

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 krænkelser 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 indværende 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.

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 ofre 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 Daeshs 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 be 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.

Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), et fantastisk, optimistisk geni

Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), et fantastisk, optimistisk geni, brugte sit liv på at forbedre menneskeheden – inden for økonomi, videnskab, filosofi og politik. Leibniz opfandt kalkulen og skabte læren om fysisk økonomi, og hans arbejde og liv tjener som model for nutiden og var en inspiration for den unge Lyndon LaRouche

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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 milliard dollar værdiløse, spekulative finanspapirer med endnu en

billiard 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.

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](#)

**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 bombebelter, ligesom en martyr-bombemand også detonerede sit bombebelte 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:

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

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 BRIKS-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](#)

RADIO SCHILLER den 21. marts 2016:

Den arabiske udgave af Den Nye Silkevejsrapport lanceret i Transportministeriet i Kairo

Med næstformand Michelle Rasmussen.

Lydfilen er fra mandag den 21. marts, ikke den 25. marts, som der blev sagt.

Putins strategi i Syrien: Det Westfalske Princip i praksis

19. marts 2016 – Efter at der nu er gået flere dage, siden den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin gav meddelelse om den delvise tilbagetrækning af russiske militærstyrker fra Syrien, er de mere generelle principper, der ligger bag dette træk, ved at blive åbenbare for relativt kompetente iagttagere.

Fyodor Lukyanov, redaktør for *Russia in Global Affairs*, skrev i går en artikel i *Huffington Post*, hvor han går mere i detaljer med, hvorfor og hvordan, Putins strategi i Syrien har lagt fundamentet for en politisk afgørelse. Putin har gjort det, han sagde, han ville gøre lige fra begyndelsen, bemærker Lukyanov. Han bemærker desuden det fundamentale skel mellem det russiske og vestlige verdenssyn: »Fra Moskvas standpunkt kan kun støtte til legitime regeringer, selv de ikke-demokratiske, i det mindste sinke det overvældende kollaps af det regionale sikkerhedssystem og understøtte generel stabilitet. Alle ambitioner om at forbedre den måde, nationer regeres på, fører til ukontrolleret socio-politisk eksplosion og nedtagelse af institutioner, hvilket er den bedste måde at skabe et vakuum for terrorisme på. Den vestlige fremgangsmåde er den modsatte: autoritære og dermed 'onde' regeringer bør erstattes af demokratiske, 'gode' regeringer. Det er derfor, det russiske mantra lyder 'rør ikke ved det, der er tilbage', alt imens det vestlige mantra er 'diktator må væk'. Dette er grunden til, at Ruslands fremgangsmåde over for Syrien var at styrke staten, i modsætning til de amerikansk anførte operationer for regimeskift.«

I henseende til at skabe betingelserne for en politisk afgørelse har Moskva ændret betingelserne på jorden. »Oppositionen har ikke længere noget håb om at vinde militært, og det samme gælder for regimet efter en eventuel exit af russiske tropper [selv om en iagttager påpeger, at der har været meget få russiske tropper på jorden, mens luftstøtte til den syriske hær fortsætter, -red.]. Moskva ønsker ikke at blive et gidsel for Damaskus' politik, der søger at bevare status quo«, skriver Lukyanov. »Men det er kun få i Moskva, der mener, at det nuværende syriske regime vil holde længe uden ændringer. Syrien har brug for dybtgående reformer for at genoprette staten. Og Moskvas beslutning om delvis at trække sig tilbage er også et signal til de syriske myndigheder om, at Rusland ikke vil gøre deres arbejde for dem.«

Krigen mod ISIS må nu vende sig mod en krig på jorden, ideelt set med en forenet indsats fra både regeringens og oppositionens styrker. »Men dette kan kun opnås gennem en politisk proces«, skriver Lukyanov. »Ved at intervenere i oktober viste Moskva oppositionen, at den ikke kan forvente at vinde denne krig«, konkluderer Lukyanov. »Ved nu her i marts at trække nogle styrker ud, sender Rusland det samme signal til regimet: det kan ikke forlade sig på russisk militærmagt for at vinde en total, militær sejr.« Syrien vil forandre sig, men det vil blive et Syrien, hvor Moskva kan indgå med alle parter, og dette vil give mulighed for en politisk afgørelse.

Den tidligere officer i MI6, Alistair Crooke, skrev også en artikel i *Huffington Post* og fremfører, at Ruslands tilbagetrækning ikke så meget er en tilbagetrækning, som det er en rotation af styrker, idet russiske styrker aktivt støtter den syriske hær dér, hvor den er i kamp mod ISIS. Men hvad så siden, man ønsker at kalde det, så er det »et temposkift, der med overlæg bruges til at metastasere politikken, til med et voldsomt stød at vælte politikken af sporet og ud på nye veje«. Efter Crookes mening kunne en kickstart af forhandlinger mellem parterne i konflikten være mindre vigtig for Putin end at fremtvinge reelt samarbejde fra USA's side, men han har under alle omstændigheder opnået begge dele. »Putins tilbagetrækning – eller rotation – har utvivlsomt galvaniseret den politiske ramme på forskellig vis. Det lægger pres både på Damaskus og på de oppositionsgrupper, der deltager i Genève-forhandlingerne – med mindre hele den russiske luftstyrke af en eller anden grund skulle blive tvunget til vende tilbage«, skriver Crooke. »Mere end noget andet, pålægger det USA det ubehagelige ansvar at standse sine allieredes (Tyrkiet, Saudi-Arabien og Qatar) bevæbning og finansiering af deres stedfortrædere i denne krig.«

Crooke fortsætter med at sige, at der er en fælles tråd, der løber igennem både krisen i Ukraine og Syrien for Putin: at undgå en konfrontation med NATO og Vesten, men han antyder, at

et arrangement i stil med Minsk-aftalerne ikke ville passe til Syrien. Syrien var før jihadiernes ankomst ikke en sekterisk nation, så den form for føderalisme, som Rusland gerne ser i Ukraine, ville ikke fungere i Syrien. Men den virkeligt interessante del af Crookes rapport er indikeringen af, at det intense, russiske arbejde for at skabe våbenstilstand på jorden – flere end 40 sådanne lokale våbenhviler er blevet underskrevet – i realiteten er en flanke imod saudernes potentielle sabotage i form af den Høje Forhandlingskomite. »Hvis Genève-processen slår fejl, vil vi få en proces fra bunden og op at se i stedet«, skriver Crooke. Han burde have sagt det ligeud: denne indsats er en flanke imod den saudisk sponsorerede Høje Forhandlingskomite. »På basis af disse aftaler, af hvilke nogle er blevet forhandlet af FN og andre af den syriske regering, vil lokale valg sluttelig blive afholdt. Dernæst regionale valg. Dernæst valg til parlamentet. Forfatningen vil blive revideret. Og sluttelig vil præsidentvalg blive afholdt under international overvågning. Kort sagt, så ville syrere – både hjemme og i eksil – sluttelig træffe beslutning om deres egen styrelse.« For at dette skal kunne lade sig gøre, er det dog afgørende med tillid mellem USA og Rusland. Der er intet andet valg på bordet nu, hvor regimeskift er taget af bordet.

EIR Arabisk afslutter en succesfuld og travl uge i Egypten

med den arabiske version af rapporten om Verdenslandbroen

Kairo, 20. marts 2016 – EIR's ekspert i Sydvestasien og arabiske redaktør, Hussein Askary, har afsluttet et meget succesfuldt, ugelangt besøg i Egypten for at lancere og promovere den arabiske oversættelse af EIR's Specialrapport »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« og de ideer, som er indeholdt i rapporten. Rapporten og Askarys præsentationer blev hilst velkommen med entusiasme af topregeringsfolk, økonomer og medierne.

Højdepunktet af denne intervention var den højt profilerede og velbesøgte lancering af rapporten under det egyptiske Transportministeriums regi ved et seminar den 17. marts, der fandt sted i Ministeriets hovedkvarter, og som blev præsideret og introduceret af minister Saad El Geyoushi personligt.

Det andet højdepunkt var en reception, der blev holdt til ære for Askary den 20. marts af formanden for Suezkanalens Myndighed, admiral Mohab Mamish, den mand, der styrede bygningen af Suezkanalen, der blev færdig i et tempo, som kunne tage vejret fra én. Mamish modtog Askary på sit kontor i Ismailia, der ligger direkte ud til Suezkanalen, og lyttede opmærksomt til en detaljeret briefing om betydningen af denne præstation for ikke alene Egyptens økonomi, men også for regionen og den globale økonomi, hvis den anvendes som en udviklingszone og et omdrejningspunkt for de udviklingskorridorer, der strækker sig fra Kina gennem Sydvestasien og til Afrika, og også som en del af den Maritime Silkevej. Askarys møde med Mamish, hvor sidstnævnte som en gave fik et eksemplar af rapporten, kom efter en præsentation for det team, der arbejdede under ingeniør Nagy Ahmed Amin, direktør for Afdeling for Planlægning og Forskningsstudier ved Suezkanalens Myndighed. Senere blev Askary inviteret til en privat, guidet rundfart på den Nye Suezkanal.

Ved seminaret for rapportens udgivelse præsenterede transportministeren dr. Saad El Geyoushi personligt Askary som *EIR's* ekspert for Sydvestasien og repræsentant for Schiller Instituttet, og både i sine indledende bemærkninger og kommentarer til Askarys præsentation gav dr. El Geyoushi udtryk for en total overensstemmelse med ideen om Den nye Silkevej, og for sin regerings planer om at integrere Egyptens transportnet i dynamikken med Den nye Silkevej. Han benyttede også lejligheden til at meddele, at den egyptiske regering har til hensigt at investere en billion egyptiske pund (100 mia. US\$) i veje og jernbaner, ikke alene for at udvikle Egyptens transportnet, men også for at forbinde Egypten med Asien og, hvad der er meget vigtigt, til Afrika i syd, i et 50.000 km stort netværk.

Den tætpackede sal i Ministeriet dannede rammen om topekspertes og rådgivere fra ministeriet og andre institutioner, samt flere egyptiske Tv-stationer og aviser. Interessant er det, at den kinesisk-arabiske Tv-kanal CCTV-Arabia var til stede og optog et interview med Askary. To andre Tv-kanaler interviewede ligeledes Askary.

To andre seminarer blev arrangeret: et af det Egyptiske Ingeniørselskab (grundlagt 1920), og som blev afholdt i Kairos Store Bibliotek og så deltagelse af den tidligere egyptiske premierminister dr. Esam Sharaf (der også har været transportminister i flere egyptiske regeringer), og som leverede hovedkommentaren til Askarys præsentation af konceptet om Den nye Silkevej. Sharaf udtrykte sig enig i ikke alene de økonomiske og videnskabelige aspekter af præsentationen og rapporten, som han fik et eksemplar af, men også i de politiske, strategiske og kulturelle aspekter. Han udtalte, at han netop var hjemvendt fra et langt besøg i Kina, og at han var dybt overbevist om, at Den nye Silkevej er fundamentet for en ny og mere human Verdensorden, ulig den nuværende orden, der har degraderet menneskelig eksistens og værdighed. Han understregede også den pointe, der fastslås i

rapporten, som siger, at Den nye Silkevej og alle andre lignende projekter ikke blot er handelsruter, men er udviklingskorridorer, der kan transformere alle samfund inden for rækkevidde, tilsammen med de nationer, der beslutter at deltage i dem. Han anbefalede stærkt, at den nuværende egyptiske regering tog dette projekt seriøst og integrerede det i sine udviklingsplaner og visioner. Sharaf udtrykte taknemlighed over for EIR og LaRouche-parret personligt, hvis ideer og aktiviteter han længe havde bemærket, sagde han.

Ud over disse begivenheder blev Askary inviteret til tre Tv-shows, CBS Extra, Nile Cultural TV og Nahdha TV, for at præsentere rapporten og den nye verdensorden, som den repræsenterer.

Denne uges begivenheder og alle de efterfølgende diskussioner og debatter indikerer klart, at ideen om Den nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen, og disse ideers anvendelse for udviklingen af Egypten, den arabiske verden og Afrika, anses for at være en måde at redde den egyptiske økonomi, der har lidt under de forfærdelige konsekvenser af at være underkastet det transatlantiske system og dets institutioner, såsom Verdensbanken og Den internationale Valutafond (IMF). Egypten lider stadig økonomisk og samfundsmæssigt, og hertil kommer det sikkerhedsmæssige aspekt, der er blevet forværret af NATO's udløsning af de jihadistiske terrorist-horder i regionen. De presserende krav fra befolkningen om reformer og forbedring af livsvilkårene skubber præsident Abdel Fattah el-Sisi og hans premierminister til undertiden at ty til en politik for krisestyring. I skrivende stund står den egyptiske regering over for en ny rokade, med otte ministre, der efter sigende skal udskiftes. Men den klare vision med hensyn til løsninger på krisen, og den modstandskraft og beslutsomhed, som det egyptiske folk og dets ledere viser, repræsenterer et stort håb for denne nation og for regionen.

Et håb for USA og Europa: Asiens og Ruslands lederskab

21. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Kollapset af de transatlantiske landes finanssystemer er nært forestående. Det er netop blevet signaleret i Den europæiske Centralbanks chefs meddelelse om, at de nu undersøger at kaste »helikopterpenge« ind i bankkonti i hele Europa; og i den tyske Centralbanks chefs eksplosive offentlige udbrud imod denne inflationsskabende plan. Centralbankerne har forsøgt enhver form for bailout i syv år, og finanssystemerne er nu ved randen af et gennemgribende kollaps.

Nationerne må nu dramatisk og omgående ændre deres politik for at redde deres økonomier og befolkninger fra Wall Streets og City of Londons kollaps.

Og der er kun én kurs for ændring, der vil lykkes: den politik, der er modelleret efter præsident Franklin Roosevelts politik – med nedlukning af Wall Streets kasinoer og udstedelse af statslig kredit til produktive formål – men koordineret på globalt plan.

Til at gennemføre dette kan lederskabet kun komme fra Asien: fra Kina, Rusland og Indien.

Kina er i færd med at bygge landbroer tværs over Eurasien og ind i det kollapsede Europa, og endda muligvis ind i USA via Beringstrædet. Inden for to år planlægger Kina at landsætte et rumfartøj på Månens bagside og observere og undersøge universet på måder, der hidtil ikke har været muligt fra Jorden eller fra fartøjer i kredsløb. Kina og Indien er nu verdens mest dynamiske rumnationer.

Kinas »Nye Silkevejspolitik« med udstedelse af kredit og opbygning af broer, der spænder over kontinenter, med ny, økonomisk infrastruktur, står måske også på randen af at bringe økonomisk udvikling til Mellemøsten og Nordafrika. Dette er fundamentet for en varig fred og stabilitet. At føre den Ny Silkevejs udvikling gennem Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, og erklære ørkenen krig, er det eneste udviklingsperspektiv for hele denne region. Og det er den eneste basis for at vende Europas »flygtningekrise« omkring.

Vladimir Putins initiativ i Syrien har vendt kursen for anliggender i Mellemøsten hen mod en forhandlet fred og stabilitet, for første gang, siden George W. Bush' katastrofale krig i Irak.

Dette er lederskab.

Den ganske lille styrke, der har katalyseret dette lederskab, har været LaRouchePAC og Schiller Instituttet. Hen over 30 år er Lyndon og Helga Zepp-LaRouches politik med den »Eurasiske Landbro« blevet Kinas politik, især over for Rusland og Indien. I et gennembrud i sidste uge i Cairo blev det offentligt Egyptens politik, gennem en konference med repræsentant for Schiller Instituttet Hussein Askary og Egyptens transportminister som hovedtalere.

Ved afgørende konferencer 23. marts i Frankfurt og 7. april i New York City vil denne politik blive forelagt europæiske nationer og USA: Gå med i Den nye Silkevej, tag lederskabet i Asien og samarbejd med det, eller gå ind i en håbløs bankerot. Alt afhænger af disse begivenheders succesfulde indflydelse.

Foto: Begyndelsen af Silkevejen, Xian, Kina. Kinas nye økonomiske Silkevejs-udviklingspolitik, »Ét bælte, én vej«, er åben for tilslutning fra alle nationer. (CC BY-SA 2.0)

»Vi kan skabe et mirakel«

Interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Jeg mener, at det nye paradigme allerede er synligt; jeg mener, at samarbejde om menneskehedens fælles mål om at overvinde sult og ophøre med ideen om krig som et middel til løsning af konflikter i en atomvåbenalder, er et 'must', hvis man ønsker at eksistere. Der er andre områder, f.eks. samarbejde om udviklingen af fusionskraft, som ville give menneskeheden energisikkerhed, ressourcesikkerhed; det fælles arbejde i rummet; jeg mener, der er så mange fantastiske områder, inden for hvilke vi kan blive virkeligt menneskelige, så jeg tror, vi må vække befolkningerne til at se hen til disse løsninger.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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

den arabiske version af *EIR's* Specialrapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen« i dag i ministeriets hovedkvarter i Cairo. Transportminister dr. Saad El Geyoushi ledede personligt seminaret og præsenterede Hussein Askary, som *EIR's* specialist for Sydvestasien og repræsentant for Schiller Institutet.



Både i sine indledende bemærkninger og kommentarer til Askarys præsentation gav dr. El Geyoushi udtryk for total overensstemmelse med ideen om Den Nye Silkevej og hans regerings planer om at integrere Egyptens transportnet i den Nye Silkevejsdynamik. Han erklærede ligeledes, at den egyptiske regering har til hensigt at investere en billion egyptiske pund (100 mia. US\$) i veje og jernbaner, ikke blot for at udvikle Egyptens transportnet, men også for at forbinde Egypten med Asien og, hvad der er meget vigtigt, med Afrika mod syd.

En pakke af sal dannede rammen om topekspertes og rådgiveres fra ministeriet og andre institutioner, så vel som også flere egyptiske Tv-stationer og aviser. Det er interessant, at den kinesiske, arabiske

Tv-kanal, CCTV-Arabia, var til stede og optog et interview med Askary.

To andre Tv-kanaler interviewede også Askary.



I den **arabiske medierapport** sidder hr. Askary til venstre for ministeren.

Der er planlagt flere yderligere seminarer og Tv-begivenheder med hr. Askary i de kommende dage.

Se hele ***EIR's* pressemeddelelse af Helga Zepp-LaRouche her.**

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

17. marts 2016 – Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin holdt i dag en tale i Kreml ved en ceremoni for præsentation af statsmedaljer til dem, der deltog i den militære operation i Syrien. Flere end 700 officerer, mænd og kvinder fra luftstyrkerne, styrker på jorden og flåden, deltog i ceremonien i Skt. Georgs Sal sammen med repræsentanter fra den militær-industrielle sektor.

Præsident Putin bekræftede, at russisk militærstøtte til Bashar al-Assads regering vil fortsætte, og at den russiske flygruppe hurtigt kunne deployeres tilbage til Syrien, om nødvendigt.

»Hvis det bliver nødvendigt, vil Rusland være i stand til at forstærke sin gruppe i regionen i løbet af få timer til en størrelse, der kræves i en specifik situation, og at bruge alle de tilgængelige muligheder«, sagde Putin. »Det er ikke noget, vi ville ønske at gøre. En militær eskalering er ikke vort valg. Derfor regner vi stadig med begge siders sunde fornuft, med tilslutning fra både de syriske myndigheders og

oppositionens side til en fredelig proces.«

Den primære opgave for den tilbageværende russiske styrke i Syrien »er at overvåge våbenhvilen og skabe betingelser for en intern, politisk dialog i Syrien«, sagde Putin, inklusive elementer fra luftforsvaret for at forsvare dem. Han bekræftede også, at Rusland har hjulpet med at genoprette det syriske luftforsvars kapacitet, der tydeligvis er et meget skarpt budskab til Tyrkiet og andre magter, der stadig kunne have ambitioner i stil med Sykes-Picot i Syrien. »Vi går frem fra fundamentale, internationale normer: ingen har ret til at krænke et suverænt lands luftrum, i dette tilfælde Syrien«, sagde Putin. »Vi har, sammen med den amerikanske side, skabt en effektiv mekanisme for at forhindre hændelser i luften, men alle vore partnere er blevet advaret om, at vore luftforsvarssystemer vil blive brugt imod ethvert mål, som vi vurderer som en trussel mod russisk militærpersonel«, fortsatte han. »Jeg vil gerne understrege: ethvert mål.«

Russisk støtte til den syriske regering vil fortsætte i form af finansiel hjælp, forsyninger af udstyr og våben, hjælp til uddannelse og opbygning af syriske bevæbnede styrker, støtte til rekognoscering og hjælp til hovedkvarterer til planlægningsoperationer.

Mod slutningen af sin tale mindede Putin atter om Ruslands lektier fra Anden Verdenskrig, der har formet hans syn, som Lyndon LaRouche har påpeget, selv om Putin endnu ikke var født. Han bemærkede, at de nyeste russiske våben bestod prøven, ikke på øvelsesområder, men i ægte kamp. »Livet selv har vist, at de er en pålidelig garanti for vort lands sikkerhed«, sagde han, og dernæst, »Vi bør holde os de trusler for øje, der kommer, når vi ikke gør tingene til tiden; vi bør huske lektien fra historien, inklusive de tragiske begivenheder fra begyndelsen af Anden Verdenskrig og den Store Patriotiske Krig, den pris, vi betalte for fejltagelser i militæropbygning og planlægning, og manglen på nyt militærustyr. Alt bør udføres til tiden, hvorimod svaghed,

sjusk og forsømmelse altid er farligt.«

Foto: Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin sammen med udenrigsminister Sergej Lavrov (venstre) og forsvarsminister Sergej Shoigu (højre).

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.

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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. 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 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 whorehouse 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 Zuman 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. Good night.

**POLITISK ORIENTERING den 17.
marts:
Putin sætter den strategiske
dagsorden//**

Kina forbereder finansstyring og Tobinskat

Med formand Tom Gilleberg:

Lyd:

Flygtningekrisen skubber klimaforandring ud af dagsorden for EU-topmøde

15. marts 2016 – EU-topmødet har droppet klimaforandringer på sin dagsorden pga. flygtningekrisen. Aftalen om klimaforandringer fra Paris sidste december, skulle efter planen have været drøftet på todages-topmødet, der begynder den 17. marts.

En embedsperson sagde, at præsident for EU-Rådet Donald Tusk, som vil præsidere topmødeforhandlingerne, »ikke ønskede en [klima] diskussion«. Dette har formentlig mindre at gøre med hans bekymring for flygtninge end det faktum, at Polen producerer meget af sin elektricitet fra kul.

Avisen *The Guardian* rapporterer, at EU-kommissionen ikke var varm på at indlede diskussionen om klimaforandringer, der kræver yderligere reduktion af 'drivhusgasser', af frygt for, at dette skulle blive til endnu et konfliktspørgsmål blandt de 28 EU-nationer.

Det er uvist, hvordan dette vil påvirke ratificeringen af Paris-aftalen, der begynder i New York i næste måned.

Den franske miljøminister Ségolène Royal har tidligere på måneden sagt, at Paris-aftalen ville være på dagordenen for EU-topmødet den 17.-18. marts og tilføjede, at den franske præsident François Hollande ville søge støtte fra sine lederkolleger.

Kommissionen havde ingen kommentar mandag, men har sagt, den vil være repræsenteret ved mødet i New York og har opfordret regeringer til at ratificere aftalen hurtigt.

Se også: vores dossier om Klimaforandringer/Mødet i Paris:
<http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/category/nyheder/stop-den-groenne-kult/klimakonf-paris-2015/>

Truende konfrontation med Kina fremføres i Washington Post

16. marts 2016 – I dag udgav *Washington Post* en artikel af David Ignatius, der var bygget op omkring et interview med Kurt Campbell, og som advarede om muligheden for et »Augusts kanoner«-øjeblik i uoverensstemmelsen mellem USA og Kina over det Sydkinesiske Hav. Ignatius rapporterede, at »det Hvide Hus har en intens planlægningsproces i gang mellem diverse afdelinger, som forberedelse til den truende konfrontation«. Det, som Ignatius refererer til, er den sag, der verserer ved den Internationale Domstol i Haag om Kinas krav om suverænitet

over øerne i det Sydkinesiske Hav, der refereres til som Kinas »ni streger linje« (demarkationslinje). Ifølge tidligere viceudenrigsminister for det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, Campbell, vil domstolen sandsynligvis afgøre til fordel for Filippinernes protest over Kinas krav på rækken af øer, og dette kunne udløse en kinesisk reaktion og muligvis en ADIZ-erklæring (luftforsvars-identifikationszone) over det Sydkinesiske Hav. Ignatius bemærkede, at USA kunne respondere ved at foretage overflyvninger med B-52-fly ind over ADIZ, eller ved at arbejde sammen med Filippinerne, Vietnam og andre nationer omkring det Sydkinesiske Hav om at opbygge deres egne ø-forstærkninger eller indgå i fælles overflyvninger. »Det her er ikke Pearl Harbor, men hvis ikke folk på alle sider er forsigtige, så kunne det blive til 'Augusts kanoner'«. Regeringen, advarede Campbell, er ved at nærme sig »endnu et rød-streg-øjeblik, hvor den skal finde ud af, hvordan den vil forholde sig til tidligere advarsler«. Med andre ord, så sidder Obama med skægget i den postkasse, han selv har skabt, og er vadet direkte ind i midten af noget, som kineserne vedholdende har hævdet er en uoverensstemmelse mellem suveræne stater, der bør forhandles på bilateralt grundlag uden indblanding udefra, fra hverken USA eller den Internationale Domstol.

**Finanssystemet skal tjene
realøkonomien, siger Kinas**

premierminister Li Keqiang

16. marts 2016 – Den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang holdt den endelige pressekonference efter de to sessioner i den Nationale Folkekongres og CPPCC (Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference). I besvarelse af et spørgsmål fra en reporter fra *Reuters*, der fremførte den angivelige 'krise' i den kinesiske økonomi, skitserede Li den grundlæggende idé, der lå til grund for Kinas økonomiske reform.

»Finanssektorens topprioritet er at støtte udviklingen af realøkonomien«, sagde Li. Han opsummerede dernæst nogle af tallene vedr. gældsraten i kinesisk industri, som, endskønt høje, ligger langt under det internationale gennemsnit. Han indikerede, at Kina, med udviklingen af nye finansformer, havde den opgave at udvikle et »fuldkomment udviklet finansielt regelsæt«. »Finanssektoren må tjene realøkonomien bedre«, sagde han og bemærkede også, at en dysfunktionel realøkonomi også vil give signifikant genlyd i finanssystemet. »Finanssystemet opererer også ud fra sine egne love«, bemærkede han. »Vi må derfor holde øje med mulige risici. Vi må beskytte imod risici og moralfare[1]«, sagde Li.

Senere, som svar på et spørgsmål fra *Xinhua*, gav Li udtryk for tillid til, at Kinas økonomi fortsat ville udvikle sig. »Min tillid er ikke begrundet i overfladiske betragtninger«, sagde Li. »Der ligger et stort potentiale i vores situation. Reformer på forsyningssiden vil stimulere markedsudviklingen. Vi vil opgradere de traditionelle drivers for vores vækst, alt imens vi implementerer nye. Der er et stort område for mere investering i de vestlige områder. Selv om der er usikkerhedsfaktorer i den globale situation, så har vi stadig redskaber i vores værktøjskasse til at imødegå alle uforudsete udviklinger«, sagde Li. »Vi har valgt en vej med strukturreformer«, sagde han. »Vi har bestået stresstesten. Og i takt med, at vi forener folk omkring vores vision, kan vi

bibringe verden en stærk, frisk vind.«

[1] beskriver det problem, der opstår, hvis to parter indgår en aftale om risikodeling, hvor den enes indsats vil påvirke sandsynlighedsfordelingen for udbyttet for den anden part.

Se virkeligheden i øjnene: Den transatlantiske verden er dømt til undergang – Og menneskeheden 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 flankeoperationer.

Putins »overraskelse« er hans normale kreative praksis, som amerikanere må lære at beherske

15. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Den vestlige verden var forbløffet i mandags, da præsident Vladimir Putin annoncerede begyndelsen på en tilbagetrækning af Ruslands militære styrker i Syrien – lige så pludseligt og uventet, som han indledte interventionen sidste september. Men Vestens overraskelse skyldes ikke Putin, men den kendsgerning, at stort set ingen i Vesten forstår, hvordan Putin tænker. Han er måske den største strategiske tænkner siden general Douglas MacArthur, en fremtids-tænkning af en kvalitet, som i svær grad mangler i USA og Europa i dag.

I en tale, der blev vist over Tv, sagde Putin, der optrådte sammen med sin udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov og sin forsvarsminister Sergei Shoigu, at missionen stort set var gennemført, og at terroristernes offensiv imod den syriske stat var blevet knust og ved at blive drevet tilbage – en betydningsfuld sejr over terror på internationalt plan. Han bemærkede, at, mens terroristernes styrker, som hans vestlige venner støttede, vandt frem, var disse vestlige venner ikke interesseret i fredsforhandlinger, men havde nu ombestemt sig til at gå med i fredsindsatsen. Han gjorde det klart, at den russiske støtte til den syriske hær imod ISIS og al-Nusra ville fortsætte – en indsats, som de kompetente ledere inden for USA's militær og udenrigstjeneste støtter.

Flere politiske og militære kilder har informeret *EIR* om, at der finder intense diskussioner sted bag scenen, langs den linje, som samarbejdet mellem Kerry og Lavrov har lagt, og som vil blive afsløret i de nærmeste dage.

Lyndon LaRouche påpegede i dag, at denne succesfulde flankoperation, som Putin udførte i Syrien, og som afslørede Obamas støtte til terrorister gennem hans venner i Tyrkiet og Saudi-Arabien, har lagt sig som en forhindring for det britiske imperieapparat internationalt og hjulpet Putins venner andre steder til at forsvare deres strategiske interesser – især Xi Jinping i Kina. Kineserne er nu i færd med at forberede et program, der skal lægge skat på spekulative, finansielle transaktioner – ikke for at tjene penge, men for at forhindre spekulanternes aktiviteter. Hedgefonde vil blive afkrævet bevis for, at genforsikrings- og valutatransaktioner er baseret på reel handel eller reelle investeringer og ikke er til spekulative formål – og har sendt spekulanterne ud i hysteriske anfald.

Hvorfor tolererer amerikanere ødelæggelsen af deres økonomi, politikken med evindelige krige og en valgkampagne, der er langt værre, og farligere, end en klovneforestilling? Svaret skal søges i troen på penge – det faktum, at alting måles ud fra monetære værdier og matematiske formler snarere end ud fra realøkonomiens og det menneskelige samfunds fremskridt. USA's, Europas og Japans økonomier flyder med likviditet, med penge, men det er alt sammen fiktivt. Realøkonomien er i frit fald – med infrastrukturen, der forfalder, industrien, der kollapser og massearbejdsløshed – hvilket driver et stadigt større antal arbejdende mennesker til selvmord gennem narko, eller på anden vis.

Kina og Rusland og Indien har opbygget et nyt paradigme, gennem BRIKS, AIIB og Den nye Silkevej, baseret på principper, som amerikanere engang antog som deres. Amerikanere og europæere må atter engang antage konceptet om et fælles mål for menneskeheden, baseret på den succesfulde fremgang for menneskeheden som helhed, eller også se på, at Vestens nuværende imperieherskere leder verden til Helvede.

Foto: Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin holder en tale ved den officielle ceremoni for afsløringen af statuen af den russiske digter Alexander Pushkin i Seoul, Korea. 13. november, 2013.

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

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

English:

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

Audio:

Interview with H.E. Mr. Morteza Moradian, the ambassador from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Kingdom of Denmark, about Iran's relationship with Russia and China, and Iran's role in the New Silk Road, from a vantage point after the P5+1 agreement with Iran. The interview was conducted on March 15, 2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark by EIR's Copenhagen Bureau Chief Tom Gillesberg. Ambassador Moradian spoke in Farsi, and his statements were translated into English. Video and audio files are available at: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=12299>

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

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

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

H.E. Mr. Morteza Moradian: In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful, I would also like to thank you for arranging this session for me to be able to air my views on the issues of the region, and others. Both Iran and China have high ambitions regarding transportation issues. I think that

there is extreme potential for economic development, arising from the idea raised by the Chinese president. Iran is situated at a very important juncture from a transportation point of view. This has nothing to do with the issues of today or yesterday, but it is an historical issue. Iran, and the region around it, are located along a very, very important corridor.

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

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

EIR: You have personally been involved in your country's relations with, especially, Russia and China – two countries which are playing leading roles in today's world, with Russia taking leadership in the fight against Daesh/Islamic State, and China pursuing an inclusive, multi-national, economic

development strategy, which is an alternative to the transatlantic monetarist policy leading to economic collapse. Now, starting a new chapter after the sanctions against Iran have been lifted, how do you foresee the future of Iranian relations with Russia, and China, and what benefits will that bring to Iran and the rest of the world?

Ambassador Moradian: As you pointed out, I think the conditions are now conducive for good cooperation and development. During the years of the sanctions, we had extensive relations with China. There is now about \$50 billion of trade between Iran and China. This has fluctuated some years, but it is between 50-52 billion dollars. China is the biggest importer of Iranian oil. We also had extensive relations with Russia during the years of the sanctions. It's natural, now that the sanctions have been removed, that the relationship between these three nations would develop further.

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

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

Iran enjoys some very important factors. First of all, it has enormous amounts of energy resources. Its coastline along the

Persian Gulf runs up to 3000 kilometers. We are neighbors with 15 countries in the region. So these are very, very important points for Iran to be in the hub. I think that cooperation between these three powers, namely Russia, China, and Iran, can ultimately lead to stability and peace in the region. So the four areas – the combination of economics, trade, energy and transit – these are areas that can lead to the ideas that I mentioned. I think that effective cooperation between these three powers can lead to peace and stability, important in western Asia, and in the Middle East.

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

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

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

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

EIR: There is already progress on extending the New Silk Road from China to Iran. On February 15, 2016, the first freight train from Yiwu, China, arrived in Teheran. The 14-day-trip covered over 10,000 km. (about 6,500 miles), travelling through Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, saving 30 days compared to the former route. What are the plans to extend this line,

and how will that improve economic relations along the New Silk Road? And what new agreements were just made between Iran and China to develop the New Silk Road?

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

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

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

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

If this route between Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif were to be

completed, then from there, there are two routes – one leading to Uzbekistan, and the other leading to Tajikistan, and that can be an important connection. At the moment, China is making good investments in both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in order to establish the links. In fact, the link between China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Iran, is one of the most important links of the Silk Road. And there is a missing link between Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif, as I said, and I hope that the countries concerned, especially China, can help establish that link. Over the past two years, the corridor between Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran has now borne fruit, and is now connected. In fact, the train that you mentioned, that arrived in Teheran, actually came through this route, and this corridor has extreme potential. I hear that quite a number of countries in the region are interested in joining this corridor. We have another corridor linking Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Oman, which is called the fourth corridor. And this has also come into operation over the past year-and-a-half.

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

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

Regarding the third part of your question, about the agreements reached by Iran and China during the Chinese president's visit in Iran, 17 agreements were signed during the visit. The areas included energy, financial investment,

communication, science, the environment, and know-how. Specifically, on the core of your question about the Silk Road, the two countries agreed to play a leading, and a key role, in the development and operation of this link. They agreed to have cooperation on infrastructure, both railroad and road. For example, electrification of the railroad link between Teheran and Mashhad, is part of this connection of the Silk Road that was agreed to. The other important thing is cooperation on the port of Chabahar in Iran. The two sides agreed to have cooperation in this, and the Chinese agreed to invest in Chabahar. Regarding industry and other production areas, they agreed that the Chinese would cooperate and invest in 20 areas. Regarding tourism and cultural cooperation, the two sides also agreed to develop cooperation in this regard, within the framework of the Silk Road. I think you can see that within the framework of the Silk Road, there are quite important agreements between the two countries.

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

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

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

32:36

Because of the reneging of the Western governments, the construction of the Bushehr nuclear power plant was left unfinished, and after the Russians agreed to pick up the

pieces, we reached an agreement, and were able to develop, and make this very important plant operational. The cooperation between Iran and Russia on peaceful nuclear energy has been very constructive. All of Iran's atomic activities have been under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). As we have had no deviation from our peaceful nuclear program, after 10 or 12 years, the Western countries, the P5 + 1, finally came to the conclusion that Iran's nuclear program has always been peaceful. I believe that they knew this at the beginning, as well. This was just a political game. We have also had some kind of constructive cooperation with China over the past two decades on peaceful nuclear energy. During the recent visit to Iran by the Chinese president, an agreement was also signed in this regard. In the implementation of the cooperation agreement, China, Iran and America are also the three countries forming the committee for the implementation of the agreement. It was agreed during the recent visit that China will reconfigure the Arak heavy water plant. The Chinese and the Iranians have also agreed to have cooperation on the building of small-scale nuclear power plants. This, I think, is very important for Iran, in terms of producing electricity, and the Chinese welcome this. We have also signed a number of agreements with China on the construction of a number of nuclear power plants in the past. Iran, because of its extensiveness, has always welcomed cooperation on the development of peaceful nuclear energy for the production of electricity, and other things. In fact, based on the cooperation agreement between Iran and the P5+ 1, there will be agreements with a number of the members of the P5+1 regarding the nuclear issue.

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

Ambassador Moradian: I explained about the corridors in my previous answers, but the North-South corridor is one of the most important corridors in the world. If this corridor were completed, it would be very effective in three most important areas – it would be a contributing factor in security, speed, and cost. This corridor starts in Finland, comes through Iran, then on to the Persian Gulf, from there to India, and then towards Africa. If we look at the present route now, it takes 45 days, but if we use the North-South corridor that I just mentioned, this would reduce the time to 20 days. The route will be 3,000 kilometers shorter. This can be a very important factor from a world economic point of view.

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

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

areas. In fact, there was a seminar on shipping in Copenhagen, a couple of weeks ago, and I said that to the Danish participants there, that this condition is conducive to involvement for mutual benefit. The benefits to be accrued from the North-South dialogue are global. Iran is making all efforts to complete this corridor.

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

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

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

of water from the Persian Gulf to the center of Iran, to the city of Yazd, is one of the important projects that the government has in mind.

Regarding nuclear fuel, within the framework of the P5+1 agreement with Iran, it envisages extensive cooperation between Iran and these countries on nuclear fuel. Iran is now one of the countries that have the legal right to enrich uranium, and this has been recognized. So, based on the capacities that Iran has, we can exchange nuclear fuel. Within this framework, we have exchanged quite a lot of fuel with the Russians, and we have cooperation plans with China on the heavy-water plant in Arak.

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

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

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

Ambassador Moradian: Exactly. In that region, Helmand, in particular, there was an incredible increase in the amount of production. In fact, in combatting smuggling drugs to come to Iran, to this side, Iran has been a sturdy wall, and we have unfortunately lost quite a number of our security forces in that region, bordering on 4,000. Just something on the

sideline which is very important. In fact, Iran is on the frontline in combatting drugs. When Europe talks about helping other countries stem the tide of immigrants to Europe, I think that stemming the tide of narcotic drugs coming to Europe, also requires the same sort of agreements. Iran is very active in combating and preventing drugs coming this way, and the death penalty, the capital punishment we have for the warlords of the drug traffickers, is, actually, in the pursuit of this policy of trying to prevent drugs from reaching outside of the region. Just imagine if Iran would stop cooperating, stop combatting these drug traffickers? The road would be an open highway, and just imagine how much drugs would then come across. There already exists very good cooperation between Iran, China, and Russia on combating drug trafficking. We have had multi-lateral sessions in the field of combating drug trafficking. I think that within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Iran can play a leading role in combating drug trafficking, extremism and terrorism. In the recent session of the SCO, it was agreed that after the sanctions were lifted against Iran, that Iran's status would be lifted from an observer to a full member. In the next session, which is planned in Uzbekistan, I think that this issue will be raised.

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

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

SCO is also very important, and has to be developed.

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

The next thing, is that China must make more investment in Iran. In order to actually develop the Silk Road, it has to invest more in Iran. China must also make more investments in the port city of Chabahar, and also in the Iranian island of Qeshm.

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

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

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

EIR: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador.

End

Befolkningsreduktion

Portugal:

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

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

Der er opposition, selv om den alt for ofte er defensiv, uden at identificere den nazistiske hensigt bag dette forslag. Dr. Jose Manuel Silva, leder af Portugals Lægeforening, har kaldt det foreslåede eutanasi-lovforslag »anti-socialt« og advarede

om, at det vil berøre de fattige og dem, der ikke har nogen beskyttelse fra samfundets side. Foreningen for Palliativ Pleje er imod tiltaget med den begrundelse, at halvdelen af den portugisiske befolkning ikke har adgang til palliativ pleje, som, når man får det, fjerner ønsket om at dø. Dr. Rui Nunes, leder af programmet for bioetik ved Porto Universitets medicinske fakultet, advarede om, at det er farligt at diskutere eutanasi i en krisetid, økonomisk og social, hvor eutanasi kunne blive en løsning på den manglende adgang til sundhedstjenester. Han påpegede faren for det, der skete i Belgien, der gik fra »frivillig eutanasi«, og som nu har gjort drab af børn lovligt.

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