CCC program to become medical auxiliary forces and could be deployed together with doctors and medical professionals in the building of first temporary, and then permanent hospitals and hospital wards in African and other developing sector nations. For the countries of the Southern Hemisphere the support from the industrialized nations is existential: Therefore it will be possible to find cooperating institutions, such as governments, religious and social organizations, as well as youth organizations, who can help to set up such facilities and win the trust in the population for such an approach. In the industrialized nations, for example, hospitals could set up partnerships with existing hospitals in the developing nations, which then could be used as affiliates for the construction of an expanded health system. One can also draw in nongovernmental organizations with experience in so-called conflict areas, such as the Peace Corps, catastrophe protection organizations, and various relief organizations.

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

apprentices for this deployment....”

Now, I think that this can be done, but we must think about how we would do it. It will be very important, for example, in the countrysides of Africa, just as it is important in the cities of the United States, for people from these neighborhoods and communities to be very involved in this process. Therefore, young people from Africa should be paired with young people from America, and be trained together from the beginning. We should remember that they are significant communities of African-American youth that are in the United States, whose parents came from Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Senegal, and many other nations. Importantly historically black colleges and universities could be used, as well as high school campuses in the urban centers, as central coordinating points, to assemble volunteers that want to participate in such a program. More broadly, various land-grant colleges, community colleges, and churches, and other organizations already deeply involved in such outreach, need simply be encouraged by young people who want to assist in doing what perhaps only they can do—save the lives of their peers in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and elsewhere through demonstrations of hope and health.

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

We can't teach what we don't know, and we can't lead where we

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

This is not an attack against specialization, but it is an assertion that we are in a condition like that of a world war, which requires something that Martin Luther King and others have often talked about—creative, nonviolent directed action, but in the field of health. And we need volunteers, just as the American civil rights movement had volunteers. They will be the backbone of this effort. In this case, we need to establish brigades and battalions of courageous young people, who may even risk their lives, but in a responsible way, to save the lives of others, both here and in other countries.

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

The fight against this virus must have a human face. There is no section of our population we can afford to ignore. For example, our already-overcrowded and often abusive prisons will see an explosion of infections. Should such people who have been accused of a theft or other non-violent crime, or

anyone else, for that matter, be given a de facto death sentence, or be put in harm's way, solely because the rest of us have decided to forget who they are? What about the families that visit them? What about the children, or spouses, or parents attached to those people? And I believe that this can be a mobilization that replaces the image of young people as a problem, or a potential source of unrest, with the image that they are the healers, those dedicated to preserving life, not destroying it.

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

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

SPEED: Thank you very much, Dr. Elders.

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

DR. DING YIFAN: Dear Friends,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much Dr. Ding.

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

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

And I have a story to tell you. But in order to tell this story, where it begins I'm going to have to move the clock back in time to 1985. Back in that timeframe, the country of

the People's Republic of China, sent four individuals to Iowa. These individuals had never been in the United States before, but through the Sister Cities and Sister States organization, these individuals came right directly to Muscatine, Iowa. One of these individuals was Xi Jinping, and of course at the time, he was pretty young, and he was a provincial official in Hebei province.

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

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

We all greeted him on the porch of the Lande residence. We all went inside, and enjoyed snacks and conversation, and sort of rehashing old times, thus become the title "old friends." So, a great number of his old friends – that is, Xi Jinping's –

were in attendance at the Lande residence, and they all had just a marvelous time. Xi Jinping's time came about, he had to leave, and that was OK.

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

As time went on, Xi Jinping became the President of the People's Republic of China, and Sarah Lande is still in Muscatine, and they stay in contact every now and then. But it's a relationship that started here in Muscatine, and it's ongoing.

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

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

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

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

SPEED: Just one correction: Former Mayor Hopkins misspoke: Actually, when Xi Jinping returned to Muscatine in 2012, he was the Vice-President, not the President at that time. And he came back, and that's when the meeting was, and it was in 2012, not in 2016. We apologize, and the Mayor apologizes for that unintentional misspoken phrase.

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

“Recollection My Involvement in Economic Assistance”

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

2. When I returned to Japan in 1987, I became the budget

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

3. The first step is to select the target country. The target country had to have a moderate economic scale, but small enough not to have internal contention such as tribal conflict. We chose Ghana, Cameroon and Malawi. As for Ghana, young and clean leader Rawlings were also a major factor. We poured all three kinds of economic aid into three countries: concessional loans with focus on the construction of economic infrastructure, grants focused on construction of social infrastructure in the medical and educational sector, and technical assistance with the aim of technology transfer through dispatching experts and inviting trainees.
4. A backlash from the former colonial powers was expected, and Japan, which had historically little relationship with African countries, lacked the know-how to build aid projects there. So, we made an arrangement with Crown Agents, a British aid agency, for consulting our projects in Africa. As a result, about one-third of its total annual income in the early '90s came from Japan. Ghana, in particular, has achieved great economic growth and if we had continued to do so, a "Japan" in Africa could have been realized within 1990s.
5. However, having watched the success of such Japanese aid, the British and French began to be vigilant. Ms. Cresson, who became French prime minister in 1991,

made such remarks as, "Japanese are yellow ants" and "The Japanese are enemies and are plotting to conquer the world without obeying the rules" and repeated such remarks as "Japanese economic assistance is Jurassic." Against such criticism, Japan was forced to review its aid policy and had to reduce aid to Africa before Ghana became a Japan in Africa. Since then, proposals for UN Millennium 2000 Target, including the debt relief, which mainly targeted Japan's yen loans, have been drafted mainly by the U.K., and Japan's presence in the world of economic assistance has gradually been lost.

6. I think that there is a fundamental difference between Western concept of economic assistance and that of Japan. The underlining idea of Western aid is a charity. This leads to the emphasis on "humanitarian aid," and the idea of economic independence of recipient country is scarce. On the other hand, the basic idea of Japan's aid is recipient country's economic growth and independence. This is the idea that flows to the root of Japan since the Meiji Restoration, which has been trying to catch up with and overtake the West, witnessing the plight of Asian colonies under imperialism.
7. On the issue of economic assistance policy, I had to fight with the Western countries wannabe scholars, critics, and mass media at home, as well as those abroad, with friends of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who had the same sense of mission. Mr. Ishikawa, who wrote several books at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was my greatest collaborator.
8. One day, a Japanese journalist came to me and started to criticize Japan's aid policy. His argument was not original which echoed the well-known Western criticism of Japan. For example, he said that Japan built hospitals in developing countries, but only some wealthy people in the country can use such hospitals, and it is not for the poor general public. Or he said that Japan is building telephone network in developing countries

where most people do not have a telephone, or that Japan has built international airports in the capital in order to advertise its aid. It would not benefit at all the general public in the developing country who did not have the chance to go abroad. He also took the example of the Philippines, claiming that "It is wrong that Japan has built a hospital for the rich in Manila. Sweden built apartments for the poor in the slums of Manila." I asked him, "By the way, what would you be most worried about if you were asked by your company tomorrow to go to Manila next week?" He replied, "Whether I can call up Tokyo smoothly, whether the airport there is fine, or whether there is a proper hospital." So, I told him, "What you said are exactly what foreign companies which make investment in the Philippines are concerned about. If there are no problems on such matters, overseas companies will build factories in the Philippines in search for cheap labor and hire people with low wages with minimal education. In this way, employment increases, and the gap between the rich and the poor decreases. I visited the Smoky Mountain in Manila, which is the core of slum where Sweden built an apartment. The place is a garbage dump, and residents sleep on the bench on the pile of garbage and they protect themselves from rain by the roof made by tablecloth. It stinks very bad. People living there dig out what can be used from the pile of garbage and sell it in the city. The apartment built by Sweden became a slum again in less than six months. Because residents don't have regular employments, and no income. It is not possible to maintain the apartment no matter how splendid the dwelling is. Japan's aid help companies increase employment by building economic infrastructure such as railways, ports, airports, roads, power plants, and telecommunication networks with yen loans, creating preconditions for overseas companies to enter the country, and help provide facilities for basic education

as a social infrastructure. Gradually, technology will be transferred from the foreign company to the local company, and the industry will grow in the developing country. Just as we were providing economic assistance to Asian countries with this way of thinking, the value of the yen doubled as a result of the Plaza Accord, and the relocation of factories to Asia began by Japanese companies that were no longer able to stand up to labor costs in Japan. The relocation began in Malaysia, where politics were stable and the power generation capacity built by yen loans was firm, and proceeded to Thailand, Indonesia, and China, and the so-called geese-type economic growth started in Asia. This steady economic development continued until the Asian economic crisis of the late 1990s.

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

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

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

Thank you.

SPEED: Thank you very much, Dr. Kotegawa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Panel 1: Questions & Answers

SPEED: Thank you very much, Phillip Tsokolibane.

So, now we're going to go to our live panelists: That will be

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, I see Dr. Elders who is there; and Mr. Meshchanov is there – great.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Actually, at the United Nations, we have been involved in organizing the summit even before the pandemic, and we're still looking forward to having it under the new circumstances. We proceed from our President Vladimir Putin's own statements earlier this year from Jerusalem, when proposing the summit of the United Nations Security Council

Five. The rationale for organizing the summit is not to miss, as he said, new sprouts of hate and discrimination between people and peoples.

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

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

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

We also, to conclude, speak of Africa, and many thanks to our colleague from South Africa, a member country of the BRICS association, an association that we're trying to build on principles of dignity and respect for sovereignty, and

promoting independent ways of making decisions. That is the only way our new multipolar world is capable of saving humanity from new conflicts and new wars. Thank you.

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

DR. KILDARE CLARKE: I would like to say a lot, and I don't think I probably have the time here. So, for the 4 o'clock youth meeting, I hope I can get by. I agree a lot with Dr. Elders. The problem to me is that I recognize that we've got to fundamentally change the educational system in this country, if we really want to get out of the problems we are facing. And we cannot continue to have groups upon groups, planning groups and proposals – we've got to act emergently. We've got to change educational systems; we do not have to wait until he tries to get to high school or college, before he knows that he's going to go to medical school. These things can begin in the elementary school. You've got to expose people. When they are exposed, they get interested. We are selectively excluding a large part of the population who can become excellent healthcare workers. They might not start in medical school. They could be assistants, learn, understand what it takes to get there, and go back to school. But if we do not expose them now, we're going to lose a whole generation of excellent physicians, nurses, and other healthcare professionals, because we don't think it was OK to educate them now...

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

some technical problems all morning. Dr. Elders, were you able to make out what he was saying?

DR. ELDERS: Yes.

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

DR. ELDERS: I thank first of all, the Schiller Institute for putting on this conference. I think it's been excellent in bringing up some problems that we all have. One of the things we all have to know is, whatever we're talking about doing, you can't do it unless you're healthy. So, I feel very strongly we've got to have healthy populations, and we've got to start early. I agree with Dr. Clarke. I always tell people that children are half as tall as they'll ever be by the time they're three. They know half as much as they'll ever know by the time they're four. Hope, will, and drive has been determined by the time they're five. So, we've got to start early. Children can't be what they can't see. So, we've got to make sure that they're exposed, and we can start them early. They don't have to start out being a brain surgeon, but they can start out being what they can be.

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

need to do, we can't get it done. We have to go out and work in the communities. Find out what the communities need, rather than giving them what we think they need.

I especially enjoyed the Counselor from Japan's talk on the things that they were doing. Sometimes you think you're doing exactly what a country needs. Going into Africa and doing what they needed; but maybe they needed something else. Involve the African nations to find out what does the nation feel that they need, and help them develop what they think they want and need. And we may have to start in our small communities, starting out with the young people; training them to be community health workers. Later, they grow up to be nurses, and nurse-practitioners, physicians, and then to being super-specialists. But we want to improve the health of the world, which we've got to do, because we all know this coronavirus has taught us that anytime one country is not healthy, all the rest, we're all at risk. So, we've got to make sure that we help every country to be healthy and improve their health. We've got to start with the young people who are going to determine what the world's going to be. We have to do everything we can to train them to be the best that they can be.

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

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

ZEPP-LAROCHE: No, I just feel very – my heart is moved by what you are saying, because it is that kind of human spirit which is needed now to move mountains. And these mountains

need to be moved quickly, because the dangers are many. So, I'm very happy that you are saying what you are saying.

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

DR. CLARKE: I'll make myself available.

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

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

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

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

"I think the suggestion for four leaders to meet to brainstorm on the effects of the pandemic in order to find universal solutions is a brilliant one. But, with President Trump reeling under pressure for not having taken the pandemic

seriously, and with this leading to several deaths, with President Trump pushing the blame on China and making derogatory remarks about China – Can you see these two leaders working together? Considering the fact that President Trump recently withdrew from a Zoom conference organized by leaders of the EU and China, on the subject of the raising of money to fight the pandemic worldwide, what are the prospects for the four leaders, whom you cite [I think he's referring to Mrs. LaRouche], to come together?"

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

This was a point made by my late husband already in 1973. He warned, and actually set up a biological holocaust taskforce to investigate the effects of the IMF policies at that time. And in the following years, of the so-called IMF conditionalities, which prevented developing countries from investing in their health systems, because they were forced to pay their debt burden first. These conditionalities actually created the condition that the pandemic even could arise. Naturally, the predecessors of Trump, such as the Bushes, such as Obama, they did much more to contribute to create the

conditions than President Trump in his admittedly slightly delayed reaction. So, I just wanted to correct that, because it's very easy to say it's the guilt of Trump, but he definitely did not cause the problem 50 years ago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MESHCHANOV: OK. With this, I will try to briefly focus on several questions posed before, starting with a positive conversation of our colleague referring to cultural links. We would like to reiterate our deep understanding that culture is stronger than politics, and we are availing of this opportunity to thank the Schiller Institute for issuing brilliant chorus song in Russian associated with Victory Day in May, which we would highly encourage everyone to see a brilliant and bright presentation of cultural links and culture bridging gaps between our countries. We are deeply appreciative of this work by the Schiller Institute. [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcLGy8yI0VM&t=5s>]

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

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

So, that was the rationale to reiterate, but that doesn't prejudice against deliberating on any alternative forums. I'm speaking in my personal capacity of course now, but that reminds me of the rationale behind the establishment of the BRICS association, which somehow started back in the 1990s

from the ideas of our outstanding and well-known academic and diplomat, and former Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Yevgeny Primakov, who tabled the idea of Russia, India, and China collaboration and systemic cooperation, meetings, and summits. That was sort of an idea that could also be taken into consideration, because our great predecessor Mr. Primakov foresaw the rising role of India, and the rising role of African countries, as a natural process of moving forward the multipolar world after the collapse of the bipolar system. That is why we strongly believe in multilateralism, multilateral forums.

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

To focus briefly on African countries, we believe that the development of the African continent recently, not only in terms of economic growth, but also diversifying trade and investor partnerships, and maturing political collaboration between African countries, will contribute to their capability of speaking in one voice. That probably opens good perspectives of African countries joining the global governance system which is going to be revisited and

reformulated. As I also stated in my presentation, our country has always spoken on raising involvement of African countries in any global forums. It should be inclusive, not exclusive.

With this, I thank you.

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

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I would like to add that there is probably not any problem globally, both regionally and economically and otherwise, which could not be solved if the geopolitical confrontation between the United States, Russia, and China in particular, would be eliminated. Because the entire game plan of what we call the British Empire, which is really the City of London, Wall Street, the financial institutions which are behind the neo-liberal system; their entire ability to keep the rule over the world's institutions depends on the geopolitical game to divide the United States and Russia and China. People don't realize that it is exactly the same forces financial, media, political, who are behind the coup attempt against Trump; who are behind the anti-Russia campaign; and who are behind the anti-China campaign. Once you realize that, you have a completely different view, and the reason why my husband originally many years ago picked up on the idea of Prime Minister Primakov, and added the United States to this combination of Russia, China, and India was the recognition that you need a combination of states which are powerful enough to be stronger than the City of London and Wall Street. Once these four, or especially those three, get together, then you can solve any other problem. I have said many times, this summit is not going to be only one summit. Because the problems are so deep and many, that you probably need a whole summit process, where you start to put the kinds of mechanisms like for a New Bretton Woods system into motion; you start to take care of the cultural question, the health system. So, I look at it more that once you have this format, that the presidents of those countries start to cooperate to solve the common problems of mankind, you can develop it to become an

integrative process where naturally other countries, other continents, other states are absolutely welcomed to support that process. But I think it's important to first put together the core of power which can actually change the world, and not just have it like many conferences where you have a democratic kind of back and forth and nothing gets accomplished. I think this is also why President Putin wants to keep the veto power in the Permanent Five countries so that it doesn't degenerate into just a debate where no results can be accomplished. It should be open; we are organizing that countries such as Japan or Germany, Italy, France, countries from Africa. They should absolutely support that. The best thing is to do it now; to add your voice that such a summit must take place, and I think it can be done. I think it's absolutely doable, but we need a worldwide mobilization to accomplish it.

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

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

This is a question from Dr. Abdul Alim-Muhammad of Washington, D.C.; well-known to the Schiller Institute, and very important in our work over the years. This one, I believe, is for both Dr. Elders and for Helga: "How can the rest of the world learn and benefit from the Chinese and Cuban collaboration in flattening the curve of the epidemic centered in Wuhan? How can those lessons be applied here in the United States and

elsewhere, like Brazil and countries in Africa, to flatten the curve? Why isn't Cuba's interferon alpha-2B available to save American lives? Should there be an international standard of criminal public health neglect?" Then, he just appends to this "The Crime of Tuskegee"; he's talking about the Tuskegee syphilis experiments. "Was the deliberate withholding of known effective treatments to suit a racist agenda? Is history repeating on a global scale?"

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

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

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

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

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

ZEPP-LAROCHE: I just would like to add briefly that if people remember, in January, when China started to take these very rigid measures – quarantining people, tracing contacts, cutting out social contact by allowing families to go shopping only once every three days and only one member of the family – all of these things. There was a huge freak-out in the West, saying “This is a dictatorship! See how horrible! They're violating human rights again.” But in reality, what helped them to contain is aided by a deep cultural difference between Western and Chinese culture. In the West, it was a big accomplishment that the rights of individuals were held high. This is a good thing, but unfortunately, this individuality became excessive. People mistook freedom with liberties and hedonism. What Dr. Elders just said, people wanted to go back to the beaches, they wanted to go back to partying. You have these really insane behaviors which are an expression of such exaggerated individuality. While the Chinese culture – and all Asian cultures, for that matter – have traditionally much more

focus on the common good as the primary thing. And that the individual right is sort of subsumed under the right of the community and the cultural good. The individual cannot prosper if the community does not prosper. I think this is a cultural difference which I think is very much worth to study. Because we will come out of this pandemic with the need to adjust some of our values. They may not be exactly what people tout to be the so-called "Western values"; because these Western values – that's a whole other subject. But I think we have to really think how we can give humanity principles for our durable survival. And that is part of this process that we are trying to do with these kinds of conferences; that people start to really reflect and say, "How can we become a species of rationality and creativity, and not compete with some piggies who are trying to get to the trough the quickest?" I think it's really a fundamental question of identity, of moral values, which has to be addressed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Those are the questions.

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

Nicolaus of Cusa, who I quoted earlier, was the first one to develop the concept of why only a sovereign nation-state which

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

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

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

MESHCHANOV: Thank you. I had some technical problems, and unfortunately couldn't catch the last part of the discussion. But now, wrapping up what has been laid out in this very important discussion, I see in an optimistic way what is happening. Meaning that when the situation is up-ending, and

this is something that has been happening in any crisis in history, the word crisis derives from the Asian-Greek word of *krisi*, which means taking decisions; taking choice. So, we need to take the right decision, the right choice; and I fully support Mrs. Helga LaRouche's statement on changing values after this crisis. We believe that in this crisis, constructive forces such as the Schiller Institute and many others in our country as well, are heard better. That's probably one of the systemic significances of this crisis. Briefly, speaking on our President's article, which you have repeatedly referred to, Mr. Putin underscores in his article devoted to the 75th anniversary of the war end, the Munich conspiracy. That is something that he starts with, but he finishes his article by underscoring the significance of cooperation, collaboration, and shared responsibility of great powers. That is why we are optimistic on this future cooperation which sometimes crises and great systemic catastrophes can contribute to.

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

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

healthy global world. That's how I feel we're going to also address our economy.

SPEED: Thank you. Helga?

ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I would like to bring people's memories back to what we saw in the beginning – the video of Lyn; who focussed very much on the fact that we are the creative species. At least, the only one which has been discovered in the universe so far. I think if we strengthen that quality of our species which distinguishes us from all other ones, the creativity, then also the question of trust will be easy. Because a human being who relates to the creativity of another one, doesn't have prejudices. At best, you have a wish to increase the creativity of the other one for the common good of all of humanity. I think it is that rethinking of trying to make people better people, to make them do more good, to really get rid of all of this hedonistic decay of our culture which prevents people from being creative. Because if people just want to go partying and get drunk and have dope, they are ruining that which makes them human. I think may be hopefully one of the outcomes, because I believe absolutely that we need a renaissance of cultural values, of Classical culture. That we all have to learn to think like Beethoven, and to think like Lyndon LaRouche. Then we are best equipped to deal with this and any other problem.

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

'Håb og begejstring' midt i kampen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 %-Løsningen

Den 28. maj (EIRNS) – 'Executive Intelligence Review' annoncerede i dag, at det stiller en separat 29-siders digital

reproduktion af forsidehistorien af EIR-magasinet 29. maj 2020 til rådighed: "LaRouche-planen til genåbning af den amerikanske økonomi": Verden har brug for 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job." Dette diskussionsgrundlag – der giver detaljerede oplysninger om den måde, hvorpå 50 millioner nye, produktive job kan skabes i USA som drivkraft til et globalt fremstød for industrialisering, som vil give produktiv beskæftigelse til 1,5 milliarder, for øjeblikket ledige mennesker, over hele verden – er begyndt at cirkulere blandt ingeniører, arbejdere, landmænd, videnskabsfolk, studerende og andre over hele landet. Det oversattes også til en række fremmede sprog, med henblik på at opnå bred cirkulation internationalt.

Kernen i rapportens forslag er Lyndon LaRouches specifikation af, at en virkelig sund, anti-entropisk økonomi må have omkring halvdelen af sin arbejdsstyrke beskæftiget som produktive, vareproducerende arbejdere, og yderligere 5 % skal involveres i det videnskabelige og teknologiske arbejde, der er den kreative motor, som driver hele økonomien fremad. I det indledende afsnit af kapitel 6 i den nye undersøgelse, "America's Space Mission: Youth's Next Frontier," (Amerikas rum-mission: Ungdommens næste grænseland) sættes der skarpt fokus på dette punkt:

"Amerikas rumfartsektor vil spille en afgørende rolle i at flytte 5 % af den amerikanske arbejdsstyrke til forskning og udvikling. Som specificeret af LaRouche, er dette nøglen til at øge produktiviteten for hele arbejdsstyrken. 'Stigninger i produktivitet kommer ene og alene fra forbedringer i teknologi, der stammer fra grundlæggende videnskabelige opdagelser; jo højere hastighed hvormed grundlæggende fysiske opdagelser omdannes til praksis, jo større er stigningen i produktiviteten pr. indbygger og per kvadratkilometer areal '. (Lyndon LaRouche, 2. september, 2000)

Denne anskuelse lokaliserer bedst betydningen af Amerikas forestående tilbagevenden til at opsende rumfartøjer fra sit

eget territorium, en opgave der blev udsat fra i går, 27. maj, til lørdag 30. maj på grund af vejret. Amerikas øjne vender sig endnu en gang mod himlen. Som Nicole Mann fra NASA's astronautkontor erklærede: "Dette handler ikke kun om en opsendelse; dette er 'startskuddet' for Amerika. Det handler ikke kun om NASA; det er 'startskuddet' for Amerika, og det er enormt Det er det første store skridt på vores køreplan for Artemis-missionen til Månen, og i sidste ende til Mars". Rummet er endvidere et domæne, der kræver internationalt samarbejde, som NASA-administratoren Jim Bridenstine for nylig understregede, da han blev spurgt om det amerikanske forhold til Rusland: "Vores samarbejde er hævet over jordisk geopolitik".

Der er ikke meget andet, der er vigtigere end dette. USA og hele verden bliver ramt af en økonomisk, politisk og kulturel chokbølge, der er værre end hvad vi har set i nyere tid, advarede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag. Den kommer fra en forværret pandemi, massearbejdsløshed, en økonomisk sammenbrudskrise og en skræmmende optrapning i retning af krig mellem USA og Kina og USA og Rusland. Intet mindre end Lyndon LaRouches forslag om konkursoplægning af det nuværende finanssystem og oprettelsen af et nyt Bretton Woods, vil være i stand til fuldstændig at ændre denne globale dynamik, tilstrækkelig hurtigt. De uophørlige provokationer fra udenrigsminister Mike Pompeo, sammen med andre, der handler på vegne af det britiske imperiums geopolitik, dominerer i stigende grad det officielle Washingtons politik, og sætter Kina og Rusland under pres. Vi ignorerer deres stigende alarmerede advarsler om denne politiske tendens – til fare for os selv, udtalte Zepp-LaRouche. Tværtimod er det netop øjeblikket, hvor vi burde samarbejde tæt med Kina, Rusland, Indien og andre nationer om rumforskning, stoppe pandemien og genoplive verdensøkonomien med 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job.

Man kunne kalde det 5 %-løsningen.

Pressemeddelelse

Skab 50 millioner amerikanske arbejdspladser for at genopbygge verden

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

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

Der findes intet bedre eksempel for dette, end Amerikas tilbagevenden til rummet, med den ventede opsendelse af en amerikansk-produceret, bemanded raket til den internationale rumstation (ISS). Den grundlæggende forudsætning i den nye rapport er, at økonomisk vækst må være drevet af gennembrud i videnskab og teknologi, hvis gennembrud medfører stigninger i den produktive arbejdskraft. Det nuværende samarbejde i rummet må blive til en fuldgyltig, international Måne-til-Mars-mission, som en "videnskabsmotor" for den samlede proces for at skabe ny, højteknologisk, produktiv beskæftigelse og uddannelse af unge mennesker, der kan påtage sig nye forskningsområder. Den nye rapport adresserer opgaven at omdanne den amerikanske arbejdsstyrke til at påtage sig denne udfordring, med et særligt spændende nyt begreb, præsenteret i kapitlet "Amerikas Rum-mission; Ungdommens Næste Grænse."

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

LaRouche præsenterede valgene, som vi står over for, i et webcast fra d. 14. juni, 2007: "Der er en uberegnelig global krise i gang... Dette er en krise, som handler om hvem der skal kontrollere verden. Vil det blive en gruppe af nationer, eller

vil det blive det genopståede Britiske Imperium, som aldrig rigtig forsvandt – som overtager fra USA og etablerer dets verdensstyre gennem globalisering?”

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

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

Et nyt sprog for økonomi

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

Forskellige af rapportens kapitler adresserer dette på enestående måder.

Kapitel 2 ser undersøger arbejde fra standpunktet af præcise definitioner af et nødvendigt, produktivt arbejde, ikke fra standpunktet af at få en lønseddel, og viser den forfærdende arbejdsløshed, eller overkvalificeret arbejdskraft af 1,5 milliarder mennesker globalt, og mere end 100 millioner i USA.

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

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

Indholdsfortegnelse:

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

Helga Zepp-LaRouche retter 'en appel til amerikanske borgere: Hvad verden har brug for fra Amerika!'

Den 24. maj (EIRNS) – Følgende appel af Helga Zepp-LaRouche er det afsluttende kapitel i det netop udgivne LaRouchePAC-dokument "The LaRouche Plan to Reopen the U.S. Economy: The World Needs 1.5 Billion New, Productive Jobs." ('LaRouche-planen for genåbning af den amerikanske økonomi: Verden har brug for 1.5 milliard nye produktive job).

Vi er kommet til det tidspunkt, hvor borgerne i USA er nødt til at huske den bedste tradition i deres historie: Den amerikanske Frihedskrig, Uafhængighedskrigen mod det Britiske Imperium, principperne der er udtrykt i forfatningen og Uafhængighedserklæringen, og principperne i det Amerikanske økonomiske System, som udviklet af Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay og Henry C. Carey.

Essensen af alle disse aspekter af den amerikanske historie fremgår meget klart i forordet til forfatningen:

"Vi – den amerikanske befolkning – forordner og etablerer denne forfatning for Amerikas Forenede Stater, med henblik på at danne en mere perfekt union, etablere retfærdighed, sikre indenrigs ro, sørge for fælles forsvar, fremme den generelle velfærd og sikre frihedens velsignelser for os selv og vores efterkommere".

Hensigten med forfatningen, som udtrykt i forordet, om at fremme den generelle velfærd, ikke kun for den nuværende

generation, men også for alle fremtidige generationer, indeholder en ubetinget afvisning af den såkaldte "aktionærværdi"-politik og globaliseringens uhæmmede frie handel, der dengang, som nu, blev promoveret af det britiske imperium, hvilket ikke alene har udvidet kløften i selve USA mellem en klasse af stadig rigere milliardærer og det stigende antal fattige, men også er ansvarlig for den katastrofale underudvikling i såkaldte udviklingslande.

Det står klart, at verden aldrig vil vende tilbage til den tingenes tilstand, der eksisterede før coronavirus-pandemien brød ud. Vi befinder os ved et absolut vendepunkt i historien, hvor vi enten vil være i stand til at bringe verden i orden, med det program vi har skitseret på disse sider for at besejre underudviklingen, eller vi trues med at styrte ned i en mørk tidsalder. Fasen med ubegrænset globalisering, som tilhængerne af en unipolær verden har forsøgt at gennemføre, især efter Sovjetunionens sammenbrud i 1991, og som førte til en global bølge af protester, herunder valget af Donald Trump, er ovre for altid.

Lyndon LaRouche havde forudsagt den katastrofe, der nu udfolder sig for vores øjne i alle dens aspekter, fra hans karakterisering af præsident Nixons katastrofale ødelæggelse af Bretton Woods-systemet i 1971 og hans prognoser for faren for pandemier som følge af den monetaristiske politik, til det systemiske sammenbrud af det finansielle system. I løbet af det samme tidsrum, der strækker sig over et halvt århundrede, præsenterede han et hidtil uset antal løsninger til at overvinde kriserne i USA og internationalt, og det er i den samme ånd, at programmet her er udtænkt.

Enhver ærlig person, der læser disse analyser og programforslag i dag, i lyset af den aktuelle pandemi og ødelæggelsen af den reelle økonomi, vil konkludere, at Lyndon LaRouche var en mand med forsyn. Idéen om forsyn er ikke her ment i en streng religiøs forstand, men i at hele hans tankemetode var i så stor overensstemmelse med principperne for det fysiske

univers, at hans analyser og kreative forslag var af en enorm, næsten profetisk præcision. Han tænkte og arbejdede "i harmoni" med universets intention, og – hvis det forstås korrekt – med Skaberens.

Derfor er den største forbrydelse, der blev begået ved den uretfærdige fængsling og livslange bagvaskelse af LaRouche – foretaget af det samme McCarthyagtige apparat der er ansvarlig for det igangværende kupforsøg mod præsident Trump – ikke kun den skandaløse uretfærdighed begået mod LaRouche personligt, men frem for alt, at det har gjort det ekstremt vanskeligt for amerikanere og andre over hele verden at få adgang til disse løsninger. På mange måder er de enorme genvordigheder, som befolkningen nu døjer med på grund af kombinationen af pandemien og den økonomiske krise, resultatet af den politiske forfølgelse af denne ekstraordinære tænkter. Og desværre er hans advarsel om, at ingen ville være sikker, hvis hans forfølgelse blev tolereret, gået i opfyldelse. Når man f.eks. overvejer, hvordan general Flynn er, og vil blive, retsforfulgt kommer man i tanke om Martin Niemöllers berømte citat: "Da nazisterne kom efter kommunisterne, tav jeg; jeg var ikke kommunist. Da de spærrede socialdemokraterne inde, tav jeg; jeg var ikke socialdemokrat. Da de kom efter fagforeningsfolkene, var jeg tavs; jeg var ikke fagforeningsmand."

Det er på høje tid, at Lyndon LaRouche, manden og hans ideer, bliver fuldstændig rensset, og jeg opfordrer personligt præsident Trump til at gøre det.

Men Lyndon LaRouches ideer lever, hvilket dette program til oprettelse af 1,5 milliarder nye, produktive job verden over understreger. USA har nu nået et bristepunkt i sin historie, hvor enten ideerne i traditionen af den amerikanske forfatning realiseres, eller det britiske imperiums finansielle generobring af den amerikanske koloni vil kaste hele verden, sammen med USA, ud i en mørk tidsalder. Dette er tidspunktet, hvor de krav som Nicholas Cusanus – der med sine værker

tilbage i det 15. århundrede allerede havde lagt grundlaget for den amerikanske republik – fremlagde i sin Concordantia Catholica, nu er blevet et spørgsmål om overlevelse for hele verden. Han fastslog, at det eneste legitime grundlag for en nations eksistens er dens forpligtelse til alle nationers almene vel, og til et sådant forhold mellem alle nationer. Netop dette var Benjamin Franklins intention med den amerikanske forfatning og Uafhængighedserklæringen mod det Britiske Imperium. Det var også præsident John Quincy Adams opfattelse, at USA udenrigspolitisk skulle være en del af en alliance med fuldstændig uafhængige suveræne republikker knyttet sammen af en fælles idé, og at Amerika ikke var påkaldt til “at gå udenlands på jagt efter monstre at ødelægge.”

Nøglen til at opbygge en sådan hårdt tiltrængt alliance i dag er positivt samarbejde mellem USA og Kina. Coronavirus-pandemien har unægteligt gjort det klart, at den kombinerede industrielle kapacitet i verdensøkonomien er udhulet, og ikke tilnærmelsesvis tilstrækkelig til at brødføde og opretholde værdigheden af verdens befolkning i dag. Samarbejde mellem de to største økonomier i verden er derfor en væsentlig forudsætning for at overvinde indvirkningen af pandemier, sult og fattigdom i Afrika, Latinamerika, dele af Asien og endda regioner i Europa og USA.

Selvom der, takket være manipulationerne fra de britiske hemmelige tjenester og anglofile politikere i USA, er blevet gjort stor skade på forholdet mellem USA og Kina gennem gensidige beskyldninger med hensyn til oprindelsen og håndteringen af coronavirus, og skønt den nuværende “Kina-hetz” fremkalder de mørkeste erindringer fra McCarthy-perioden, er et konstruktivt samarbejde mellem USA og Kina ikke alene absolut muligt, men peger også på vejen til en ny æra i menneskets historie. Denne æra må være kendetegnet ved at overvinde geopolitikken og fremme alle nationers generelle velfærd på denne planet.

I betragtning af de eksistentielle problemer, som mange mennesker i Amerika står overfor på grund af pandemien, er der muligvis ikke megen offentlig opmærksomhed på den enorme kløft, der eksisterer mellem det image, som USA nød i verden på tidspunktet for Den amerikanske Frihedskrig og under præsidenterne George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln eller Franklin Delano Roosevelt, og så det USA der har ført uendelige krige i hele verden siden afslutningen af Sovjetunionen under Bush- og Obama-administrationerne. Engang blev Amerika betragtet af alle republikanske kredse rundt om i verden som et frihedstempel, og et fyrtårn for håb; som et land hvis forfatning tjente som model for republikanske forhåbninger i mange lande over hele verden. Men under Bush- og Obama-regeringerne veg beundring og venskab for frygt, eller det der er værre, den amerikanske militære magt.

Den er fem minutter i midnat, mht. at leve op til løftet om et konstruktivt forhold til præsident Xi Jinping og Kina, som opstod i de tidlige dage af Trump-administrationen. I betragtning af at "Russiagate" fuldstændig er miskrediteret og den sandsynlige retssag mod de britisk inspirerede kupmagere, er der intet der står i vejen for et konstruktivt samarbejde mellem USA og Rusland, som det er blevet vist af NASA og Roscosmos. Hvis USA nu tager føringen i det økonomiske genopbygningsprogram og skabelsen af 1,5 milliarder produktive job i verden, og hjælper med til at gøre den Nye Silkevej til 'Verdens-Landbroen', vil USA i hele verdens øjne genvinde den position, det engang havde: som en pioner for frihed og håb for hele menneskeheden.

– Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den britiske liberalismes forbrydelser og undergang og 'Det Nye Paradigme' for menneskehedens fremtid. Helga Zepp-LaRouche hovedtale ved Schiller Institutets internationale internetkonference den 25. april 2020.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Jeg hilser alle jer, der ser denne internetkonference fra hele verden, og jeg tror, at I alle er klar over, at menneskeslægten lige nu er konfronteret med en hidtil uset krise. Den truer ikke alene med at koste mange millioner menneskeliv på grund af sygdom og sult, med at feje mange af de institutioner, som folk har taget for givet indtil nu, af banen, og med at kaste store dele af verden ind i en ny mørk tidsalder, herunder kulturelt, men den kunne også føre til termonuklear krig, der potentielt ville udslette hele menneskeheden.

Denne krise er mere vidtgående end i det 14. århundrede, da den Sorte Pest udslettede en tredjedel af befolkningen fra Indien til Island. Det er mere alvorligt end Den store Depression i 1930'erne, fordi den potentielt kan ødelægge mere økonomisk substans. Og hvis der udbryder krig, vil det bestemt have værre følger end verdenskrigene i det 20. århundrede, fordi det sandsynligvis vil involvere brugen af termonukleare våben.

På grund af globaliseringen og internationaliseringen af mange systemer, herunder internettet, atomvåben, er vi alle i den samme båd. Og i modsætning til tidligere epoker, da en del af planeten blomstrede mens en anden kollapsede, vil der denne gang ikke være nogen delvise løsninger. Mere end nogensinde før i vores historie udfordres vi som samfund, som én menneskehed, til at nå til enighed om nye principper, der kan garantere menneskehedens langsigtede evne til at overleve. Det er pointen med denne konference: Hvordan kan vi identificere årsagerne til denne krise, eliminere dem og åbne et nyt kapitel i universalhistorien, der fører vores eksistens ud af geopolitisk konfrontation, ind på et niveau af fornuft, der sømmer sig for menneskehedens identitet som en kreativ art?

Nogle mennesker spekulerer på, hvorfor jeg midt i en pandemisk og finansiell krise også rejser spørgsmålet om faren for atomkrig? Fordi de skandaløse og ondsindede beskyldninger mod Kina fremsat af de britiske hemmelige tjenester MI6 og MI5 og deres propagandaapparat – Henry Jackson-Selskabet i London, Atlanterhavsrådet og forskellige “klyngeagenter” på begge sider af Atlanterhavet – beskylder Kina for COVID-19-pandemien, fordi man angiveligt enten forsinkede informationen om den, eller endog brugte biologisk krigsførelse mod Vesten. Dette drejer sig om opbygningen af et fjendebillede med henblik på krig. Den uforskammethed med hvilken Henry Jackson-Selskabet – den hårde kerne blandt de liberale neokonservative og den britiske krigsfaktion på begge sider af Atlanterhavet – kræver milliarder af dollars i erstatning, kan kun ses som en provokation, beregnet på at gøde jorden for et strategisk slutopgør.

Det er den hysteriske, men i sidste ende desperate reaktion fra et imperium, der er klar over, at det hele er ovre, og at verden aldrig mere vil vende tilbage til den allerede udrullede strategiske orientering for en unipolær verden, den såkaldte “Washington Consensus” og “regelbaserede orden”, som man var i stand til at opretholde, i det mindste som en

facade, indtil udbruddet af COVID-19. Krigspartiets beregninger var forkerte; den erklærede forhastet "historiens afslutning" efter Sovjetunionens sammenbrud, hvilket også var knyttet til illusionen om, at Kina ville udvikle sig til et liberalt demokrati i britisk stil, hvis blot det fik medlemskab af WTO; og at alle andre lande også ville blive omdannet til vestlige demokratier via en politik for regimeskifte, enten gennem farverevolutioner eller interventionskrige.

Kinas enestående verdenshistoriske kulturelle bedrifter – ikke alene at løfte 850 millioner af sine egne mennesker ud af fattigdom, men også, med den Nye Silkevej, at give udviklingslande muligheden for første gang at overvinde såvel den kolonialistiske politik, der stadig i dag gennemføres af IMF, såvel som den deraf forårsagede fattigdom – blev mødt med vantro og rædsel af de forskellige talerør for det britiske imperium. Efter at de vestlige medier i omkring fire år havde ignoreret det største infrastrukturprogram i historien, blev angreb på såkaldte "autokratiske regimer", som Kina, Rusland og andre, pludselig optrappet af de samme medier, som siden 2015 har profileret sig i "Heksejagten" mod præsident Trump, i aftalt spil med kupforsøget fra de britiske hemmelige tjenester.

Men da først tallene for marts og april blev frigivet, der viste, at Kina ikke blot har været i stand til at knuse pandemien mere effektivt, men også at overvinde de økonomiske konsekvenser af krisen meget lettere end de vestlige lande, som på grund af privatisering af sundhedssektoren var helt uforberedt på pandemien, blev tonen imod Kina skingrende. De vestlige demokratiers "regelrette orden", den eneste "demokratiske legitimitet", har været på gyngende grund i lang tid, og truer nu med at kollapse, mens det hævdes, at Beijing forfølger en "strategi for ubegrænset krigsførelse". Kendsgerningen er, at det liberale system knyttet til det britiske imperium har slået fejl. Men det betyder ikke, at de

styrker der er allieret med imperiet ikke stadigvæk, i deres kvaler, kan påføre enorme skader, for eksempel ved at indlede en verdenskrig.

Det er på høje tid at rette på navnene, som Konfutse ville sige. Hvis ideen er at udarbejde en liste over skyldige parter og erstatningskrav på grund af den aktuelle krise, så må det være listen over virkningerne af den britiske liberalisme, hvis ledende skikkelse, Winston Churchill, bærer hovedansvaret for udeladelsen af det vigtigste aspekt i det Bretton Woods-system, som Franklin D. Roosevelt havde til hensigt for efterkrigstiden: nemlig en kreditmekanisme til at overvinde kolonialismen og industrialisere udviklingssektoren. På grund af denne mangel blev det britiske imperiums kontrol over den såkaldt Tredje Verden foreviget i efterkrigstiden. Denne situation blev derefter forværret, efter at præsident Nixon afsluttede Bretton Woods-systemet i august 1971, hvilket førte til en række af dereguleringer af de finansielle markeder, den berygtede 'outsourcing' til lande med billig arbejdskraft og IMF's betingelser ('conditionalities', *red.*). Det eneste formål med hele denne politik var at opretholde en kolonialistisk udplyndring og forhindre enhver seriøs udvikling i disse lande.

Hvordan kunne nogen i de såkaldt "avancerede lande" – og vi ser nu med coronavirus-pandemien, præcis hvor avancerede de er – antage i så meget som et minut, at den brutale fattigdom i Afrika, Latinamerika og nogle asiatiske lande er selvindlysende eller selvforskyldt? Hvis Vesten i de sidste 70 år havde gjort, hvad Kina har udrettet i Afrika siden 1960'erne, men især i de sidste 10 år nu, nemlig at bygge jernbaner, dæmninger, kraftværker og industri-parker, ville hele Afrika nyde godt af et udviklingsniveau, som man ser i Sydkorea eller Singapore i dag – eller bedre! Afrika har som følge af denne politik stort set intet sundhedssystem, ingen infrastruktur; halvdelen af befolkningen har ikke adgang til rent vand, sanitet eller elektricitet, fordi det britiske

imperium bevidst undertrykte dem ved at arbejde gennem IMF og Verdensbanken... gennem Verdensnaturfonden, der i tvivlstilfælde betragter beskyttelsen af en insektart som vigtigere end millioner af menneskers liv! Hvis man tager højde for den samlede virkning af denne politik, vil der fremkomme et tal på millioner af mennesker, hvis liv er blevet forkortet af sult og ubehandlede sygdomme! I modsætning til myten om at det britiske imperium ophørte med at eksistere en gang for alle med koloniernes uafhængighed og overleveringsceremonien i Hongkong den 30. juni 1997, eksisterer det stadig i form af neoliberal monetaristisk kontrol over verdens finansielle system; en kontrol, der altid har været indbegrebet af imperialismen.

Et andet eksempel på ren propaganda fra imperiet er at sige, at lande i den Tredje Verden simpelthen ikke ønsker at udvikle sig. Virkeligheden er, at selv ideen om FN's udviklings-årtier de facto blev elimineret med afslutningen på Bretton Woods, og dets erstatning med ideen om befolkningsreduktion, Romklubbens grove ideer om de formodede grænser for vækst og John D. Rockefeller III's misantropiske forestillinger, som han præsenterede dem på FN's befolkningskonference i Bukarest i 1974, eller Henry Kissingers skandaløse NSSM 200 fra samme år; der blot var gammel skimmelsvamp fra påstandene af den onde pastor Malthus', det Britiske østindiske Selskabs bladsmører, som for sin del plagierede ideerne fra den venetianske "økonom" Giannaria Ortes.

Lyndon LaRouche reagerede på dette paradigmeskifte, da han i 1973 i forbindelse med en række undersøgelser om virkningerne af IMF-politikken, begyndte at advare om, at den voksende underernæring, svækkelse af immunsystemet, manglende hygiejne osv. ville føre til fremkomsten af globale pandemier. Efter tusindvis af taler og skrifter fra LaRouche, der har cirkuleret i de mellemliggende fem årtier over alle fem kontinenter, er der ingen der kan sige, at den aktuelle pandemi ikke var forudseelig! Især da LaRouches hele livsværk

var dediceret til, blandt andet, at udarbejde udviklingsprogrammer, der netop ville have forhindret det!

Den grundlæggende årsag til at det liberale paradigme og den nuværende underliggende, transatlantiske "regelrette orden" har fejlet, og hvorfor etablissementet har vist sig at være så fuldstændig ude af stand til at reflektere over årsagerne til denne fiasko, er knyttet til det aksiomatiske grundlag og generelt accepterede antagelser om dette paradigmes menneskesyn, såvel som dets begreb om stat og videnskab.

Efter den første opkomst, under den italienske renæssance, af ideer og former for en statsdannelse, der bevidst fremmer de kreative åndsevner hos en voksende andel af befolkningen, og rollen af videnskabelige fremskridt som kilde til social rigdom, lancerede det daværende feudale oligarki knyttet til det daværende førende imperium, Venedig, en bevidst modoffensiv, hvor Paolo Sarpi, som den førende tænker i det venetianske oligarki, fremførte sin lære, hvorfra Oplysningstiden og liberalisme i sidste ende udviklede sig. Ideen var at kontrollere den videnskabelige debat, men at fornægte evnen til at erkende og opdage reelle universelle principper, at undertrykke potentialet for 'Prometheus' (der ifølge sagnet gav mennesket ilden, *red.*) – om nødvendigt med magt – at reducere mennesker til niveauet for sansemæssig oplevelse, og dogmatisere det tilbagestående i "den menneskelig natur".

Fra denne tradition udsprang den mekanistiske videnskabelige tradition forbundet med Galilei Galileo og Isaac Newton, John von Neumanns og Norbert Wieneres spil- og informationsteori, og for nyligt de algoritmer, der ligger til grund for derivathandlen i dagens kasinoøkonomi. Det empiriske og materialistiske dogme og dekadente menneskebillede, der blev bragt til torvs af Thomas Hobbes, Thomas Malthus, Jeremy Bentham, John Locke og John Stuart Mill, er stadig den dag i dag grundlaget for den britiske liberalisme, og den virus, der mere end noget andet, har bidraget til den nuværende tilstand

i verden.

Det britiske imperiums oligarkiske tankegang, der benægter alle mennesker, men især alle farvede mennesker, den guddommelige gnist af kreativitet bliver udtrykt i fuld klarhed i adskillige skrifter og udsagn, hvis blot folk bryder sig om at se efter det, fra prins Phillips berygtede ønske om blive reinkarneret som et dødbringende virus for at hjælpe med at reducere overbefolkningen af den menneskelige race, til det foragtelige syn der blev udtrykt af Adam Smith i hans "Theory of the Moral Sentiment" fra 1759:

"Administrationen af universets store system... omsorgen for rationelle og fornuftige væseners universelle lykke er Guds – og ikke menneskets – afdeling. Mennesket er tildelt en langt mere ydmyg rolle, hvilken meget bedre svarer til svagheden af hans evner, og hans begrænsede forståelse; menneskets rolle vedrører hans egen lykke, og den af hans familie, hans venner, hans land ... Naturen leder os til størstedelen af dette med oprindelige og øjeblikkelige instinkter. Sult, tørst, den lidenskab der forener kønnene, kærligheden til glæde og frygt for smerte, får os til at opfylde disse mål for deres egen skyld og uden nogen overvejelser vedrørende deres tilbøjelighed til at gavne de større mål, som 'naturens store dirigent' havde til hensigt at opnå med dem."

Eftersom alle disse egenskaber gælder lige såvel for dyr, er det åbenlyst også i orden at 'udrense flokken' med jævne mellemrum, ligesom spartanerne dræbte heloterne, da de troede, de ville blive for mange. Dette misantropiske billede af mennesket forstærkes gennem ren racisme, som Bertrand Russell udtrykte det så skamløst i *The Prospects of Industrial Civilization*:

"Den hvide befolkning i verden vil snart ophøre med at vokse. De asiatiske racer vil blive flere, og negrene endnu flere, før deres fødselsrate falder tilstrækkeligt til at gøre deres antal stabilt uden hjælp af krig og pest... Indtil det sker, kan

fordelene, som socialismen sigter mod, kun delvist realiseres, og de mindre frugtbare racer bliver nødt til at forsvare sig mod de mere frodige ved metoder, der er modbydelige, omend de er nødvendige.”

Det er netop denne racistiske ideologi, der var retfærdiggørelsen af kolonialisme, slavehandelen, opiumskrigen, og for at være ærlig, er det i sidste ende også årsagen til den monumentale ligegyldighed, som store dele af befolkningen i Vesten viser, når de hører nyheden om græshoppesværme i Afrika og i nogle asiatiske lande, som kunne have været elimineret for to måneder siden til en omkostning af kun 75 millioner dollars.

Og intet har ændret sig i den grundlæggende støtte til eugenik (racehygiejne –red.) blandt repræsentanter for imperiet. Dette blev endnu en gang understreget af en skribent i Daily Telegraph, i en artikel af Jeremy Warner i begyndelsen af marts:

”Ikke for at gå i detaljer, men fra et ganske uengageret økonomisk perspektiv, kunne COVID-19 sågar vise sig at være en smule gavnlig i det længere løb, ved uforholdsmæssigt at rense ud blandt ældre pensionister).”

Det er disse barbariske præmisser for det liberale dogme, selv hvis det næppe er moderigtigt at indrømme deres eksistens i de såkaldte udviklede lande, som for mange år siden førte Lyndon LaRouche til at insistere på, at en kombination af de fire økonomisk og militært vigtigste lande i verden – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – var nødvendig for at gennemføre den bydende nødvendige reorganisering af verdensordenen. Denne reorganisering må dog begynde med den utvetydige og bestemte afvisning af dette liberale dogmes menneskesyn samt dets politiske implikationer. Det britiske imperium i alle dets fremtoninger, men mest af alt dets kontrol over finanssystemet må tilendebringes.

Disse fire nationer – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – må øjeblikkeligt sammenkalde en hastekonference og indføre et nyt Bretton Woods-system, der realiserer Franklin Roosevelts fulde intention ved at skabe et kreditsystem, som garanterer, en gang for alle, industrialiseringen af udviklingssektoren. Det må begynde med virkeliggørelsen af et verdenssundhedssystem, der opbygger et sundhedsvæsen i hvert eneste land på denne klode. Først og fremmest med et lynprogram for at bekæmpe coronavirusset, men derefter at opnå den samme standard, som fandtes under Hill-Burton-loven i USA, eller som den var i Tyskland og Frankrig, før privatiseringen i 1970'erne. Som Roosevelt formulerede det i sin Tale til Nationen i 1941, i sin berømte erklæring om de "Fire Friheder", hvor han sagde: "Den tredje [frihed] er friheden for mangel – hvilket oversat i globale vendinger betyder en økonomisk forståelse, der garanterer enhver nations indbyggere et sundt og fredeligt liv – over alt i verden". Førstedamen, Eleanor Roosevelt, gjorde det til sin personlige mission at sikre, at disse Fire Friheder blev indlemmet i FN's Verdenserklæring om Menneskerettighederne.

I Lyndon LaRouches "Udkast til Samarbejdsaftale mellem USA og Sovjetunionen" fra 1984, der definerede principperne og grundlaget for det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ (SDI), som han foreslog, og som blev erklæret for USA's officielle politik af Præsident Reagan d. 23. marts, 1983, og som gentagne gange blev tilbudt Sovjetunionen for at samarbejde om et omfattende nedrustningsprogram, definerede LaRouche den overbevisning, der repræsenterede et absolut afgørende aspekt af hans livs arbejde og denne organisations mission. Den første del af dette skrift, hvis principper også gælder for samarbejdet mellem de fire nationer og alle andre, som beslutter sig for at deltage i dette nye partnerskab, lyder:

"Det politiske grundlag for varig fred må være: a) den uforbeholdne suverænitet for hver eneste og alle nationalstater, og b) samarbejde blandt suveræne

nationalstater for at fremme ubegrænsede muligheder for at deltage i fordelene af teknologisk fremskridt, til fælles gavn for alle og enhver. Den mest afgørende del af en sådan permanent fredspolitik gennemførelse nu, er en dybtgående forandring i de monetære, økonomiske og politiske relationer mellem de dominerende nationer, og de relativt underordnede nationer, ofte klassificeret som 'udviklingslande.' Medmindre de vedblivende uligheder i kølvandet på den moderne kolonialisme i stigende grad løses, vil ingen vedvarende fred på denne planet være mulig. Såfremt USA og Sovjetunionen anerkender, at fremskridt for de produktive arbejds kræfter på hele planeten er i hver og begge parters vitale interesse, er de to stormagter forbundet i denne grad og på denne måde af en fælles interesse. Dette er kernen af den praktiserede politiske og økonomiske politik, uundværlig for at fostre en vedvarende fred mellem disse to stormagter."

I betragtning af den eskalerende anti-Kina-kampagne, igangsat af britisk efterretningsvæsen, som har folk i Præsident Trumps følge, der forsøger at overgå hinanden, nærmest time efter time, i deres anklager mod Kina, inklusive udenrigsminister Pompeo, [direktør for Handels- og Industripolitik] Peter Navarro, [senator] Lindsey Graham, og [FoxTV-værten] Tucker Carlson, mens diverse magtdemonstrationer af USA og NATO blot synes at være begrænsede af antallet af COVID-19-smittede blandt nogle af deres mandskaber, er det eksistentielle spørgsmål, hvordan verden kan komme fri af denne farlige optrapning. Er vi dømt til at genopleve hvordan den næststærkestes magtovertagelse af herredømmet fører til krig, som allerede er hændt tolv gange i historien?

Kombinationen af corona-pandemien, verdens hungersnødskrise, den kommende finansielle, hyperinflationære eksplosion og depressionen af den globale, reelle økonomi er så overvældende, at det burde være klart for ethvert tænkende menneske, at menneskeheden kun kan overvinde denne krise, hvis USA's og Kinas økonomiske potentiale – understøttet af andre

industrielle lande – forenes i fælles indsats og forøges, således at de fornødne kapaciteter kan skabes for at sikre sundhedspleje, infrastruktur og industri- og fødevareproduktion. Det er den eksistentielle interesse af hvert individ og af hver nation på denne planet at arbejde hen imod dette mål. Vi bliver nødt til at skabe et globalt kor blandt alle andre nationer og mange millioner af mennesker for at kræve præcist dette!

Konflikten mellem USA og Kina eksisterer kun, hvis de kræfter i begge partier i USA sejrer, som er i traditionen fra H.G. Wells' "Åbne Konspiration", med den idé at USA accepterer det britiske imperiums model som grundlag for en anglo-amerikansk kontrolleret unipolær orden til at kontrollere verden. Denne vision af H.G. Wells blev videreført af William Yandell Elliot, mentor til Kissinger, Brzezinski, Samuel Huntington, og til og med de neokonservative fra Projektet for et Nyt Amerikansk Århundrede (PNAC). Hvis, på den anden side, USA vender tilbage til sin sande tradition fra Uafhængighedserklæringen imod det Britiske Imperium, og Alexander Hamiltons Amerikanske økonomiske System, da vil der være et stort åndsslægtskab med Kinas økonomiske model, som indeholder mange af Alexander Hamiltons, Friedrich Lists og Henry C. Careys principper. På samme måde var Sun Yat-sen, grundlæggeren af det moderne Kina, præget meget af det Amerikanske System.

På det presserende hastetopmøde med USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien, og på den dernæst umiddelbart nødvendige stiftende konference af et Nyt Bretton Woods-system, kan statslederne genoplive ånden fra den oprindelige Bretton Woods-konference, hvor lederen af den kinesiske delegation, H.H. Kung, indsendte Sun Yat-sens forslag for en "International Udviklingsorganisation." Kung, en af Sun Yat-sens svogre, sagde i sin tale i Bretton Woods:

"Kina ser frem til en periode med stor økonomisk udvikling og

ekspansion efter krigen. Dette inkluderer et program for omfattende industrialisering, udover udviklingen og moderniseringen af landbruget. Det er min faste overbevisning, at et økonomisk stærkt Kina er en uundværlig betingelse for fredens bevarelse og en forbedring af verdens trivsel. Efter den 1. Verdenskrig foreslog Dr. Sun Yat-sen en plan for det han kaldte 'den internationale udvikling af Kina.' Han understregede princippet for samarbejde med venligsindede nationer og brugen af udenlandsk kapital til udviklingen af Kinas ressourcer. Dr. Suns lære udgjorde grundlaget for Kinas nationale politik. Amerika og andre i de Forenede Nationer, håber jeg, vil tage aktiv del i at medvirke til udviklingen af Kina i efterkrigstiden."

Som sagt støttede Roosevelt internationaliseringen af denne udviklingspolitik under forhandlingerne, og han betragtede forhøjelsen af levestandarden over hele verden som nøglen til global stabilitet. Og han så internationaliseringen af New Deal-politikken som vejen til at gøre det.

De fire vigtigste nationer i verden – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – må nu etablere et nyt Bretton Woods-system, og sammen med alle nationer, der ønsker at tilslutte sig, et nyt paradigme for internationalt samarbejde mellem nationer, der styres af menneskehedens fælles mål. Den fjerde af Lyndon LaRouches fire love definerer den kvalitativt højere økonomiske platform, det højere niveau af fornuft, af 'Coincidentia Oppositorum' (modsætningernes sammenfald) som udviklet af Nicholas Cusanus (1401–1464, tysk filosof, teolog, jurist og astronom; nøglefigur i den europæiske renæssance-red.), hvorpå modsætningerne forbundet med geopolitisk konfrontation kan overvindes.

Internationalt samarbejde mellem videnskabsfolk, der udelukkende baserer sig på verificerbare universelle fysiske principper, må erstatte forrang for politik baseret på ideologi og interesser. Forskning i "livsvidenskaber", en bedre forståelse af hvad der forårsager livets egenskaber og

dets oprindelse i universet, er forudsætningen for at bekæmpe coronavirus og alle andre potentielle virologiske, bakterielle og andre sygdomsprocesser. Som en del af verdenssundhedssystemet er vi nødt til at opbygge samarbejdende medicinske forskningscentre internationalt, hvor også unge forskere fra alle udviklingslande kan blive uddannet. Den dybtgående lære af coronavirus-pandemien er, at levering af sundhedspleje skal være et fælles gode og ikke tjene til at maksimere overskuddet for private interesser. Resultaterne af denne forskning skal derfor straks leveres til alle universiteter, hospitaler og medicinsk personale i alle nationer.

Et andet område, hvor internationalt samarbejde i retning af de fælles mål for menneskeheden er uundværlig, er opnåelsen af energi- og råmaterialesikkerhed, hvilket vil være muligt med beherskelsen af termonuklear fusion og den tilhørende udvindingsproces for grundstoffer ('fusion torch'). Det internationale ITER-projekt på Cadarache-anlægget i det sydlige Frankrig, en tokamak-kernefusionsreaktor og internationalt forskningsprojekt, der allerede involverer samarbejde fra 34 lande, er en god start, men finansieringen af ITER og andre modeller for nuklear fusion må forøges massivt. En af LaRouches centrale opdagelser er sammenhængen mellem energi-gennemstrømningstæthed, som anvendt i produktionsprocessen, og den relative potentielle befolkningstæthed. Beherskelse af nuklear fusion er bydende nødvendigt, ikke kun for den levende befolkning, men især for bemanded rumfart.

Rumforskning i sig selv er et område, der er utænkeligt uden internationalt samarbejde, og som mere end nogen anden videnskabsgren på en positiv måde påviser, hvad pandemien demonstrerer negativt: At vi faktisk er den ene art, der er bestemt af dens fremtid, og hvis langsigtede overlevelsessevne afhænger af vores evne til at lære at forstå og beherske universets love – inklusive de mindst 2 billioner galakser,

som Hubble-teleskopet har været i stand til at verificere. Forsvar mod asteroider, meteorer og kometer er kun et blandt mange vigtige elementer i dette. For udviklingslandene er ubegrænset deltagelse i forskningsprojekter den bedste måde – gennem videnskabelig og teknologisk ‘kvantespring’ – at skabe forudsætningerne for økonomier, der er i stand til at give alle borgere et godt og sikkert liv.

Nicholas fra Cusa skrev allerede tilbage i det 15. århundrede, at alle opdagelser inden for videnskab straks skulle stilles til rådighed for repræsentanter for alle lande, for ikke unødvendigt at holde udviklingen af nogen af dem tilbage. Han fandt også, at konkordans, harmoni, i makrokosmos kun er mulig, når alle mikrokosmos udvikler sig bedst muligt. Det nye paradigme, som vi er nødt til at forme for samarbejdet mellem nationer, må tage udgangspunkt i hele menneskehedens fælles interesse, således at alle nationer og kulturer – som i kontrapunkt, som i en fuga – er sammenflettet og stiger dynamisk til højere stadier af anti-entropisk udvikling.

Er vi, som menneskelig civilisation, på dette sene stadium af begivenhederne i stand til at afværge tsunamien af pandemier, hungersnød, finanskriser, depression og faren for en ny verdenskrig? I så fald har verden brug for dette topmøde mellem de fire nationer nu! Hvis et sådant topmøde ville bekendtgøre alle disse ændringer – et nyt Bretton Woods-system, at de fire stormagter står skulder ved skulder i opbygningen af et globalt udviklingsprogram i form af en "Ny Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen", et verdenssundhedssystem, et internationalt lynprogram for fusion og beslægtet forskning, en massiv opgradering af internationalt rumforskningssamarbejde, og sidst men ikke mindst, en dialog mellem alle nationers klassiske traditioner, med det formål at udløse en ny renæssance af klassiske kulturer på lignende, men endnu smukkere, vis, som den store italienske renæssance overvandt rædslerne fra den mørke tidsalder i det 14. århundrede – så kan en ny æra af

menneskeheden fødes!

Er der et rimeligt håb om, at vi kan overvinde menneskehedens nuværende dybe krise? Absolut! vil jeg sige. Vi er den hidtil eneste kendte kreative art i universet, som har evnen til at opdage nye principper for vores univers igen og igen; hvilket indebærer, at der er et åndsslægtskab mellem vores kreative mentale processer og disse fysiske love.

En tanke, der belyser dette optimistiske perspektiv, vedrører et aspekt af rumforskningen; nemlig den tilsyneladende accelererede aldringsproces under betingelse af vægtløshed og ændringen af denne proces i hyper-tyngdekraft. En bedre forståelse af denne "rum-gerontologi" (alderdomsforskning *-red.*) er åbenlyst afgørende for fremtidig bemannet rumfart til Mars og i interstellart rum, og det forventes, at det væsentligt vil øge menneskets evne til at have et længere, sundt liv.

Hvis man tager i betragtning, at Schubert kun blev 31 år gammel, Mozart 35, Dante 36, Schiller 45, Shakespeare 52 og Beethoven bare 56, har man en idé om, hvor meget fremtidens genier med en forventet levealder på 120 eller 150 år vil være i stand til at bidrage til menneskehedens udvikling!

Derfor, slut jer til os for at bringe det britiske imperium til ophør! Og lad os skabe en ægte menneskelig fremtid for hele menneskeheden! Tak.

Kinas budskab til USA: 'Det er aldrig for sent at tage hinanden i hånden i kampen mod den virkelige fjende'

19. april 2020 (EIRNS) – Det er overskriften på hjemmesiden for det semi-officielle China Daily, 19. april, som svar på den nylige bølge af fabrikationer og angreb på Kina, for alt fra angiveligt at lyve om antallet af landets COVID-19-dødsfald til at undlade at informere verden om udbruddet af coronavirus på rettidig vis, til endog at have dyrket coronaviruset i et laboratorium i Wuhan, og sidenhen at have anvendt det som et biologisk våben mod Vesten. Det sidste eksempel på sådant farligt vanvid kommer fra den tidligere borgmester i New York City, Rudy Giuliani, der i går fortalte radioværtten John Catsimatidis, at Kina "sendte over en million mennesker ud i verden – 1,5 millioner – næsten som 'ambassadører' der bar sygdommen. Hvad er der i vejen med dem, John? De har ingen samvittighed."

Som EIRNS udførligt har dokumenteret, stammer disse angreb på Kina – ligesom 'Russiagate' før dem – fra britisk efterretningsvirksomhed, og er blevet hvidvasket i USA af korrupte elementer i amerikanske efterretningstjenester, moralsk afstumpede neokonservative og massemedierne. Som førhen, med det nu diskrediterede "Rusland-Rusland-Rusland"-mantra, har den nuværende "Kina-Kina-Kina"-kampagne præsident Donald Trump i sigtekornet, i et forsøg på at få ham til at købe løgner helt eller delvist, og derved forhindre ham i at udvikle et samarbejde med præsidenterne Xi Jinping fra Kina og Vladimir Putin fra Rusland, en alliance der kunne begynde at tackle den række af hidtil usete globale problemer, som planeten står overfor, startende med coronavirus-pandemien.

Som Schiller Instituttets grundlægger, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, understregede i sit internationale ugentlige webcast den 15. april: "De [Kina] har tilbudt samarbejde på grundlag af et win-win-samarbejde. De har tilbudt USA et specielt stormagtforhold. Og det er en absolut absurd idé, at man kan forhindre et land på 1,4 milliarder mennesker, som har bestemt sig for gå videre på grundlag af videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt – og har bevist, at denne metode fungerer ved at løfte 850 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom, og derefter er begyndt på at tilbyde fordelene ved en sådan tilgang til andre lande gennem Bælte- og Vejinitiativet – at man kan stoppe det, bortset fra ved en atomkrig! Og det er åbenbart, desværre, hvad nogle mennesker er parate til at eksperimentere med."

"Denne kampagne styres helt klart af britisk efterretningstjeneste", understregede Zepp-LaRouche. "Jeg synes det er meget farligt, og det er meget dumt. Og jeg synes det burde stoppe, og folk skal virkelig ikke lade sig tage ved næsen af disse løgnagtige massemedier, der intet har med journalistik at gøre. De er i virkeligheden bare fortroppen i efterretningssamfundet og forsøger at fodre os med propaganda for at fremme deres mål."

Hvad lederen i China Daily udtrykker, er sandt: Det er ikke for sent at gå sammen i kampen mod den virkelige fjende. Faktisk afhænger selve menneskehedens eksistens nu af en sådan alliance, for at feje det destruktive gamle paradigme af banen, og etablere et nyt paradigme, der er centreret om menneskehedens kreativitet som sådan – hvilket er det centrale emne på Schiller Instituttets konference i næste weekend – den 25. til 26. april.

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 Miner 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 paradys for spekulanter.

"De, som åbenlyst nyder godt af programmet for opkøb af skrotobligationer ('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 kassinosystem 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!" sværgede 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.

Når vrangforestillingerne rives væk, huskes Lyndon LaRouches vise ord

Den 10. april (EIRNS)–Mario Delgado, et førende medlem af regeringspartiet i Mexico, forlangte i dag et gældsmoratorium for hele Sydamerika. Tidligere på ugen havde Mexicos præsident López Obrador sagt, at det kolossale sammenbrud af det offentlige sundhedsvæsen og af økonomien, under COVID-19-krisens vægt, demonstrerer "dimensionen af den neoliberale politiks fiasko. Dette er et af de mest fordærvede udslag af den politik, som blev pålagt os for 36 år siden".

Det var præsidentens forgænger, José López Portillo, der bød Lyndon LaRouche velkommen til Nationalpaladset i 1982, hvor LaRouche opfordrede præsidenten til at skabe et 'skyldneres kartel' sammen med andre sydamerikanske ledere, erklære et gældsmoratorium, og iværksætte en industriel omdannelse af hele den vestlige halvkugle, som beskrevet i LaRouches forslag, Operation Juárez. Efterfølgende, i 1998, mens han var vært for Helga Zepp-LaRouches besøg, fremsatte López Portillo sin, nu berømte, erklæring: "Tiden er kommet til, at verden må lytte til Lyndon LaRouches vise ord."

Som de økonomiske, finansielle og sociale livsbetingelser i stigende grad falder fra hinanden, husker verden både advarslerne givet af hr. LaRouche om de katastrofale, globale konsekvenser af en fortsat billigelse af neoliberal politik i britisk stil, og løsningerne som LaRouche foreslog, der var ligeså nødvendige dengang, som de er det i dag.

Den 25.-26. april vil Helga Zepp-LaRouche være vært for Schiller Instituttets internationale konference, online over internettet, med temaet: "Menneskehedens Eksistens afhænger nu af Skabelsen af et Nyt Paradigme!" Førende talsmænd og -kvinder fra hele verden vil diskutere den påtrængende nødvendighed for en international mobilisering af de produktive kræfter, for at forsyne de fattigste lande med den desperat nødvendige sundhedsinfrastruktur, specielt de i Afrika, for at forhindre et holocaust af virkelig historiske proportioner. På konferencen vil man også diskutere den påkrævede omdannelse af de

vestlige nationer, som må bortkaste det fejlagtige neoliberale system, og iværksætte et nyt paradigme: et nationalt fællesskab, grundlagt på menneskehedens fælles mål. Væsentligt for denne indsats er samarbejdet mellem Rusland, Kina, Indien og USA.

Præsident Trump har påtaget sig kampen mod det neoliberale paradigme for frihandel, liberalisering og afindustrialisering, ved at bruge præsidentskabets magt, som bemyndiget af forfatningen, til at genetablere industriel produktion, imens kredit udstedes for at imødegå den alvorlige, sociale krise, som pandemien har skabt. Han baserer hverken sin styrke på det ene eller andet parti, men direkte på befolkningen, gennem sin Twitter-konto, stormøder, og nu den daglige pressebriefing om kampen mod COVID-19, hvor han stiller op over for en løgnagtig, fjendtlig presse, men står til ansvar, ikke for dem, men for befolkningen. Gang på gang understreger han vigtigheden af gode relationer med Rusland, og specielt med Kina.

Og dog er han omringet af folk som åbent modsiger ham om dette. Selv Justitsminister Bill Barr, som har ledet indsatsen for at identificere og anklage de korrupte efterretningsagenter fra Obama-tiden, der deltog i det britisk anførte kupforsøg mod Trump, rettede heftige udfald mod Kina, skvaldrende op om at "Kina er en meget seriøs trussel mod USA, geopolitisk, økonomisk, militært, og en trussel mod vore institutioners integritet pga. af deres evne til at påvirke ting". Indser Justitsminister Barr, at sådanne vrøvlerier, hvis de

lykkes med at undergrave det tætte samarbejde mellem USA og Kina om at stoppe COVID-19-pandemien, vil forårsage titusindvis, eller millioner af dødsfald? Vil han ikke erkende, at Kina allerede forsyner den amerikanske befolkning med en afgørende mængde af støtte, med fragtfly fyldt med medicinsk udstyr, organiseret af hans chef, Præsident Trump, med Præsident Xi Jinping, mens de sender læger, medicinske produkter, og testudstyr til over 150 lande, som en del af deres program for Sundhedssilkevejen?

Mobiliser alle dem du kan til at registrere sig til konferencen den 25.-26. april på:
https://schillerinstitute.nationbuilder.com/20200425_national_conference

**‘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 varslingsperiode, 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 forsvinde 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, befolkningsekspllosion 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 hærs 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.

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 viruset "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 "ubeskriverlige 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 (karantænemethoden 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 tilbageståenhed, 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.

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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROCHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROUICHE: 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-LAROCHE: 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-LAROCHE: 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-LAROCHE: 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>

**Trumps plan og Wall Streets
plan – de kan ikke**

sameksistere

Den 31. marts (EIRNS) – Præsident Donald Trump udsendte i eftermiddags et tweet, der, hvis der blev handlet på det, hurtigt kunne markere begyndelsen på en bedring – ikke alene af COVID-19, men også af det betændte kollaps i den amerikanske økonomi siden mordet på John Kennedy og lanceringen af Vietnam-krigen. Trump skrev: "Med renter for USA tæt på NUL er det tiden til at gøre noget ved vores igennem årtier længeventede infrastruktur-lovgivning. Det skal være MEGET STORT & DRISTIGT, to billioner dollars, og udelukkende være fokuseret på jobs og genopbygning af vort lands engang så storslåede infrastruktur! Fase 4."

Kan dette fungere? Med det demokratiske partis lederskab tvunget til at samarbejde med præsidenten i lyset af den værste krise siden 2. verdenskrig – ved at have vedtaget tre store humanitære bistands- og stimuleringspakker for at tackle den ødelagte økonomi og Wall Streets udplyndring af nationens folkesundhed, industri og infrastruktur igennem årtier – vil demokraterne næsten helt sikkert også støtte Trump i dette. Problemet ligger andre steder.

I næsten samme øjeblik som Trump udsendte dette historiske tweet, meddelte formand for Federal Reserve (USA's centralbank), Jerome Powell, at Fed-balancen har nået et historisk højdepunkt på 5,3 billioner dollars, efter alene i denne uge at være steget med 12,4%. Endvidere tilføjede Wall Street-'orakler' at dette bare er begyndelsen, og at tallet ved udgangen af året sandsynligvis vil nå 10 billioner \$. Dette er helt sikkert ikke til gavn for realøkonomien, men går direkte til opkøb af stadig mere værdiløse derivater og andre spekulative papirer fra bankerne – og ikke kun Wall Street-banker, men også de vestlige centralbanker. Denne massive indsprøjtning af penge, der er absolut uden opbakning i produktion, er netop det som Lyndon LaRouche har peget på – siden Richard Nixon ødelagde Bretton Woods-systemets

fastkurspolitik i 1971 – som den næsten sikre årsag til et hyperinflationært sammenbrud, som vil forvandle opsparinger, lønninger og pensionsfonde for det arbejdende folk i denne nation til toiletpapir – og man kan være sikker på, at dette ikke er med henblik på at løse problemet med at vores supermarkeder er udgået for toiletpapir.

At trykke penge som kredit med den hensigt at skabe produktiv velstand for fremtiden er det præcis modsatte af at trykke penge for at løskøbe dårlig spillegæld. Det ene skaber velstand, det andet stjæler velstanden fra den reelle økonomi for at støtte de (faktisk bankerotte) britiske imperialistiske oligarker, der driver City of London og Wall Street. Som LaRouche elskede at sige: Penge er dumme, kredit ved hvad den gør.

Trump har ført kampagne for en infrastruktur-lovgivning i årevis, længe før han besluttede at stille op som præsident. Han kæmpede også for det hamiltoniske “amerikanske system” og Glass/Steagall-loven, velvidende at foruden disse ville kreditterne til genoprettelsen af den amerikanske økonomi og infrastruktur blive suget op af Wall Streets bundløse hul. Men han har ikke haft den politiske styrke til at tage kampen op med Wall Street.

Denne “dobbeltvirus”-krise – COVID-19 og derivat-virusset – har allerede skabt en “faseændring” i befolkningens bevidsthed. Folk ved i stigende grad, at det gamle system er dødt. Intet lapperi kan få det på fode. Men de er også bange, og ved ikke hvordan de kan forhindre den nye mørke tidsalder, hvis ansigt toner frem foran dem.

I dag afholdt Helga Zepp-LaRouche et to timer langt videokonferenceopkald med unge mennesker fra hele USA, Latinamerika, Europa, Afrika, Asien og Mellemøsten. Hun motiverede dem til at deltage i den påkrævede mobilisering af verdens nationer og folk, for at forlange at en bydende nødvendig række topmøder bliver afholdt af de fire stormagter

samt allierede nationer, for at opbygge et alternativ til det gamle, døde paradigme – og bemærkede, at ungdommens lidenskab og visioner er en integreret del af enhver revolution og renæssance. Navnlig opfordrede hun dem til at mobilisere tusinder af mennesker internationalt til at deltage i Schiller Instituttets internationale konference, der afholdes online den 25.-26. april. Den samme appel gælder for alle læsere af dagens 'EIR Daily Alert'. Invitationen til denne konference sendes i den kommende Alert søndag 5. april. Vær venlig at planlægge at deltage, og organisér alle du kender til at deltage i denne afgørende begivenhed.

Paul Gallagher om nedsmeltningen af finanssystemet.

Den 13 marts. Lyt til EIR's økonomiske redaktør Poul Gallaghers 17 minutter lange orientering om systemets nedsmeltning, den amerikanske centralbanks gale pengepumpende reaktion, og hvordan Lyndon LaRouches fire love er det eneste fornuftige modsvar.

Man gennemlever nu enden på et system, hvilket viser sig ved udbruddet af coronaviruset og det medfølgende sammenfald af den mere end et tusind billioner dollar store spekulative boble. Da dette system blev skabt i 1971, advarede Lyndon LaRouche om at det var dødsdømt, ved i stigende grad at have overdraget verdensøkonomien til London og Wall Streets finansielle elite. Og fra det tidspunkt fremsatte han de nødvendige løsninger til regeringer og befolkninger. Viderebring denne besked til dine lokalvalgte politikere:

1. Vi har brug for et nyt system, ikke en løskøbelse af det gamle.
 2. LaRouches "fire love for økonomisk genopretning" og hans opfordring til et Nyt Bretton Woods-valutasystem, begge baseret på princippet om at beskytte og fremme den fysiske økonomi, må der handles på NU!
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At indgyde optimisme – gør LaRouches program til 'almen viden'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tilegnelsen af LaRouches metode er påkrævet for at organisere kræfterne for sejr.

Den 7. november (EIRNS) – I en tale, der var forberedt den 26. maj 2000, af statsmand Lyndon LaRouche med titlen "Vedrørende emnet strategisk metode" (EIR, 2. juni 2000), beskrives en tankegang, hvis tilegnelse er afgørende, hvis vi skal komme sejrrigt ud af det nuværende politiske og økonomiske rod i USA, hvor sejr også er kritisk for [resten af] verden. Tankegangen bygger på metoden for videnskabelig hypotese kombineret med en analyse af den kulturelle og økonomiske dynamik, der faktisk bestemmer væsentlige ændringer.

LaRouche siger, at "den afgørende faktor ... er den menneskelige vilje, der vælger eller fravælger passende former for frivillige, kritiske ændringer i politik, som former nationer og menneskehedens fremtid som helhed. Disse er de beslutninger, som har forholdsvis afgørende indflydelse på begivenhedernes forløb, især under kriseramte forhold, der ligner dem som er fremherskende verden over i dag." Han pegede på et sæt af sådanne beslutninger, som virkelig var onde, for at demonstrere hvad han mente med kritiske beslutninger, der har dyb indvirkning selv over generationer. Disse beslutninger stammer fra 1975-76 [og blev truffet] af New York Council on Foreign Relations og Den Trilaterale Kommission, og er kendt som "1980'erne-projektet", hvilket lagde grundlaget for ødelæggelsen af USA's fysiske økonomi, omdannelsen til et forbrugerdrevet post-industrielt samfund, og i den endelige manifestation af denne politik, noget vi stadig oplever i dag, den tilstræbte triumf for globalisering og opgivelse af suveræne nationale regeringer til fordel for den type af bankdiktatur, der blev foreslået den 23. august, 2019 af Bank

of Englands bankdirektør, Mark Carney, i Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Og denne plan for et bankdiktatur har taget et væsentligt skridt fremad med meddelelsen om, at milliardæren Michael Bloomberg går ind i demokraternes primærvalg i Alabama, uden endnu at "have besluttet" om han stiller op som præsidentkandidat.

Præsident Donald Trump afbrød den langsigtede udvikling, som disse fyre dengang satte i værk, en udvikling hen imod fuldstændig opgivelse af vores grundlæggeres store eksperiment med den suveræne republik kendt som De forenede Stater. LaRouche siger: "Metoden for det sædvanlige slæng af bankfolk og advokatfirmaer fra Wall Street var forkert, endda ond, men disse fyre havde i det mindste en vision om en række kulturelt motiverede ændringer i USA og verdenssamfundet, som de havde til hensigt at fremkalde de kommende årtier. "Det lykkede de med, fordi borgerne var optaget af øjeblikkelige begivenheder, på en selvbegrænsende måde, og nægtede at strække deres sind og vision til hvilken fremtid de søgte at skabe de kommende 50 år. Denne smålighed tillod ondskaben at triumfere.

LaRouche spørger derefter, hvordan vi kan imødesee og arbejde for at påvirke de kulturelle paradigmer, som igen vil afgøre den måde hvorpå befolkninger og andre beslutningstagere vil reagere på det globale finansielle og politisk-økonomiske chok, af den slags der nu hastigt nærmer sig? Og, siger han, der er virkelig kun et tidspunkt, hvor man dramatisk kan ændre ting, og det er når begivenhedernes chok får folk til at undersøge deres eget tankesæt, de underliggende aksiomer og postulater, på hvilke de baserer deres meninger.

Det er netop situationen i dag, hvor en udfordret og modtagelig befolkning søger efter løsninger på, hvad de ser der sker omkring dem. Som LaRouche uddybede, er den eneste rigtige måde at fjerne kræfterne bag kuppet mod denne præsident – ud fra en strategisk betragtning – at vælte hele skakbrættet, ved at slutte sig til Rusland, Kina og Indien for at skabe traktater, der er centreret om et nyt monetært system

med faste valutakurser, der kun udsteder kredit til økonomisk udvikling og avancerede videnskabelige udforskninger, der fremmer hele menneskehedens produktive kapacitet.

LaRouche peger på adskillige bestemmende kulturelle chok, der førte til USA's tilbagegang under Barack Obama, og som demokraterne nu beskriver som "normale tilstande." Blandt dem er brugen af nuklear terror til at skabe et krav om en verdensregering, som forestillet af Bertrand Russell og andre talsmænd for det britiske oligarki, og stillet til skue under betegnelserne "globalisering" og "lov og orden". Der var fremkomsten af 'rock/stoffer/sex-modkulturen' i kølvandet på drabet på præsident John Kennedy; bestræbelserne på at standse den teknologiske udvikling gennem miljøbevægelsen og afviklingen af centrale initiativer for NASA; udryddelsen af klassisk uddannelse i skolerne; fremme af fri handel og traktater som NAFTA, der decimerede den amerikanske arbejdsstyrke og opgav enhver beskyttelse af amerikanske industrier.

Denne dekadence blev af LaRouche beskrevet som en "grundlæggende konflikt" i geometrien af aksiomer og postulater om menneskets natur. Hvad han betegnede som 'det romantiske syn', ser mænd og kvinder som grundlæggende onde, som dyr, med dyriske sanselige impulser, ude af stand til at ræsonnere ud over øjeblikkets sanseopfattelser. Denne opfattelse er grundlæggende for tolerancen over for imperier i histories løb, og er i stigende grad dominerende i USA i dag. Det modsatte, klassiske tankesæt, især i dets kristne manifestation, definerer mennesker som grundlæggende gode, som hævet over dyrene, som værende skabt i billedet af universets skaber og i stand til kreativ forandring og opdagelse af universets grundlæggende love. Det var tankesættet hos grundlæggerne [af republikken], der måtte fordrives og ødelægges af de fundamentale ændringer, der er nævnt ovenfor.

Præsident Trump har taget skridt til at vende alt dette, nogle skridt er stærke, andre mere tøvende, men han hæmmes af det

kulturelle forfald, selv blandt hans mest glødende tilhængere. Hvad der mangler her er dybden af intelligens og analyse, som LaRouche drøftede [i talen], hvor han bemærkede, at det største problem er opgivelsen af de former for klassisk uddannelse og klassisk drama og musik, som bevidst er udformet til at nære og styrke det menneskelige sind, menneskelig kreativitet, og får os til at gå uden for vores umiddelbare omgivelser, og beherske hvordan vi ændrer dem. Store forsamlinger råber taktfast "U.S.A.!" igen og igen, men er blevet nægtet dette middel, hvilket viser, at vi ikke indgående uddanner de generaler, der faktisk er i stand til at vinde denne krig for USA, og i sidste ende verden. I mangel på LaRouches metode kan og vil disse menneskemængder blive manipuleret og dræbt af vor fjendes evne til at manipulere dem gennem populærkultur og den offentlige mening.

'Afslut den McCarthy-agtige heksejagt mod Kina og præsident Trump'

Den 6. november (EIRNS) – Executive Intelligence Review vil snart udgive en 24-siders brochure med overskriften "Afslut den McCarthy-agtige heksejagt mod Kina og præsident Trump". Og det er på tide.

Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche fortalte medarbejdere i Europa den 5. november: "Den overordnede dynamik i verden er, at den liberale model, den koloniale, imperiale model, anført af det britiske imperium, helt klart er ved at selvdestruere; hvilket ikke betyder, at det ikke er ekstremt farligt, men der er

ingen måde, hvorpå systemet kan overleve.”

”Og det”, fortsatte hun, ”er i en fuldstændig kamp med det Nye Paradigme der er ved at opstå, som klart er domineret af Kina, af Asien, af lande der ønsker at få en ny model for internationale relationer ... Der er ingen nationale løsninger, der er ingen spørgsmål, der har en chance for succes, hvis de ikke på en eller anden måde integreres i dette overordnede strategiske perspektiv. ”

Potentialet i en sådan vidtgående amerikansk-kinesisk alliance, som grundstenen i et globalt nyt paradigme, er netop hvad det britiske imperium frygter mest hos præsident Donald Trump. Trump kan virkelig vælte hele skakbrættet med den bedrageriske rigsretssagsoperation mod ham, ved at ramme det britiske imperium på deres svage flanke: Ved at bruge sit planlagte møde med den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping i de kommende uger, ikke kun til at underskrive den første fase af en handelsaftale mellem USA og Kina, som nu er planlagt, men også til at tage yderligere konkrete skridt, herunder:

- Arbejde med Kinas Bælte- og Vejinitiativ, herunder større infrastrukturprojekter i USA. Dette vil dramatisk forøge den amerikanske beskæftigelse indenfor faglært produktion, netop på et tidspunkt, hvor beskæftigelsen i fremstillingsvirksomhederne er faldende i sådanne vigtige svingstater som Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin og Ohio – som Trump har brug for at vinde i 2020.
- Samarbejde med Kina og Mexico om at stoppe indsmugling af fentanyl fra Mexico til USA, sammen med alle andre stoffer og ulovlig våbenhandel over grænsen mellem USA og Mexico. Sådanne tiltag bør kobles sammen med det amerikansk-kinesiske samarbejde, for i fællesskab at udvikle hele Mexico-Mellemamerika regionen økonomisk.

Trump vil finde en villig partner i Xi Jinping til at opbygge et sådant forhold. I sin hovedtale i går på Kinas

Internationale Import Expo i Shanghai (CIIE), holdt Xi sin tale stående foran en skærm med en nedtælling for at vinde landets kamp mod fattigdom, som helt vil være elimineret i Kina ved udgangen af 2020, en imponerende præstation, som allerede har løftet omkring 850 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. I denne tale sagde Xi:

“Af de problemer som verdensøkonomien står overfor, kan ingen løses af et enkelt land alene. Vi må alle sætte menneskehedens almene vel først snarere end at sætte ens egne interesser over alles fælles interesser... Jeg har tillid til de lyse udsigter for Kinas økonomiske udvikling. Kinas udvikling, set gennem historiens linse, er en integreret del af den ædle sag for menneskelig fremgang. Kina vil række sine arme ud og tilbyde verdens lande flere markedsandele, investeringer og vækst. Sammen kan vi opnå udvikling for alle. Den kinesiske civilisation har altid værdsat fred under himlen og harmoni mellem nationer. Lad os alle arbejde i denne ånd og bidrage til en åben global økonomi og til et samfund med en fælles fremtid for menneskeheden.”

En ting er helt sikker: Hvis Trump tager imod tilbuddet og handler på den måde, vi har angivet, vil det britiske imperium gå amok, begyndende med deres golem, den sære fremtoning, George Soros. Trods alt, er Soros verdens førende fortalere for legalisering af narkotika; han finansierer et stort antal af Kongressens Demokrater, der på selvmorderisk vis marcherer videre med deres rigsretssag mod Trump; og han er en betydningsfuld organisator af den voldelige destabilisering af Hongkong, sammen med andre farvede revolutioner...

Men Soros er bare en særdeles ubehagelig frontfigur for en global britisk imperial politik. Lyndon LaRouche behandlede dette spørgsmål indgående i nogle bemærkninger i juli 2009 til medarbejderne i Sonora, Mexico, som dengang var hårdest ramt af A/S Narkotikas narko-terrorisme. LaRouches bemærkninger for et årti siden er stadig lige gyldige i dag:

“I kæmper imod det Britiske Imperium ... Men faktum er, at Mexico ikke kan vinde denne krig, alene i Mexico. Styrkerne er internationale. Det er kræfterne fra det britiske imperium, inklusive de britiske håndlangere i USA, og britiske håndlangere rundt om i verden ... I står over for det britiske imperium. I har ikke at gøre med nogle lokale narkopushere; I har at gøre med Prins Philip, fra det Britiske Imperiums kongelige familie, gennem hans verdensnaturfredningsbevægelse (WWF), som er fjenden af hele civilisationen! ...

“Først og fremmest er det nuværende globale finansielle valutasystem dødsdømt! Intet kan redde dette system i sin nuværende form ... Det er sådan, vi håndterer disse anliggender. Enhver form for effektiv krigsførelse er ikke baseret på skyderier. Det er baseret på ideer. Det er baseret på principper og begreber. Strategiske forestillinger. Hvem er vores potentielle allierede? Jo altså, vores potentielle allierede er Kina, der er under angreb fra det britiske imperium ... Men ved at være klog og tænke globalt og strategisk, kan vi hver især finde vores egen måde, en måde at nå frem til en global indsats for at komme videre og endelig ødelægge den fælles fjende”.

Kongressens falske rigsretssag blokerer for en reaktion på finanskrisen

Den 4. november (EIRNS) – Parlamentets formand Nancy Pelosi politiske aktionsudvalg er Demokraterne i Kongressens mest givtige kilde til kampagneindsamling. I tredje kvartal i år

har de "demokratiske milliardærer" der kræver, at præsident Donald Trump tvinges ud af embedet, anført af George Soros med 16 millioner dollars, hældt i kampagnekassen. I begyndelsen af september har Pelosi, der i flere måneder havde stået imod forsøget på at anklage Trump uden "tværpolitisk støtte," skiftet mening og bekendtgjort en skinproces, som de demokratiske ledere kalder en rigsretssag.

Pelosi kan ikke tale imod det nu. I stedet kritiserede hun i et interview den 1. november til Bloomberg kraftigt de demokratiske kandidater til præsidentembedet for lignende humbug – ved at fremlægge vanvittige "programmer", som helt sikkert vil tabe i 2020. Sygeforsikring for alle og en ny grøn aftale afvises af vælgerne i Midtvesten, sagde hun til Bloomberg. "Som venstreorienteret liberalist fra San Francisco kan jeg sige til disse mennesker: Hvad tænker I på? ... I kan spørge venstrefløjen – de er utilfredse med, at jeg ikke er socialist". Nyhedstjenesten rapporterede, at "Pelosi udtrykte også bekymring over vælgernes reaktioner på den Grønne nye Aftale ... der kræver omfattende, hurtige reduktioner af CO2-emissioner. "Der er meget stærk modstand mod den Grønne nye Aftale, fordi det er om 10 år – ikke mere fossilt brændstof. Virkelig?" sagde hun."

Formandens kritik af de demokratiske kandidater lød nærmest som præsident Trumps stærke kritik af hende. Ingen af delene kan nægtes. Det er ikke kun de demokratiske kandidater.

Hele Kongressen, i kløerne på det demokratiske partis lederskab, spilder nationens kostbare tid – stillet over for både en kommende krise, der er værre end sammenbruddet i 2008, og en forværret epidemi med narkotikamisbrug – med en forfalsket rigsretssag. Alle dens processer med lukkede døre og selektive lækager til meddelagtige medier har til formål at bringe præsident Trumps meningsmålinger ned; anklage ham for "lave meningsmålinger og mindre embedsmisbrug", og føre præsidentkampagne med en rigsretssag. Fox News er med i spillet og har forsætligt fordrejet nyhedsindslag om sin egen

nationale afstemning, der faktisk viste, at støtten til rigsretssagen var lavere end en måned tidligere.

Og mens de gør det, foretager den amerikanske centralbank, Federal Reserve, dagligt voksende akutte indsprøjtninger af likviditet til banksystemet, som pludselig har brug for dem hver dag for første gang siden 2008. De holdes hemmelige for den amerikanske offentlighed af de fleste af medierne. Den enorme 16 billioner \$ store boble af amerikansk virksomhedsgæld, der vokser med mere end 1 billion \$ pr. år, udløser nu røde advarselsslamper fra eksperter over hele verden. Nedenunder er der en økonomi i recession med tilbagegang for industri- og fremstillingsvirksomhed siden slutningen af 2018.

Vi har brug for en nødforanstaltning til at genindføre Glass/Steagall-loven for at isolere Wall Streets spekulative kasino fra de kommercielle banker, så de kan gendanne produktive udlån. Dette er kun den første af Lyndon LaRouches "Fire love for at redde USA."

Men Glass-Steagall er i store træk opgivet af "progressive" demokrater i denne Kongres; og af de ti kongresmedlemmer, der har stillet op som præsidentkandidat, er der kun en – rep. Tulsi Gabbard – som støtter det, og ingen har ført kampagne for det.

Med dette forræderi, hvor de hårdt forsøger at bringe præsident Trumps meningsmålinger ned med en rigsretssag, sænker de deres egne. En, forretningsmand Andrew Yang, fortalte i går til CNN: "Hele landet bliver revet med af denne rigsretssagsproces. Og ... vi vil ikke have skabt en reel sag for det amerikanske folk."

Det er meget værre end dette. De handler for at sabotere præsidentens samarbejde med Mexico mod narkotika- og våbenhandelskartellerne; hans Måne-Mars-mission for NASA; hans – og deres egen! – evne til at handle efter Lyndon LaRouches

love for økonomisk genopretning under et finanskrak. Nogle demokrater må bryde geledderne, og Kongressen må udføre det presserende arbejde for landet.

Det Britiske Imperiums særlige forhold falder sammen – Perfidious Albion Delenda Est

Den 10. juli (EIRNS) – I USA og Storbritannien er der en voksende erkendelse – og bæven hos nogle – af at det særlige forhold mellem Storbritannien og USA er i kaos og godt kunne blive fuldstændig og uigenkaldeligt ødelagt i den nærmeste fremtid. Udgivelsen af de diplomatiske telegrammer fra den tidligere britiske ambassadør i Washington (han fratrådte i morges) Sir Nigel Kim Darroch, KCMG (kommandør i ridderordenerne St. Michael og St. George) betyder langt mere end afsløringen af den uanstændigt adlede aristokrat for hans rolle i det britiske imperiale kupforsøg mod dets tidligere koloni. Faktisk har det potentialet til at tippe vægten mod imperiets kontrol over USA: Afslutningen på det "frie markedes" økonomiske konstruktion, pålagt ruinerne af det hamiltoniske "Amerikanske System" med statslig kredit og videnskabeligt fremskridt; og afslutningen på det amerikanske militærs styrke, der bliver brugt som den "dumme kæmpe" for at udføre britiske koloniale krige i hele Asien og Mellemøsten.

Lyndon LaRouche tilbragte en stor del af sine 96 år med at kæmpe for at uddanne amerikanere og verdensborgere til at

forstå, at den egentlige fjende af civilisationen ikke var en nationalstat eller nogen kombination af nationalstater, men det overnationale imperium centreret i City of London og dets kontrollerede datterselskaber på Wall Street og i de finansielle centre i de øvrige vestlige magter.

Nu er kontrollørerne af dette imperium i en tilstand af panik, mens folk af god vilje endelig gør noget for at bryde kæderne i det særlige forhold. I London skrider herskerne over at præsident Donald Trump drister sig til at fordømme den britiske ambassadørs kriminelle handlinger for bevidst at mobilisere kræfter i USA til at udføre det forræderiske kupforsøg mod Trumps præsidentskab. Den tidligere udenrigsminister Malcolm Rifkin, for eksempel, rasede over, at præsidenten er "skør og mærkelig" og hævdede (længselsfuldt, men ukorrekt), at "det meste af Amerika ignorerer" Trumps tweets.

Og i USA befrier amerikanerne sig i stigende grad fra deres underdanighed over for det Britiske Imperiums mystik. Det faktum at den britiske efterretningstjeneste stod bag hele Russiagate-fupnummeret mod præsidenten, bliver nu åbenlyst afsløret af justitsministeren og kongresmedlemmerne, præcis som LaRouche PAC afslørede fra begyndelsen. Rowan Scarborough fra Washington Times skrev i dag om "Fortælling om to dossierer" – MI6-agenten Christopher Steeles og nu Sir Kims telegrammer. "Selv før de usædvanlige afsløringer skrev Scarborough: "Præsident Trump var dybt mistænksom over for den britiske regerings rolle i efterforskningen af ham og hans allierede". Nu, påpegede ham, blev de undergravende Darroch-telegrammer "sandsynligvis distribueret til magtens sæder, herunder Downing Street nr. 10"

Alt dette er kommet bare et par dage efter, at præsident Trump brød med den neokonservative stab der omgiver ham (som vi nu ved blev opfordret af Sir Kim som "portvogtere", "Trump-hviskere", "de personer vi stoler på for at sikre, at den britiske stemme høres i West Wing i Det Hvide Hus)". I Asien

gjorde Trump sit eget diplomatiske arbejde og mødtes personligt med Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin, Kim Jong Un og mange andre. Betingelserne er blevet fastlagt for at præsidenten kan realisere sit oprindelige kampaneløfte om at være "venner" med Rusland og nå til enighed med Kina, som rækker ud over handel, for potentielt at kunne realisere LaRouches forslag om, at USA skal tilsluttes Kinas Nye Silkevej.

50-årsdagen for Apollo 11's månelanding om 10 dage er en lejlighed til både at fejre menneskehedens kreative "herredømme over naturen" og at bringe hele verden sammen om at udvide menneskehedens "udenjordiske forpligtelse", som erklæret af den store rumforsker Krafft Ehrlicke. Tiden er knap til at opnå denne store mission. Imperiet vil ikke roligt synke hen i glemsel, men vil risikere alt – endda atomkrig – for at redde sig selv. Også boblen i det vestlige finanssystem, der er mere oppustet i dag end før krakket i 2008, har igen nået et bristepunkt.

Det bedste middel til at gøre dette betydningsfulde øjeblik klart for alle nationer og alle borgere – både faren og løsningen – er, at præsident Trump handler for at rense Lyndon LaRouches navn og placere "fornuftens kraft" lige foran menneskeheden. Onsdag den 17. juli vil en samling LaRouchePAC aktivister stå foran den amerikanske kongresbygning med bannere, der bekendtgør "LaRouche-sagen: Muellers' Første Lejemord" og "Rens LaRouche!"