

EIR's interview med Irans ambassadør i Danmark, H.E. Hr. Morteza Moradian om Irans relationer med Rusland og Kina, og Irans rolle i Den Nye Silkevej efter P5+1 aftalen med Iran (på engelsk og persisk)

Interviewet, som EIR's Tom Gillesberg lavede, fandt sted den 15. marts 2016 i København. Ambassadøren talte på persisk, som blev oversat til engelsk.

English:

Interview with Iran's ambassador to Denmark, H.E. Mr. Morteza Moradian about Iran's relations with Russia and China, and Iran's role in the New Silk Road, after the P5+1 agreement with Iran. The interview was conducted on March 15, 2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark by EIR's Copenhagen Bureau Chief Tom Gillesberg. Ambassador Moradian spoke Farsi, and his statements were translated into English.

Audio:

Interview with H.E. Mr. Morteza Moradian, the ambassador from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Kingdom of Denmark, about Iran's relationship with Russia and China, and Iran's role in the New Silk Road, from a vantage point after the P5+1 agreement with Iran. The interview was conducted on March 15,

2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark by EIR's Copenhagen Bureau Chief Tom Gillesberg. Ambassador Moradian spoke in Farsi, and his statements were translated into English. Video and audio files are available at: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=12299>

EIR: Mr. Ambassador, thank you so much for agreeing to this interview, to give us an opportunity to hear what Iran's views are on some extremely important questions, not only for Iran, but, I think, for the whole Middle East region, and, also, for the world. When Chinese President Xi was in the Islamic Republic of Iran, there was a lot of discussion with President Hassan Rouhani, and others, and agreements signed, aimed at reviving the ancient Silk Road, which the Chinese call the "One Belt, One Road." Greek Prime Minister Tsipras was also in Teheran, and spoke about Greece's role as a bridge between Europe and Iran.

After years of war and lack of economic development, many countries in Southwest Asia are completely destroyed. What is urgently needed is the extension of the OBOR/New Silk Road policy for the entire region, as well as the Mediterranean countries – a Marshall plan, but without the Cold War connotations.

Do you see a potential for that, and if so, what are your ideas about it?

H.E. Mr. Morteza Moradian: In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful, I would also like to thank you for arranging this session for me to be able to air my views on the issues of the region, and others. Both Iran and China have high ambitions regarding transportation issues. I think that there is extreme potential for economic development, arising from the idea raised by the Chinese president. Iran is situated at a very important juncture from a transportation point of view. This has nothing to do with the issues of today or yesterday, but it is an historical issue. Iran, and the region around it, are located along a very, very important corridor.

If we look at the important corridors in the world, there are three important ones. We can see that the North-South

corridor, and the East-West corridors, all pass through Iran. The important thing is that transportation corridors necessarily need lead to the growth of economic development, and also, when economic development takes place, what follows that is peace and stability. Our country, and all of the countries of western Asia, are trying to find and develop these transportation routes. In this regard, the idea raised by China can have important consequences for the region. Just to sum it up, this idea of reviving the old Silk Road, would have a very positive influence on development.

As far as Iran is concerned, Iran enjoys a very good position in regard to all forms of transportation – air, sea and land. Iran has always followed up on the issue of reviving the old Silk Road, with China. We now see that the Chinese idea, and the Iranian idea, are now meeting at some point. I think that within the framework of two very important agreements, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and, also, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), we can have very, very good cooperation. I will give more explanations later about the importance of the SCO and ECO cooperation. These are both in our region, and they can have cooperation with each other.

EIR: You have personally been involved in your country's relations with, especially, Russia and China – two countries which are playing leading roles in today's world, with Russia taking leadership in the fight against Daesh/Islamic State, and China pursuing an inclusive, multi-national, economic development strategy, which is an alternative to the transatlantic monetarist policy leading to economic collapse. Now, starting a new chapter after the sanctions against Iran have been lifted, how do you foresee the future of Iranian relations with Russia, and China, and what benefits will that bring to Iran and the rest of the world?

Ambassador Moradian: As you pointed out, I think the conditions are now conducive for good cooperation and

development. During the years of the sanctions, we had extensive relations with China. There is now about \$50 billion of trade between Iran and China. This has fluctuated some years, but it is between 50-52 billion dollars. China is the biggest importer of Iranian oil. We also had extensive relations with Russia during the years of the sanctions. It's natural, now that the sanctions have been removed, that the relationship between these three nations would develop further.

The important point that I would like to point out is that the three countries have common interests, and common threats facing them. We are neighbors with the Russians. We have common interests with Russia regarding the Caspian Sea, transportation, energy, the environment, and peace in the world. So, we have quite a number of areas where our interests coincide. Other there areas where we have common interests are drug trafficking, and other forms of smuggling, combating extremism and terrorism, and, also, our views on major international issues converge.

We also have quite a number of common interests with China. They include energy, in the consumption market, reviving the Silk Road, combating terrorism, the transportation corridors, and, also, in the framework of the SCO -- quite a number of areas where we have common interests. China needs 9 million barrels of oil on a daily basis. As I said, our trade relations amount to about \$52 billion.

Iran enjoys some very important factors. First of all, it has enormous amounts of energy resources. Its coastline along the Persian Gulf runs up to 3000 kilometers. We are neighbors with 15 countries in the region. So these are very, very important points for Iran to be in the hub. I think that cooperation between these three powers, namely Russia, China, and Iran, can ultimately lead to stability and peace in the region. So the four areas – the combination of economics, trade, energy and transit – these are areas that can lead to the ideas that I mentioned. I think that effective cooperation between these three powers can lead to peace and stability, important in

western Asia, and in the Middle East.

The revival of the old Silk Road, at this juncture of time, would be very meaningful. During the recent visit to Iran by the Chinese president, the two sides agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries, in the next 10 years, to \$600 billion.

Also, in the recent visit to Iran by President Putin, there was also agreement on Russian investment in Iran. It has to be said that our trade relations, economic relations, with Russia is not as much as it should be. But among the topics discussed when President Putin visited Iran, was to make sure that the volume of economic cooperation increases between Iran and Russia.

Just to sum up our relations with Russia and China regarding economic cooperation, we think that with Russia, it is not enough, and we want to increase that. With China, it has been very good, but we still want to develop that further. Overall the situation is promising.

You are well aware that from the point of view of stability, Iran is unique in the region, and that actually prepares the ground for this cooperation to continue.

EIR: There is already progress on extending the New Silk Road from China to Iran. On February 15, 2016, the first freight train from Yiwu, China, arrived in Teheran. The 14-day-trip covered over 10,000 km. (about 6,500 miles), travelling through Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, saving 30 days compared to the former route. What are the plans to extend this line, and how will that improve economic relations along the New Silk Road? And what new agreements were just made between Iran and China to develop the New Silk Road?

Ambassador Moradian: President Rouhani has very clear views on the Silk Road. In fact, President Rouhani is a specialist in transportation routes and communication. He believes that the basis for development lies in the development of transportation infrastructure. He and the Chinese president have talked over the revival of the Silk Road on a number of

occasions.

There was a discussion that deviated from the main subject of the Silk Road, being propagated during the past few years. That was the idea of the new Silk Road, or the American Silk Road, so to speak, and it was not based on an historical issue. Basically, they wanted to bypass Iran, and deviate the route to bypass Iran, in effect. No one can fight against economic and geographical realities on the ground. When the route through Iran is the shortest route, and the cost effective route, then nobody can go against that. And because the Chinese ideas were more realistic, then Iran and China were able to come to some sort of understanding on the development and revival of the Silk Road.

There is also emphasis on the development of sea routes. We witnessed good investment by the Chinese in this regard, in the recent years. China has invested heavily in Pakistan, in the Gwarder port.

If I want to just come to the issue regarding Iran, then I can go through the following issues. The railroad between Khaf in Iran, and Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif in Afghanistan, is an important connection. The Khaf-Herat section has been completed, but the Herat-Mazar-i-Sharif section is still to be constructed. I think this is an important route that we believe, in my opinion, China would be advised to invest in. Also, within the framework of Danish development aid to Afghanistan, I think a portion of funds to the Herat-Mazar-i-Sharif railroad link would be an important factor.

If this route between Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif were to be completed, then from there, there are two routes – one leading to Uzbekistan, and the other leading to Tajikistan, and that can be an important connection. At the moment, China is making good investments in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in order to establish the links. In fact, the link between China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Iran, is one of the most important links of the Silk Road. And there is a missing link between Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif, as I said, and I hope that the countries concerned, especially China, can help

establish that link. Over the past two years, the corridor between Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran has now borne fruit, and is now connected. In fact, the train that you mentioned, that arrived in Teheran, actually came through this route, and this corridor has extreme potential. I hear that quite a number of countries in the region are interested in joining this corridor. We have another corridor linking Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Oman, which is called the fourth corridor. And this has also come into operation over the past year-and-a-half.

We also have other corridors, which I call subsidiary corridors. All of these subsidiary corridors can actually enhance and complement the main East-West Silk Road. One very important corridor, that you are aware of, is the North-South corridor, and a section along this corridor is now under construction – the connection between the city of Rasht, and Astara on the Caspian coast. In fact, we have reached agreement with Azerbaijan on the connection between the two cities of Astara in Iran, and Astara in Azerbaijan. This corridor also needs some investment, and we hope that countries like China can help us in developing this.

Just to sum up regarding the corridors, there are two routes which need investment: Herat to Mazar-i-Sharif; and Rasht to the Asteras in Iran and Azerbaijan.

Regarding the third part of your question, about the agreements reached by Iran and China during the Chinese president's visit in Iran, 17 agreements were signed during the visit. The areas included energy, financial investment, communication, science, the environment, and know-how. Specifically, on the core of your question about the Silk Road, the two countries agreed to play a leading, and a key role, in the development and operation of this link. They agreed to have cooperation on infrastructure, both railroad and road. For example, electrification of the railroad link between Teheran and Mashhad, is part of this connection of the Silk Road that was agreed to. The other important thing is cooperation on the port of Chabahar in Iran. The two sides

agreed to have cooperation in this, and the Chinese agreed to invest in Chabahar. Regarding industry and other production areas, they agreed that the Chinese would cooperate and invest in 20 areas. Regarding tourism and cultural cooperation, the two sides also agreed to develop cooperation in this regard, within the framework of the Silk Road. I think you can see that within the framework of the Silk Road, there are quite important agreements between the two countries.

EIR: Building great infrastructure projects is a driver for economic growth, and increasing cooperation among nations. Now, after suffering under the sanctions, Iran has an opportunity to build up its infrastructure, as is going on, in cooperation with other countries, to help create the basis for Iran to play an important, stabilizing role in the region.

The P5+1 agreement also cleared the way for Iran's peaceful nuclear energy program, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was just signed with China, to develop peaceful nuclear energy. What were the highlights of the agreement, and what are the plans for Russian-Iranian civilian nuclear cooperation?

Ambassador Moradian: Between Iran, Russia, and China, there has been good cooperation through the years regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

32:36

Because of the reneging of the Western governments, the construction of the Bushehr nuclear power plant was left unfinished, and after the Russians agreed to pick up the pieces, we reached an agreement, and were able to develop, and make this very important plant operational. The cooperation between Iran and Russia on peaceful nuclear energy has been very constructive. All of Iran's atomic activities have been under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). As we have had no deviation from our peaceful nuclear program, after 10 or 12 years, the Western countries, the P5 + 1, finally came to the conclusion that Iran's nuclear program has always been peaceful. I believe that they knew

this at the beginning, as well. This was just a political game. We have also had some kind of constructive cooperation with China over the past two decades on peaceful nuclear energy. During the recent visit to Iran by the Chinese president, an agreement was also signed in this regard. In the implementation of the cooperation agreement, China, Iran and America are also the three countries forming the committee for the implementation of the agreement. It was agreed during the recent visit that China will reconfigure the Arak heavy water plant. The Chinese and the Iranians have also agreed to have cooperation on the building of small-scale nuclear power plants. This, I think, is very important for Iran, in terms of producing electricity, and the Chinese welcome this. We have also signed a number of agreements with China on the construction of a number of nuclear power plants in the past. Iran, because of its extensiveness, has always welcomed cooperation on the development of peaceful nuclear energy for the production of electricity, and other things. In fact, based on the cooperation agreement between Iran and the P5+ 1, there will be agreements with a number of the members of the P5+1 regarding the nuclear issue.

EIR: You already mentioned the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), linking India, Iran, and Russia with Central Asia and Europe. Is there anything more you would like to say about this project, and the benefits that are envisioned?

Ambassador Moradian: I explained about the corridors in my previous answers, but the North-South corridor is one of the most important corridors in the world. If this corridor were completed, it would be very effective in three most important areas – it would be a contributing factor in security, speed, and cost. This corridor starts in Finland, comes through Iran, then on to the Persian Gulf, from there to India, and then towards Africa. If we look at the present route now, it takes 45 days, but if we use the North-South corridor that I just

mentioned, this would reduce the time to 20 days. The route will be 3,000 kilometers shorter. This can be a very important factor from a world economic point of view.

We are faced with realities, with situations, that nobody can ignore. For this reason, during the past few years, Iran has made endeavors, extensive efforts, to actually complete what I call the subsidiary corridors. Right now, in Iran, we have 10,000 kilometers of operational railroad lines. For our present government, the further development of railroad links is very important. We have plans to build another 10,000 kilometers in the future. It is my view, that in the next couple of years, we will see a revolution in transportation.

There are some missing links, which we think should be completed as soon as possible. As I said, from our point of view, the section between Rasht and Astara is very important, and it has to be completed very soon. In fact, during the recent visit of the Danish foreign minister to Teheran, this issue was also brought up. The Iranians announced that if the Danes are prepared to do so, they would be welcome to invest in this section. And we have that link to the Chabahar port. If this port is developed to utilize its full capacity, then this will serve as an important link in the North-South corridor. In the Persian Gulf we also have an island called Qeshm, which has an extreme potential. In fact, because Qeshm, itself, also has gas, and has a strategic location in the Persian Gulf, it can play an important role in the North-South corridor. We are seeing that various countries, like China, Japan, and South Korea, are interested in entering into these areas. In fact, there was a seminar on shipping in Copenhagen, a couple of weeks ago, and I said that to the Danish participants there, that this condition is conducive to involvement for mutual benefit. The benefits to be accrued from the North-South dialogue are global. Iran is making all efforts to complete this corridor.

A lot can be said about the North-South, and East-West corridors. Just to point out, very briefly, on the East-West

corridor, some very important developments have taken place. We have had good negotiations with the Turkish side. One of the most important links in the East-West corridor, is the link between the cities of Sarakhs and Sero. Sero is located on the border with Turkey, and the Turks and the Iranians are now in very extensive negotiations to develop this route. The other route is the railway link between Iran and Iraq, and this is also being constructed on an extensive level. As I said, the subsidiary corridors – the one from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan to Iran; and the one from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Oman – are now operational, and we are also planning on development, and making other subsidiary routes operational.

EIR: What about cooperation on water desalination, and nuclear fuel?

Ambassador Moradian: Iran is faced with a shortage of water. We have quite a number of projects for water desalination in the Persian Gulf. In fact, one of the main reasons that we wanted nuclear power plants in the Persian Gulf, was to use that energy to desalinate water. Currently, a number of Iranian companies are engaged in this. One of the very big projects came on stream during the past couple of years. Regarding the desalination plants, there is good cooperation between Iran and foreign countries. I think that this is another area where Danish companies can enter into the competition. President Rouhani made a trip to the city of Yazd, in the center of Iran, and he said there, that transfer of water from the Persian Gulf to the center of Iran, to the city of Yazd, is one of the important projects that the government has in mind.

Regarding nuclear fuel, within the framework of the P5+1 agreement with Iran, it envisages extensive cooperation between Iran and these countries on nuclear fuel. Iran is now one of the countries that have the legal right to enrich uranium, and this has been recognized. So, based on the capacities that Iran has, we can exchange nuclear fuel. Within

this framework, we have exchanged quite a lot of fuel with the Russians, and we have cooperation plans with China on the heavy-water plant in Arak.

EIR: Can you speak about cooperation on fighting terrorism and drug trafficking?

Ambassador Moradian: On the issues of combating extremism and terrorism, and trafficking with drugs, and otherwise, there is extensive groundwork for cooperation. The development of extremism, and the instability that follows, is extensive in the CIS countries, and part of China. Iran has extensive experience and knowledge about combating terrorism, and in this regard, Iran can cooperate with those countries regarding this menace. Afghanistan is the world's biggest producer of narcotic drugs. In fact, unfortunately, after Afghanistan was occupied by the ICF coalition, led by America, the level of production of narcotic drugs in Afghanistan has increased extremely violently.

EIR: While the British and the Danish troops were in the Helmand province, I think the production went up about 20 times.

Ambassador Moradian: Exactly. In that region, Helmand, in particular, there was an incredible increase in the amount of production. In fact, in combatting smuggling drugs to come to Iran, to this side, Iran has been a sturdy wall, and we have unfortunately lost quite a number of our security forces in that region, bordering on 4,000. Just something on the sideline which is very important. In fact, Iran is on the frontline in combatting drugs. When Europe talks about helping other countries stem the tide of immigrants to Europe, I think that stemming the tide of narcotic drugs coming to Europe, also requires the same sort of agreements. Iran is very active in combating and preventing drugs coming this way, and the death penalty, the capital punishment we have for the warlords of the drug traffickers, is, actually, in the pursuit of this policy of trying to prevent drugs from reaching outside of the

region. Just imagine if Iran would stop cooperating, stop combatting these drug traffickers? The road would be an open highway, and just imagine how much drugs would then come across. There already exists very good cooperation between Iran, China, and Russia on combating drug trafficking. We have had multi-lateral sessions in the field of combating drug trafficking. I think that within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Iran can play a leading role in combating drug trafficking, extremism and terrorism. In the recent session of the SCO, it was agreed that after the sanctions were lifted against Iran, that Iran's status would be lifted from an observer to a full member. In the next session, which is planned in Uzbekistan, I think that this issue will be raised.

EIR: I think we have covered a lot of very many essential things. Is there anything else that you would like to say to our readers?

Ambassador Moradian: I would like to refer to a few points in this interview, which is about the cooperation between Iran, China, and Russia. The cooperation between Iran, Russia, and China is very important. The more this cooperation increases, the more it can help peace and security in the region. The revival of the old Silk Road is a very important issue. Within the framework of the revival of the Silk Road, the strengthening of the SCO cooperation, and the ECO cooperation is very important. In fact, the cooperation between ECO and SCO is also very important, and has to be developed.

Other very important issues that I would just like to briefly mention are – the first thing is that Iran's full membership in the SCO is important. In fact, in the area of security, SCO needs Iran's experience and influence in this regard. The next thing is that cooperation within the framework of the SCO, can enhance security and peace in the region.

The next thing, is that China must make more investment in Iran. In order to actually develop the Silk Road, it has to

invest more in Iran. China must also make more investments in the port city of Chabahar, and also in the Iranian island of Qeshm.

The other point I would like to mention, is that the Eastern SWIFT (financial transaction network) is also an important idea. I think that the important countries in the East, like China and Russia, should have an alternative financial connection. And the other thing is, the monetary exchange between these two countries is important. What I mean by this, is that these countries can conduct their transactions in the local currencies of the Iranian Rial, the Chinese Yuan, and the Russian Ruble.

The other thing I would like to point out, is that China is the number one country in the world that needs energy, and Iran is one of the leading producers of such energy. But the important point to be born in mind here, is Iran's independence in its decision making regarding its energy resources – oil and gas. In fact, if you look at its record, Iran has never played games with its energy policy. Any country that wants to have economic cooperation with Iran, must take this aspect into consideration, and it is an important consideration. Other countries in our region do not operate in this way.

Finally, I am very pleased that this opportunity arose for me to air my views on economic development in the region, and very important issues that will have global consequences. Thank you.

EIR: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador.

End

Befolkningsreduktion

Portugal:

Med en døende nation opfordres portugisere til også at acceptere eutanasi og dø af egen fri vilje

8. marts 2016 – En skinger kampagne for at legalisere eutanasi raser nu i Portugal, anstiftet af Venstre-blokkens parlamentsmedlemmers meddelelse i februar om, at de vil fremstille et lovforslag, der ville legalisere eutanasi og »aktiv dødshjælp«. Denne kampagne understøttes af en appel til støtte for et »Manifest til forsvar for afkriminalisering af en værdig død«, der er indledt samtidig, og som får støtte fra fremtrædende personer såvel som af enkeltpersoner. Manifestet argumenterer med, at Portugals Sundhedsministerium nu pålægger en praksis med et livstestamente; det er nu »presserende«, at det næste skridt tages, og at »aktiv dødshjælp« legaliseres som »den ultimative frihed ... et konkret udtryk for individets selvbestemmelsesret ...«

Der er opposition, selv om den alt for ofte er defensiv, uden at identificere den nazistiske hensigt bag dette forslag. Dr. Jose Manuel Silva, leder af Portugals Lægeforening, har kaldt det foreslåede eutanasi-lovforslag »anti-socialt« og advarede om, at det vil berøre de fattige og dem, der ikke har nogen beskyttelse fra samfundets side. Foreningen for Palliativ Pleje er imod tiltaget med den begrundelse, at halvdelen af den portugisiske befolkning ikke har adgang til palliativ pleje, som, når man får det, fjerner ønsket om at dø. Dr. Rui Nunes, leder af programmet for bioetik ved Porto Universitets medicinske fakultet, advarede om, at det er farligt at

diskutere eutanasi i en krisetid, økonomisk og social, hvor eutanasi kunne blive en løsning på den manglende adgang til sundhedstjenester. Han påpegede faren for det, der skete i Belgien, der gik fra »frivillig eutanasi«, og som nu har gjort drab af børn lovligt.

Den tidligere statsadvokat Souto de Moura var mest ligefrem: lægeassisteret død er »simpelt hen manddrab«.

Økonomisk kollaps = Fascistiske stemmer i Europa og USA; DER FINDES ET VIRKELIGT ALTERNATIV

14. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Den kinesiske avis Global Times udgav i dag et indsigtfuldt synspunkt på afstand i det truende kollaps af visse amerikanske institutioner og udbruddet af massestøtte til en præsidentkandidat à la Mussolini – som, bemærker avisen, bryder frem som følge af økonomisk nedgang.

»Trumps tilhængere består for det meste af hvide fra den lavere klasse, og de mistede meget efter finanskrakket i 2008«, skrev avisen. »USA plejede at have den største og mest stabile middelklasse i den vestlige verden, men mange har oplevet en nedtur. Så var det, at Trump dukkede op. Stor i munden, antitraditionel, direkte med indslag af overgreb, er

han den perfekte populist, der havde let ved at provokere offentligheden ... han er endda blevet kaldt en ny Benito Mussolini eller Adolf Hitler af nogle vestlige medier ... USA konfronteres med udsigten til fiasko for de etablerede institutioner, der meget vel kunne blive udløst af en voksende mængde problemer i det virkelige liv.«

Det samme sker i hele Europa, hvor et mønster, der spreder sig, med stemmer til den ekstreme højrefløj, som vi atter så det i denne weekend, hvor partiet AfD, Alternativ for Tyskland, skød frem med 15-20 % af stemmerne i valget i nogle af forbundsstaterne, efter at partiets leder truede med at skyde immigranter på stedet. AfD's stemmeprocent svarede i bogstavelig forstand til arbejdsløshedsprocenten i den ene stat efter den anden.

Vi befinder os i realiteten i en tilstand med institutionernes sammenbrud i USA og Europa. Det kommer efter 15 år med økonomisk stagnation, massearbejdsløshed og indkomsttab, samt en hel stribe af frygtelige krige, som blev startet af Bush og Obama, samt af disse let bevæbnede, men rasende krigere, Storbritanniens Cameron og Frankrigs Hollande. Der har været så mange af disse massemordskrige, at den seneste, med Obama, Cameron og Hollande, der hjælper Saudi-Arabien med at ødelægge Yemen, knap nok omtales i de fleste medier.

Obama kan stilles for en rigsret alene pga. disse forfatningsstridige krige.

Men, hvad der er værre en tabet af respekt for nogen institution, så blev USA's og dets borgeres mission – på den fremskudte grænse af teknologisk fremskridt – dræbt af Obama, da han afsluttede NASA's planer for udforskningen af Månen og rummet.

En genopbygning af NASA's programmer – der mobiliserer amerikanernes kreativitet i en genoplivning af USA's rumudforskningsfremtid – er den centrale kraft, der kan vende

dette kollaps omkring.

De økonomiske midler hertil er dem, der stod deres prøve under præsident Franklin Roosevelt, for at løse problemet med Wall Street og skabe statskredit til en økonomisk genrejsning. Men, det større mål er atter at have denne mission, menneskehedens fremtid i rummet.

Anfører af denne missions genrejsning er den demokratiske LaRouche-leder Kesha Rogers fra Texas, der identificerer dette som den enkelte, sikre vej til at vende det økonomiske kollaps, som Kinas *Global Times* ser. Og hun kræver, at dette gøres i samarbejde med især Kina, som nu er den nation, der hurtigst går frem i rummet og i opbygning af infrastruktur på Jorden.

EU forvandler Grækenland til et katastrofeområde med 'vilkår for flygtninge, ingen forestiller sig'

14. marts 2016 – EU's totalt manglende indsats for rent faktisk at gøre noget som helst ved flygtningekrisen er i færd med at forvandle Grækenland til et katastrofeområde i lighed med den Tredje Verden.

14.000 flygtninge er nu strandet i og omkring den i forvejen overbefolkede Idomeni-lejr på Grækenlands grænse til Den

Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien (F.Y.R.O.M.), siger en talsmand for FN's Flygtningehøjkommissariat (UNHCR).

»Vi ser nu menneskelig elendighed, når det er værst, i Europa. Disse forhold her på stedet i Idomeni er ganske enkelt umulige at leve under«, sagde den regionale talsmand for UNHCR, Babar Baloch. »Man kan simpelt hen ikke forestille sig, hvor slemt, det kan blive, og hver dag kommer der mere regn, og folk lider. Vi i UNHCR håber, at de græske myndigheder handler hurtigt ... for, at blive her bare et minut længere er ikke en mulighed. Disse mennesker kan ikke holdes her ret længe under disse inhumane omstændigheder. De har brug for, at man tilbyder dem en vej ud af det her, og de er desperate. Man ser børn, der ryster af kulde, der går barfodet rundt på vejen her, i denne elendighed. Det overgår simpelt hen enhver forestilling.«

Der er henved 12.000 mennesker i lejren. NGO'er siger, at yderligere 2.000 andre mennesker må overleve på marker uden for lejren. De sanitære forhold har nået et katastrofalt, uhygiejnisk niveau, hvor dusinvis af børn er kommet på hospitalet for vejrtrækningsproblemer og et udvalg af virusser.

Den græske regering, der er i pungenød, sagde, at den håber inden for en uge at kunne overføre flygtningene til de andre modtagelsescentre. Chefen for den græske centralbank, Yannis Stournaras, sagde i søndags, at regeringen har forudset at bruge 600 mio. euro på flygtningekrisen. Dette beløb kunne hurtigt blive større, hvis Grækenland ender med at være vært for alle de 41.000 flygtninge, der er strandet dér.

»Dette estimat var baseret på den antagelse, at Grækenland blot skulle være transitnation, men hvis vi nu i stedet skal huse et stort antal flygtninge, må dette estimat revideres«, sagde Stournaras i går til den italienske avis *Il Sole 24 Ore*.

Organisationen for Økonomisk Samarbejde og Udvikling (OECD)

sagde i sidste uge, at Grækenland ville behøve hjælp til at håndtere flygtningesituationen.

Alt imens Grækenland ikke modtager flere penge for at hjælpe med at klare flygtningekrisen, så kræver IMF, Den europæiske Union og ECB, at landet gennemfører flere nedskæringer, især af det græske pensionssystem, for at kunne betale sine kreditorer (bankerne). Selv Stournaras, der er kendt for at være en 'ja-mand' for kreditorerne, klagede over, at kreditorerne ikke har holdt deres løfte om gældssanering. »Dette løfte er endnu ikke blevet opfyldt«, sagde centralbankieren. »Vi håber, at vore partnere og IMF vil være i stand til at opfylde løftet, for det var ikke blot et løfte, men en aftale.«

Foto/RT-Video: Flygtninge kæmper mod regnen i Idomeni-lejren, mens Makedonien fuldstændigt lukker grænsen, 9. marts.

Putin overrasker igen Obama; annoncerer tilbagetrækning fra Syrien

14. marts 2016 – I et møde i dag, der blev udsendt på Tv, med forsvarsminister Sergei Shoigu og udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov, meddelte den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin, at han havde udstedt ordrer på at påbegynde en tilbagetrækning af

Ruslands »hovedstyrke« fra Syrien, med start den 15. marts.

»Jeg mener, at de opgaver, der blev pålagt Forsvarsministeriet, generelt er blevet opfyldt. Det er grunden til, at jeg giver ordre til, at en tilbagetrækning af det meste af vores militære gruppe fra Syrien, skal påbegyndes med start fra i morgen«, sagde Putin iflg. TASS' dækning af mødet. Med en lykønskning til de russiske officerer og soldater for deres arbejde tilføjede han, »Med det russiske militærs deltagelse er det lykkedes syriske tropper og patriotiske styrker i Syrien at vende tidevandet i kampen imod international terrorisme og tage initiativet i praktisk talt alle retninger.« Putin sagde, at de russiske luft- og flådebaser, der er etableret i Syrien, ville fortsætte med at operere »på en rutinemæssig måde«.

Putin havde adviseret den syriske præsident Bashar al-Assad forud for sin meddelelse om ordren.

Det var sandsynligvis ikke noget tilfælde, som kilder bemærkede til *EIR*, at meddelelsen kom, samtidig med, at FN-forhandlingerne i Genève om en våbenhvile og en politisk afgørelse i Syrien begyndte. Putin sagde, »Jeg håber, at beslutningen i dag vil være et godt signal til alle parterne i konflikten. Jeg håber, at beslutningen i betragtelig grad vil forøge tilliden hos alle deltagerne i processen. Jeg beder det russiske Udenrigsministerium om at intensivere Ruslands medvirken i organiseringen af fredsprocessen til løsning af problemet i Syrien.«

Ligesom med alle strategiske initiativer, som Putin har taget, syntes også beslutningen og ordren fuldstændig at have taget Obamas Hvide Hus på sengen. En repræsentant for det amerikanske Udenrigsministerium, den pensionerede general John Kirby, der holdt en pressebriefing her til eftermiddag, sagde, at et spørgsmål fra en reporter var det første, han havde hørt om denne udvikling.

RADIO SCHILLER den 14. marts 2016:

**Den gamle verden kommer ikke
tilbage//**

Valget i Tyskland//

Draghis bazooka//

Syrien-forhandlingerne

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Amerikansk hangar-krigsskib ankommer til Sydkorea

13. marts 2016 – Det atomkraftdrevne hangarskib USS John C. Stennis ankom til Busan i dag, som en del af Obamas massive magtopvisning over for Nordkorea og Kina. Stennis har kapacitet til 90 kampfly, med et mandskab på 6.500. Angrebsgruppen J.C. Stennis omfatter fire ledsagekrigsskibe – tre destroyere med guidede missiler og en krydser med guidede missiler.

Korea Times bemærker, at JCS-angrebsgruppen er hovedomdrejningspunktet i den »Store Grønne Flåde«, et

initiativ, der har stået på i et års tid, og som har sat fokus på den amerikanske flådes indsats for at transformere sit energiforbrug til at forøge sine operationelle evner. Man ville kunne spare en hel masse energi ved at afslutte Obamas krigsprovokationer.

RT's dækning af Obamas interview i *Atlantic* i denne måned fokuserede på Obamas krigsplaner mod Kina. Under en titel, der siger, at Obama »siger, at en konflikt med Kina er en mulighed«, citerer de chef-dræberen: »Hvis det [Kina] kun anskuer verden som regionale indflydelsessfærer, så ikke alene ser vi potentialet for en konflikt med Kina, men vi finder også, at vi har flere vanskeligheder med at håndtere disse andre udfordringer, der vil komme.«

Foto: USS John C. Stennis

Tyskland er blevet vanskeligere at regere efter valgene 'Supersøndag'

13. marts 2016 – I alle tre valg til forbundsdagen i dag (Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden-Württemberg, Sachsen-Anhalt), kom de stærke stemmeresultater til det ekstreme højrefløjsparti Alternativ for Tyskland (AfD) ikke som en overraskelse – de etablerede mediers anti-flygtningepropaganda er faldet som en appelsin i deres turban. AfD kom ind på en tredjeplads i Rheinland-Pfalz og Baden-Württemberg, med hhv. 11 % og 14 %, og endda på andenpladsen i Sachsen-Anhalt med 22 %, og denne udvikling gør de fortsatte koalitionsregeringer i alle tre forbundsstater umulige, fordi koalitionerne (SPD-Grønne i Rheinland-Pfalz, Grønne-SPD i Baden-Württemberg, CDU-SPD i

Sachsen-Anhalt) tabte deres flertal i delstatsparlamentet, landdagen (Landtag). Alt imens en stor koalition med SPD og CDU stadig er mulig i Rheinland-Pfalz, så vil det afgjort kun blive muligt med en treparti-kombination i de to andre delstater – med AfD i oppositionen i alle tre stater, eftersom ingen af de andre partier ønsker en koalition med dem. Det faktum, at De Grønne kom ud som det stærkeste parti i Baden-Württemberg og lod både CDU og SPD langt tilbage, er i sig selv skamfuldt for det tyske, politiske system.

Det er værd at bemærke, at CDU, under anførsel af politikere i de tre stater, der distancerede sig fra deres egen kanslers holdning i flygtningespørgsmålet, mistede stemmer, i Baden-Württemberg med det meget dramatiske -12 %. Men det vil ikke rigtigt komme kansler Angela Merkel til gode, som har tabt kostbar tid for at løse flygtningekrisen med flere strategiske fejltagelser: med sin fortsatte pro-euro holdning, som er loyal over for den mislykkede, transatlantiske monetarisme, har hun satset sine jetoner på en illusorisk »europæisk løsning« på flygtningekrisen i næsten et helt år nu, og har således forpasset chancen for et politisk skift til fordel for Tysklands virkelige nationale interesse. Et sådant politisk skift ville have omfattet, at man forlod Atlanticisme og NATO-konfrontationisme, til fordel for et klart »ja« til Den Nye Silkevej og BRIKS; et sådant skift ville have omfattet at stoppe sanktionerne mod Rusland og at genoplive samarbejde med russerne, der ville have bidraget til en reel forbedring af situationen i Syrien og Ukraine. Og desuden har Merkel forsømt at skrotte sin finansminister Wolfgang Schäubles rigide politik med det »sorte nul« på budgettets bundlinje, der har været en hjælp til de private banker, men har blokeret for forbundsstaternes indgriben for at mobilisere den tyske økonomi og har drevet kommuner ud i voldsom gæld. Alt dette har været til stor ulempe for de gennemsnitlige tyske borgere og vælgere, af hvilke flere og flere er blevet fremmedgjort over for de etablerede partier og i stigende grad er blevet sofavælgere i løbet af de seneste år. Mange af disse er nu

blevet en del af vælgerskaren for AfD, der ikke har noget perspektiv i deres politiske program, men kun raseri mod de etablerede partier og had mod flygtningene og andre udlændinge.

Det står endnu uvist hen, om Merkel kan fortsætte som formand for CDU og partiets kansler, og om hun kan fortsætte sit kandidatur i det nationale valg til parlamentet (Bundestag) i september 2017. Hendes modstandere internt i partiet har givet Merkel et ultimatum mht. dagene umiddelbart efter de tre valg 'Supersøndag', som, sammen med den polarisering, som mediepropagandaen har båret ved til, vil øge den politiske ustabilitet i Tyskland, inklusive udbrud af politisk vold mellem tilhængere af »valgets vinder AfD« og dets modstandere.

Selv om man løber mere og mere tør for muligheder, så kunne Merkel stadig vende tingene omkring og bevæge Tyskland tilbage til tillid til fremtiden, men for at gøre dette, ville hun være nødsaget til at fyre sine rådgivere og i stedet begynde at lytte til Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der gentagent har krævet et drastisk paradigmeskift i tysk politik, mod en kurs for Den Nye Silkevej.

Tysk valg er en uforbeholden katastrofe for den vestlige verden

»Dette er en uforbeholden katastrofe«, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, formand for partiet Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet (BüSo) i Tyskland. »AfD er et beskidt, afskyeligt fænomen. Det var sådan, det skete i 1930'erne«, sagde hun og

bemærkede ligeledes, at sådanne ekstreme højrefløjsspartier eller endda fascistiske partier eksisterer over hele Europa. Denne fare, sagde hun, er resultatet af den fejlslagne politik i Europa mht. både flygtningekrisen og den økonomiske krise, og markerer slutningen på EU, der ikke længere har nogen som helst enhed.

13. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Valgene i tre tyske forbundsstater søndag resulterede i en enorm kindhest til kansler Angela Merkel, iflg. meningsmålinger fra valgstederne, med det ekstreme højrefløjssparti Alternativ for Tyskland (AfD), der bygger på at fremme anti-flygtningehysteri, der kaprede 11 % og 12,5 % i hhv. Baden-Württemberg og Rheinland-Pfalz i vest, og ikke mindre end 23 % i staten Sachsen-Anhalt i øst. »Dette er en uforbeholden katastrofe«, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, formand for partiet Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet (BüSo) i Tyskland. »AfD er et beskidt, afskyeligt fænomen. Det var sådan, det skete i 1930'erne«, sagde hun og bemærkede ligeledes, at sådanne ekstreme højrefløjsspartier eller endda fascistiske partier eksisterer over hele Europa. Denne fare, sagde hun, er resultatet af den fejlslagne politik i Europa mht. både flygtningekrisen og den økonomiske krise, og markerer slutningen på EU, der ikke længere har nogen som helst enhed.

Ledende økonomiske og politiske personer i hele Europa, men i særdeleshed i Tyskland, har åbenlyst advaret om, at den sindssyge politik, der i sidste uge blev annonceret af Den europæiske Centralbanks, ECB's, præsident Mario Draghi, både er et tegn på total desperation og en garanti for et totalt kollaps i allernærmeste fremtid. Draghis 33 %'s forøgelse af den allerede massive pengetrykning under 'kvantitativ lempelse', op til 80 mia. euro om måneden, parret med lavere negative rentesatser, er, som Zepp-LaRouche sagde i sidste uge, simpelt hen mere af den samme medicin, der forårsagede sygdommen. Hele det transatlantiske finanssystem er håbløst bankerot, og intet som helst, undtagen en politik for

genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling for at lukke »for-store-til-at-lade-gå-ned«-bankerne ned og afskrive den spekulative gæld, kan forhindre et ukontrolleret kollaps.

I USA er fascismens realitet endelig ved at blive tvunget ind i offentlighedens bevidsthed af den farlige hofnar Donald Trump. Men, som Tim Stanley fra det britiske *Telegraph* skrev i dag, alt imens det er sandt, at Trump gør fremstød for ulovlig og hadefuld demagogi: »Han tog ikke Amerika i krig i Irak på baggrund af usaglige beviser, etablerede Guantanamo i modstrid med menneskerettighedslove eller autoriserede tortur af fjendtlige kæmpere, stod i spidsen for den gigantiske NSA-operation med indsamling af data, lancerede en beskidt krig med droneangreb mod både terrorister og dem, der havde det uheld at leve i deres nærhed, underminerede den religiøse frihed hos ansatte, der ikke ønsker at støtte deres arbejders sexliv, underkendte staternes ønsker mht. giftermål, tvang borgere til at købe sundhedsprodukter eller deporterede tusinder af illegale immigranter ved aggressivt at genne dem sammen.« Alt imens dette tydeligvis er en anklage mod Obama, så er det Trumps sandsynlige demokratiske modstander Hillary Clinton, der fører valgkampagne på baggrund af dette generalieblad med mord og kaos.

Hvor efterlader dette så USA? En ægte revolution af tankegangen kræves af dets borgere, omgående, hvis verden skal undfly det fremstormende helvede med global krig og økonomisk kaos. Lykkeligvis har Kina og Rusland søsat en redningsflåde og en mission for menneskeheden gennem BRIKS, Den Nye Silkevej, et internationalt rumprogram, en tilbagevenden til klassisk kultur, og »win-win«-relationer nationerne imellem.

Schiller Instituttets konference i Manhattan den 7. april må bringe verden sammen på baggrund af disse principper. Det er den opgave, som denne organisation kan og må gennemføre.

Tysklands udviklingsminister kommer med hård anklage: Penge til bankerne, men ikke til flygtninge?

12. marts 2016 – Den tyske minister for udvikling Gerd Müller er i stigende grad ved at blive utålmodig over EU's manglende forpligtelse over for at gøre noget som helst for de syriske flygtninge. I et interview med *Münchner Merkur* kritiserede han det faktum, at hverken EU's betaling af 3 mia. euro til Tyrkiet, der var blevet lovet for allerede fire måneder siden, eller omfordelingen af 160.000 flygtninge fra Italien og Grækenland til resten af Europa, der også blev besluttet af EU for fire måneder siden, var kommet et skridt videre. Müller sagde, at man under alle omstændigheder er alt for besat af at gøre fremskridt med Tyrkiet, når det haster med at skaffe omgående nødhjælp på stedet til flygtninge i Syrien, og i Jordan, Libanon og Irak.

Det kan ikke tolereres, at Libanon kolliderer under vægten af sine 1,4 million flygtninge, sagde Müller; omgående hjælp i meget stor skala ville være muligt, hvis EU bevilger 10 mia. euro til det. Müller tilføjede, at det ikke kan passe, at pengene er der til at gennemføre bank-bailout, altså bankredning, men ikke til at redde flygtnings liv, og EU må omdirigere midler fra sit budget til nødhjælp: »Med 15 mia. euro fra denne omdirigering kunne vi skabe hjem, skoler, sundhedsklinikker og jobs i de forskellige kriseområder. Det skulle være muligt at gøre dette, når man tager i betragtning, at vi brugte mange gange dette beløb til en bail-out af det græske banksystem i sammenhæng med finanskrisen.«

Hvis man ser på den nordirakiske by Dohuk, der har et indbyggertal på 1,4 mio., ligesom München, men som har taget yderligere 800.000 flygtninge ind, så får man en idé om, hvor store problemerne er der, sagde Müller. Han advarede desuden om en stor, humanitær katastrofe på Balkan, hvor ti tusindvis af flygtninge, mange af dem børn, er strandet der i regnen og mudderet, mellem pigtrådshegnene.

Foto: Hele denne vinter har flygtninge på Balkan, herunder mange børn, måttet leve under særdeles sundhedsfarlige vilkår, udsat for elementerne, og det er ikke slut endnu. Her, fra Kroatien.

Wall Street elsker ECB's Mario Draghi

12. marts 2016 – Wall Street og dets medie-kloaktalerør var simpelt hen ovenud henrykt over ECB's chef Mario Draghis meddelelse tidligere på ugen om, at han ville speede op med mere og mere 'kvantitativ lempelse', lavere og lavere negative rentesatser, og en mere og mere flydende, finansiel diarré. *Bloomberg* bemærkede f.eks. skamløst i et telegram fra 11. marts, hvordan Draghis nye forholdsregler var et gode for rent spekulative aktiviteter: »Mere risikofyldte værdipapirer ... dukkede op i takt med, at handlere blev ivrige under ECB's politiske fremstød, der ikke har noget fortilfælde.« Den taknemmelige chefmarkedsstrateg hos Bank of Americas Private Wealth Management, Joe Quinlan, udtalte: »Det, som ECB gjorde i går, hjalp ... De vil gøre hvad som helst, og lidt til, for den globale, økonomiske ekspansion.«

Bloomberg udgav også en lederartikel med overstrømmende ros af

Draghi og kaldte hans handling »en overraskende dristig stimuluspakke ... Giv Draghi kredit for opfindsomhed. Han annoncerede nedsættelse af alle tre af ECB's rentepolitik ... Draghi har nu i månedsvis gjort alt, han med rimelighed kunne, og mere til, for at skaffe monetær stimulus. Men denne politiks begrænsninger begynder endelig at stramme til. Det, der nu behøves, er budgetstimulus.«

USA's Federal Banks (Centralbank) Åbne Markedskomite (FOMC) skal mødes i næste uge, ligesom også Bank of Japan og Bank of England, men det bliver ikke let at gøre Draghi kunsten efter.

Foto: Chef for Den europæiske Centralbank, Mario Draghi.

Lyndon LaRouche:

**»Vi må have en udvikling mod frihed;
og udgangspunktet kan kun være indsigt i,
hvad der er det sande og gode«**

Lyndon LaRouche, 12. marts 2016:

»Jeg ville sige, at, i USA netop nu, i den grad, hvor nogle af os bidrager med nye indsigter i, hvad USA kan blive til, at vi må have en udvikling mod frihed. For problemet er, at de folk, der ikke kan lide os, der ikke kan lide frihed, er problemet.

Men spørgsmålet bliver derfor, hvad er frihed? Nogle mennesker siger, »min idé om frihed er det her«, og deres idé om frihed er så ikke det.

Så pointen er, at der må være en sammenhæng, en aftale, baseret på fornuftig indsigt i den praktiske udførelse. Dette er, hvad der altid har fungeret i nationer. Dette er, hvad der har destrueret nationer! Napoleon destruerede nationer! Briterne har altid destrueret nationer! De specialiserer i det; og dette har været kun alt for sandt i historien.

Så man har altså det, at dannelsen af regering er baseret på ødelæggelsen af særskilte regeringer, på konflikt, mord. Jeg tænker på det, Tyrkiet nu gør, diktaturet i Tyrkiet. Men dette er ikke en karakteristisk af tyrkerne; dette er en karakteristisk ... for jeg ved noget om tyrkerne og deres historie. Jeg har været tæt associeret med nogle af heltene i Tyrkiet. Og lignende ting er sande for andre ting. Der er ingen grund til, at vi bør sige, at der er et naturligt had, en naturlig konflikt blandt folkeslagene i verden! Det er ikke naturligt. Det faktum, at der er konflikt, er ofte et u-naturligt produkt.

For, når folk ser, hvad det gode er, når mennesket ser, hvad det gode er, i praksis, så vil man finde, at de ikke ønsker at gøre den slags ting, som tyrannerne gerne vil frembringe. Spørgsmålet er, vi opstiller argumenterne for, hvad bør det gode være? Hvad er det, vi bør gøre, som er det gode? Hvad er bedre? Det er, hvad det handler om.

Og alle de andre ting er nonsens. Mennesket er forpligt... Hvor står vi f.eks. nu? Bare for lige at afbryde mig selv. Hvor er vi nu? Vi er på randen af en generel atomkrig over hele planeten, og udover selve planeten. Og denne ting kan ske, lige nu, i den form for krig, som netop nu bliver planlagt, som kan ødelægge hele planeten, og planetens mennesker, netop nu! Og spørgsmålet bliver derfor, hvordan kan vi forhindre dette i at ske? Og hvordan gør vi det, uden at gå ud i en

eller anden form for underkastelse under dette, eller underkastelse under hint? Nej! Det må komme fra en indsigt i, hvad sandhed er, hvad menneskeheden er, hvad menneskeheden må være. Og mange mennesker, ligesom – jeg tror, man kunne sige, at Putin er et ret godt eksempel på en model – forsøger at gøre præcis dette. Og der er mennesker i andre dele af verden, der har til hensigt at gøre dette.

Og det er, hvad vi må gøre. Vi ser dette med Kina, med Rusland og med andre dele af planeten nu. Vi ser, at disse nationale enheder kommer sammen, og de går ikke bare i seng med hinanden, men det er en proces af at erkende, at de må arbejde sig igennem det, ved hvilket deres fælles interesser fremmes, på en bevidst og progressiv måde.

Og det er, hvad vi forsøger at gøre. Se på, hvad Kina gør. Indien forsøger at arbejde sig igennem her. Andre dele af verden forsøger at arbejde sig igennem denne proces. Det er denne form for mål, denne form for proces, hvor man siger – og det udmunder i, når man begynder at tale om rumprogrammet. Man taler om Månens bagside. Hvad gør Kina? Kina har kig på Månens bagside, og Månens bagside er det, Kina forsøger at finde ud af: Hvad er den virkelige betydning af det her, Månens bagside? Og Kina er ved at mobilisere for de næste to generationer, blot for dette formål. Og det er ikke bare en hensigt, men det er et begyndelsessted for at forstå, hvordan menneskeheden, jord-mennesket, kan spille en rolle i at udforme galaksen. Og galaksen er det mål, som menneskeheden bør have for øje netop nu.«

John Ascher (mødeleder): Jeg vil blot lige nævne her, at alle de temaer, du netop berørte, vil blive temaer for en meget vigtig konference, som bliver afholdt den 7. april i Manhattan, sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet, om spørgsmålet om, hvad det nødvendige begreb om menneskeheden er; og at få USA til at tilslutte sig Verdenslandbroen. Vi har en invitation, og forsøger at få denne konference, der kommer den 7. april, til at blive det store gennembrud. Og det, som hr.

LaRouche netop gennemgik, er præcis temaet for denne konference, inklusive spørgsmålet om rumprogrammet og videnskab som drivkraft.

Ovenstående er et uddrag af webcastet The Manhattan Projekt med Lyndon LaRouche, fra 12. marts. Hele videoen kan ses her: <https://larouchepac.com/20160312/larouchepac-manhattan-project-town-hall-lyndon-larouche-march-12-2016>

Tyske sparekasser fordømmer ECB's politik

10. marts 2016 – Tyskland: Bayerns sparekasseforbund, Sparkassenverband Bayern (SVB), advarer om, at endnu flere af dets medlemsbanker vil gå bankerot i år pga. Den europæiske Centralbanks negativrentepolitik – der kommer de private bankers umådeholdne låneoptagelse til gode, men på bekostning af sparekasserne, der lever af renterne af deres forretninger. Nettofortjenesten i Bayerns sparekasser skrumpede til 3,748 mia. euro i 2015, og hvis ECB's politik ikke ændres, vil man tabe yderligere 25 % af nettofortjenesten, sagde vicepræsidenten for sparekasserne Roland Schmautz i går i München. Sparekasser er blevet tvunget til at afskedige 3,3 % af personalet for at skære udgifterne ned.

Man spørger sig selv, sagde en anden repræsentant for SVB, Ulrich Netzer, om det virkelige motiv bag alle ECB's forholdsregler faktisk er at tvinge sparekasserne generelt til at lukke: »Hvis man afskærer mølleåen til møllerne, kan man ikke argumentere med (som ECB gør), at møllernes forretningsmodel ikke fungerede.«

ECB's lavrentepolitik har, sagde Walter Strohmaier, adm. dir. for Sparkasse Niederbayern-Mitte sparekassen, skabt »en bagvendt verden«, der – som ECB's beslutning i dag viser – bliver endnu mere bagvendt, med pengepumperne, der åbnes endnu mere for de private banker, og med rentesatserne for nye lån, der reduceres til nul. ECB truer pensioner, fordi den underminerer opsparinger, promoverer spekulative bobler og er blevet en decideret byrde for sparekasserne, anklagede Strohmaier.

Blandt partier i Bayerns Landtag, delstatsparlamentet, er det kun de Frie Vælgeres gruppe, der støtter sparekasserne imod EU og ECB; de andre partier har lukket øjnene for problemer.

Den Europæiske Centralbank skruer op for pengehanen. Eksproprier spekulanterne, ikke bankkunderne! Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Vi står på randen af det totale sammenbrud, og det er absolut utilgiveligt, at regeringerne giver mulighed for, at dette system, der er baseret på bedrageriske intriger og fusk, kan opretholdes så meget som en dag længere. Storspekulanternes kasinoøkonomi må øjeblikkeligt lukkes ned gennem en streng Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling! Der findes en løsning, men den kræver, at man på dramatisk vis går bort fra den nuværende, neoliberale model og genindfører realøkonomi og økonomisk

genopbygning.

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Hele menneskeheden behøver Den Nye Silkevej nu! LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast 11. marts 2016

Engelsk udskrift: Matthew Ogden kommenterer Helga Zepp-LaRouches besøg og tale i Indien om behovet for en Marshallplan/Silkevej i Sydvestasien; Jeffrey Steinberg giver os Lyndon LaRouches meget skarpe kommentar om EU's korrupte aftale med Tyrkiets Erdogan om mod betaling at tage syriske flygtninge tilbage, og Jason Ross fra LPAC Videnskabsteam taler om Gottfried Leibniz og nødvendigheden af kreativ nytænkning, som Kina i dag legemliggør.

WE NEED THE NEW SILK ROAD NOW FOR ALL OF MANKIND! –
International Webcast for March 11, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's March 11, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly Friday night broadcast from LaRouche PAC.com. I am joined in the studio

today by Jason Ross from the LaRouche PAC Science Team and Mr. Jeff Steinberg from {Executive Intelligence Review}, and the three of us had the opportunity to have an extensive

discussion

with both Mr. LaRouche and also Helga Zepp-LaRouche earlier today.

Now, as you know, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has just recently returned from an extraordinary trip that she took to India.

This

is the first time that either one of the LaRouches has been to India since I think at least 2003; so this was a very important

trip, and during that visit to India, Helga was a featured speaker on one of the keynote panels at a discussion in New Delhi

called the Raisina Dialogue Forum. This was a major conference which included international representation, former prime ministers, former heads of state, finance ministers, elected parliamentarians, and so forth.

Now during that speech, Helga LaRouche focused her remarks on the necessity for a new win-win, Marshall Plan development project for the Middle East and North Africa. She remarked that,

in the wake of Xi Jinping's visit to Iran, to Saudi Arabia, and

to Egypt where he brought the development vision of the Chinese

New Silk Road, that now was the time to adopt what she's been calling for, for years: which is, a New Marshall Plan to develop

that region of the world and to create a new era of peace and prosperity for a region of the world that has suffered so much under perpetual war, and a total breakdown of society.

Now this is very relevant, because obviously, as a representative of the Schiller Institute from Germany, Helga LaRouche was speaking directly from the standpoint of the perspective of a European, who is witnessing the unprecedented refugee crisis of millions and millions of refugees fleeing the

Middle East and North Africa, and flooding into Europe.

Our institutional question for this week actually focusses directly on that topic, and what I'm going to do is read the institutional question, and then give Jeff Steinberg and opportunity to go through, both specifically and more in general,

what both Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche's remarks were concerning this question, and some broader questions as well.

So the question is as follows:

"Mr. LaRouche, German Chancellor Angela Merkel has blamed

European nations for

unilaterally shutting the Balkan route for migrants. She said that this has put Greece in a very difficult situation, and such

decisions should be taken by the whole of the EU. Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, and non-EU member states – Serbia and Macedonia – have all acted to stem the migrant flow. The European Union and Turkey – from which migrants reach Greece – have set out a plan to ease the crisis from their perspective. Under the proposals that have been hammered out at a summit that

occurred in Brussels on Monday, but still to be finalized, all migrants arriving in Greece from Turkey, would be sent back. For

each Syrian returned, a Syrian in Turkey would be resettled in the EU. European Council President Donald Tusk has said that the

plan would spell the end of 'irregular migration to Europe.' What

is your view on the EU's new migrant policy?"

So, Jeff.

JEFFREY STEINBERG: To put it very mildly, Mr. LaRouche was extremely blunt. You've got to start from the standpoint that this is a rotten deal; it's not going to work. And furthermore,

that nobody has any business making any kind of backroom deal with President Erdogan of Turkey. Here's somebody who has been a principal sponsor of the jihadist terrorism, including the Islamic State and the Nusra Front; who has robbed his country blind; he's one of the most notorious thieves on the planet. He's killed his own people. He shut down the entire opposition newspaper, and, quite frankly, he's carried out a 6 billion euro extortion operation against the European Union. So the problem, in fact the disease that we're dealing with, is the tendency that's rampant in the entire trans-Atlantic world, to make these kinds of rotten deals with people who have no business being allowed to remain in power. You have an entire trans-Atlantic system that was really, in effect, characterized this week by two developments. Number One: this rotten deal with Erdogan, which should never be allowed to happen. And number two, by the announcement by the European Central Bank head, Mario Draghi, that the ECB was going to replicate the insane policies that were carried out in the United States under the Quantitative Easing, bail-out, and Dodd-Frank bill, all of which are universally known to have been complete and total failures. So, Draghi announced zero interest rates, and announced that the QE policy of the ECB would be extended up to \$80 billion euro a month, and furthermore, that the ECB would begin purchasing absolutely worthless private sector bonds to keep what one columnist called the "zombie banks" in business.

Now, there's been an absolute revolt in Germany, in particular, against this Draghi policy, because the net effect is that, with zero interest rates, people are going to be pulling their money out of the actual savings banks and regional commercial banks, through which all of the lending into the real economy takes place. And as the result of that, you're going to see rampant bankruptcies on top of the already advanced complete breakdown of the European real economy. All of the European too-big-to-fail banks are already hopelessly bankrupt. So you've got these two examples of absolute policy insanity, of attempting to operate and make compromises and "reforms," within a system that is already dead. As Mr. LaRouche said, you don't make deals with dead people; there's nothing in it for you. There's no future in it. Yet that's exactly what we're seeing as the dominant phenomenon throughout the trans-Atlantic region. Now the fact of the matter is that there are viable solutions. In the case of the United States, you could just simply say, the Wall Street debt is unpayable, and we're going to just simply cancel it, and we're going to go back to the traditional American, Hamiltonian credit system, and we're going to just simply let Wall Street sink, period. It's already bankrupt. The people involved in it are absolutely correct – they should have been frog-marched off to jail a long time ago. So, by and large, when you talk to people in the political system at a relatively high level, you're dealing with a system that is absolutely paralyzed with fear, and overwhelmed by

corruption. Because you press the issue, and you'll get widespread admission that the system is doomed, we're headed for another blow-out far worse than 2008; it could happen any moment now. It could happen Monday morning when you wake up. And furthermore, you could cancel this rotten debt, wipe out those cancerous aspects of the whole system, and you could go ahead to rebuild, but based on a completely different set of premises. Same thing with the arrangement with Turkey. There's no grounds whatsoever for paying 6 billion euros in extortion, knowing that a character like Erdogan is going to come back again and again and demand more, and will continue to threaten to unleash massive waves of migration, while at the same time Turkey is trying to sabotage the efforts of Lavrov and Kerry to bring an end to this five-year monstrosity of a war that's been going on inside Syria.

So, if you operate within a dead system, you are doomed to go down with it. Now there are things that are working in the world today. Putin is functioning. Putin is carrying out very effective flanking operations in Syria. China is functioning, and is in fact functioning at a much higher level from the standpoint of real economic growth. And China is willing to invest in real physical economic growth all across Eurasia, down into Africa, into Latin America. And furthermore, China is leading a global science driver policy. The plans to actually land an orbiter on the dark side of the Moon have been discussed frequently in recent weeks on this broadcast. China is now the leading R&D

nation on the planet, and they embody the principle of human creativity. They're not trying to draw deductive, pragmatic, practical conclusions from policies that have failed. You can never derive success by trying to scrutinize and analyze systematic failure. You need human creativity, and you see that

in China.

Increasingly, there are nations that are grouping around these opportunities that are posed for real development, centered

around China. Russia has taken certain measures to assure that Russia survives, and that Russia has the military and material resources to be able to conduct the kind of flanking operations

that may very well save Syria and the Middle East, and major parts of Africa, from the genocidal destruction that will occur

if the existing trans-Atlantic forces, led by the British Empire

and stooges that they've got at their disposal like President Obama, with his Dodd-Frank madness; like Mario Draghi; like the

corrupt Erdogan.

So, anytime that there's an offer to make a rotten deal with a rotten SOB like Erdogan, the obvious answer should be, run in

the other direction. Don't do it. And so, in response to the question that's been posed, this is a rotten deal that is doomed

to failure, but it's typical of a much larger problem, which is

the tendency to be stuck thinking inside the deductive box when

the only avenue for survival for mankind is to think creatively,

and align with those people who've demonstrated that they've got

a viable commitment to the future.

You find that in China. You find that in many of the actions taken by Putin in Russia, and it's pretty scarce everywhere else.

And it's certainly virtually nonexistent in the entire trans-Atlantic region.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jeff. I also neglected to mention in my remarks in the beginning that, coinciding with Helga's trip to India and these very important developments with Xi Jinping's visit to the Middle East. The Arabic version of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the New Land-Bridge," which was available in English and also has been translated into Chinese; has now been translated into Arabic. And I think Helga LaRouche's foreword or preface to that will put it very appropriately; that "either this is an extraordinary coincidence or an act of divine intervention" that this would be available at a time like this, when this is precisely what you need. This sort of vision for a new Marshall Plan, the World Land-Bridge, to bring development to this part of the world which is in such dire need of it. Now, as Jeff summarized quite succinctly, what Mr. LaRouche's focus in our discussion was, is that we are on the edge of a total implosion of the trans-Atlantic system. That you have a community of nations which is, in its present form, dead, because of its own behavior; it has brought this upon itself. On the other hand, you have nations such as China and others, who are engaged in a process of real physical economic progress.

And

this was a willful choice that was made by China to invest in exactly the types of things that would create a future potential

of growth, scientific development and otherwise. So, Mr.

LaRouche's question was, why would you associate yourself with a

dead system, when the alternative is immediately at hand?

So, Mr. LaRouche had a much more developed idea, however, of what it is that brings success to a nation and to the human race

in general. And he was very specific to say that real creativity

is never a replication of the past; real creativity depends on new ideas that are new in a very real sense. That creativity is

always {ad novo}, he said; and it's not achieved through the reform of a bad system. But it is only achieved through the introduction of an entirely new principle which is truly new.

He

said, Einstein is a good example of this; the personality of Brunelleschi is an ideal example of this. But the goal is never

to deduce what the solution to a crisis must be from some sort of

precedent; but rather, to ask the question, "What is it that we

actually wish to accomplish for the future of mankind?" And, with

that question in mind, therefore, what must be done? What must be

done to achieve that future? And we tend to fail to ask that question, and we get too consumed by the details of the present;

when we should be thinking from a total global standpoint about

what we wish to achieve in the future.

Now, I think at a time like now, where it's very clear that the nations of Europe and the United States are imploding, socially, economically, politically; what brought us to this point? But also, more significantly, what must be done to save civilization now? And we discussed, I think very appropriately, that when a nation loses its {raison d'être}, when a nation loses its mission, it tends to implode and fall in upon itself. And we can learn a lot from the mission that China has, and the optimistic vision of the future which is shared by all of its citizens. So, with that said, I would like to invite Jason to come to the podium. As you know, Jason Ross has been conducting a many-part series of presentations, classes on the LaRouche PAC website on the unique genius of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz; this is a series which will continue. But I would like to invite him to the podium now.

JASON ROSS: Well, this year, 2016, is the 300th anniversary of Leibniz's death in 1716. Leibniz lived from 1646 to 1716. And a number of the disputes that he was in, the discoveries that he made, are very freshly relevant for us today. Both historically from the standpoint of understanding where we came from, and because there are disputes that continue to the present. Disputes over the nature of the purpose of the nation, disputes over the nature of the Universe, disputes over the nature of mankind. To discuss one of those, I'd like to frame it by contrasting the views of Gottfried Leibniz and Isaac Newton. Many people

are probably familiar, certainly if you've been watching this website, with the concept of the dispute over the calculus. That Leibniz plagiarized the calculus from Newton, as Newton and his friends said; no. Did Newton steal the calculus from Leibniz, who invented it first? Let's leave that aside; that's really not at issue for what I want to talk about today. Let's consider the dispute that was represented between the British outlook of Newton and the outlook of Leibniz in terms of the purpose for humanity, as seen in their views of creation and of the Universe as a whole. In the very last years of Leibniz's life, he was engaged in a dispute via letters with a follower of Isaac Newton, Samuel Clarke. And in this discussion, one of the primary topics that came up was the basis of considering God to be great. On this, the two differed in a very fundamental way. Newton, via Clarke, said that God's greatness came from his power; Leibniz, while not disputing that, said that God's wisdom is also one of His perfections, and that in leaving this out, you have a total misunderstanding about God. Now, I'm not going to make a theological point about this today. I want to look at this in terms of the existence of the nation-state. While Newton said that because God can do anything, that shows how wonderful He is; and while this same outlook – a religious outlook – was applied to man and society by John Locke

and Thomas Hobbes, who said that a powerful ruler of society really exists for himself, and that people form a society through

a compact to not infringe upon each other, not with the idea to

have a mission together, but simply to get along as a way of putting under control the impulses of people to steal from each

other and this sort of thing. So, on the one side, you have the

notion that the state exists, the ruler exists and is justified

in existing to maintain power; that that is the basis of legitimacy of a ruler – holding power. It's a somewhat circular

reason.

On the other side, you have Leibniz, who – in keeping with his view of God being worth reverencing, respecting, loving because of His wisdom; and having chosen in making the Universe,

to make it the best of all possible universes that could be created. Leibniz applies that idea as well to society; saying that the justification, the legitimacy for a ruler for a nation,

lies in how it is creating a happy society. And how it is imbuing

its people with wisdom, and developing science and economy to create a more productive and a happier future. Happiness is an important thing.

So, if you consider that today, and you look at – Matt had brought up where is the {raison d'être}; what is the justification for the United States, for example, right now? What

is our {raison d'être} right now under Obama? We don't have one.

Obama's destruction of the space program, which as a policy better encapsulates an attack on the future than anything you

can

imagine, has left us without a future in the stars; contrasted with other nations, being led by China, with a serious, comprehensive, really breath-taking mission of advancements that

they have been making towards reaching out into the heavens, and

the potential of developing new scientific breakthroughs in that

way.

So, as Jeff and Matt said, LaRouche, in the discussion that we had with him today, was stressing that, in creating the future, it is made {de novo}; it isn't something we deduce from

the past, although we can certainly learn from the past. The essential characteristic is making something where nothing of that sort existed before. He had singled out Brunelleschi and Einstein in this regard. Einstein, who made breakthroughs scientifically that did not follow from, or result from, the thoughts of his day; but rather, contradicted and overthrew them.

This is an example of the kind of thinking that's necessary.

In

the United States in our most recent history, the time under the

Apollo program, as launched in its strength by Kennedy to go to

the Moon and back; this was in recent times, probably the most singly powerful example of a potential to reach that. That program didn't result in Einstein's per se; it didn't have that

kind of effect. Amazing technological developments were made.

The

potentials that the space program has as a whole to make new scientific breakthroughs, however, is absolutely tremendous.

So, consider China. China, which has brought hundreds of millions of people out of poverty in just the past few

decades.

China, which currently lends out more internationally in investments in nations than the whole World Bank does. China, which has played a major role along with Russia in setting up the

BRICS; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for Peace and Stability; the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, to address

the \$5 trillion or more needs for infrastructure within that region of the world; offering loans that are without the conditionalities that are the hallmark of the World Bank. This ability to put into very specific practice a concept of “win-win”

cooperation, as it was put by President Xi; these specific ways

of cooperating with neighbors, with other nations for development

projects. As for example, the railroad operating in Ethiopia at

present, allowing the transport of food to the interior of the nation in a timely fashion; preventing the intensity of starvation that would otherwise be likely given the agricultural

disasters they've faced recently.

Take a look at space and science. China's East Tokamak, a super-conducting tokamak, recently had a 50 million-degree plasma

held for 100 seconds; a breakthrough for them on their way towards developing fusion. Their space program – that was the first soft landing on the Moon in decades – the Chang'e 3 with the Yutu rover. Planning to come out next year, Chang'e 5, a sample return mission to the Moon; again, the first time in decades, and they'll be only the third nation to have done this.

And then in a few years, a space first – not only for them, but

for the world – the Chang'e 4 mission, to land on the far side

of the Moon. The first time ever; this is something new that mankind has never done before. It opens up new windows scientifically in terms of the potential the far side of the Moon

offers for different types of telescopes – such as radio telescopes. They'll be able to show us things that no other – it's the most convenient place to be able to do these things. It

simply is impossible from here on Earth, or in orbit; you need a body to place these things on.

So, I think when we think about what's the purpose of a nation, it can't be a short-term survival; it certainly can't be

dominance per se, or maintaining a place in the world. For example, the United States; there's an unfortunate form of thought that the United States should be first in everything. Well, how did the United States become such a powerful nation? The policies that made that possible, the outlook that made that

possible, the sense coming from the American Revolution that there's a mission for the nation that is beyond having sovereignty itself, per se; but lies in a mission for development

and for the pursuit of happiness – as it's put – that's the concept that has to guide us today. Now, if we were to adopt this

in the United States, which we must, as we force the adoption of

this policy in our own nation, we have the potential for the US

to play a very important role among other nations internationally

in reaching these objectives. And there's really no reason for conflict among nations; it's simply not necessary at this point.

There might be some specific examples, but on the whole, by

throwing out the British-led creation of conflicts, and putting the US on a path towards cooperation, participation, and leadership on these sorts of ventures, we can regain in terms of history, the right to exist, or reason for existing; a mission for the nation.

So, if we're going to turn around our domestic conditions, as we see frighteningly in the dramatic rise in deaths by drug overdoses or suicides in other forms that are increasing dramatically; if we're going to do this, we have to have a mission.

We have to have a vision for the kind of future that we're going to make that doesn't exist a present. The opportunities for this exist; there are plenty of the particular policies that are needed. These things are known. What is necessary is a demand and a change in direction in the United States without Obama, to adopt this orientation as our own. And if we do that, we can look to the future with the knowledge that there is a reason for the existence of the nation; and there's a purpose to be fulfilled, and that we're taking up that purpose in our future which lies beyond the Earth and out in the stars.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jason. And I think we can use that as a promotional to encourage you to tune in to all of his classes, which are available and will continue to be available on larouchepac.com. And I'd like to thank Jeff for joining us here as well, today. So, that's what we have to present to you here

today; short and sweet. And we thank you for tuning in; and we encourage you to please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

Flygtninge-aftale mellem EU og Tyrkiets Erdogan er korrupt!

Der er intet grundlag overhovedet for at betale 6 mia. euro i afpresserpenge, når man ved, at en karakter som Erdogan vil komme tilbage ... og vil fortsætte med at true med at udløse massive flygtningestrømme samtidig med, at Tyrkiet forsøger at sabotere Lavrovs og Kerrys indsats for at bringe en afslutning på denne fem år lange monstrøsitet af en krig, der har raset i Syrien.

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Den europæiske Centralbank annoncerer vanvittig ny 'kvantitativ

Lempelse': Lyndon LaRouche siger, dette holder ikke: Annuller tyveriet!

10. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Den europæiske Centralbank annoncerede i dag panikagtige forholdsregler for en enorm inflation af aktiver. ECB sænkede sine allerede negative rentesatser for bankpenge, der er indsat i ECB, fra -0,3 % til -0,4 %. Hvad der er endnu mere ekstremt, så annoncerede ECB en ny serie af fireårige lån til banker («TLTRO II»), hvor rentesatserne kunne falde så lavt som til satserne på indskudsfaciliteten, nu -0,4 %. Med andre ord, så vil ECB betale banker for at tage dets lån – de vil tilbagebetale mindre, end de lånte!

»Det er en hurtig afslutning på en hel historie«, var Lyndon LaRouches respons i dag. »Dette er slutningen! Dette vil ikke holde – det giver ingen mening. Obama og præsidentskabet osv. burde sige, dette er slutningen! Der er det med os, at vi siger, dette er slutningen! Vi kan ikke gøre dette! Og Wall Street kommer til at betale for det. Wall Street kommer til at betale, for de ejer pengene! Og de kommer til at betale, hvad de skylder, for deres voldtægt af finanssystemet er regulært tyveri. Annuller dette tyveri! Det eneste, vi behøver at gøre, er at anvende Franklin Roosevelts politik fra 1930'erne, og det vil række. Der findes ingen anden kompetent måde at respondere til dette på.

Disse karle vil stjæle; de vil stjæle luksuriøst. Det her går tilbage til en historie: Dodd-Frank!«

ECB annoncerede også, at dets kvantitative lempelsesprogram med opkøb af obligationslån vil blive sat op til 80 mia. euro

om måneden og udvidet til også at omfatte obligationslån fra selskaber, der ikke er banker, sammen med bankobligationer og statsobligationer.

»Offentliggør det, cirkuler det, og sig, at dette er et svindleri af alle ting – Gud over alle ting.«

Georg Fahrenschon, chef for den tyske Sparekasseassociation, der er kraftigt imod disse sindssyge erklæringer, sagde, at, før eller senere vil negative rentesatser sprede sig til et punkt, hvor bankerne forlanger penge for at beholde kundernes indskud.

»Det gør de ikke«, sagde LaRouche, »bankerne vil forsvinde!«

Det er vores job at blive ved med at kæmpe og opbygge ting, som vi kan opbygge

10. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Under en diskussion den 9. marts med LaRouchePAC's Komite for Politisk Strategi karakteriserede Lyndon LaRouche kampagnen for at bryde BRIKS-gruppen op som følger:

»Det er britisk. Se på omstændighederne. Der er visse kendsgerninger her, der er meget klare. For det første står briterne bag alt dette, og briterne triumferer over den

fordærvelse, de har været i stand til at indføre i USA og i den amerikanske befolkning. Det er et faktum. Når man lige har fordøjet dette, så må man se på, hvad det er for problemer, der findes i Europa, og så bliver man virkelig lidt skræmt, for man ser hele områder af Europa, der disintegrerer for øjnene af os, og især dem, der er på den forkerte kurs.

Det, Putin gør, er virkelig godt; det er meget effektivt – det er rigtig godt. Og det er succesfuldt, og det hænger sammen med Kina og andre former for operationer omkring dette, der bygger det op. Så det er en god situation for os mht. tingenes udsigt. Der er ikke noget problem her. Der er bekymring, men ikke noget virkeligt problem.

Vores problem ligger hovedsageligt i USA. Det er den kendsgerning, at USA's befolkning er blevet gjort sindssyge, voldsomt, af Bush-familien, og nu af Obama. Det har været en degeneration. Disse ting er så åbenlyse, at det må siges højt, fordi det er så åbenlyst. Kongressen er i et forfærdeligt rod.

Hvis man indser disse ting, og man laver en liste med en sammenligning af det ene mod det andet, finder man ud af, at tingene ikke står så dårligt til i det ene kvarter, men at de er forfærdelige mht. USA og den amerikanske befolkning. USA er i en tilstand af desperation. Desperation, fordi de accepterer spekulativ investeringsbankvirksomhed, men de accepterer ikke Glass-Steagall, der automatisk ville hjælpe udviklingen. Sådan står det til. Vi har i virkeligheden ikke noget andet problem end dette. Vi har Wall Street, som er rådden, FBI er råddent, og en masse mennesker er ikke andet end de rene svindlere. Og vores befolkning er på både kunstig vis, men også aktivt, blevet demoraliseret. Demoraliseringen af den amerikanske befolkning er en meget farlig ting.

I Sydamerika ser man også, at udsigterne er ved at blive forfærdelige. Det behøver de ikke at være, men det er de. Så vi må virkelig samle vore tanker og ikke udbrede sygdomme, der ikke er virkelige.

LaRouchePAC-leder Kesha Rogers er ved at komme tilbage, og det er vigtigt. Hendes rolle med udgangspunkt i Texas, og i baggrunden dernede, er meget styrkende mht. hele situationen.

Wall Street og Washington ved, at Dodd/Frank-loven har været en total fiasko. De ved det! De er rædselsslagne. Folk har tendens til at være bange; en meget stærk frygt. Men det bliver bare til hysteri. Det politiske system er råddent: der var nogle styrkeområder, men det meste af det er råddent. Demoralisering er nøglespørgsmålet; situationen er forfærdelig, men der er noget, der er værre: demoralisering. Og demoralisering kan selvfølgelig ikke bekæmpes, med mindre der er reel styrke bag; man kan ikke bare bluffe det.

Dette er en ekstremt dødbringende situation. Spørgsmålet er, om hele USA's økonomi vil kollapse, før balladen virkelig begynder. Kina befinder sig i en god situation; Putin er i en god situation, relativt set, og der finder en opbygning sted i visse dele af planeten.

Vi har endnu ikke fået kontrol over tingene. Vi har udsigter, men ingen kontrol. Og denne kontrol må vi selv levere.«

Rachel Brinkley (fra LaRouchePAC Policy Committee, -red.) fra Boston sagde, at befolkningen er rasende over, at økonomien er i færd med at kollapse, og at ingen gør noget ved det.

LaRouche svarede:

»De tror ikke på, at de kan gøre noget ved det; det er derfor. De tror på, at det er noget, der overgår dem; ikke noget, som de gør.

Jeg håber på, at vi kan bryde igennem med noget her, for der er gennembrud i ting, der er internationale faktorer. Men jeg har ingen præcise beviser, så jeg er lidt forsigtig. Jeg mener, at der er muligheder; helt bestemt i Kina og Rusland og så fremdeles, er der gode tegn. Men en stor del af det transatlantiske område og relaterede tilfælde er en stor

katastrofe. Det vil formentlig vedblive at være en katastrofe, endda forværrende. Så vi står ved et punkt lige nu, hvor vi ikke har nogen præcis konklusion om noget som helst; vi har en masse tilkændegivelser.

Det kommer til at handle om globale faktorer; jeg tror ikke, der er mange chancer i lokale områder; jeg tror, at globale faktorer er de eneste, der virkelig er signifikante. For se på økonomien, se på moralen osv., som vi ser generelt. Der er intet at hente her. Der er visse udviklinger, der omfatter nogle af problemområderne og giver folk en vis fornemmelse af et optimistisk syn. For situationen er ikke så dårlig, som mange mennesker tror, hvis den blev håndteret korrekt. Eller den er værre – hvilket er mærkeligt. Man har noget, som folk tror, vil være godt for dem, når det er ubrugeligt. Men de får også undertiden et frisk pust af at se frem til noget.

Det er vores job at blive ved med at kæmpe og opbygge ting, som vi kan opbygge. Vi ser ingen mirakler lige nu, undtagen når vi en gang imellem får en smule fordel – og det må man arbejde videre med. Og der kommer nogle lyspunkter her og der.»

Titelfoto: Lyndon LaRouche fortsætter med at arbejde for Det britiske Imperiums afslutning og for udløsningen af menneskehedens kreativitet.

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SPØRGSMÅL OG SVAR med formand Tom Gillesberg den 10. marts 2016: Rusland og Ukraine; Hillary Clinton; Nykredit; finansspekulation; EU-Tyrkiet; Schiller Partiet

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Kinas landbrugsminister rapporterer om nyt fremstød for at opdyrke jorden i Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt

7. marts 2016 – Kinas landbrugsminister, Han Changfu, talte i dag om Ruslands og Kinas planer om et samarbejde omkring opdyrkning af Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt. Han talte på en pressekonference på sidelinjen af den Nationale Folkekongres' årlige møde i Beijing.

Kinesiske firmaer er allerede aktive inden for landbrug på mere end 600.000 ha i det fjernøstlige område. Nu vil der, sagde Han, blive kinesisk-russisk samarbejde for at udvide dette gennem fælles landbrugsmæssig forskning og udvikling, samt uddannelse i agronomi og dyrkningsmetoder. Han opfordrede flere kinesiske landbrugsvirksomheder til at blive involveret.

Det russiske, fjernøstlige distrikt, der udgør to tredjedele af USA, har store, frugtbare områder og en befolkning på kun 6,3 million (omkring to tredjedele af den amerikanske stat New Jersey).

Foto: Sceneri fra Amur regionen, der har grænser mod Kina, ikke langt fra hovedbyen Blagovesjtjensk. Denne region med sit areal på 363.700 km² (Danmarks er 43.094 km²) og en befolkning på ca. 810.000 er blot en lille del af Ruslands enorme fjernøstlige distrikt.

Wang Yi: »Kina vil aldrig blive et nyt Amerika«

8. marts 2016 – Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi sagde under en pressekonference på sidelinjen af den Nationale Folkekongres i Beijing, at Kina »forsøger at spille en større rolle i den eksisterende internationale orden og det internationale system«, men at det aldrig vil søge at opnå overherredømme – »Kina vil aldrig blive et nyt Amerika. Kina har ingen intention om at erstatte eller lede andre«, rapporterer *Xinhua*.

Han advarede specifikt om, at USA i øjeblikket griber ind i det Sydkinesiske Hav på en farlig og provokerende måde.

»Sejladsfriheden betyder ikke, at man kan gøre, hvad der passer én ... Takket være en fælles indsats fra Kinas og andre landes side i regionen, er det Sydkinesiske Hav fortsat blandt verdens sikreste og frieste sejlruiter. Ethvert forsøg på at skabe forstyrrelse i det Sydkinesiske Hav og destabilisere Asien, ville ikke blive tilladt af Kina og de fleste andre lande i regionen«, sagde han. Han advarede USA mod at »forplumre vandene«, der kunne »kaste Asien ud i kaos« og tilføjede, at »Filippinernes stædighed i det omstridte spørgsmål i det Sydkinesiske Hav er et resultat af anstiftelse bag scenen og politisk intrigeren.«

Han rapporterede, at Kina har tilbudt at oprette to 'varme linjer' til at håndtere maritime nødsituationer og fælles redningsaktioner.

Wang erklærede også, at Beijing ikke blot vil være en tilskuer i Mellemøsten, men vil spille en mere aktiv rolle uden at gribe ind i regionens nationers interne anliggender. Han understregede Kinas »modne og stabile« bånd med Rusland.

Foto: Wang Yi besvarer spørgsmål fra journalister under en pressekonference på sidelinjen af den Nationale Folkekongres i Beijing.

Kinas udenrigsminister Wang Yi: Mulighederne i den økonomiske

Bælt-og-Vej-politik 'tilhører hele verden'

7. marts 2016 – Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi sagde i dag til den Nationale Partikongres, at der havde været signifikante fremskridt, siden Bælt-og-Vej-politikken var blevet indledt i 2014.

»I dag har flere end 70 nationer udtrykt deres interesse i Bæltet-og-Vejen, og flere end 30 lande har indgået aftale om at bygge det«, sagde han. »Og de første projekter i Silkevejsfonden er blevet lanceret.« Han påpegede dernæst de forskellige projekter om jernbanekorridorer, der er blevet igangsat: Kina-Mongoliet-Rusland, Pakistan-korridoren, Budapest-Beograd-højhastighedsjernbanen, Jakarta-Bandung-højhastighedsjernbanen og jernbaneforbindelserne til Laos og til Thailand.

Han sagde også, at aftaler om samarbejde om industrielle kapaciteter var blevet indgået af 20 lande.

»Bæltet-og-Vejen var et projekt, som Kina lancerede, men mulighederne tilhører hele verden«, sagde Wang. »Dette projekt er en genklang af de asiatiske og europæiske landes generelle trend for samarbejde og udvikling. Det viser, at Kina hastigt er ved at gå fra blot at være en deltager i det internationale system, og til at levere statsfinansierede, offentlige goder. Med vores konstruktion af Bæltet-og-Vejen følger vi princippet om udbredt rådslagning, fælles bidrag og fælles gavn. Det er et åbent initiativ, ikke en Monroe-doktrin eller en form for ekspansionisme. Det, som Bælt-og-Vej-initiativet udfolder for verdens øjne, vil blive et nyt, historisk maleri af fælles udvikling og fremgang på hele det eurasiske kontinent.«

Foto: En stolt linje: Kinas højhastigheds-jernbanenet er det længste i noget land i verden.

Rusland, FN, menneskerettighedsgrupper og EU-grupper fordømmer aftale med Tyrkiet

9. marts 2016 – De Forenede Nationer og menneskerettighedsgrupper advarede i går om, at EU-aftalen om at tilbagesende alle ikke-regulære migranter til Tyrkiet til gengæld for politiske og finansielle belønninger til landet, kunne være ulovlig, rapporterer journalister fra *Reuters*, Stephanie Nebehay og Gabriela Backzynska, den 8. marts.

FN's flygtningehøjkommissær Filippo Grandi sagde til EU-parlamentet i Strasbourg i går: »Jeg er dybt bekymret om ethvert arrangement, der involverer en almengældende tilbagevisning af nogen person fra et land til et andet uden, at man klart forklarer, hvad standarden er for beskyttelse af flygtninge under international lov.«

Grandi kom med denne udtalelse kun få timer efter, at de 28 EU-ledere havde udarbejdet en aftale med den tyrkiske premierminister Ahmet Davutoglu i Bruxelles, og som vil betale Tyrkiet flere penge (3,3 mia. dollar mere) for at holde flygtninge i Tyrkiet; som giver hurtigere rejsetilladelse uden visum til tyrkere i hele EU, og sætter skub i forhandlingerne om medlemskab af EU, der længe har været gået i stå, til den tyrkiske, ISIS-støttende præsident, Erdogan.

EU's feje ophøjelse af Tyrkiets status blev omgående fordømt

over hele verden:

Amnesty International kaldte den foreslåede massetilbagevisning af migranter til Tyrkiet for »et dødsstød mod retten til at søge asyl«.

Den velgørende nødhjælpsorganisation Læger uden Grænser sagde, »I 'realpolitikens' navn syntes medlemsstater parat til at træde på deres principper for at slå en skammelig handel af med Tyrkiet.«

Sputnik International erklærede i dag, at, »med politiets voldelige beslaglæggelse i denne weekend af Tyrkiets største, uafhængige aviser, *Zaman* og *Today's Zaman*, har landet endelig overskredet stregen for at blive et fuldt udviklet diktatur ... EU-ledere lefler for Tyrkiet, efter at sidstnævnte har spillet en førende rolle i destabiliseringen af Syrien og udløsningen af flygtningekrisen ... Tyrkiet favner nu et fascistisk diktatur, og Washington og dets europæiske håndlangere er ramt af den samme omfavnelser.«

Foto: FN's flygtningehøjkommissær Filippo Grandi holder sin tale under EU-parlamentets plenarforsamling i Strasbourg, Frankrig, den 8. marts 2016. (Foto: EPA)

NYHEDSORIENTERING

FEBRUAR-MARTS 2016:

Forlæng Den Nye Silkevej ind

i

Mellemøsten og Afrika

Tom Gillesberg til Folketingets Udenrigsudvalg den 1. marts: Vi står netop nu med en enestående mulighed for at sikre, at den langvarige mareridtsagtige proces med krig og ødelæggelse, der har præget Mellemøsten i årtier, og som har spredt sig til Europa og resten af verden i form af terror fra Islamisk Stat og en flygtningebølge, der er ved at løbe Europa over ende, kan bringes til ophør og erstattes af et nyt paradigme for fred gennem fælles økonomisk udvikling.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

NATO's øverstbefalende i Europa, gen. Breedlove, ønsker at flytte en permanent panserbrigade til Europa

*7. marts, 2016 – General Philip Breedlove, øverstbefalende for NATO's og USA's kommando i Europa (EUCOM), ønsker, at der atter kommer en panserbrigade i Europa. Under sin beretning for den amerikanske Kongres i sidste uge kom Breedlove med hentydninger til dette, men uddybede det ikke på daværende tidspunkt. I dagens rapport fra *Defense News* fremsætter en forsvarsfunktionær, der er bekendt med planerne, men som ikke nævnes ved navn, at Breedlove diskuterede sit forslag med topfolk i Pentagon, mens han var i Washington i sidste uge. En*

sådan forøgelse vil komme oveni den rotationsstyrke af brigadestørrelse i Østeuropa, som er et led i USA's militære oprustning i det østlige Europa og Baltikum, til \$3,4 mia. Den unavngivne funktionær sagde, "De er ved at undersøge, hvordan de kan forøge de permanente militære styrker i Europa. De prøver at finde ud af, 'hvor meget behøver vi, og hvor skal det komme fra?'"

Ikke overraskende er der bureaukratiske forhindringer i vejen, hvilket betyder, at det kan tage måneder, eller mere, før et sådant skridt kan tages. Internt i Pentagon vil spørgsmålet udløse en budgetkamp over, hvem – eller hvilken konto –, der skal betale forøgelsen. Og i Europa vil det kræve godkendelse fra de allierede og en aftale med en værtsnation. Og for USA drejer spørgsmålet sig om, hvorvidt denne brigade skal stationeres i Tyskland, der betragtes som et sikkert bagland, eller i Polen, hvor den kunne være sårbar overfor et russisk førsteangreb.