

# **1. del: POLITISK ORIENTERING den 12. maj 2016: Forvent det uventede. Se også 2. del.**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

Video:

2. del:

Lyd:

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## **Planlægger den amerikanske præsident Obama en krig mod Rusland og Kina i august?**

Af Alexander Hartmann, redaktør af "Neue Solidarität".

7. maj 2016 – Vil den amerikanske præsident Obama inklade sig på en militær kraftprøve med Rusland og Kina endnu før sin tilbagetræden? Den slutning må man drage, når man betragter de nyeste bestræbelser inden for amerikansk politik: Umiddelbart efter at det var lykkedes for USA's udenrigsminister John Kerry og Ruslands udenrigsminister Sergej Lavrov at forhandle sig frem til en udvidelse af våbenstilstanden i Syrien på grundlag af aftalen i Geneve, hvor der skulle oprettes et særligt, større kontor i Geneve med russiske og amerikanske

militærpersoner og diplomater for at overvåge våbenstilstanden, blev Kerry – øjensynligt af Obama – foranlediget til offentligt at stille et ultimatum til den syriske præsident Bashar Assad: Dersom Assad ikke træder tilbage inden den 1. august, så vil USA "inddrage andre sider". I betragtning af, at USA allerede er ved at indsætte amerikanske soldater i Syrien uden den syriske præsidents godkendelse, må der øjensynligt være tale om en større militær indsats, der har det udtrykkelige formål at fremtvinge et regimeskift i Syrien. Og dermed står det klart, at Rusland og Kina, der begge modsætter sig et udefra påtvungent regimeskift i Syrien og selv er militært til stede der, skal stilles over for et valg om enten at lade Assad falde – eller at tage en direkte militær konfrontation med USA med i beregningerne. Og samtidigt fortsætter den militære opmarch og indkredsningen over for Rusland og Kina med at skride fremad "som en damptromle", sådan som BüSo's forkvinde Helga Zepp-LaRouche understregede det den 4. maj på sit internetforum.

Afgørende er tiden frem til NATO-topmødet først i juli, hvor skabelsen af NATO's faste troppetilstedeværelse i Baltikum skal godkendes af NATO's medlemsstater.

Disse enheder skal ikke udstationeres permanent, men indsættes i skiftende hold – ligesom i krigsområder. UN News citerede en ubenævnt militær talsmand: "Vi går fra gensidig hjælp over til afskrækning og fra gensidig hjælp over til opstilling til kamp." Det samme gælder også for de amerikanske troppeoverførsler til Filippinerne. USA's regering har allerede anmodet kongressen om en firdobling af midlerne til den amerikanske troppeindsats i Østeuropa, og den har – både gennem forsvarsminister Ashton Carter såvel som gennem general Philip Breedlove, den hidtidige overkommandoindehaver over USA's tropper i Europa, og dennes efterfølger general Curtis Scaparrotti, som Carter overdrog kommandoen til den 3. maj i Stuttgart – også gjort det ganske klart, at den betragter Rusland og Kina som sine vigtigste fjender.

Øjensynligt er præsident Obama ude på at gennemtvinge en "endegyldig løsning" af syriensproblemet efter sit eget sind, før han forlader embedet. Det er muligt, at dette set fra Obamas synsvinkel blot er ét stort blufnummer, hvormed han vil bevise over for sig selv og resten af verden, hvem der er "herre i huset" – men hvis Obama skulle gå hen og forregne sig her, så kommer der til at blive en kernevåbenkrig mellem supermagterne. Det er på høje tid, at de fornuftige kræfter i de vestlige regeringer og parlamenter endelig tager sig sammen til at forhindre Obama i at udføre sådanne forrykte dumheder, for det farlige ved ultimatummer er, at de ofte frembringer en situation, hvor ingen af parterne længere kan trække sig tilbage.

Det er klart, at selvom Rusland og Kina samtidigt strækker hånden frem mod Vesten for en fornuftig samarbejdspolitik, kan de overhovedet ikke gøre andet end at reagere på den vestlige opmarch med selv at opruste og med forhøjet kampberedskab. Således meddelte Rusland for eksempel, at det som reaktion på NATO's oprustning i Østeuropa ville opstille tre nye divisioner, hver på 10.000 mand i løbet af året i sine vestlige og sydlige militærområder. Og det er ikke blot USA, der arbejder febrilsk på at modernisere sine atomvåben; Rusland og Kina gør nøjagtigt det samme.

### Den nye Operation Barbarossa

Helga Zepp-LaRouche sammenligner NATO's opmarch i Østeuropa med "Operation Barbarossa", Det tredje Riges troppeopmarch for at overfalde Sovjetunionen, og begrundede denne påstand på sit internetforum. Efter Obamas besøg bekendtgjorde forbundskansler Merkel, at 250 tyske soldater straks skulle deltage i NATO's bataljoner i Baltikum. I Rusland genopvækkes erindringerne om Den store Fædrelandskrig kraftigt her for tiden, "og når tyske soldater så her bare 71 efter afslutningen på anden verdenskrig udstationeres lige op til den russiske grænse i forholdsvis højt kampberedskab, så kan jeg meget vel forestille mig – ja, jeg føler mig fuldstændigt

sikker på det – at det vil fremkalde virkeligt stærke følelser i Rusland. Hele NATO's politik er jo i grunden ikke andet end en indkredsning af Rusland og af Kina.”

Når man betragter den samlede strategi – lige fra sanktionerne mod Rusland over forsøgene på at iscenesætte farverevolutioner og til den oprustningsspiral, som Rusland og Kina er tvunget ind i – så bør det være klart, at dette sker med den hensigt at frembringe regimeskift. Det spørgsmål forbliver ubesvaret: ”Hvorfor skal atomvåbnene moderniseres? Alle amerikanske atomvåbenlagre skal moderniseres, de taktiske atomvåben B61-12 i Tyskland – det er angrebsvåben. Og hvad skal russerne mene om det?”

En offentlig debat savnes

Frem for alt kritiserede hun, at der hidtil ikke har fundet nogen offentlig debat sted omkring disse ting:

”Der er ikke engang nogen i Tyskland, der vover at udtale sig om sanktionerne – bortset fra med en tilbageholdende kritik. Men en debat om hele den militære dimension mangler egentlig fuldstændigt. Og det er virkeligt en skandale. Jeg mener, at vi virkeligt behøver en dramatisk ændring af vor politik, for vi skal selv bestemme over vore egne interesser i Tyskland og hele Europa. Bliver vi draget med ind i sådan en krig? ... Skal vi virkeligt lade os drive ind i sådan en konfrontation, så at sige i ly af USA, der virkeligt sætter Tysklands eksistentielle interesser på spil? For hvis uheldet er ude, så ophører Tyskland med at eksistere.”

Det egentlige motiv

Det virkelige motiv bag konfrontationspolitikken over for Rusland og Kina, understregede hun, ligger i forhandlingerne om frihandelsaftalerne TPP (med de asiatiske nationer) og TTIP (med Europa), som USA's regering vil gennemtrumfe endnu før Obamas afgang. Dette demonstreredes af et indlæg fra præsident Obama i Washington Post med den megetsigende overskrift:

"Amerika – og ikke Kina – fastsætter reglerne." "Heri siger han, at Sydasiens og Sydøstasiens udvikler sig med rasende fart, og vi – USA – kan ikke tillade, at Kina fastlægger reglerne, for det gør vi! Og dermed har han egentlig lukket katten ud af sækken. For også ved den førnævnte militære oprustning og ved konfrontationsscenerne drejer det sig egentlig kun om én ting. Såvel ved TPP, TTIP som ved NATO's oprustning over for Rusland og naturligvis også i Det sydkinesiske Hav, i Korea, i hele den militære dimension, drejer det sig kun om ét enkelt tema – og det er at forsvare USA's enevældige position med alle midler."

I Det sydkinesiske Hav drejer det sig med sikkerhed ikke om et par klippeøer, og den frie sejlads er heller ikke krænkede blot en eneste gang, det er alt sammen blot grov propaganda. Tværtimod ønsker Obama at konsolidere "USA's krav om overherredømme over Stillehavet og sandsynligvis også snart over Det indiske Hav, det vil sige over alle verdenshavene... Det drejer sig om at opretholde den unipolære verden." Men det er så at sige fortid nu, for den er holdt op med at eksistere. "Asien stiger opad, Kina udvikler sig, andre asiatiske stater, Indien, det, som før kaldtes for tigerøkonomierne, udvikler sig med rasende fart." Kinas regering har reageret meget køligt på Obamas artikel ved at slå fast, at handelsreglerne ikke skal fastsættes af ét land, men af alle de inddragne nationer. Og under et møde i Australien, hvor det drejede sig om den kinesiske handelsaftale, deltog 15 lande, "der øjensynligt fandt de af Kina foreslåede betingelser for langt mere attraktive end TPP, der egentlig kun har til formål at holde Kina udenfor."

Thukydids-fælden

Men det afgørende punkt er dog, "at alle imperier i historien er gået under som følge af at have forstrakt sig... USA har forstrakt sig her for tiden, de økonomiske tal er katastrofale – både hvad angår tallene for arbejdspladserne og tallene for den produktionsstigning, der i de sidste fem år har været nul

eller endnu lavere. Det vil sige, at USA's fysiske økonomi skrumper mere og mere ind, og banksektoren er naturligvis blot en kæmpeboble, der har det endnu værre end i 2008 og truer med at eksplodere – ligesom i Europa.”

Hun fortsatte: ”Med andre ord, så er dette en politik, der ikke er holdbar, og det gør den også så farlig.” For der er kræfter i den transatlantiske sektor, der reagerer således på denne udvikling i Asien, at de er ved at gå i den såkaldte Thukydid-fælde, som den tidligere amerikanske generalstabschef flere gange har advaret om, nemlig konflikten mellem Athen og Sparta i det klassiske Grækenland, som Thukydid beskrev, ”hvor den ene parts opstigning førte til den anden sides krigsførelse og dermed startede den peloponnesiske krig, der i sidste ende førte til det klassiske Grækenlands undergang.” Det er noget, der i dag i brintbombernes tidsalder, og hvor der er tale om overgang fra afskrækning til kampberedskab og mobilitetstilstand for tropperne, er ekstremt bekymrende. ”Jeg har sagt det så tit: Vi behøver en offentlig debat. Hvor er Tysklands interesser henne? Tysklands interesser er netop ikke fremmedfjendtlighed eller ”lukkede grænser”, for den eneste måde Tyskland kan sikre sin eksistens på længere sigt er ved at indlede et nyt paradigme og deltage i det med andre stater, frem for alt med hele Eurasien, der så i fællesskab kan løse de problemer, der berører os alle: Det nære og mellemste Østens fuldstændige ødelæggelse og den frygtelige situation i Afrika. Og den eneste mulighed, vi har for at slippe ud af alle de konflikter, er den, at vi sammen med Rusland og Kina udbygger Den nye Silkevej til en Verdenslandbro.”

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 9. maj  
2016:**

## **Koncerten i Palmyra, Syrien: Putins seneste flankemanøvre**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

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## **NATO's nye »Operation Barbarossa«: Hvad har det tyske forsvar mistet i Litauen? af Helga Zepp-LaRouche**

30. april 2016 – Betragter man NATO's forskellige aktiviteter over for Rusland såvel som de amerikanske styrkers over for Kina, så får man et billede af en politik, der er lagt an på indkredsning og provokation, og som i sidste ende egentlig kun kan munde ud i den store katastrofe. At lige netop den tyske regering nu vil udstationere tyske soldater som en del af

NATO's tusinde mand store bataljon i Litauen – 71 år efter Hitlers tilintetgørende nederlag under hans vanvittige felttog mod Sovjetunionen – det er en skandale.

Efter at præsident Obama allerede inden sit sidste besøg i Hannover havde tilkendegivet, at han ville kræve et større militært engagement og større økonomiske bidrag fra Tysklands side, havde forbundskansler Merkel intet bedre at tage sig til end »bag lukkede døre« at forsikre Storbritanniens, Frankrigs og Italiens regeringschefer på det såkaldte minitopmøde med præsident Obama i Hannover, at det tyske militær nok skulle bidrage til NATO's fortsatte østeksponering. Endegyldigt skal denne mission med skiftende, kort udstationeret mandskab vedtages på det kommende NATO-topmøde i Warszawa i begyndelsen af juli, hvor en hel række yderligere offensive forholdsregler ligeledes skal sættes i gang mod Rusland.

På sikkerhedskonferencen i Moskva, der lige har fundet sted, advarede den russiske NATO-gesandt Alexander Grusjko om konsekvenserne af NATO's konfrontationspolitik på dennes østflanke som for eksempel den såkaldte permanente tropperotation (hvoraf de tyske tropper kun skal udgøre en del), den fortsatte udstationering af tunge våbensystemer i forskellige østeuropæiske stater, uafbrudte manøvrer, vedvarende overvågning af luftrummet, og forstærkning af flådeenhederne i Østersøen og Sortehavet. Under den sidste episode i Østersøen, hvor russiske kampfly fløj hen mod amerikanske krigsskibe, der befandt sig godt 120 km fra den russiske enklave Kaliningrads kyst, påberåbte man sig fra amerikansk side den såkaldte »anti access/area denial« (A2AD) og hævdede, at Rusland forhindrer den frie adgang til militær hjælp til De baltiske Lande – hvor det i virkeligheden drejede sig om at stille spørgsmålet ved Ruslands ret til at forsvare sig selv i umiddelbar nærhed af sine egne grænser.

Noget andet, der forberedes, er militære brigader, der skal sammensættes af tropper fra Bulgarien, Rumænien, Ukraine såvel som Litauen og Polen. Også udbygningen af det amerikanske raketforsvarssystem i Østeuropa fortsætter uforstyrret, selv om enhver begrundelse om, at dette forsvarssystem skal tjene



som værn mod iranske raketter, er faldet bort med »P5+1«-aftalen med Iran. Det er nu helt klart, at det skal tjene til at udslette Ruslands mulighed for gengældelsesangreb.

Det kan kun forklares som et eksempel på kollektiv lammelse og hukommelsestab, at så godt som ingen i Tyskland stiller det spørgsmål, hvorfor Obamaadministrationen i de kommende år vil give en billion dollars (!) til at modernisere det samlede amerikanske kernevåbenarsenal – indbefattet de i Tyskland udstationerede taktiske kernevåben B61-12 – for (sammen med stealth-fly) at gøre det mere »indsatseegnet«, sådan som det for nylig fastsloges under en høring i det amerikanske senat af fru senator Feinstein. Alt dette finder stadig sted i et miljø, som militæranalytikere som Ted Postol eller Hans Kristensen betegner som farligere end højdepunktet af den kolde krig, altså Kubakrisen, hvilket fik personligheder som Mikhail Gorbatsjov og den afdøde Helmut Schmidt til for ikke særligt lang tid siden til at advare mod en tredje verdenskrig.

Denne gang går fru Merkels og de karrieresyge militærpersoners imødekommende, vasalagtige troskab for vidt. Tysklands øgede deltagelse i NATO's indkredsningstrategi over for Rusland, hvor NATO rykker helt frem til Ruslands grænser, og ikke omvendt – den russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov talte om et »beskidt forsøg på at stille sandheden på hovedet« – , sætter selve Tysklands eksistens på spil, idet der intet vil blive tilbage af landet eller dets indbyggere, dersom en atomkrig virkelig finder sted. Og ingen kan overbevise os om, at fru Merkel, fru von der Leyen (den tyske forsvarsminister) og forsvarsledelsen overhovedet intet skulle vide om dette.

Oven i NATO-operationerne mod Rusland kommer de amerikanske stridskræfters ligeledes eskalerende provokationer over for Kina – hvor USA slår på »den frie sejlret i havet« i Det sydkinesiske Hav, selv om Kina ikke en eneste gang har forhindret denne – de hermed begrundede krænkende overflyvninger af det kinesiske territorium, de omstridte øer

og rev, forsøget på at udnytte krisen omkring Nordkorea til at udstationere det mod Kina og Rusland vendte THAAD-raketsystem i Sydkorea, og udsendelsen af yderligere 250 amerikanske specialtropper i Syrien uden tilladelse fra den syriske regering, uden mandat fra FNs sikkerhedsråd og uden den nødvendige bemyndigelse fra den amerikanske kongres, sådan som den amerikanske forfatning kræver det.

Alt dette er elementer af en yderst risikabel politik. Er den lagt an på at lokke Rusland og Kina i en fælde for at fremprovokere reaktioner, der så kan bruges som påskud for stort anlagte straffeaktioner? Drejer det sig om opmarch for et førsteangreb, der svarer til de forskellige doktriner såsom Prompt Global Strike eller Air-Sea Battle? Tror man virkelig i fuldt alvor, at udgifterne til en ny oprustningsspiral i kombination med farverevolutioner vil fremkalde regimeskift i Moskva og Beijing, fordi landenes befolkninger vil rejse sig mod Putin og Xi Jinping? Alle disse varianter er vanvittige. I alle tilfælde risikerer man at udslette menneskeheden i en verdensomspændende, termoneukleær krig.

Problemet er hveken Rusland eller Kina, men den neoliberale finanspolitik, der ligger til grund for en indbildt nødvendighed af at udvide den transatlantiske imperialistiske politik. Fastholdelsen af denne politik er i sidste ende grunden til, at der ikke er nogen, der taler om »årsager« til den flygtningekrise, der er resultatet af de på løgne begrundede krige i Sydvestasien, og af den politik, der har nægtet Afrika udvikling på grund af Den internationale Valutafonds berygtede kreditbetingelser. Det var denne politik, der åbnede en uudholdelig afgrund mellem rig og fattig i mange dele af verden, og som synes rede til at ofre alt til gavn for få og på manges bekostning på højrisikospekulationens alter. Og netop denne politik er håbløst bankerot, sådan som de lige så afsindige debatter om »helikopter-penge« demonstrerer.

Bare tanken om, at vi her 71 år efter det fuldstændige

nederlag for nationalsocialisterne, der bragte uendelige lidelser over den russiske befolkning såvel som mange andre lande – ikke mindst vort eget – atter kan deltage i en »Operation Barbarossa« mod Rusland, må tilbagevises med fuldt eftertryk, også i praksis. Når alle de for tiden planlagte optrapninger, indbefattet Ukraines og Georgiens tilbudte medlemskab som »associerede partnere« til NATO, hvilket Rusland for længst har betegnet som en rød linje – når det mulige NATO-medlemskab for Finland og Sverige og udsendelsen af enheder fra det tyske forsvar til Litauen besluttet på det kommende NATO-topmøde, så befinder vi os sandsynligvis på den direkte vej til Helvede.

Vi må benytte de to resterende måneder til at fremføre et alternativ, og et sådant er »Win-win«-samarbejdet med Rusland og Kina, uden hvilket intet af de problemer, der truer vor eksistens – krigsfaren, det truende finanskrak, flygtningekrisen eller terrorismen – vil kunne løses. Og vi kan ikke gøre det sande Amerika nogen større tjeneste end ved at stå fast på dette samarbejde.

Der er en udvej: Vi må sammen med Rusland, Kina og Indien udbygge Den nye Silkevej for at fremkalde en økonomisk opbygning af Sydvestasien og Afrika og for at genopbygge vor egen produktive økonomi; og vi må gøre det klart for Amerika, at vi ikke er rede til at begå selvmord for at opretholde et imperium, der for længst har forstrakt sig ved sin egen opførsel. Derimod indtager George Washingtons, Alexander Hamiltons, Abraham Lincolns, Franklin D. Roosevelts og John F. Kennedys Amerika en æresplads inden for den samlede menneskehed.

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# **RADIO SCHILLER den 25. april 2016: Barack Obama er en britisk agent**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## **Et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden: Afskrift af Helga Zepp- LaRouches tale til seminaret på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016**

Kommer senere på dansk.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche Addresses Seminar in Copenhagen,  
April 18, 2016 [unproofed draft]

We Need a New Paradigm for Humanity

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Well, thank you very much for this  
kind introduction.

Dear Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would like to

start my presentation with showing you a point of view which may be unusual to discuss the strategic situation, but I think it is quite adequate.

This is a time-lapse video where you can actually have a view from space. This is the kind of view normally only astronauts, cosmonauts, taikonauts have. They all come back from their space

travel with the idea that there is only one humanity, and that our planet, which is very beautiful and blue; however, it is very

small in a very large solar system and an even larger galaxy, not

to mention the billion galaxies out there in our universe.

With that view comes, naturally, the question of the future.

Where should mankind be in 100 years from now, in a 1000 years,

in 10,000 years? Well, you have to exercise your power of imagination. In 10,000 years, we probably are well beyond having

colonized the Moon, we have completed very successful Mars missions, we will have a much, much better understanding about our solar system, our galaxy, and we will have gotten a much deeper understanding about the principle of our universe.

Just think, that it took 100 years before modern science could confirm that Einstein's conception about gravitational waves was correct. Ten thousand years of the past human history

has brought tremendous progress. But just think that this growth

can go on, exponentially. And since there is no limit to the creativity and perfectibility of the human species, in 10,000 years we can have a wonderful world.

So, let's look from that view, into the future, to the present, to have the right perspective.

Yesterday, the {New York Times}, in the Sunday edition, had

an article saying "The Race Escalates for the Latest Class of Nuclear Arms," portraying in detail that the United States, and Russia, and China are developing new generations of smaller and less destructive nuclear weapons, which would make them more useable. They quote in the article James Clapper, the Director of the National Intelligence of the United States, that the world has now entered a new Cold War spiral, where, basically, totally different laws and rules govern, than it used to be the case with Mutual Assured Destruction.

The previous NATO doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction proceeded from the assumption that the destructive power of nuclear weapons is so horrible, because it will lead to the annihilation of the human race, that nobody in their right mind would ever use it. And therefore, it was a deterrence that these weapons would never be used.

This is now no longer valid. What they are now discussing, openly, on the front page of the {New York Times}, is that what we, for a very long time, only we and a few of military experts, have said, namely, that these modernized tactical nuclear weapons, like the B12-61, in combination with stealth bombers, with hypersonic missiles, can actually lead to the winning of a nuclear war.

Ted Postol and Hans Kristensen, very respected military analysts, have detailed at great lengths, why the idea of a limited nuclear war is completely ludicrous, and it is the nature of the difference between thermonuclear weapons and

conventional weapons, that once you enter a nuclear exchange, that it is the logic of such a war that all weapons will be used, and that will be the end of mankind. We are closer to that possibility than most people dare to even consider, because if they would, they would not remain so passive as they are now. This is why I want to make emphatically the point—and this is the purpose of conducting meetings like this seminar and many other conferences we are engaged in—that we have reached a point in human history where geopolitics must be superseded with a completely new paradigm. And that is why I started with the view from space. We need a new paradigm, basically saying goodbye to the very idea of geopolitics, which has caused two world wars in the 20th century. That new paradigm must be completely different than that which is governing the world today. We have, right now, rising tensions in the South China Sea. Policymakers and the neighboring countries are extremely worried about what will happen in the period between now and the trial in The Hague. You have the largest maneuver around North and South Korea right now, where people in the region are extremely worried that the slightest provocation could lead to an exchange of nuclear weapons. You have the NATO expansion up to the Russian border. Countries like Poland and Lithuania are asking to have these modernized nuclear weapons located on their territory, even

that

makes them prime targets.

The United States is continuing to build the anti-ballistic missile system which, supposedly, was against Iranian missiles,

but after the P5+1 agreement has been reached, it is obvious this

was always a pretext and the aim was always to take out the second strike capability of Russia.

Then you have the entire region of Southwest Asia, still being a terrible destruction and consequence of failed wars.

North Africa is exploding. You have new incidents between NATO and Russia, all of a sudden in the Baltic Sea, which was, up to

now, a calm region where there are no conflicts, or, there have

been no conflicts.

In the Middle East briefing, discussing President Obama's trip to Riyadh on the 21st of this month, they say that this trip

will open up a new page of NATO in the relationship to the Middle

East, that what Obama will try to establish is a new relationship

between NATO and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

So, we have a situation where the {New York Times}, also yesterday, and I'm quoting these papers to say that these are not

some opinions of us, but this is now the public discussion, that

what is really at stake in the South China Sea is not so much the

fight around some uninhabited reefs and cliffs, or some tiny islands, but it is the American effort to halt China's rise.

And

not only China's rise, but that of Asia. China, Asia arising; the



trans-Atlantic region is in decline.

Just now, we are heading towards a new financial crisis, and all signs are, that we are going into the same kind of crash like

2008. Already since the beginning of this year, \$50 billion corporate defaults were taking place, which is on the same level

like what happened in 2009.

What the United States is trying to assert under this conditions, where the trans-Atlantic world is in decline or marching towards collapse, to insist that nevertheless a unipolar

world must be maintained. The problem is, that unipolar world, effectively, no longer exists. But still, what carries American

policy to the present day, is the Project for the New American Century, the so-called Wolfowitz Doctrine, which is a neocon idea

which says that no country and no group of countries should ever

be allowed to challenge the power position of the United States.

In the age of thermonuclear weapons, the insistence to maintain a

non-tenable world order could very quickly lead to the annihilation of civilization.

It is a fact: China has made an economic miracle in the last 30 years which is absolutely breathtaking. And it is continuing,

despite all the media rumors about China's economic collapse.

India has by now the largest growth rate in the world; it's above

7%. Many other Asian countries have explicitly formulated the goal for themselves to be developed countries in a few years.

The

Chinese economy right now is rebounding. They just announced that

in the next five years China is going to import \$10 trillion worth of imports. They will invest \$600 billion worth of investments abroad. Every day 10,000 new firms are being created in China.

So, if you look at the development, especially since President Xi Jinping announced in September, 2013 in Kazakhstan,

that the New Silk Road, the One Belt One Road, is put on the agenda. In the Two and a half years since that time, more than sixty nations have joined with China in this development. They have created the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road; these nations have created a whole set of alternative economic-financial institutions, such as the AIIB, which, despite

massive pressure from the United States not to do so, immediately

was joined by sixty founding members. The New Development Bank also started just now its functioning. The New Silk Road Fund, the Maritime Silk Road Fund, the Shanghai Cooperation Bank, and

many more. All of these were created because the IMF and the World Bank had not invested in the urgently required infrastructure.

These banks are now engaged in very, very impressive, large projects. For example: China invested \$46 billion in the China-Pakistan corridor. When President Xi Jinping recently went

to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iran, consequently Iran, fool-heartedly, declared that they are now part of the One Belt

One Road, New Silk Road development. Greece is now talking about

that after China is investing in the Port of Piraeus, that Greece

will be the bridge between China and Europe. The 16+1, that is the East and Central European countries, just declared that

they absolutely want to participate in China helping to build a fast train system in these countries. Those projects which the EU has not bid, China is now building. Part of it is, for example, the Elbe-Oder-Danube Canal, which will connect the waterways of these countries. When President Xi recently was in the Czech Republic, President Zeman announced that the "Golden City" of Prague will be the gateway between the Silk Road and Europe. Also, Austria and Switzerland are now fully on board and see the benefits of their country's joining with the New Silk Road. When President Xi Jinping at the APEC meeting in October 2014 offered to President Obama to cooperate in all of these projects in a "win-win" perspective, he not only proposed economic cooperation, but he put on the agenda a completely new model of international relations exactly designed to overcome geopolitics. The new model is supposed to be based on the respect for sovereignty, non-interference into the internal affairs of the other country, respect for the different social system the other country chooses to adopt. It would really be, in a certain sense, a fulfillment of the principles which are laid out in the UN Charter anyway. How was the Western response? Very, very ambiguous. The United States in spite of this, never really responded to President Xi's offer. They keep insisting on an unipolar world. For example, in the TPP, like in the TTIP for Europe, it is said

very, very clearly, the U.S. sets the rules of trade for Asia and not China. Recently, the American Defense Secretary Ash Carter, and also NATO commander General Breedlove, declared the enemies #1 of the United States are, first, Russia, second, China, third, Iran, fourth North Korea, and only fifth terrorism. Now that is in spite of the fact that many other statesmen, such as United States Secretary of State John Kerry and Foreign Minister Steinmeier, and many others, have recently also stated, that all crucial problems of the world cannot be solved without the cooperation of Russia, and China. For example, the P5+1 agreement with Iran, would never have come into being without a constructive role of {both} Russia and China . Without Putin's very intelligent intervention in the military situation in Syria, this situation could not have come to the potential of a political solution. Also, apart from the military pressure, there is massive pressure on the new institutions such as the AIIB and the New Development Bank, to {not} be outside of the casino economy but to follow the "international standards."

Now, in these times of the Panama Papers, of the various LIBOR scandals, of the money laundering of many of these banks, it is a sort of laughable thing, what should be these "international standards" of the Western financial system. Now, let's be realistic. At the IMF/ World Bank meeting which just concluded in Washington over the weekend, behind the

scenes there was complete panic, but nobody dared to speak about

it openly, behind the scenes people were talking, what former IMF boss Strauss-Kahn has said repeatedly, publicly, that we are

heading towards the "perfect political storm." That if one of the too-big-to-fail banks collapses, it will lead to a crisis much, much worse than 2008.

At the recent Davos Economic Forum, the former chief economist of the BIS William White said that the world system is

so utterly overindebted, that there are two roads only possible:

Either you have an orderly writeoff of the debt, like in the religious Jubilee, so that you just say "these debts are not payable," and you write them off, or it will come to a disorderly collapse.

Now, the situation is all the more urgent, because unlike 2008 when everyone was talking about the "tools" of the central

bank, like interest rate reduction, rescue packages, bailouts, all of these tools don't function any more. As a matter of fact,

when the competition for more zero interest rate, or even negative interest rate, when into high gear in the last month, when, for example, the Bank of Japan or the central bank of Norway, or the ECB declared a zero interest rate policy, or even

a negative interest rate policy, it boomeranged! It had the opposite effect: Rather than leading to more investment, in the

real economy, it led to a deflationary escalation of the collapse.

When Mario Draghi, the chief of the ECB, recently announced, "yeah, yeah, we have a discussion about helicopter money."

And

Ben Bernanke echoed it and said, "yes, now we need helicopter money," meaning electronic printing of {endless} amounts of worthless money, virtual money, they de facto announced that the

trans-Atlantic financial system is absolutely in the last phase.

Because after helicopter money comes only evaporation.

But this is only the most obvious of the crises. Another one, which is in a different domain, but equally systemic is the

refugee crisis in Europe. Now, I supported Chancellor Merkel when she initially said, we can manage that, we can give refuge

to these people, and for the first time, I was saying "this woman is doing the right thing." I know there was a lot of international criticism, but she acted on the basis of the Geneva

Convention on refugees, but it was the right thing to do. But the reactions from the other European countries, revealed an underlying, basic flaw of the EU, a flaw which was not caused by

the refugees, but it was revealed by the first serious challenge,

that in the EU, as it has been conceptualized in the Maastricht

Treaty going up to the Lisbon Treaty, there is no unity, there is

no solidarity; and with the collapse of the Schengen agreement which allows free travel within the internal borders of the EU,

the closing of the so-called Balkan routes, to prevent refugees

from coming, the basis for the European common currency is also

gone, because without the Schengen agreement, the possibility to

have the euro last is extremely dubious.

Now, with the recent response by the EU to basically have a deal with Turkey, I mean, this is beyond the bankruptcy of the whole EU policy if you can top it. At a point when the Russian UN Ambassador Vitaly Churkin, presented the UN Security Council with evidence that the Turkish government, is continuing up to the present day to supply ISIS with weapons and other logistical means, to then say, we pay Turkey EU6 billion, for what? To have them receive refugees; and Amnesty International has already said, there is no guarantee that these people will be protected, but rather that Turkey is sending them back to the war zones, like Syria, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. So, if you look at the pictures of Idomeni, where the Macedonian police are using tear gas against refugees who are absolutely desperate; if you look at the fact that Greece is now, rather than having refugee camps which would somehow process these unfortunate human beings, they have, on pressure of the EU, been turned into detention centers. Pope Francis was just in Lesbos, together with the Greek Patriarch Bartholomew, and this Patriarch said, the present EU policy on the refugee crisis, is the completely bankruptcy of Europe. The Doctors Without Borders left their job in Greece, because they said they cannot be accomplices to the murderous policy of detention, where the police decide who is a patient and not doctors. Instead of protecting the people running away from wars and persecution, they are now being treated as criminals. Immediately, days after this disgusting EU-Turkey deal, it turned out that it's a complete failure, the so-called

"European values," human rights, humanism, well—they're all in the trashcan, because now the refugees, obviously still fleeing for their lives, go to Libya trying to get into small boats to Italy. And just yesterday the news came that another 400 people drowned in the Mediterranean. And this will keep going on. And it will haunt the people who are refusing to change their ways. Now, there is a new element in the situation which may cause sudden surprises, and that is a program which was presented by CBS, a week ago Sunday, in the so-called "60 Minutes" program portraying the coverup, of the U.S. governments from Bush to Obama, of the famous 28 pages omitted in the publication of the official Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11 by the U.S. Congress; and as many people have said, and was said in this program, this pertains to the role of Saudi Arabia in 9/11. Yesterday, {all} the U.S. talk shows, and all the U.S. media, pointed their finger to the coverup of the Bush administration and even to the present day of the present government, that there is a coverup of criminal activity. Now, the Saudi Arabian government reacted very unnerved, and this was again reported in the {New York Times}, that they would sell off \$750 billion in U.S. Treasuries, if the U.S. would allow a bill that would allow Saudi Arabia to be held responsible in court, for their role in 9/11. Now, that's not exactly a sign of sovereignty, but of despair. There are several U.S. Senators, among them Mrs. Gillibrand from New York, who demand that this whole question of the Saudi Arabian role in 9/11 must be on the



agenda when President Obama goes to Riyadh this week. Which in any case, may not happen, but it will not be the end of the story because the genie is now out of the bottle.

OK: How do we respond to these many, many crises? Well, there is a solution to all of these problems. The trans-Atlantic should just do exactly what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1933, in reaction to the world financial crisis at the time. Implement the full banking separation – Glass-Steagall – and the whole offshore nightmare which is being revealed in the Panama Papers, and remember, that this firm Mossack Fonseca is only the fourth largest of such firms, and 11 million documents still need to be read through, and processed. But we have to go back to the kind of international credit system, as it existed in the Bretton Woods system, before Nixon ended the fixed exchange rate in 1971, opening the gate for floating exchange rates and especially the creation of offshore money markets for the unlimited creation of money and other illegal operations as it now is coming out. Then we need a writeoff of the absolutely unpayable state debt, which has accumulated and ballooned after the bailouts of 2008 and afterwards. And we have to basically get rid of the toxic paper of the whole derivatives markets, because they are the burden which is eating up the chance for the investment in the real economy.

Then, we need a Marshall Plan Silk Road; and the only reason

I'm talking about a Marshall Plan, despite the fact that China is {emphatic} that they do not want a Cold War connotation to the New Silk Road, it gives people in the United States and Europe a memory, that it is very possible to rebuild war-torn economies, as it happened in Europe after the Second World War. Now, with the ceasefire which was negotiated between Foreign Ministers Kerry and Lavrov, you have now a still-fragile, but you have the potential for a peace development in Syria, and soon other countries in the region. But it is extremely urgent, that the peace dividend of this ceasefire is becoming visible for the people of the region, immediately. That is, there has to be a reconstruction and economic buildup, not only of the territory and the destroyed cities, but the entire region, has to be looked at as one: From Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the North Caucasus to the Persian Gulf. Because you cannot build infrastructure by building a bridge in one country. You have to have a complete plan for the transformation of this region, which mainly consists of desert. Now, the idea is to have a comprehensive plan, greening the deserts, building infrastructure, creating new, fresh water from desalination of ocean water, of tapping into the water of the atmosphere through ionization, and various other means. And then build infrastructure corridors, new cities, and give hope to, especially, the young people of the region, so they have a

reason

not to join the jihad, but to become doctors, to become engineers, to care for their family and their future.

Now this is not just a program any more, because when President Xi Jinping visited Iran about two months ago, he put the Silk Road development on the agenda for this region. So, all

you need to do, is extend the Silk Road, and the first train has

already arrived in Tehran; you have to continue to build that road, from Iran, to Iraq, to Syria all the way to Egypt.

Other

routes should go from Afghanistan, to Pakistan, to India. From Central Asia to Turkey to Europe, and this obviously can only work because the problem is so big, that all the neighbors of the

region, Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, but also the countries

which are now torn apart by the refugee crisis such as Germany,

Italy, Greece, France, and all other European countries must all

commit themselves to work on such a Silk Road Marshall Plan for

the reconstruction and economic buildup of the Middle East/Southwest Asia, {and} all of Africa, because the economic situation is equally dire in that continent.

The United States must be convinced that it is in their best interest to cooperate in such a development, and stop thinking in

terms of geopolitics. Now, the United States should only be encouraged to cooperate in the development of these regions, but

the United States needs {urgently} a New Silk Road itself.

Because if you look at the condition, not only of the financial

sector in the United States, but especially the physical

economy;

if you look at the social effects of the economic collapse, like

the rising suicide rates, in all age brackets of the {white} population, and especially rural women in the age between 20 and

40, the suicide rate is quadrupling and even beyond. This is a

sign of a collapsing society.

Now, China has built as of last year, 20,000 km of fast train systems. Excellent, top-level technology fast-train systems; it wants to have 50,000 km by I think the year 2025. How many miles of fast train as the U.S. built? I don't any.

But if the United States would join the New Silk Road and participate in the economic reconstruction, as Franklin D. Roosevelt did it with the Tennessee Valley Authority plan, with

the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in the '30s, the United States

could very, very quickly be a prosperous country, and could again

be regarded by the whole world as "a beacon of liberty and a temple of freedom," which was the idea of America when it was founded.

So, the whole fate of the whole world will depend if we all succeed to get the United States to go back to its proud tradition of a republic, and stop thinking like an empire, because that cannot be maintained in any case; because all empires in the whole history of mankind always disintegrated when

they became overstretched and collapsed. There is not one exception to this idea.

Now, therefore, let's go back to the idea from the beginning: Let's approach all problems in the present from the

idea, where is the future of mankind? Where should mankind be?

Do we exist, or will we destroy ourselves. And that requires a change in paradigm, which must be as fundamental and thorough, like the paradigm shift from the European Middle Ages to the modern times. And what caused that shift was such great figures as Nikolaus of Cusa, but also Brunelleschi, Jeanne d'Arc, and many others; but what they introduced was a rejection of the old paradigm—scholasticism, Aristotelianism, all the wrong ideas which led to the destruction of the 14th century, and they replaced with a completely {new} image of man, man as an {imago viva Dei}, which was a synonym for the unlimited creative potential and perfectability of the human being. It led to a new image of man which created a blossoming of science, of modern science, of the modern sovereign nation-state; it made possible the emergence of Classical arts.

And that is what we have to do today: We have to stop thinking in terms of geopolitics, and we have to focus on the common aims of mankind. Now, what are these "common aims of mankind"? It is, first of all scientific cooperation to eradicate hunger, poverty, to develop more and more cures for diseases, to increase the longevity of all people. We have to study much more fundamentally, what is the principle of life? Why does life exist? How does it function? What, really, is the deeper lawfulness of our universe? And that must define the identity of human beings, which is unique to the human species.

And I have an idea of the future, which will be full of joy. Because we will discover new principles in science and in classical art, and we will create a new Renaissance. As the Italian Renaissance superseded the Dark Age of the 14th century,

what we have to do today, is we have to revive the best traditions of all great nations and cultures of the world; and make them known to the other one. Have a dialogue of the most advanced periods of Chinese, of European, Indian, African, other cultures, and revive—and that is being done in China, already—the great Confucian tradition, which is in absolute correspondence with the best neo-Platonic humanist ideas of Europe. We must revive the great Vedic tradition in India, the Gupta period; the Indian Renaissance of the late 19th to the 20th century. We must revive the Abbasid Dynasty of the Arab world; the Italian Renaissance; the Andalusian Spanish Renaissance, the Ecole Polytechnique in France, the great German Classical period. The great Italian method of singing in Verdi tuning and the bel canto method. And if all of these riches of all the different countries become the common good of all children of this planet, and everyone can learn universal history, other cultures as if it would be their own, I can already see how humanity can make a jump, and how we can create the most beautiful Renaissance of human history so far. I think everybody who is thinking about these questions, has a deep understanding, that we are at the most important crossroad in human history. And it is not yet clear which way we will go, but it is clear to me, that we will {only} come out of this crisis if we mobilize the subjective emotional quality, which in the Chinese is called {ren}; and the European equivalent, you

would call {agapē}, love. And we will only solve this problem if we are able to mobilize a tender, maybe even {passionate} love, for the human species. [applause]

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# **Video og lyd: Seminar på Frederiksberg: Forlæng Den Nye Silkevej ind i Mellemøsten og Afrika mandag den 18. april med bl.a. Helga Zepp-LaRouche og Hussein Askary**

Schiller Institutet og Executive Intelligence Review holdt et seminar mandag den 18. april 2016 på Frederiksberg på engelsk.

Inkl. en diskussion om EIR's specialrapport Den Nye Silkevej Bliver til Verdenslandbroen

Introduktion: Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Institutet i Danmark

Musik:

Fischerweise af Schubert

Ritorna Vincitor! fra Aida af Verdi

Leena Malkki, soprano fra Sverige

Dominik Wijzan, pianist fra Poland

Teksterne på originalsprogene med engelsk oversættelse

Video: Introduktion og musik

Talere: Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Schiller Instituttets internationale præsident, kendt som "Silkevejsdamen" (via Skype video)

Video: Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Audio: Introduktion, musik og Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Afskrift: [Et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden: Afskrift af Helga Zepp-LaRouches tale](#)

Forlæng Verdenslandbroen ind i Mellemøsten og Afrika: Hussein Askary, EIR's Mellemøstredaktør, som lige har oversat den arabiske version af rapporten.

Den Nye Silkevej og den iranske rolle; Hr. Abbas Rasouli, først sekretær på Irans ambassade i Danmark.

Video: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli.

Audio: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli

Afskrift: Forlæng Verdenslandbroen ind i Sydvestasien og Afrika: Afskrift af Hussein Askarys tale

Afskrift: Den Nye Silkevej og Irans rolle: Afskrift af Hr. Abbas Rasoulis tale

Mere om Den Nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen på dansk:

Specialrapport: Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Den Nye Silkevej fører til menneskehedens fremtid! Oktober 2014

Den kommende fusionsøkonomi baseret på helium-3. En introduktion til en kommende EIR-rapport om Verdenslandbroen.

Nyhedsorientering december 2014: Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen; Introduktion v/Helga Zepp-LaRouche



## BYG VERDENSLANDBROEN FOR VERDENSFRED

Helga Zepp-LaRouche var taler ved et seminar for diplomater, der blev afholdt i Det russiske Kulturcenter i København den 30. januar 2015, med titlen: »Økonomisk udvikling og samarbejde mellem nationer, eller økonomisk kollaps, krig og terror? Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«. Nyhedsorientering febr. 2015.

Nyhedsorientering maj 2015 – Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Tale ved seminar i København: Den Nye Silkevej Kan Forhindre Krig

Tema: Den Islamiske Renæssance var en Dialog mellem Civilisationer, af Hussein Askary

Genopbygningsplan for Syrien: Projekt Fønix: Diskussionspunkter om Syriens genopbygning

Link: Homepage about the EIR report The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge

The English, Arabic and Chinese versions of EIR's report are available from EIR and The Schiller Institute in Denmark.

Prices for the 400-page report:

English: printed 500 kr.; pdf. 300 kr.; Arabic: printed 500 kr.; Chinese: pdf. 300 kr.

Please contact tel. 53 57 00 51 or 35 43 00 33, or [si@schillerinstitut.dk](mailto:si@schillerinstitut.dk)

Invitation:

Terror in Europe, and elsewhere. Waves of refugees leaving countries racked by war and economic ruin, from Afghanistan to Africa. Threats of financial crash in the trans-Atlantic region. Dangers of escalating confrontation and war against Russia and China. Is there any hope for the future?

The Schiller Institute and Executive Intelligence Review, led by the ideas and efforts of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, have been working for decades to create a paradigm shift, away from "geopolitics," to a new era of cooperation between sovereign nations, based on an ambitious

infrastructure-driven economic development strategy – a plan for lasting peace through economic development.

In 2013, this New Silk Road and Eurasian Land-Bridge strategy was adopted by Chinese President Xi Jinping, who called it the “One Belt, One Road” policy, which now includes agreements with 60 countries. In addition, the economic development alliance among the BRICS countries, and the establishment of new credit institutions, constitute an alternative in the making.

In December 2014, EIR published a ground-breaking special report in English, *The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge*, the sequel to its 1996 report, which elaborates the new set of economic principles needed for world economic development. The Chinese version was issued in 2015.

Now, if there is to be a solution to the heart-wrenching suffering of the people of the Middle East and Africa, and the effects of the crisis in Europe, the New Silk Road must be extended to those regions, on its way to becoming the World Land-Bridge. The recent negotiations led by U.S. Secretary of State Kerry (despite opposition from other factions in the Obama administration), and Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov, regarding Iran and Syria, have also helped to create the political preconditions for such a new “Marshall Plan” to immediately come into effect.

There are already moves in that direction. An example of “win-win” cooperation was demonstrated during Chinese President Xi Jinping’s recent visit to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran, where he confirmed China’s support for real economic development in the region, backed up by \$55 billion in loans and investments.

And on March 17, the Arabic version of EIR's report was presented in Cairo by Egyptian Transportation Minister Dr. Saad El Geyoushi, and EIR Arabic desk chief Hussein Askary, who translated the report, at a well-attended launching at the

Ministry. An expanded chapter on proposals to rebuild Southwest Asia is included.

The Copenhagen seminar will present the vision of a new paradigm, instead of geopolitics, terror, war and economic collapse. Mustering the creative efforts of populations collaborating to rebuild their nations, is the only way forward.

We hope that you will be able to attend this important seminar, and join in the discussion about how this alternative can be brought about.

Links:

Introduction to the arabic-version of EIR's report by Helga Zepp-LaRouche (in English, Arabic and Danish)

Here are links to information about EIR's March 24, 2016 Frankfurt seminar, co-sponsored by the Ethiopian consulate, including the speeches of Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Hussein Askary.

Report about the Frankfurt seminar

Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech

Hussein Askary's speech

Homepages:

Danish: [www.schillerinstitut.dk](http://www.schillerinstitut.dk)

English: [www.newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com](http://www.newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com)

[www.schillerinstitute.org](http://www.schillerinstitute.org)

[www.larouchepub.com/eiw](http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw)

Arabic: [www.arabic.larouchepub.com/](http://www.arabic.larouchepub.com/)

Other languages: [Click here](#)

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# **Schiller Instituttets konference i New York, 7. april 2016: At bygge en Verdenslandbro – og realisere en ægte menneskelig menneskehed**

Schiller Instituttets konference i torsdags i New York City, "At bygge en Verdenslandbro – og realisere en ægte menneskelig menneskehed", markerede en succes for Lyndon LaRouches idé. Selvom flere og mere fyldige rapporter vil følge, så kan så meget allerede nu siges med sikkerhed; nærværende rapport reflekterer kun en del af begivenhedsforløbet.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche åbnede konferencen med en omfattende og inspirerende tale med titlen, "Hinsides geopolitik og polaritet: En fremtid for den menneskelige art", i hvilken hun blotlagde den umiddelbare trussel om en udslettelseskrig og viste, at alene idéen om Verdenslandbroen, som hun sammen med sin mand udviklede i perioden under Warszawapagtens sammenbrud, kan tilvejebringe en varig garanti for fred. Hun gik videre med at skitsere en dialog mellem civilisationerne, hvor alle civilisationer i verden vil blive repræsenteret ved deres historiske, kulturelle højdepunkter, så som Weimar-klassikken for Tysklands vedkommende og et USA, som det først blev udtænkt til at være af Benjamin Franklin og Alexander Hamilton.

Helga efterfulgtes som taler af den tidligere amerikanske justitsminister Ramsey Clark (1966-67), der sammenvævede sin egen mangeårige erfaring til en redegørelse om den nyere

verdenshistorie, og som understregede et alternativ til den krigspolitik, som de fleste amerikanske regeringer efter Kennedy-tiden har ført.

Den næste taler var en aldeles enestående person fra Kina, nemlig landets ledende professor i journalistik og tilligemed leder af meget andet, Li Xiguang. Professor Li har anført en pilgrimsfærd, der har varet i årtier, for Silkevejen – tværs over Centralasien og ned langs hver af de tre nord-syd ruter, og tilbage igen. Ikke færre end 500 af sine studerende har han siden 1990 ført med sig på denne pilgrimsrejse, og han har skrevet et tobindsværk om den Nye Silkevej. Skønt hans mål med Silkevejen ikke er af religiøs karakter – hans mål er de samme som LaRouche-bevægelsens – så modellerer professor Li sig selv efter de store kulturelle, kinesiske helte, buddhistmunkene Xuanzang (602-664) og dennes forgænger Faxian (337-422). Begge foretog vidstrakte og anstrengende rejser langs Silkevejen og bragte den første, reelle viden om meget af verdenscivilisationen, der især omfattede sanskrit-sproget og kulturen, samt originale, buddhistiske skrifter, med tilbage til Kina.

Xuanzang tilbragte intet mindre end 16 år på denne rejse og vendte tilbage med 600 indiske tekster. Efter ønske fra Tangdynastiets kejser, færdiggjorde han i 646 sit 12-binds værk, "Krøniken om det store Tangdynastis vestlige områder" der er blevet en af hovedkilderne til studiet af Centralasien og Indien i middelalderen, og som danner grundlag for romanen fra det 17. århundrede, "Rejsen til Vesten", en af de fire store, klassiske, kinesiske romaner.

Der vil senere komme rapporter fra eftermiddagens session, der satte fokus på rumprogrammet, og som blev indledt af Kesha Rogers med en levende præsentation. Sessionens højdepunkt var en spørgsmål-svar-session over Skype med Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche førte de fleste af spørgsmålene tilbage til kardinalspørgsmålet, nemlig, at forandringer i det fysiske system, og i menneskehedens fremtid, skabes af selve det tænkende menneskelige intellekt; det er der intet dyr, der er i stand til. Menneskeheden organiseres gennem sine egne

handlinger af denne art; det er disse, der leder til enten succes eller fiasko. Dette er kendetegnende for den sande videnskabsmands intellekt, som Einstein eksemplificerer. Men denne redegørelse er blot en karakteristik; de faktiske svar bør studeres i detaljer.

Flere end 200 mennesker var mødt frem, kernemedlemmer ikke medregnet. Omkring et dusin fremmede lande fra Europa, Asien og Afrika var repræsenteret, enten ved diplomater, kulturelle forbindelser eller på anden vis. Mange musikere deltog, og mindst fem mennesker fra Brooklyn kirken, hvor vi opførte Messias i påsken. Dette er muligvis den største konference, vi nogensinde har holdt.

Som konklusion skal det siges, at denne konference markerer en sejr for en af Lyndon LaRouches ideer: nemlig Manhattan-projektet, som han præsenterede tilbage i oktober 2014. Og dog blev han dengang, i lighed med Einsteins berømte udtalelse om Kepler i 1930 på 300 års dagen for dennes død, "ikke støttet af nogen og kun forstået af ganske få". Lyndon LaRouche, der skabte det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ og senere sammen med sin kone skabte den Eurasiske Landbro, har endnu engang skabt en ny og fuldstændig anderledes original idé. En idé, som atter har vist sig at være gyldig.

**Klik her for videoerne og afskrifterne på engelsk.**

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 11. april  
2016:  
Vil et britisk nej til EU**

# **smadre EU og euroen? Baner G7 i Hiroshima vejen for atomkrig?**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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# **RADIO SCHILLER den 4. april 2016: Obama truer Kina og Rusland, trods topmøde om atomsikkerhed**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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# **RADIO SCHILLER den 29. marts 2016: Efter terrorangrebet i Brussel**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

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# **Forlæng Den Nye Silkevej til Mellemøsten og Afrika. Tale af Helga Zepp-LaRouche på EIR-seminar i Frankfurt, 23. marts 2016**

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Tak, og velkommen til. Alt imens dette seminar er helliget løsninger til verdens presserende problemer, kræver de dramatiske begivenheder naturligvis at jeg kommenterer dem. Og idet jeg berører disse forskellige eksistentielle trusler mod vor civilisation, ønsker jeg blot at sige, at løsningerne er indenfor rækkevidde, og afhænger helt og holdent af vore handlinger. Så dette er ikke noget akademisk seminar, men et udkald til virkeligt at gå over til at implementere, hvad vi vil præsentere i løbet af eftermiddagen.

Jeg tænker, at man nu kan sige, at vi har en eksistentiel civilisationskrise. Hvis man ser på alle de forskellige kriseramte områder, og de forskellige temaer – flygtningekrisen, den finansielle krise, krigsfaren, og – i det mindste i den transatlantiske verden – kulturelle kriser, kan man faktisk sige, at vor menneskelige art bliver prøvet: Er vi moralsk egnet til at overleve? Er vi intellektuelt i stand til at forstå, og gribe, de løsninger, der eksisterer? Eller er vi dømt til at



fortsætte den nuværende kurs, der styrer mod katastrofe.

Nu er det helt åbenbart vigtigt at korrigere nogle udlægninger af, hvordan visse udviklingsforløb bliver præsenteret for offentligheden. Og lad mig blot kort berøre, hvad der skete i Bruxelles i går, og som klart vedrører enhver – truslen fra terrorisme – hvilken nu præsenteres af de officielle regeringer, som at vi er nødt til at opgive datasikkerhed, at vi må have mere centralisering, at vi må opgiver friheder. Og jeg vil modsætte mig dette med henvisning til, at da angrebet på Charlie Hebdo fandt sted for godt et år siden i Paris, sagde tidligere formand for det amerikanske senats 9/11 kommission Sen. Bob Graham [D-FL], at hvis de famøse klassificerede 28 sider vedrørende Saudi Arabiens rolle i det oprindelige september 11.-angreb var blevet offentliggjort, ville Charlie Hebdo terrorangrebet ikke være sket.

Nu er det klart, at man ikke kan diskutere truslen om terror, og hvad der skete i Bruxelles, uden at se på Saudi Arabien og Qatars rolle i at understøtte Wahhabi Salafisme; og naturligvis det faktum, at Tyrkiet – helt frem til i dag -, køber olie af ISIS, og støtter ISIS med våben og udstyr. Talskvinde for det russiske udenrigsministerium, Maria Zakharova, sagde netop i går, at dobbeltmoralen hvad angår terrorisme må høre op. At man ikke kan støtte terrorisme i den ene del af verden, og så ikke forvente, at den dukker op på andre dele af planeten. For nu bare at give jer et eksempel, d. 15. marts, for et par dagen siden, bombede koalitionen ledet af Saudi Arabien en markedsplads i Mustaba, i det nordlige Yemen, hvilket forårsagede, at 120 mennesker blev dræbt, heraf 20 børn, og 80

blev såret, og dette blev ikke nævnt med et eneste ord i de vestlige medier. Disse ofre er ligeså meget mennesker, som ofrene i Bruxelles.

I lyset af hvad jeg lige sagde, er også det faktum, at EU lægger alle sine æg i aftalen med Tyrkiet om at løse flygtningekrisen, totalt latterligt. Selv de neokonservative Eric Edelman og Morton Abramowitz, begge tidligere amerikanske ambassadører i Tyrkiet, sagde, at Erdogan-regeringen ikke fungerer, at det er et autoritært regime, der er ved at kollapse økonomisk, og som fører borgerkrig mod deres egen befolkning, nemlig Kurderne.

Så hvis EU derfor siger, at vi er nødt til at løse flygtningekrisen gennem en aftale med denne regering, mens FN højkommisæren allerede har sagt, at den massedeportation af flygtninge, der nu foregår, fra Grækenland til Tyrkiet er ulovlig. Og at det desuden ikke fungerer, idet der på førstedagen efter at denne aftale trådte i kraft, landede 1662 flygtninge i Grækenland, der søgte nye ruter, nye øer og især [ den syriske ] befolkning af flygtningene er meget bange for at blive sendt tilbage i armene på ISIS.

Nu har FN's Menneskerettighedskommission samt Læger uden Grænser stoppet deres arbejde med flygtningene i protest, fordi de siger at det er uholdbart, og at det ikke fungerer. FN's Menneskerettighedskommission sagde også, at de såkaldte 'hotspots', der ifølge EU antages at løse flygtningekriser, er blevet gjort til detentionslejre. Familier har ikke tilladelse til at forlade deres indkvartering, der *de facto* er blevet gjort til fængsler.

'United Left' i Spanien forfølger en kriminel retssag imod premierminister Rajoy på grund af hans

forsvar af EU-Tyrkiet aftalen, idet man siger, at dette er en undladelse af at hjælpe, dette er deportation af mennesker, der har ret til, i det mindste, et check af, om de har ret til asyl, og dem kan man ikke bare sådan deportere.

Andre medier, som dem i Ungarn, der er under angreb af EU, siger, "hvad skete der med de humanistiske rettigheder og værdier i den Europæiske Union?"

Vores præsident Joachim Gauck for indeværende på tur til Kina, hvorunder han bringer overtrædelser af menneskerettigheder i Kina op. Hvis det ikke var så tragisk for folk, der er ofre for EU's politik, ville det være en farce.

Lad mig om Kina blot sige dette: Som svar på anklager om krænkelse af menneskerettigheder udsendte Kina deres egen rapport om overtrædelse af menneskerettigheder i USA, som går ind i fortsatte krige i Mellemøsten baseret på løgne og dræber med droner, og siger, at det i lyset af alt dette er latterligt, at USA stadig spiller rollen som dommer i menneskerettighedssager.

Omvendt har Kina løftet 900 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. I mine øjne har de gjort mere for menneskerettigheder end nogen som helst, der anklager dem for krænkelse af menneskerettigheder. Fordi hvis man ser på EU og USA, stiger andelen af fattige mennesker hele tiden; i USA er tallet 50 millioner og stigende; og et element af den nye femårsplan for Kina er at lindre fattigdommen – for Kinas vedkommende i år 2020, og verdensomspændende i år 2025.

Så derfor, har man brug for at anlægge et andet synspunkt, end hvad, der præsenteres af medierne.

Lad os nu se på et andet "spin" og stor løgn: Der er den store historie om, at Kina skulle være ansvarlig for den finansielle turbulens i markederne, at den kinesiske økonomi skulle være ved at kollapse, at den Nye Silkevej er ved at 'floppe'. Se på situationen i Europa: ECB-chefen Mario Draghi satte ikke alene rentesatsen ned til 0, – endda negativ rentesats for banker, der ønsker at parkere penge i ECB; men han taler nu åbent om "helikopter penge." Som I ved, betyder "helikopter penge" at kaste penge ud af helikoptere for at oversvømme markedet med likviditet. Og selv Otmar Issing, der så vidt jeg ved er en trofast monetarist, den tidligere cheføkonom for ECB, sagde "dette er en ødelæggende idé; en centralbank, der giver penge ud gratis, er næppe i stand til nogensinde at genvinde kontrollen over markederne. Dette er total mental uorden."

Heldigvis er redningsbåden for den synkende Titanic – den europæiske og amerikanske økonomi – allerede til stede, i form af tilbuddet fra Kina om den Nye Silkevej: "Ét bælte, én vej" – politikken. Denne blev fremlagt af Xi Jinping for to år siden i Kasakhstan, og har siden da taget en dramatisk udvikling. Der er nu over 70 nationer, der har udtrykt konkret interesser i at samarbejde med Silkevejen, og over 30 lande har underskrevet meget konkrete aftaler om mange, mange projekter.

Den Nye Silkevej, som Schiller Instituttet har ført kampagne for igennem 25 år som vores svar på Sovjetunionens kollaps, er en komplet anderledes model. Den er baseret på, hvad præsiden Xi Jinping kalder "win-win" politik: at lande samarbejder om fælles projekter på basis af indbyrdes interesse, komplet respekt for andre landes suverænitet. Naturligvis forfølger Kina det i sin egen interesse,

men tilvejebringer så hvad der også er i de deltagende landes interesse.

Nu sagde Udenrigsminister Wang Yi fornyligt, at "den Nye Silkevej er Kinas idé, men at den skaber muligheder for hele verden." Og det er afgjort den nye model for relationer mellem alle lande. For indenværende går den kinesiske intra-asiatiske handel frem med høje vækstrater. Imidlertid lider relationerne med Europa og USA, ikke på grund af Kina, men på grund af den økonomiske og finansielle tumult indenfor EU og USA. Men det kinesiske lederskabs respons herpå er, at vende krisen til en mulighed ved at fremme den interne kinesiske økonomi til det næste kvalitative spring gennem innovation og skabelse af nye industrier samt opgradering af det teknologiske niveau af arbejdsstyrken, og ved den nyligt afsluttede Nationale Folkekongres, hvor man præsenterede den 13. femårsplan, brugte premierminister Li Keqiang ordet "innovation" 61 gange i hans tale. Han sagde, at hans sigte er at vende Kina fra at være en kvantitets-forhandler til at være en kvalitets-forhandler, grundlæggende at gøre Kina til en videns-intensiv økonomi. Og hvis man for eksempel ser på et af kinesernes eksport-flagskibe, dets højhastighedstog, har Kina bygget 125 km. normal jernbane, men omkring 20.000 km. hurtigtog. De ønsker at have 50.000 km hurtigtog i år 2025, og vil forbinde hver større by i Kina med hurtigtogs-systemet.

Jeg kan fortælle jer, at jeg rejste med hurtigtog på forskellige måder i Kina: Disse tog kører med omtrent 310 km/timen, de løber meget jævnt, de ryster ikke, man hører ingenting. Det er en excellent teknologi, og det er et af Kinas eksport-flagskibe.

Så konceptet med bygningen af Ét bælte, én vej, hvilket i Asien også kaldes den "asiatiske konnektivitet" er særdeles meget attraktivt. Det betyder grundlæggende særdeles høj teknologi. Wu Ji, som er direktør for CAS – det Nationale Rum Videnskabs Center, har netop sagt "rumvidenskab er uadskilleligt fra Kina innovationsdrevne udvikling. Hvis Kina ønsker at være en stærk global nation, må det ikke alene forfølge sine egne umiddelbare interesser, det må også bidrage til menneskeheden. Kun på denne måde kan Kina opnå virkelig respekt i verden."

Hvor avanceret det kinesiske rumprogram er, kan man for eksempel se af det faktum, Kinas næste månemission til næste år vil gå til bagsiden af månen, hvilket betyder at landingsfartøjer og månebiler vil lande der, hvilket aldrig har været gjort før. Og bagsiden af månen vil give et nyt vindue til rummet, fordi man der, fri for udstråling og støj fra Jorden, på en meget konkret måde kan udvikle en langt bedre forståelse af, hvad der foregår i det nære univers.

Kina gør alt rigtigt nu – jeg siger ikke alt, men mange, mange ting gør de rigtigt ved simpelthen at gøre, hvad Tyskland plejede at gøre, da Tyskland gik fremad. Shang Fulin, formanden for den Kinesiske Bankreguleringskommission sagde ved en bestemt lejlighed fornylig, at Kina fra nu af vil beskatte spekulative pengetransaktioner med, hvad man her ville kalde, en "Tobin skat"; man vil fremme små og mellemstore industrier; man vil fremme, at sparebanker yder kredit til disse småindustrier, hvilket er hvad den tyske Mittelstand plejede at være, og hvilket gjorde Tyskland velhavende. Og "grundlæggende er det topprioriteten for den

finansielle sektor, at støtte udviklingen af realøkonomien", sagde Li Keqiang videre. Det set i forhold til, og det er nu mine egne ord, Mario Draghi's trykning af penge alene for spekulative formål.

Nu, for bare to uger, eller 10 dage, siden, kom jeg tilbage efter en stor konference i New Delhi. Det var Raisina Dialogen, der nu overgår til at blive en årlig konference organiseret af den indiske regering, og der, kan jeg forsikre for, ønskede mange af talerne fra asiatiske lande, fungerende udenrigsministre, tidligere præsidenter, ledere af førende institutioner, alle ønskede de integration med Ét bælte, én vej – politikken, fordi de har indset, hvad den Nye Silkevej betyder for lande som Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, at det indebærer, at de kan importere den kinesiske model for økonomisk udvikling, og gentage hvad Kina har gjort, med den rivende økonomiske udvikling, de har gennemgået i de seneste 40 år, i særdeleshed i de sidste 25 år.

Schiller Instituttet foreslog allerede for nogle år siden, nemlig i 2012, at den eneste måde hvorpå man stopper terrorisme, og nu i de seneste år, hvorpå man stopper flygtningekrisen, er ved at bringe udvikling til Sydvestasien, til Afrika. Fordi kun hvis man har et omfattende udviklingsprogram for de lande, der er blevet destrueret af krig eller mangel på udvikling, som det er tilfældet i Afrika, kun hvis metoden med den Nye Silkevej tages i anvendelse for Mellempøsten og for Afrika, kan disse problemer løses. Og dette er nu på bordet.

Jeg tror, at med besøget af præsident Xi Jinping i Teheran for fire eller fem uger siden, hvor han præsenterede den Nye Silkevej. Kort efter hans besøg

ankom det første Silkevejstog fra Yiwu, i Kina, til Teheran med 32 containere, tror jeg og Xi Jinping sagde, at den Nye Silkevej er et koncept, der kan udvides til at omfatte hele den Sydvestasiatiske region. Irans præsident Rouhani sagde umiddelbart, at Iran ønsker et samarbejde. Ved denne konference i New Dehli, hvor jeg deltog, sagde den tidligere Afghanske præsident Karzai, at Afghanistan må blive et knudepunkt i den Nye Silkevej, og forbinde Asien med Europa, og andre ledende talere var inde på det samme.

Nu vil jeg gerne sige, og I vil også høre om det fra andre talere, jeg antager, at den eneste måde hvorpå vi vil komme ud af kriserne, er ved at vi udvikler Mellemøsten sammen med Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Ægypten og andre lande i regionen, og at vi får Tyskland, Frankrig, Italien, USA og alle andre lande til at samarbejde i, hvad jeg ville kalde for, en "Marshall-plan – Silkevejs-perspektiv for Mellemøsten og Afrika." Jeg nævner alene "Marshall-plan", ikke fordi det er ment som et koldkrigs-instrument, som Marshall-planen egentlig var, men fordi det minder folk i Europa om, at man kan rekonstruere lande, der er blevet ødelagt af krig, med økonomisk udvikling, og at det er den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan standse flygtningekrisen. Fordi kun hvis man giver folk tilskyndelse til at genopbygge deres egne hjemlande, og man giver unge mennesker et perspektiv af håb – om at blive læge, videnskabsmand, lærer, – at man kan udtørre kilderne til terrorisme. Og det er en konkret plan, som nu er på bordet. Og enten får vi europæiske institutioner til at gå med på dette initiativ, eller også knuser vi ind i væggen.

Så dette var, hvad jeg til at begynde med, ønskede



at sige.

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# **Nationer må samarbejde om at fremme menneskeheden!**

## **LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 25. marts 2016**

*Engelsk udskrift. Vi begynder vores udsendelse i aften med at oplæse en kort erklæring fra LaRouche-bevægelsen i Belgien, Agora Erasmus, om bombesprængningerne i Bruxelles. Erklæringen fordømmer gerningsmændene til disse angreb og sørger over ofrene for angrebene. Men erklæringen opfordrer os også til, konfronteret med denne fornyede nødvendighed, at arbejde sammen med vore mulige samarbejdspartnere i Rusland og andre lande for at besejre ISIS én gang for alle; men også til at fjerne roden til denne terrors årsager én gang for alle.*

**NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER TO FURTHER MANKIND! –**

International LaRouche PAC Webcast  
Friday, March 25, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening; it's March 25, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're watching our weekly broadcast with the LaRouche PAC Friday evening webcast. I am here tonight in the studio with Jason Ross and Megan Beets from the LaRouche PAC

Science Team. We had a chance to have a discussion earlier today with Mr. LaRouche.

We are going to begin our broadcast tonight by reading a short statement that was issued by the LaRouche movement in Belgium, Agora Erasmus, which is a statement on the Brussels bombings. It's a statement condemning the perpetrators of these attacks and also mourning the victims of these attacks. But it's also a statement which is asking us to renew our sense of urgency in the face of the urgent necessity to work with our possible collaborators in Russia and other countries, to defeat ISIS once and for all; but also, to root out the causes of this terrorism finally once and for all. The statement reads as follows: It is titled, "Brussels Bombings: Let Us Be Firm and Coherent Against Terrorism and Its Sponsors".

"Today Brussels is in tears. At this tragic juncture, our thoughts and heart goes to the victims, their families and friends. Our affection and support goes to the first aid workers, the police forces, the security services, the authorities of the government and to all those simple citizens who kept calm and showed solidarity in this horrible hardship.

"However, we cannot but call on the Belgian government to draw the lessons of these attacks, and to act immediately to uproot immediately both the known networks, as well as the godfathers of this barbarism:

"First of all, the decades-long, evil role of Saudi Arabia and Qatar, in spreading the Wahhabite and Salafist ideologies and

the financing of terrorist organizations, towards which the Belgian, as well as the US, the British, and the French governments, have all turned a blind eye.

"Second of all, the complicity with Daesh of Turkey, a member state of NATO whose headquarters are 8 km from the attacks. While Erdogan and his family buy Daesh's oil and provide them with weapons and equipments, the EU submits itself to Turkey's wishes by exchanging refugees, and offering it billions of Euros.

"Finally, there is the financing of terrorism, which would be impossible without the banking facilities of the fiscal safe heavens offered by the City of London and Wall Street; as documented in a US Senate report in the case of British bank HSBC. In Belgium, an investigative parliamentary commission on the financing sources of terrorism, if allowed to do their job, would quickly arrive at the conclusion that an orderly banking reorganization, through a banking separation law based on the Glass-Steagall Act, would be an excellent weapon in the war on terrorism.

"In addition to those three concrete measures, we need a shift in our overall political orientation. Instead of seeking endlessly for confrontation and geopolitical domination, Belgium, as well as other member states of NATO and the EU, have everything to win from detente, entente, and cooperation with Vladimir Putin's government in Russia, who happen to be the only heads of state sticking to principles of really being committed to defeating Daesh.

"Let us also deepen our cooperation with China, with which Belgium is celebrating 45 years of very good relations, and is working for mutual development with its New Silk Road vision.

Only economic development shall create better living conditions and cultural exchanges between peoples that will allow us, for real, to eliminate the threat that hit Brussels today." Now, the context of these attacks obviously is something which we here at LaRouche PAC have been continually coming back to after the January 7th attacks in Paris against Charlie Hebdo, then the November attacks later in Paris, and then the attacks on March 22ns in Brussels. As former Senator Bob Graham, who is the co-chair of the 9/11 investigation into the Joint Inquiry Report, has continually emphasized, only by declassifying the 28 pages of that report and bringing the spotlight to who actually funded the logistical and created the support network apparatus to make 9/11 possible – the Saudi government and others connected to the Saudi Royal Family – will we be able to shut down these logistical networks and these financing networks. The fact that the George Bush administration and now the Obama administration has continued to fail to release those 28 pages, has allowed the Saudi government to continue to act with impunity financing first al-Qaeda, now ISIS, and any other organization that pops up based on the same ideological orientation. So, that is absolutely clear. However, there is a broader context as well; and this is what I'm going to ask Jason Ross to discuss a little bit with

us

here tonight. As the statement out of the Agora Erasmus organization in Belgium stated, what is absolutely necessary is a political paradigm shift; a shift in our political orientation.

We must continue what is now begun, preliminarily, with the association between Secretary Kerry and Foreign Minister Lavrov;

and the agreements that have been drawn up between the United States and Russia to defeat ISIS on the ground in Syria. This is

a good direction, but it must go much, much further. And also, a

collaboration with China; and the working together of the United

States, the EU, and China is something that Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been emphasizing very broadly. Both with a trip

that she recently made to India, where she was one of the featured speakers in a prominent international forum that occurred there; and then at an event that occurred this past Wednesday, March 23rd in Frankfurt. An EIR seminar where the continuing discussion of the extension of the Silk Road – the development perspective that China has initiated – what is being

discussed in Europe now as a new Marshall Plan for the Middle East and North Africa – is the context for economic development

and a culture of hope and a culture of commitment to the future.

And optimism as opposed to perpetual war, which is required to change the conditions on the ground in Syria, Iraq, in Libya, and

in the rest of the Middle East and North Africa. This was the subject of a very prominent forum that occurred the previous week

in Cairo, Egypt; where Hussein Askary, a representative of EIR, presented with the representatives of the Egyptian government, the first Arabic-language version of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". This is something that we covered in our broadcast here last week. So, to discuss that very important conference that occurred in Frankfurt, involving Helga LaRouche and many other prominent individuals, I would like to ask Jason to come to the podium now.

JASON ROSS: Thanks, Matt. Well, this was really a tremendous intervention that took place in Germany; and as Matt said, follows on the other recent successes of Helga Zepp-LaRouche in India and Hussein Askary in Egypt. This event, which took place this Wednesday in Frankfurt, had 75 attendees and a very high level discussion of the paradigm that is necessary to build a future and eliminate the war and economic collapse, which is otherwise the direction that the trans-Atlantic is heading in, potentially to drag the world with it. Among the speakers were Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who we'll get into some more detail on that in particular; Hussein Askary gave a report on what he had done in Egypt, as well as announcing that at the same time that the seminar was taking place in Frankfurt, a seminar was also taking place in Yemen. Which had been organized there to work through the Arabic version of the World Land-Bridge report; despite being under Saudi bombardment literally in a very real way, this future orientation was

taking

place in that nation. Other speakers included the Ethiopian Consul General, who spoke about development in his nation and about the 800,000 refugees and displaced persons currently living

in Ethiopia; and the government's plans for developing a future

through such projects as the Millennium Dam. Two speakers from Italy – Marcello Vichi and Andrea Mongano – spoke about the Transaqua Project; a decades-old proposal which would be able to

replenish Lake Chad, which is far below half of its previous capacity. And in drying up, it is eliminating a source of livelihood for people in the adjoining nations, and making it much more difficult or impossible to root out terrorism by replacing it with a positive economic policy. Ulf Sandmark was also a speaker. His trips to Syria in the last couple of years led to the formation of a Phoenix proposal, as he called it, for

the redevelopment of Syria. That gives you a sense of what the overall tenor of the meeting was.

In her presentation, Helga Zepp-LaRouche asked whether we are morally fit to survive. Given the crisis that we're facing and given the response to it, are we morally fit to survive? Referencing the recent events in Belgium, she pointed out that terror can affect anybody; she also pointed out that in that same

time period, there was a Saudi Arabian bombing of a marketplace

in Yemen leaving 120 people dead, including 20 children, and 80

people wounded. These are people, too. People in Yemen also do not deserve to be killed and blown up. To root this out, an opening up of those 28 pages, the classified section of the 9/11

Report that covered over the role of Saudi Arabia in that crime;

these 28 pages have to be released, and the real source of terrorism – namely involving nations that the United States and

Britain are working with, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, this has to be cleaned up.

You contrast that with what is happening. Cooperating with Turkey; where the dictatorial president has recently shut down one newspaper, and there is talk of another one being closed down. And an extortion operation to get money from the EU to prevent the motion of asylum seekers; to deport those seeking asylum – that is not a solution. What is a solution? She says, where is our humanity; where is humanity going? What's the potential for dealing with this? [Mrs. LaRouche] says, look at China. China is a nation which, over the recent generations, has

pulled 900 million people out of poverty; and in their current five-year program, calls for eliminating poverty entirely in China by 2020; and playing a role in eliminating poverty in the

world by 2025. Now that is an objective for a nation to have. The One Belt – One Road policy that is official Chinese government policy at this point, represents a real victory for the New Silk Road – the World Land-Bridge proposal that the Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement have been championing for over 20 years now. This is Chinese policy. China

is moving away from simple labor towards more complex forms of exports; high-speed rail, a replacement of "Made in China" with

the motto of "Created in China". And of course, their efforts in

space. The tremendous efforts of the Chinese space program, which

go beyond replicating feats performed by other nations – some many decades ago – to doing the entirely new; going to the far side of the Moon, as planned in an upcoming mission. Something



that has never been done – a landing on the far side of the Moon; representing a unique environment for various types of astronomical researches.

So, how can terrorism be stopped? Clearly, you have to not hide the sources of it; not hide the funding of it. Tell the truth about Saudi Arabia. But that's not enough; the long-term solution, of course, requires development. The only plan for peace is not a negation of war and conflict; it's an affirmation

of what a peace looks like among nations and among peoples.

So, this theme was also the subject of Hussein Askary's presentation; and he recounted for himself and the beginning of

his involvement with the LaRouche movement, taking place in 1994.

When, with the Oslo Accords and the potential for peace between

the Israelis and Palestinians, LaRouche had said at the time, if

there is not an economic development program, this peace will not

succeed; which was true. And there was not an economic development program, and that peace did not succeed as it could

have. Hussein remarked on his recent trip to Cairo; where, as viewers of the website are familiar, he was a primary participant

in a conference sponsored by the Egyptian Transport Ministry itself, to launch the Arabic edition of the New Silk Road Special

Report. In doing this, not only was this a top-level endorsement

from the Transport Minister himself – who headed the meeting; but it represents a potential for cooperation within the region

as a whole.

Among the World Land-Bridge concepts is included an

up-shifting of the quality of development. For example, Hussein  
brought up Mr. LaRouche's 2002 trip to the region, when he  
attended a conference held in Abu Dhabi, among oil ministers  
and  
others. And LaRouche said at that time that the future for  
that  
region could not be one of a raw materials exporter, an oil  
exporter; but rather processing and industry would have to  
take  
place as an idea of a future orientation for the economy  
there.

So, there are many old cultures within this region; ancient  
civilizations with an historical grounding. The potential for  
cooperation there is tremendous; and it's not about local  
interests being played against each other. Some people in  
Egypt,  
for example, might have thought that building the connectivity  
of  
the New Silk Road would lessen the payback on their investment  
in  
the new Suez Canal. If land routes are possible, won't that  
reduce shipping? But, that's not the way to look at it. As a  
general sense of connectivity and improvement in conditions of  
economy, these things aren't mutually exclusive. So, just as  
Egypt raised \$8 billion from within the nation to complete the  
construction of the new Suez Canal within the astounding  
period  
of one year, the Transport Minister announced at this meeting  
that Egypt was prepared to invest \$100 billion – a trillion  
Egyptian pounds – over the next 14 years into roads, rail,  
logistics centers, into connectivity in the Southwest Asian  
region, as well as with Africa. He spoke about the plans for  
cooperation between Egypt and South Africa and other nations,  
for  
rail and road connectivity crossing the entire continent from  
the

north to the south. Something which does not currently exist; there is not strong connectivity among these nations of East Africa in this way.

Hussein spoke about the fact that 95% of Egypt's territory is currently empty; and the potential with water resources to totally transform the nation. So that, among these projects – many of which China is eager to cooperate with – there lies a sense for stability. Does terrorism have to be stopped? Do people

willing to kill others have to be prevented by military means at times? Yes. But the only way you're going to have a stable future

and progress and happiness for that, is through a legitimate program for development.

So, what can we do here? Well, we've heard a lot of good news recently. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's trip to India was excellent

news. Hussein Askary's trip to Cairo and the various seminars and

meetings that he held there – about which you can read more on our website. The conference just this week in Frankfurt; these represent positive developments increasing the potential for this

new paradigm taking over as directing the course of human affairs.

Here in the United States, we have a number of opportunities. Let's take a look at Manhattan, for example. Every

Saturday, there's an opportunity for direct discussion with these

Manhattan dialogues with Lyndon LaRouche himself. Coming up very

soon, on April 7th, there will be a very important conference held in Manhattan, sponsored by the Schiller Institute, about which you can read more and find registration information here on

our website. A conference in the US, dedicated to the

principle

of how we can join this orientation; what kinds of concepts have

to guide relations among nations, and about the scientific mission for mankind, and about the culture that's commensurate and assists in bringing about these kinds of developments.

So, there's no amount of good news from around the world, although it's good to have good news; but there's no amount of good news that can replace the obligation of us in the United States to oust Obama to prevent conflict, war, the direction we're going right now. Without ousting Obama and repudiating that

policy orientation, the good news around the rest of the world isn't going to be enough to prevent a commitment towards conflict, to prevent its coming into being.

MEGAN BEETS: Earlier this week, Secretary of State John Kerry travelled to Moscow for a series of meetings, including with President Putin of Russia; and also for extensive dialogue

and discussion with his Russian counterpart, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. These discussions obviously centered around the ongoing US-Russian cooperation in resolving the conflict in Syria. Going into the meetings and press conferences, both Kerry

and Lavrov stressed strongly that the successes in Syria are due

to the close collaboration between the United States and Russia;

and also expressed the hope that this cooperation can continue and extend beyond Syria to address other urgent challenges and conflicts in the Middle East, such as the ongoing atrocities in

Yemen and also beyond.

Now, after the conclusion of what were many, many hours of meetings, Kerry began the joint press conference with Lavrov with

a statement which goes to something which is much more important than cooperation among nations to resolve existing conflicts and dangers, as urgent as the solutions of those conflicts may be. And his statement points to the essence of the real meaning and purpose of cooperation among nations. So, he said, "Let me just say that earlier today, I had the privilege of meeting with Scott Kelly, the American astronaut who spent 340 days in space with his counterpart, Mikhail Koryenko. I had a chance to talk to both of them about their time in space together; where they spent that remarkable period of historic time cooperating and working together. Two astronauts, one American one Russian, who were working to study the effects of long-term space flight on the human body. And as I listened to both of them talking about their time, it emphasized to me the fact of close collaboration being a demonstration of what not just two astronauts can do; but what nations can do when they work together, whether it's on the International Space Station, or international diplomacy." Now in that context, we look to China and the leadership that they have taken in their lunar program, as Jason mentioned a moment ago. We look at the accomplishments of the recent past, such as their 2013 landing on the surface of the Moon with a lander and a rover; which is the first time in nearly 40 years any nation has done that. And we also look forward to the achievements that are planned for the next two years; their 2017 sample return from the Moon, and their 2018 landing on the lunar

far side – the first time ever, for any nation. These kinds of things represent real value for mankind; both economically and elsewhere.

So, what I'd like to do now is invite Jason to the podium to elaborate on that point.

JASON ROSS: At least in the United States, growth really stopped in the 1960s and '70s. Now, this is point that Lyndon LaRouche had made at the time, that he makes in his economics courses; that he has in his economics textbook. And one that many

people may not agree with, saying there's been a tremendous amount of development since then. However, a comparison of the rate of growth from the 1930s until after the assassination of Kennedy – the close of the 1960s – reveals a rate of growth of productivity, of power consumption, of water consumption, of markers of physical economy that have taken a tremendous turn downwards since that time, over the last 45 years. So, why is that? Partly it has been a lack of a commitment or even an antagonism to economic development; a deliberate reduction of economic output. Something that was sped [up] with the collapse

of the Soviet Union – growth; or limited or bounded by certain conditions. And if we don't change those bounding conditions, there is simply a limit to what economic growth will be possible.

Let me give an example. China; we've seen the tremendous success of China in lifting people out of poverty. This is a real

achievement; especially over the last generation or so. This achievement, this incredible success, utilized – in the main – technologies which existed; much of it was not based on new technologies. That doesn't take away its being a tremendous accomplishment; and one that shouldn't be taken for granted. India, for example, is another large nation similar in size to China, which has not seen the same success in eliminating poverty

and in getting economic development within that nation. So, China has definite claims to a sense of pride in the success that they've had in that sense.

But let's think about what it is that really drives economy forward. And if we look on the large scale, developments such as a couple of centuries ago, the liberation of power created by the steam engine; the ability to use combustion and heat to turn that into motion, completely transformed mankind's relationship to nature. Totally transformed the economy. It took some time to be implemented; but the economy that resulted from the implementation of that new technology was, frankly, in many ways incomparable to what came before. This wasn't just about improving production by having machinery so there'd be less workers required to do the actual physical muscle labor of moving things, or using animals for a similar purpose. It also transformed what we were able to do. The transportation afforded by the steam engine – trains, for example; this is something totally new.

Think about the materials advancements that were made since that time with the incredible developments of chemistry in the late 1800s; the new understanding we had of the world around us.

There were further materials science breakthroughs made in the middle of this past century; and which continue to some degree today. But let's consider the real progress in science and in power that is required to set a new level for what could be accomplished; that moves forward what those limits to economic growth are. We're not currently even near the limits of what we

could do, even with current technology. Poverty can be completely eliminated on this planet with current technology. But to move the level of what's possible, that requires something fundamentally new.

Something of that level would be represented, for example, in breakthroughs on fusion. Fusion, which as we've discussed many times over the course of decades in the LaRouche movement, is a complete transformation in our relationship to the natural world.

If we had accomplished the useful implementation of fusion power, both for the types of electrical power that we use today as well

as for transforming our relationship to materials by allowing the refining and processing of ores on a totally different scale than currently exists. The introduction of fusion as a scientific breakthrough, will represent a really new era in the power of mankind.

Space; this is another place to look, in terms of what is going to move the frontiers of science itself forward. We have to

develop a greater understanding of the Universe as a whole; of these large, large-scale systems to develop new insights and to

make new scientific discoveries. Not every discovery that we'll

ever make in the future depends upon being in space; but if you

don't have that orientation, you're definitely limited.

And what do we see, for example, with China? With the super-conducting tokamak that they have, the East Tokamak; as we've discussed a couple of times on this show today already –



the plan to go to the Moon. The plan to go to the far side of the Moon; to do something new. This goes beyond playing catch-up; this is playing leap-frog. This is, as a nation, having a commitment to a universal role as the society of organized people, towards achieving things that will have a world-historical importance. Like the development of the steam engine; like other breakthroughs that transformed humanity as a whole. A nation has to have that mission – barring incredibly dire poverty conditions – a nation has to have that as its mission; otherwise it simply has no legitimacy to exist. It has no mission; it has no purpose. And then, people are not connected to a sense of achievement that lies far outside of their own lifetimes.

What we need to do, among nations, is have that social commitment to developing a new future for everybody; and of allowing our citizens, our society, to actively and knowledgeably play a role in bringing that about. So, this goes far beyond removing a few bad things, getting bad people out of office. We need to have an affirmative idea of what we want to achieve and what we want to be as a society, as a nation, among societies and nations of the world.

And again, this upcoming April 7th conference will represent the highest level discussion of these types of issues in the United States – from economics, science, culture; this will all be covered. I highly encourage people to find out more about it on our site; the registration information is there. And the conference will also be available on our website.

OGDEN: Wonderful; thank you, Jason. So, I would encourage you to please register and encourage other people to register for this event. Also, coming up this weekend in New York City, if you are in the area, on Easter Sunday at 6pm, there will be another concert of portions of Handel's {Messiah}; which will be offered by the Schiller Institute at a church in Brooklyn. And many people may have seen the recording of the December 12th and December 13th concerts. This, I'm sure, will be even better than those. So, if you are in the area, or if you can make it to New York this weekend; I would encourage you to come. And you can get more information about that concert also, through the Schiller Institute. So, thank you very much; thanks to both Megan and Jason for joining me here today. And please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

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## **Uden en mission er I døde!**

*22. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – »Bankerotten i USA's økonomi er generelt set færdigt. Det er absolut færdigt«, erklærede Lyndon LaRouche kategorisk i sin **diskussion mandag den 21. marts med LPAC Policy Committee**, under den internationale webcast.*

Mens de fleste amerikanere ser den anden vej og med frygt i sjælen forsøger at lade som om, at det ikke finder sted, så er det, vi i virkeligheden er vidne til, hele det transatlantiske

finanssystems død – det er bankerot og står ikke til at redde. Men, vi er også vidne til en nations død, og dens befolknings død, fordi vores fornemmelse for en national mission – og de enkelte individers fornemmelse af formål og selve det, at have en identitet – systematisk er blevet fjernet af Det britiske Imperium, dets agenter og dets politik internt i USA. Intet har været så afgørende for denne operation som nedlæggelsen af NASA, som er kulmineret under Obamas præsidentskabs-parodi.

I går erklærede LaRouche: »Der er hele kategorier af folk, der under normale omstændigheder var produktive mennesker. De har ikke længere nogen rolle at udfylde. For det første sidder vi på toppen af en vulkan, som er det bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem, som kan – og vil – eksplodere i en hyperinflationsskabende nedsmeltning, hvad øjeblik, det skal være. Tro endelig ikke, at den nuværende politik med endeløse bailouts og »helikopterpenge«, som tidligere formand for Federal Reserve, Ben Bernanke, holdt af at kalde det, kan holde stand. Man kan ikke forsøge at 'redde' for 2 billioner dollar værdiløse, spekulative finanspapirer med endnu en billion finansielt affald, uden, at det eksploderer op i ens ansigt. De regeringer, der støtter op omkring denne galskab – såsom Obamaregeringen – er lige så skyldige i de forbrydelser, der begås.

Det britiske Imperium er dømt til total undergang, understregede Lyndon LaRouche i dag, og de handler i total desperation: de vil ikke acceptere et nederlag, og de er parate til at dræbe *en masse*. Der er stærke indikationer på, at dette er i gang i USA, såvel som i Europa.



*Dødsfald som følge af narko-overdosis, alle kommuner, USA, 2002-2014. O.D.'s er steget til tårnhøje tal i næsten alle USA's kommuner under Bush' og Obamas præsidentskaber.*

Ud over det eksploderende finanssystem, så sidder vi også på

toppen af nok en vulkan, som er den erklærede hensigt fra Det britiske Imperium – og fra deres marionet, Barack Obama – om at fremtvinge regimeskift i Rusland og Kina. Som Lyndon LaRouche i årevis har advaret om, så er kriserne i Libyen, Syrien og Irak, og international terrorisme generelt, alle sammen rettet mod et strategisk atomopgør med Rusland og Kina. De seneste »barbariske« terrorhandlinger i Bruxelles, som præsident Vladimir Putin kaldte det, er ingen undtagelse. Idet hun talte om de internationale sponsorer af terrorisme – som vi ved er Det britiske Imperium, der opererer under diverse flag – var talsperson for det russiske Udenrigsministerium, Maria Zakharova, ligefrem: »Man kan ikke støtte terrorister i én del af verden uden at forvente, de også dukker op i en anden.«

Rusland og Kina fortsætter med at spille deres rolle i at gå op imod dette vanvid, og bygge et Nyt Paradigme baseret på en mission for menneskeheden, der udfolder sig omkring win-win-samarbejde om grundlæggende forskning så som rumforskning, og samstemmende store infrastrukturprojekter her på planeten Jord.

Men for at det skal lykkes, må USA bringes med ombord i dette Nye Paradigme. Til en begyndelse må de nazister, der ønsker at forvandle USA til en koncentrationslejr, afsløres som det, de er – lige fra FBI-hooligans, til Obamas drabsmaskine og til Wall Street-bankerne, der har folkemord i deres kølvand. At give dem en stærkt forsinket blodtud er en god måde at få humøret op og genoplive optimisme på.

Dernæst må landet genoprette sin fornemmelse for national mission omkring NASA's rumprogram, med Kesha Rogers' kampagne som spydspids for vore bestræbelser i denne retning. Dette vil gengive folk ikke alene produktive jobs, men selve deres fornemmelse for mening og menneskelig identitet. Og det er en kraft, som Det britiske Imperium ikke kan håndtere.

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# **Putin kalder terrorangreb i Bruxelles for en »barbarisk forbrydelse«; Zakharova angriber vestlig støtte til terrorister**

22. marts 2016 – Idet han udtrykte sin dybtføjte kondolence over for det belgiske folk, har den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin »kraftigt fordømt disse barbariske handlinger« samtidig med, at han forsikrede »det belgiske folk om Ruslands absolutte solidaritet med det belgiske folk i disse svære timer«, sagde talsmand for Kreml, Dmitry Peskov, i dag, iflg. en rapport fra *Sputnik*. »Præsident Putin har allerede sendt kondolencetelegram til Kong Philippe af Belgien i forbindelse med civile dødsfald i en række bombesprængninger i Bruxelles«, sagde Peskov til reportere.

»I takt med, at flere og flere mister livet, og vi mister kostbar tid, begynder folk at forstå, at denne politik med dobbelte standarder mht. bedømmelsen af terroraktiviteter, er en politisk blindgyde«, sagde talsperson for det russiske Udenrigsministerium Maria Zakharova kort tid efter, at der begyndte at indløbe rapporter om angrebene i Bruxelles, rapporterer *BRICS Post*. »De kan ikke støtte terrorister i én del af verden uden at forvente, at de også vil dukke op i en anden del.«

Med en anklagende finger rettet mod NATO for at forsømme forsvaret af sin egen baghave, og med et udfald mod NATO's generalsekretær Jens Stoltenberg, tweetede chefen for Ruslands

parlamentskomite for udenrigsanliggender, Alexey Pushkov, at NATO-chefen har tilladt »folk at sprænge sig selv i luften lige under hans næse«, mens »NATO var optaget af at bekæmpe den imaginære, russiske trussel«, rapporterer *Newsweek*.

**Se også: *Putin: Rusland er forpligtet over for fredsproces i Syrien; fortsat militær årvågenhed over for terrorisme***

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# Terrorister angriber Bruxelles, ISIS påtager sig ansvaret

22. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Byen Bruxelles, der er hjemsted for NATO og Den europæiske Kommission, kom under terrorangreb i dag. Angrebene fandt sted på Bruxelles Maalbeek metrostation, og kort tid efter rev to eksplosioner igennem Zaventem-lufthavnens afgangshal. I skrivende stund er dødstallet kommet op på 34, med 230 sårede, heraf nogle alvorligt. Sprængningerne blev udløst af selvmordsbomber.

ISIS påtog sig efterfølgende ansvaret via sin propaganda-website med følgende udlæg: »Kæmpere fra Islamisk Stat åbnede ild i Zaventem-lufthavnen, før flere af dem detonerede deres bombebælter, ligesom en martyr-bombemand også detonerede sit bombebælte i Maalbeek metrostation. Angrebene resulterede i flere end 230 døde og sårede.«

De belgiske myndigheder forhøjede beredskabet mod terrortrussel, lukkede al offentlig transport i den belgiske

hovedstad ned og rådede lokalbefolkningen til at holde sig indendørs efter eksplosionerne. Det belgiske VTM-medie rapporterede også, at ikke-essentielt personale på Tihange atomkraftværket, der ligger 85 km øst for Bruxelles, blev evakueret. VTM sagde også, at der ikke foreligger beviser for, at atomkraftværket skulle være udsat for trusler. Denne forsigtighedsforanstaltning blev indført, angiveligt, fordi de belgiske myndigheder havde fundet materiale, der tilsyneladende viste, at en belgisk topembedsmand inden for atomkraft var blevet overvåget, i lejligheden tilhørende Mohamed Bakkali, som var blevet arresteret for påstået involvering i terrorangrebene i Paris i november sidste år.

Der blev indført forhøjet alarmberedskab i mange byer i hele Europa, og også i USA.

*Foto: La Grand-Place, Bruxelles.*

## **Supplerende materiale:**

### **Putin kalder terrorangreb i Bruxelles for en »barbarisk forbrydelse«; Zakharova angriber vestlig støtte til terrorister**

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**Hold op med at skjule katastrofen – Se den i øjnene, og tag ansvar!**

*21. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) –* Finanssystemets kollaps kan ikke længere skjules for befolkningerne i Europa og USA. Bankerne er gået i panik – med en udvidelse af den



kvantitative lempelses pengetrykning, negative rentesatser, banker, der opkøber deres egne aktier for at bevare skinnet af solvens, og snak om »helikopterpenge«, som om penge var problemet. Det handler ikke om penge, men om realøkonomiens sammenbrud. Selvmordsraten blandt tidligere beskæftigede specialarbejdere handler ikke om penge – det handler om, at de er blevet skubbet til side af en satanisk politik, der kun er interesseret i penge, ikke mennesker.

Og alligevel accepterer de fleste mennesker det, af frygt – frygt for, at FBI og NSA skal »fange dem«, hvis de taler offentligt, hvis de taler om det, der er en åbenlys kendsgerning. USA og Europa er i forfald, i færd med at dø, mens Kina og Rusland vokser og lægger vægt på deres befolkninger, og verdens befolkninger, og de rejser ud i rummet, mens Obama lukker NASA ned; de bygger jernbaner i hele verden, mens Obama lukker dem ned, og de udvider uddannelse, mens Obama legaliserer narkotika.

Den amerikanske kulturs død kan ikke udtrykkes bedre end gennem den kendsgerning, at Obamaregeringen fremlagde en »Ven af retten«-brief (Amicus curiae) i en sag, der blev anlagt af Colorados nabostater for at standse Colorados legalisering af marihuana, som gør det umuligt at begrænse den narkotika, der strømmer over grænsen. Den største heroinepidemi i amerikansk historie, der nu berører hver eneste kommune i landet, stammer direkte fra legaliseringen af narkohandlen – eftersom netværkerne for pot er de samme som dem, der spreder heroin og kokain. Narkohandler George Soros var henrykt, da Højesteret i dag dømte til fordel for Obamas narkohandel og afviste at lade sagen mod Colorados narkopolitik komme for retten.

Chefen for Indiens centralbank, Raghuram Rajan, advarede i dag om, at verden befinder sig i en »voksende farlig situation« pga. de vestlige bankers tiltag med at trykke penge, mens deres fysiske økonomier er ved at kollapse. »Det internationale samfund har et valg«, fremførte Rajan. »Vi kan lade som om, alt står vel til med det globale, monetære ikke-

system og håbe på, at der ikke er noget, der går helt galt. Eller også kan vi begynde at opbygge et system, der passer til det 21. århundredes integrerede verden.«

Wall Street og City of London, der meget vel ved, at deres finansimperium er ved at smuldre, er af den mening, at det eneste svar er krig for at bryde den »trussel« mod deres magt, der kommer fra Kina og BRICS-nationerne. Befolkningerne i USA og Europa bliver således tvangsfodret med en daglig dosis hysteri om »russisk aggression« og »kinesisk aggression«, i et desperat forsøg på at forhindre befolkningen i at se, at det nye paradigme, baseret på videnskab, udvikling og menneskeligt fremskridt, der er centreret omkring Kina og Rusland, er en kendsgerning. Selv, når amerikanere hader deres præsident og væmmes ved det klovneshow, der kaldes præsidentvalget, så forstår de ikke, hvorfor 80 % af det russiske folk støtter Vladimir Putin, og at over 90 % af kineserne støtter Xi Jinping.

Det er der en grund til. Det er baseret på at give befolkningen en fornemmelse af en fremtid, i en mission, der indbefatter fremskridt for hele menneskeheden – en vision, der engang var kendt som Det amerikanske System. Det må genoplives i Vesten og erstatte det døde pengesystem og den døende kultur. Alle borgere har ikke alene en andel i denne mission; de har også et ansvar for at virkeliggøre den.

*Foto: Den tidligere bilfabrik Packard i Detroit, Michigan. Da fabrikken blev bygget, var den verdens mest moderne bilfabrik.*

**Info:** *Indbyggertallet i byen Detroit er faldet betydeligt fra slutningen af det 20. århundrede og frem til i dag. Mellem 2000 og 2010 faldt indbyggertallet med 25 procent. I 2010 havde byen et indbyggertal på 713.000, et fald på mere end 60 % fra byens top-indbyggertal på 1,8 mio. ved folketællingen i 1950. Faldet skyldes, at Detroit's industri, primært*

*bilindustri og maskinværktøjsindustri – realøkonomien – gradvist er blevet afmonteret, med den heraf følgende enorme arbejdsløshed. I 2013 blev byen erklæret konkurs, med en ubetalelig gæld på 1,8 mio. dollar.*

*Lyndon LaRouche har foreslået, at byens fabrikker ombygges – gennem Franklin Roosevelts politik med statslig kredit til investering i den produktive økonomi, i traditionen efter USA's første finansminister, Alexander Hamilton, også kaldet Det amerikanske System – til at deltage i produktion i forbindelse med LaRouche-bevægelsens foreslåede NAWAPA-projekt, samt i forbindelse med opbygning af et højhastigheds-jernbanenet i USA, og mens der endnu findes faglærte arbejdere, der kan være med til at videreføre deres knowhow til den unge, arbejdsløse generation, der aldrig fik chancen for at tilegne sig faglige, produktive færdigheder.*

**Se også:** LPAC's digitale brochure: *The US joins the New Silk Road*

**Se også:** Brochure (dansk): *Hvorfor USA og Europa må gå med i BRIKS*

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## **EIR intervenserer i NATO-konference i København**

*18. marts 2016 – »Fra Wales til Warszawa: at transformere NATO i et uforudsigeligt sikkerhedsmiljø«, lød titlen på den konference, som det danske Udenrigsministerium og den britiske og polske ambassade i dag var vært for. Titlen refererer til NATO-topmødet 2014 i Wales, Storbritannien, samt det*

forestående topmøde 8.-9. juli i Warszawa, Polen. Effekten af de forholdsregler, som der vil blive stillet krav om under konferencen, vil være at intensivere NATO's konfrontationskurs, især imod Rusland.

Mødets præmis var, at NATO må være mere forberedt i sin tredje, nuværende fase. Disse karakteriseredes som: Fase 1: den Kolde Krig efter Anden Verdenskrig; Fase 2: indskrænkningen af NATO-styrker efter Sovjetunionens sammenbrud; og, Fase 3: den uforudsigelige trussel fra øst – fra Rusland – der begyndte for to år siden efter den »russiske aggression« i Ukraine/Krim, og som inkluderer den russiske offensiv i Syrien og truslen fra syd – opkomsten af Daesh/Islamisk Stat, så vel som også andre trusler, som den førende, britiske taler kaldte »dragerne« (med reference til Kong Arthurs riddere), en vending, der blev gentaget mange gange under konferencen.

Der var en masse snak om at opbygge en troværdig »afskrækkelse« og om den politiske vilje til at anvende den, om nødvendigt; permanent fortsættende adaptation til uforudsigelige, farlige udfordringer; 360 graders årvågenhed over for trusler fra alle sider, osv.

*EIR* fik mulighed for at stille det første af to spørgsmål til panelet af hovedtalere: den danske udenrigsminister Kristian Jensen, Storbritanniens permanente repræsentant i NATO Sir Adam Thomsen, samt generalmajor Romuald Ratajczak fra Polens Nationale Sikkerhedsbureau.

*EIR* (præsenterer sig): »Jeg må sige, at jeg er uenig i nogle af antagelserne. I taler om den »russiske fortælling« [Kristian Jensens vending om russiske påstande om, at NATO's handlinger er i færd med at føre til konfrontation og krig]. Spørgsmålet er, hvornår er NATO's opbygning af beredskab i realiteten en provokation, en forøgelse af ustabiliteten? For eksempel taler man om, at USA's beslutning om at firedoble forsvarsbudgettet langs den russiske grænse, forøger faren for

atomkrig.

På den anden side har vi nu en mulighed, med fredsforhandlingerne i Syrien, hvor USA og Rusland arbejder sammen, og hvor vi har sagt, at der må være et økonomisk element. Hvis USA, Rusland og Kina arbejdede sammen om at opbygge en Marshallplan for Mellemøsten, så ville det være en kongevej til både at reducere spændingerne mellem USA og Rusland, og til på samme tid at opbygge stabilitet i Mellemøsten. Uden denne økonomiske komponent vil dette ikke findes der.«

Udenrigsminister Kristian Jensen: (parafrase) Han støtter USA's beslutning om at firedoble budgettet for det europæiske område. Ikke for at forøge spændingen, men som en konkret respons til et konkret skift i Ruslands holdning. Rusland tog NATO's beslutning dette forår om at udvide NATO som en aggression, hvilket det ikke er. Ethvert land har ret til at vælge, om det ønsker at tilslutte sig NATO. Jeg er enig i, at vi må se på, hvordan samfund kan opbygges efter en krig. Danmark er meget involveret i Irak og Syrien, hvor vi har skubbet Daesh (IS) tilbage.

Storbritanniens NATO-repræsentant Sir Adam Thomsen: (parafrase) 1. Vi bør engagere Rusland, hvor vi kan – Iran-aftalen, den potentielle aftale i Syrien. 2. Hvis Rusland ikke længere respekterer de europæiske sikkerhedsregler, er det klogt at være forberedt, hvis dette brud skulle blive brugt imod én. 3. NATO's planlagte respons i øst er så let, som den kan være, når man konfronteres med Rusland, der sender signaler som at overflyve Bornholm [som Kristian Jensen sagde, angiveligt fandt sted under mødet, hvor hele den danske politiske klasse var til stede]; når man konfronteres med Ruslands overvældende evne til at mønstre styrker, som 80.000 tropper, inden for 72 timer, i sammenligning med 1.500 NATO-tropper i en forstærket troppetilstedeværelse. Rusland føler sig muligvis provokeret, men er det rimeligt?

Generalmajor Romuald Ratajczak, Polen: (parafrase) Vi ønsker i høj grad det Europæiske Forsikringsinitiativ (USA's foreslåede forøgelse). Han ønskede også den amerikanske hær forud anbragte lager i Østeuropa. Han ønsker at afsløre propagandaen om, at NATO skulle have aftalt, ikke at deployere langs den østlige front. Dette blev betinget af »indtil situationen ændrer sig«, med et citat fra Rusland/Nato stiftelsesdokumentet, »i det nuværende og fremtidigt overskuelige sikkerhedsmiljø«, og forstærkninger, snarere end en permanent udstationering, er ikke udelukket.

Der er meget mere at sige fra konferencen, men dokumentation vil blive overgivet til *EIR's* relevante militære reportere.

*Foto: Danmarks udenrigsminister Kristian Jensen her sammen med bl.a. Polens ambassadør i Danmark, Henryka Moscicka-Dendys.*

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**Hvad betyder Ruslands  
militære  
tilbagetrækning fra Syrien  
for den  
fredsproces, der er begyndt i  
Genève?**

# Fra LaRouchePAC Fredags- webcast 18. marts 2016

*Alt dette er et mål for det faktum, at det transatlantiske område er dødt; og det vil kun begynde at vende denne død omkring, hvis der finder en revolutionær, fundamental forandring sted i politikken. Denne alternative politik gennemføres i det eurasiske og asiatiske Stillehavsområde, anført af Kina, af Rusland, og er reflekteret i den måde, hvorpå præsident Putin har navigeret den strategiske situation.*

*Så den store trussel kommer fra det faktum, at et døende Britisk Imperium – der er uigenkaldeligt dømt til undergang – kæmper for sit liv og forsøger at bevare noget, der ikke længere kan bevares.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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**Det frydefulde ved at skabe  
overraskelser!**

**LaRouchePAC Internationale  
Fredags-webcast 18. marts**

# 2016

Engelsk udskrift: I denne uge får vi en opdatering fra Kesha Rogers i Texas, som anfører en politik for en genoplivelse af det amerikanske NASA-rumprogram; Jason Ross fortsætter sagaen om Gottfried Leibniz; og Jeffrey Steinberg giver os Lyndon LaRouches analyse af betydningen for fredsprocessen i Syrien af de seneste udviklinger, med den russiske militære tilbagetrækning.

– DELIGHT IN CREATING SURPRISES! –

International Webcast March 18, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It's March 18th, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and I would like to thank you for joining us for our weekly Friday evening broadcast, here, on [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com). I'm joined in the studio tonight by Jeffrey Steinberg from {Executive Intelligence Review}; and Jason Ross, from the LaRouche PAC science team; and we're joined via video by Kesha Rogers, multiple-time candidate for Federal office from the state of Texas, and leading member of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee.

All of us had a chance to meet with Mr. LaRouche, both in person and via telephone connection (in the case of Kesha), earlier this morning. Mr. LaRouche had some very definite and specific ideas which he wished for us to convey. Mr. LaRouche was

{emphatic} when we met with him earlier today, that the global agenda right now is being set by Russia and by China, and their

allies. He said that the initiative in creating the future and shaping present global policy, lies with those two countries, strategically – in the case of Russia, as is very clear with



what is occurring in Syria right now; and economically and scientifically – in the case of China.

You can see very clearly that the outdated and archaic methods of the trans-Atlantic system are proving to be impotent,

both in the case of resolving the current grave crises which are

facing mankind as a planetary species right now, but also impotent in setting the agenda and fulfilling and laying out the

vision for the future of mankind. The mission which has been undertaken by China, in terms of their objective to explore the

far side of the Moon – something which is going to be unfolding

over the coming two years – exemplifies the necessary identity which mankind must have in order to affirm and to fulfill our true nature as a creative species.

Mr. LaRouche stated that something that we should develop, in dialogue with him and with each other, is to think about the

open questions, the unanswered questions about how is mankind, a

species, reflective of a much larger, and as yet not fully understood, creative characteristic of the galactic system as a

whole. This is a relationship which Johannes Kepler drew out in

very unique detail in terms of his discoveries about our {Solar}

System, but we have many, many large and unanswered questions of

what is the role of the human species in our relationship to the

galactic system as a whole, and then the complex of galactic systems as a much, much larger whole.

Mr. LaRouche said that this mission to explore the "dark

side" of the Moon, so-called, is a pathway in order to begin to understand even the opening of the questions along these lines.

The dark side of the Moon, his hypothesis was, is where you can find some of the shadows of this much larger system, have insight into it, and also to begin to understand mankind's role as reflective of these broader creative processes which are involved in these great astronomical systems.

This is the spirit of the United States at our best. Our republic was founded on these kinds of unique ideas, as we've discussed here in previous weeks. The role of the great philosopher and scientist Gottfried Leibniz is a major contributor, a "founding father", or "founding grand-father" of our republic. This is something which I know Jason Ross has presented multiple times and is in the process of having a series of developing classes on that subject; and I'm sure we'll be part of his discussion later today.

But also, this is what you can see in a great statesman, such as Abraham Lincoln – very, very much so. Franklin Roosevelt; and John F. Kennedy. Tragically, that spirit in the United States has deteriorated drastically. We see now that the leadership does indeed lie with China and with Russia; and this is something which Kesha Rogers, who is joining us here today, wrote about in an editorial which is appearing in this week's edition of the {Executive Intelligence Review} magazine. Kesha's editorial is titled, "To Save the United States Economy, Revive

the Space Program."

Kesha and I had a brief conversation earlier this afternoon. I know she has some broader ideas to develop on this subject, so, without further ado, I would like to hand over the podium to Kesha Rogers.

KESHA ROGERS: Thank you, Matt. I think I'd like to start, first of all, by continuing to develop what has and must be the focal point by which we come to understand the necessity for the revival and the defense of, not just the American and U.S. space program, which I have continued to be a leader in championing the development and the necessity of our space program and what it truly represents for the progress of all mankind. But just on the editorial that I wrote, I think, to understand it, it's not just from the standpoint of looking at the economic conditions of the United States and some practical applications to economics that the space program will provide; but we also have to look at it from the standpoint of is, the space program as a true conception of real economic value. This is what's actually missing from our thinking and what has been attacked by the current Wall Street/British imperial system, is that economic value is based, from {that} standpoint, on monetary value and not on the creative powers and progress of the human mind. The real question at hand right now, is to bring about – as

we're seeing and will be developed further in these discussions

today – a new conception of what is the identity and what is the

purpose of mankind. I have continued to use the example and the

works of the great pioneer of space flight, space pioneer Krafft

Ehrlicke; and looking at his conception of mankind as a space-faring creature, as the understanding of mankind's "extra-terrestrial imperative," as that which must be identified

and understood.

If you look at the conditions of the space program and why it's so important, you take the example, for instance, of what China is doing now, as completely rejecting this monetarist policy; that the space program is not how much money you're going

to put into pet projects and specific projects. It is creating something that's never been created before, to actually create a

new conception and identity of mankind, from the standpoint of the idea of acting on the future. That's what this idea and what

is being developed, for instance with China in their investigation of the far side of the Moon.

People may look at this, "Well what is this going to benefit us? How is this going to improve the economic conditions,

in terms of monetary value, or any of this?" But that is the wrong way to look at it; because the problem right now is that what you have seen is two different opposing conceptions of the

view of mankind. One coming from the trans-Atlantic system, coming from a collapsing imperial system that has been based on

money and monetary value that is dying; and the other is

represented by what Russia and China are doing. And as Matt emphasized and what I developed in my recent writing, was that this was the mindset of the great leaders of our nation, represented by the ideas of Alexander Hamilton, of Franklin Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, [and] John F. Kennedy. It wasn't just

on the creating of new projects per se, but on a whole new different conception of the identity of mankind.

And so, you take for instance, the example of what we accomplished in the United States, of landing a man on the Moon

– the idea that Kennedy put forward, that by the end of decade we would land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth.

What was the vision and intention behind that? Was it just the idea that we would go and plant our flag on the Moon? This would

be some short-term gratification and so forth? Or, was it a forward-thinking outlook, in terms of the direction of mankind in

recognizing what Krafft Ericke, the great pioneer of space flight, recognized, that mankind was not just a creature of the

planet Earth. We were not just a part of, as he called it, a "closed system," and so it was our responsibility to go out and

to do what no other animal had the capability of doing; of actually conquering and developing, coming to understand what is

the purpose of mankind and what is the development of mankind in

the universe as a creature of our solar system and of the galaxy

as a whole.

One thing that I thought was very insightful, is that Krafft Ericke wrote about the understanding of the Renaissance, the Classical Renaissance, as an achievement of human progress.

And

also the Classical Renaissance is something that contributed to the development of what became our space program and what was the intention that guided the direction of space travel and the space program.

I'll just read a quick quote from what he expressed on this idea. He says, "The development of the idea of space travel was always the most logical and most noble consequence of the Renaissance ideal, which again places man in an organic and active relationship with his surrounding universe and which, perceived in the synthesis of knowledge and capabilities, its highest ideals."

So you look at this from the standpoint of Krafft Ericke understanding that the Renaissance that was guided by the scientific breakthroughs which I'm sure you'll hear a lot more from my colleague Jason there, of Brunelleschi, or the breakthroughs that came about from the works of Kepler. That the idea of mankind, is to create something fundamentally new, something that had never been created before, and increasing the relationship of mankind to the Universe.

Now that's economic value! That is not what is being discussed when you look at these debates going back and forth from the standpoint of these Congress Members to the space community, and what budgets are being cut and should not be cut.

But the reality is, as I stated before, we have to have, in the defense of the space program, a new conception of the direction of mankind. That means we're removing all limitations to progress, all limitations that are put on mankind's ability to

continue to understand how to make new discoveries in the principles scientifically of what's out there. Why should we actually investigate the Solar System? What is our mission in doing so? And it's not about a money-making short-term gratification. And so, I think this emphasis that Krafft Ehricke

put on the renaissance as an ideal of looking at why we have, as

a human species, an extraterrestrial imperative, is really a continued expression of what you're seeing coming from China; not

just in their space program, but in the development of the win-win strategy of cooperation for all mankind, for every nation

to come to join together. And to further the progress of addressing the necessary challenges to the economic condition of

the planet by actually recognizing that the solutions do not lie

right here on planet Earth.

So, I think that's the conceptions I wanted to get across; and what I hope to have further discussion on as we continue this

fight to identify what is the real mission of the space program,

and how we come to rid the world immediately of this current dead

system that's keeping us from advancing in the way that we should

be.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Kesha; and I can recommend that people read what you've written in the current edition of {Executive Intelligence Review}. I also know that you're planning

on making a video statement – which will be posted on the LaRouche PAC website and available for people – developing

some

of these ideas a little bit more in detail.

So, if people have been watching this website, you know that Jason Ross has also been working very closely with Kesha to develop some of these ideas with their implications from the standpoint of a scientist, whom I hope you are becoming more familiar with by now – Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. As we discussed last week on this webcast, I think if you begin to consider this question which Kesha just laid on the table for us,

about how do you create a future for mankind. How do you initiate

the creation of something which is completely new, as we move into the future? Now, this can never be done through the replication of the past; there's no precedent for a discovery.

A

discovery is something which is always new, and is created {de novo} and is introduced, which changes the course of human history. Obviously, there is a lineage that goes back to Gottfried Leibniz, and many Leibnizians who have lived since him:

Karl Gauss; Bernhard Riemann; Albert Einstein; and I would even

include Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in that lineage.

So, without further ado, I'm going to ask Jason to elaborate a little bit more; picking up on what Kesha just left off on.

JASON ROSS: Thanks, Matt. Well, I think if you consider how to conceptualize the value of the kinds of programs that Kesha was discussing that we're promoting today, you reach a contradiction if you try to approach them from a monetarist standpoint. That is, the kind of economics that's generally taught today, the kind of economics practiced as a religion – well, I was going to say as a religion on Wall Street; the primary religion on Wall Street is stealing – but, in general, the basis of thinking is that economy is about money; we can measure things in terms of money. How much is somebody willing



to

pay for something? That's how valuable it is. That isn't.

Money

doesn't measure different qualities; money doesn't measure the future potential that something is able to create. And if you base money on how much somebody's willing to pay for something,

you don't distinguish between things that are good and useful versus bad and vices. People are willing to pay for heroin; people are willing to pay for other opioids if they're addicted

to it. Does that mean that those drugs, as used by those people,

are valuable, or worth something because they're willing to pay

for them? Quite the contrary. So, we need a different way of thinking about how we can measure economic value if we're going

to be human economists, instead of Wall Street magicians or Satanists.

So, the reason we have economy is that we aren't animals; animals don't have economies. Animals don't change what they do

from generation to generation; they don't improve, they don't develop. We do. We create a new kind of time for ourselves. In a

very real way, humanity is a totally new and totally distinct force of nature from anything else. Over geological time, geologists describe to us how the Earth has changed, or how a planet has formed; this is over hundreds of millions of years. Over evolutionary time, perhaps tens of millions of years, we're

able to see transformations in the kinds of life that exists on

the planet. Over biological time, we have short-term periods of

the life of an organism, of its respiration, very much tied to

the daily cycle of the Earth, for example. And with humans, we have a different kind of time. We create time. The flow of history isn't always the same speed.

During the Dark Ages, when not much happened, you might say that human time slowed down. And with the Renaissance, and with

the ability to discover more about nature by having a more powerful way of thinking about it, and a more powerful conception

of us as human beings interacting with it; you could say that time sped up. We create a certain time in that we create new eras

of humanity; not in the way that geology or evolution does, but

willfully by developing new principles that if we were animals,

you would say this is a whole new type of life all together. Life

moving from the oceans onto land; that's a totally different quality of life. Life having developed photosynthesis and using

the Sun as a power source; that's a totally different kind of life. But we're still human beings after the discovery of the combustion engine, for example; the use of heat-powered machinery. We create in ourselves the change that's comparable only to large-scale evolutionary changes when we look at life in

general. So, we're distinct.

Now, how do we understand this? Both how do we understand that world around us that we act on and interact with; and how do

we understand our thoughts about it and our ability to progress

and use the practice of science itself? What sort of terrain is

it? What sort of world is it? The physical world and the mental

world.

Well, here's where I'd like to take up some concepts that Mr. LaRouche has been bringing up recently about Bernhard Riemann

and about Gottfried Leibniz, and a bit about Einstein, too, who

got the verification of his hypothesis of gravity waves announced

very near his birthday this year – which was on Monday. So, let's think about it. Is the terrain that we're operating on, one

which is steady and indifferent to our actions? Or, is it one where what we do and what we discover and how we interact with it, changes that world around us in a way that the world is not

fixed; either in ourselves or in our understanding of it? And, that is the case; we transform the world in changing our mental

understanding of it. The math that we use in understanding how do

we conceptualize that world; that changes our interaction with it, and we're a force of nature. We change the operation of the

forces of nature by improving our understanding of the world around us and of ourselves and our ability to discover such things. How can we possibly think about that quality of change?

As a couple of other examples, think about the difference between what you might say is a fixed object – let's say iron oxide. Iron oxide is basically rust; it's a mineral that's rust.

It's reddish brown, it's not terribly useful; but with the development of metallurgy, instead of being a deposit of some compound, it's now a resource. It's an ore from which we can create iron and steel. The substance itself, did it change chemically? It did in terms of the potential of what we could do

with it. And remember, we're a force of nature; we changed what it was. It has to be thought of that way.

Or, what's the value of a technology? How does it change over time? In the 1400s, windmills were a great invention; they were somewhat new on the scene. They allowed pumping water, they allowed grinding grain. That's excellent; that's a breakthrough.

Are windmills valuable today for making electricity? I don't think so. Consider helium; helium is an interesting element. It was first discovered in the Sun, not on Earth. It was discovered in the Sun by the kind of light that came from the Sun when that light was broken up into a rainbow with a prism, and certain bands of the absence or presence of color were the clue that there was a new element out there named helium, after Helios, the Sun. That element, what's it used for? You might think of it's being used to fill up balloons for children; you might think of it being used as a gas for cooling for physical purposes or for experiments. It's also, as Helium-3, an ideal fuel for fusion. So, this substance transforms its meaning based on our developing understanding. How can we think about this?

Well, let's take the example of Bernhard Riemann. In 1854, Bernhard Riemann delivered a presentation and a paper on the subject of the hypotheses that underlie geometry. That might sound like a dry title; it might sound like it has nothing to do with physical economy or anything that we'd want to be doing right now. But this paper is very important in the view of

Lyndon

LaRouche for his own development and as a way of understanding economics. So, let's say why. Very briefly, Riemann points out that our conception of space itself and of the way things operate

in space is taken for granted. The ideas that we use to understand it, they don't really come from experiments per se, or

from physical theories; they come from our thoughts about space.

For example, the idea that space has no particular characteristics of its own; that was the view of Isaac Newton. Newton said space is uniform, it's out there; things occur within

space. Space is there first, it's just space; it has no characteristics in particular. Newton said the same thing about

time; that time flows on uniformly. That's what time is; it's really not much of a definition, or an understanding.

Geometric ideas that people had, for example, are the idea that if you add up the angles in a triangle, you get 180 degrees.

Now, if you're drawing triangles on flat paper, yes that's true;

if you draw them on a curved surface like a sphere, it's not true. Triangles on a sphere have more than 180 degrees in them.

If you then ask, "What if I draw a triangle in space?"; that's a

tough question. When we connect points in space, is the space between them flat, is it curved? How could we discover that, and

what would be the basis of it having a curvature if it wasn't flat?

What Riemann does, is he discusses through all the possible ways that this could come about. He discusses in general, curvature – both of surfaces and of space; how a space could

be

curved. He works out in general how you could do that; but he can't answer the question. He says, to answer the question, "What's the nature of the space, and which processes unfold?"; you have to leave the department of mathematics and you have to

go to the physics department. You can't answer questions like that just by pure reasoning; you got to have a hypothesis – "What physically makes space?" And in this way, he's coming back

to the view of Gottfried Leibniz, who, just to say very briefly,

Leibniz and Newton totally disagreed on a number of subjects. People may have heard of the dispute over their invention of the

calculus; did Leibniz steal it from Newton, or vice versa? But there's a lot more there.

One of the major disputes they had was about space. Newton's view was that space and time were absolute; and Leibniz's view was that space was a way of understanding co-occurrences. The relationship of things that are here at the same time – that's space; and for Leibniz, time was the evolution of things, how things change. But time didn't have its own existence. Now, that's precisely what Einstein took up in his theories of relativity; he did what Riemann said had to be done. He didn't finish the job; but he did what Riemann said had to be done. Einstein overthrew, in a very specific way, the outlook of Newton; Einstein showed that space was not flat, that it was bent

in special relativity, that it was curved in general relativity.

And very importantly, the basis of its shape, the basis of how things interact over distances – that sense of space – was based not on what a mathematician might imagine, but on what a physicist hypothesizes. Einstein hypothesized an equivalence between different observers that the laws of nature shouldn't depend on whether you're moving; something that Leibniz also

said

very explicitly. Einstein considered that light moved at the same

speed to any observer; something he had been pondering since he

was a pretty young man. And he hypothesized that gravitation would transform the shape of space; that straight lines wouldn't

be straight to the extent that gravity is affecting them. This is

what was seen with the experiments about the position of stars around the eclipse of the Sun, performed earlier during Einstein's life; and it's seen in the recent verification of gravity waves.

So, most people acknowledge that Einstein, OK, this is physically important; this is a scientist, he discovered things.

What does it have to do with this other point, though, about understanding humanity, and our role in economy, and our creation

in economy? Well, what Riemann did was, he made it possible to say that human discovery is a force of nature; it reshapes nature, it transforms our understanding about the objects around

us. And the basis of that world outside of us, can't be considered independently of our increasing knowledge about it. What we know about the world around us changes it, in that it changes our ability to interact with it.

So, if we're looking for a real idea of what economics is, throw away any sense of monetarism that says money made in a warehouse is just as valuable as money made in a steel plant; and instead say, "How do we foster scientific discovery? How do

we foster its social implementation through technologies that physically improve our power over nature and our ability to provide improving standards of living and promote the general welfare of human beings?" If this is our basis of economics,

fostering that kind of outlook, then I think we can say that Gottfried Leibniz was the first physical economist in that sense.

I'll just reference to the show on Leibniz from earlier this week, and one of the documents I cited there; Leibniz's paper on

the creation of a society for science and economy in Germany.

And

I think if you read that paper, you'll be astonished at how Leibniz pulls together both promotion of discovery, how that works, what kind of thoughts are needed, how people should work

together, and how to implement those thoughts to improve people's

lives to the betterment of mankind. And that really has to be the

basis of our economics.

One simple rough measure, proposed by LaRouche to measure this, is the potential population density. How many people can be

supported in a given area? That's a measure that is fixed for animals. For a certain kind of environment, the number of deer that can live there; deer don't change that. Human beings do.

And

as a rough measure of economic progress, we could take that value. What's the potential population that we're able to support? The ability to use these thoughts is one that is not being expressed in the trans-Atlantic at present. In our discussion today, Mr. LaRouche talked about the positive impact

that Riemann had had on Italian science. Riemann had tuberculosis, and spent a good deal of time later in life – he didn't live that long – but later in his short life in Italy; where thoughts from Riemann influenced the development of hydrodynamics, stretching all the way into the time of airplanes

and the consideration of getting out into space.



Today, this overall outlook is best represented by Russia, and especially at present, by China. So, this doesn't have to be a purely Chinese development; this is clearly something that we can take up as a mission for ourselves to contribute to here in the United States and in the nations around the globe. And we've got very special and precious people in the past that we can look to for insights in how to make the next breakthroughs in developing our understanding of what it is to be human, the basis of human culture, and how best to advance human economy.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jason. Now, as Jason just mentioned, and as I said in the beginning, really right now you do see the initiative – the economic and the scientific initiative – being taken by China to lead mankind into the future; especially with the space program. You also see the initiative being taken by Russia; and this is very clearly illustrated this week with the actions that have been taken by Russia in Syria. The strategic initiative lies in Putin's actions there. As Mr. LaRouche emphasized, Putin is setting the agenda; he is constantly on the flank. You can see this going back to the chemical weapons, where Putin took the initiative to say fine, we will help Assad dismantle these chemical weapons. It can be seen with the decision to intervene, a few months back, by Putin into the situation in Syria; and then with the pull-out that

happened

earlier this week. What's clear is that every step along the way,

Putin's actions have caught Washington and Obama by surprise; constantly breaking profile. And this is what's called "taking the flank" in a military sense. There's clear precedence, as Mr.

LaRouche always uses the example, of Douglas MacArthur's actions

in Inchon. You always, always act on the surprise.

Now, this was illustrated I think just anecdotally very well in an article that was published March 15th – Tuesday of this week – in the {New York Times}, with a very apropos headline which read "Putin's Syria Tactics Keep Him at the Fore, and Leave

Everyone Else Guessing". I just want to read the first paragraph

of that article, actually, because I think it just describes very

vividly what we mean by this:

"President Vladimir Putin's order to withdraw the bulk of Russian forces from Syria seemingly caught Washington, Damascus,

and everyone in between off guard; just the way the Russian leader likes it. By all accounts, Mr. Putin delights in creating surprises."

So, this is the subject of our institutional question for this week; which Mr. LaRouche had some very specific words to say

in response to, which I'm going to let Jeff elaborate on for us.

But let me just read the text of this question to start off.

"Mr. LaRouche, as you know, earlier this week, at the start of the Geneva Peace Talks, Russian President Vladimir Putin announced that he ordered the withdrawal of some of the Russian

military forces in Syria. The withdrawal of Russian fighter planes began the next day and has continued. A residual force will remain at the naval base at Tartus and at the air base in Latakia. How do you view Putin's decision? How might it impact the Russian, American, and United Nations efforts to bring the Syrian war to an end, now underway in Geneva?"

STEINBERG: Of course, we've taking up the bulk of this week's report with a discussion about man's extraterrestrial imperative; the need for man to get off of the planet Earth, because man was never an Earthbound creature. So, we're at a point right now where Mr. LaRouche was delighted in our discussion earlier today at the prospect of over the next two years, China going through the preparations for the launching of an orbiter that will be hopefully landing on the back side of the Moon. And will for the first time, give mankind a window into the Solar System and the Galaxy beyond. And this is something of enormous importance and enormous excitement, because it puts this nature of man as an extraterrestrial creature capable through creative discovery, of not remaining Earthbound, but of exploring the near Solar System and beyond. And it reminds me that virtually every astronaut and cosmonaut who has travelled in space, has remarked at one point or other, that having the vantage point of looking down on Earth, you become at one point overwhelmed with the fact that so much of what goes on, on the planet of Earth, is trivial relative to the challenges that are very obvious when you look at man from the standpoint of man's ability to explore the Universe and make these kinds of discoveries. And it was that approach that actually informed our

discussion about the Syria situation per se. Because as Matt said, Russian President Putin has demonstrated once again that he has a certain understanding that at the core of grand strategy is always the idea of continuously moving; continuously flanking; continuously confusing your adversaries by constantly being on this kind of offensive.

So, we do have the developments of the past days, where at the very moment that the Geneva second round of peace talks were beginning, President Putin announced a draw-down of the Russian military forces inside Syria. And in fact, the very next morning – Tuesday morning of this week – the first Russian bombers and other air force equipment and personnel began leaving. Now, the Russians are there still; make no mistake about it. Russia has established a fundamental change in the situation on the ground, which is both a military shift and a shift at the diplomatic table taking place right now in Geneva. Russia has a permanent naval base fully established and more secured than at any time previously at the port of Tartus; and it has now a major air force facility in the Latakia province. And more recently this week, yesterday President Putin issued a statement where he said, if the circumstances change, if the peace process does not go forward, then Russian forces can be reinforced in Syria, not in a matter of days, but in a matter of hours. And quite clearly, the infrastructure is in place for that to happen.

But Mr. LaRouche wanted to make a larger and much more fundamental point about what is going on here. What he emphasized

is that you can't lose sight of the fact that the war is still going on. We don't know how things are going to play out; what we

do know, is that there has been a change of conditions. In fact,

there was a major change of conditions beginning on September 30th of last year, when the major Russian military presence began. And when the situation systematically shifted from that point on, and yet at the same time, certain leading political figures around the world – the spokesman for the Jordanian government; Steffan de Mistura, the UN representative for Syria

– they all said, "We're not surprised by President Putin's announcement this past Monday." In the case of the Jordanians, the chief of staff of the Jordanian military, the chief of staff

of the Syrian military, were both in Moscow last October; and they met with Russian Defense Minister Shoigu, they met with President Putin. And they were told quite clearly that the Russian mission was not a permanent mission; but was a limited mission in both size and in time duration. And that when the circumstances reached the point where it was feasible to reach a

diplomatic solution to the Syria crisis, that the Russian forces

would begin to be withdrawn.

As Matt pointed out with the {New York Times} coverage, people in the West were scratching their heads, because they refused to take note of the fact that Putin is a strategic thinker. And very often, what he says – in most cases, in fact – is exactly what he intends to do; but he's not going to do it

in a predictable fashion. He's going to do it in a way that will

catch you by surprise. And the biggest surprise is that most political thinkers in the West, most officials in government in

the West, are ignorant and prejudiced. So, their own prejudices prevent them from understanding how Putin thinks about these things. Their own prejudices prevent them from understanding because they're incapable of thinking in this kind of a strategic fashion. Now the problem is, that we're still in a state of warfare; and that state of warfare will continue until certain things occur that go way beyond the borders of Syria. Until the British Empire ceases to exist, there will be a condition of warfare on this planet. We see it, not necessarily in the form of warfare that most people think about – soldiers shooting, artillery pieces firing, bombers dropping bombs. Look what's happening right now in Brazil. The British Empire is waging a war against the new emerging Asia-Pacific-centered global system. They're trying to destabilize Brazil, which is a founding member of the BRICS. There's a similar effort underway to destabilize the Zuma government in South Africa; because South Africa is the latest country to join in the BRICS initiative. So, there are all kinds of problems going on; you can't look for a simply linear expectation or projection of what's going to happen by the situation now ongoing on the ground in Syria or in Geneva. Another example: President Obama is taking a series of measures that will lead unavoidably – unless they're reversed – to a major confrontation between the United States and China. We had a report earlier this week from David Ignatius in the {Washington Post}, who is very often a kind of reliable leak sheet for what's going on inside the administration. And the

Obama administration is preparing for confrontation with China over the South China Sea; they're waiting for a ruling from the

World Court in the Hague on a complaint filed by the Philippines.

So the United States is preparing contingencies for poking China

in the eye, for carrying out new provocations against China.

The

sanctions that President Obama announced this week, ostensibly against North Korea, are in fact sanctions against China; they go

way beyond what was agreed upon by China and the United States at

the United Nations.

So, if you take all of these factors into account, and if you think of them as a process, not simply as a series of discrete events, then you get a very clear idea of what Mr. LaRouche means when he says that the planet, in general terms, is

in a state of war. Now, ultimately what this state of warfare comes down to, is the fact that you have a new emerging Asia-Pacific-centered future. It's defined by the economic initiatives of China, by the One Belt-One Road policy, and most

emphatically by China's systematic plan for collaborating with other nations on the kind of space exploration that once was a hallmark of American policy; but has not been abandoned.

President Obama has spent the last seven years systematically taking down and dismantling America's space capability; and Kesha

is leading the fight to reverse that process.

Over the last 15 years, if you look at the Bush/Cheney administration followed by the Obama administration, the United

States has been under British occupation. Both Bush/Cheney and Obama were each, in their own way, governments that were at

the  
beck and call of the British Empire, of the policies of the  
British financial oligarchy operating through Wall Street. And  
as  
the result, the United States, really the entire trans-  
Atlantic  
region, is dead. Germany was once a great prospering economy;  
the  
result of the "economic miracle" that Franklin Roosevelt  
envisioned for the post-World War II period; no replay of  
Versailles, but a completely different approach. Germany has  
now  
been destroyed by the policies largely coming from the British  
Empire. All of continental Europe is hopelessly and  
irreversibly  
bankrupt; and Mario Draghi's announcement of an expansion of  
quantitative easing and a zero interest rate policy is a  
reflection that certain people are desperate over the fact  
that  
Europe is doomed, that the United States under present  
circumstances. We've talked in recent months on this broadcast  
about the death rate increase in the United States; the true  
rate  
of unemployment; the epidemic of heroin addiction and heroin  
overdose deaths; the declining life expectancy in the United  
States. These are all measures of the fact that the  
trans-Atlantic region is dead; and will only begin to reverse  
that death if there is a revolutionary, fundamental change in  
policy. That alternative policy is being carried out in the  
Eurasian and Asia-Pacific region; led by China, led by Russia,  
reflected in the way that Russian President Putin has  
navigated  
the strategic situation.  
So, the great threat is coming from the fact that a dying  
British Empire – which is irreversibly doomed – is lashing out  
and is trying to preserve something that can no longer be  
preserved. There was a time when the British Empire could



impose

petty tyrannies on countries around the world and achieve a certain limited degree of stability. That's over with. All of the

efforts within the framework of the mindset of the British Empire, the mindset of the Obama administration, the mindset of

virtually all European leaders – the French probably the worst of the bunch on the continent – is doomed; it doesn't work.

Yet,

there is an opportunity; and opportunity for all of mankind in what's going on in the Asia-Pacific region, led by China, by Russia. India is clearly stepping in to play a significant role

in this new emerging combination, cooperation among nations for

purposes that go beyond national interests, but address the interests of all of mankind. Egypt is fully established as orienting towards that new Asia-Pacific combination.

So, this is the larger picture; this is the framework for judging the initiative taken by President Putin this week. And it

must be judged from the standpoint of the global consequences; and not just simply the consequences for the immediate negotiations around Syria. Although his actions this week have certainly greatly improved the possibility of bringing that five-year tragedy to an end.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jeff. I would just add, the initiative being taken by these countries also very much has to

do with the decades-long work Mr. Lyndon LaRouche and Mrs. Helga

LaRouche have undertaken. The One Belt-One Road policy that China

has adopted, is the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy which the LaRouche movement uniquely championed in the beginning of the

1990s. Now, you have an evolution of that to the World Land-Bridge; and this is what is documented so thoroughly in the

350-page Special Report that was issued by {Executive Intelligence Review} called "The New Silk Road Becomes the World

Land-Bridge". One very exciting announcement, because you mentioned Egypt, just this week there was a very high-level event

which was sponsored by the Transportation Ministry in Cairo; featuring a LaRouche collaborator, Hussein Askary, to announce the formal publication of the Arabic language of this full, 350-page World Land-Bridge Special Report from {Executive Intelligence Review}.

So, you can see that at the very highest levels of government around the world, this is what is shaping the discussion; the initiatives that the LaRouche movement have taken

for decades. And one final note along those same lines, as we announced last Friday, Mrs. Helga LaRouche just got back from a

very important trip to India; at which she was one of the featured speakers in a very prominent, very high-level dialogue

– the Raisina Dialogue. And if people have not seen it yet, a wonderful half-hour interview that Jason Ross conducted with Mrs.

LaRouche was posted on the LaRouche PAC website earlier this week. So, if you haven't watched that yet, I would really encourage you to watch it; and to just think about everything that has been said here today. Think about these initiatives that

are being taken by some of the world's leading countries to create the future; and think about the role that the LaRouche movement has played over years and decades in shaping the possibility of these initiative being taken today.

So, thank you all very much for joining us here today. I'd

like to thank Kesha Rogers for joining us over video; and I would

like to thank Jeff and Jason here in the studio. Please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com). Good night.

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**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 17. marts:**

**Putin sætter den strategiske dagsorden//**

**Kina forbereder finansstyring og Tobinskat**

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

Lyd:

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**Se virkeligheden i øjnene:  
Den transatlantiske verden er dømt til**

# undergang – Og menneskehedens fremtid ligger i Eurasien

16. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Skribent på *Daily Telegraph*, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, er blevet fuldstændig hysterisk over sin seneste »opdagelse«, nemlig, at det transatlantiske område nu går ind i en hyperinflationsnedsmelting. I realiteten burde enhver, der er ved sin fornufts fulde fem, for længst have indset, at USA og Europa allerede er dømt til undergang. USA's økonomi er håbløs, og intet, undtagen et totalt skifte i politik – der går bort fra troen på penge over menneskelig kreativitet – kan forhindre den totale ødelæggelse. Ingen økonomisk genoplivelse, eller blot økonomisk overlevelse, kan forekomme under den aktuelle politik. Det er et under, at USA stadig eksisterer på dette tidspunkt, da der ikke er nogen mekanismer til at redde økonomien.

Krisen kommer til udtryk på en mere grafisk måde, når man ser på de himmelstormende rater for selvmord, dødsfald som følge af narkooverdosis og den faldende forventede levealder i USA.

Vi står på randen af et globalt kollaps, som det transatlantiske område umuligt kan overleve. Krakket kan komme, hvad dag, det skal være, og det er denne realitet, der har udløst hysteriet fra sådanne som ECB-chef Mario Draghi og bladsmører for den britiske krone, Evans-Pritchard.

Eneste mulighed for det transatlantiske område er at annullere Wall Street og [City of] London – udslet dem totalt, og gennemfør så en total ændring af konceptet for det økonomiske system.

Der er to, uforenelige koncepter for økonomi. Der er det britiske/Wall Street-koncept om penge, penge og atter penge. Penge i sig selv, har intet med virkelig værdi at gøre. Det

alternative system, Hamiltons system, som FDR forstod og gennemførte, afviser penge; afviser Wall Street. Dette system bygger på menneskelige opdagelser, der omsættes i videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt, som skaber virkelig rigdom og fremmer menneskets vækst.

Præsident Franklin Delano Roosevelt havde disse koncepter og omsatte dem til praktisk handling som præsident – indtil FBI og Republikanerne lukkede Roosevelt-programmet ned, selv inden hans død i utide. Intet som helst system, der bygger på penge og finans, kan fungere, og dette var, hvad FDR forstod.

Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin opererer ikke ud fra et pengeorienteret system. Det kinesiske lederskab under Xi Jinping opererer ikke på basis af et pengeorienteret system. Eurasien er i færd med at blive organiseret på basis af helt andre principper, anført af Kinas bestræbelser for at realisere menneskets udenjordiske forpligtelse. Denne idé blev fremvist på den sidste dag af den Nationale Folkekongres, der netop er sluttet i Beijing, da en af de delegerede fra Folkets Befrielseshær, Kinas første, kvindelige astronaut, gav et magtfuldt interview til CCTC om udsigterne for Kinas rumprogram. Kina er også godt på vej til at bygge verdens første, kommercielle højtemperatur-gasafkølet reaktor. Det er realøkonomi – og ikke det vanvid med penge, penge og flere penge, der har plaget USA, siden FDR's død, med ganske få, momentvise undtagelser.

På en anden måde personificerer den russiske præsident Putin det samme princip: Nøglen til alt, hvad Putin har gjort for at vende situationen i Syrien, er, at han altid er i bevægelse, altid finder på en overraskelsesflanke – på det strategiske niveau. Putin er sig udmærket bevidst, at han ikke handler alene, men at han opererer på vegne af et partnerskab med Kina. Dette gjorde Li Kiqiang klart i sin afslutningstale til den Nationale Folkekongres: Ingen tredjepart vil få lejlighed til at ødelægge det strategiske partnerskab mellem Kina og Rusland. I Indien har premierminister Modi lanceret en

revolution i landbrugssektoren, som er fuldstændig afgørende for Indiens fremtid. I sit nye budget har han annonceret en 84 %'s forøgelse af investeringer i landbrugssektoren – oveni i relaterede investeringer i veje, jernbaner og produktion af kemiske produkter og gødning.

Putin drives af en dyb, personlig erfaring. En stor del af hans familie døde under nazisternes invasion af Sovjetunionen under Anden Verdenskrig. Denne erfaring former hans tankegang. Uden en erkendelse af, hvem Putin er som verdensleder, og hvor han kom fra, er det umuligt at forstå hans handlinger. Det er grunden til, at det store flertal af de såkaldte »strateger« i Vesten er forvirret over hans flankoperationer.

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## **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«.

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**RADIO SCHILLER den 14. marts  
2016:**

# Den gamle verden kommer ikke tilbage// Valget i Tyskland// Draghis bazooka// Syrien-forhandlingerne

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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## 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.