

Præsident Xi mødes med Aung San Suu Kyi; Xi ser 'Strålende fremtid' for Myanmar-folket; LaRouche bemærker betydningen for »hele området«

19. august 2016 – Med et løfte til den besøgende leder fra Myanmar, Aung San Suu Kyi, om, at Kina ønsker at sikre, at landenes relationer udvikler sig i den »rigtige retning«, sagde Kinas præsident Xi Jinping i dag, »folket i Myanmar står ved et nyt begyndelsespunkt for en strålende fremtid for landet«, rapporteres det i Singapores Channel News Asia. »Vi bør knytte os til den rigtige retning og satse på nye fremskridt i bilaterale relationer og på at bringe mærkbare, gavnlige effekter til de to folkeslag«, tilføjede Xi iflg. nyhedsrapporteringen.

Som respons til Xis udtalelser understregede Lyndon LaRouche, at dette er godt for hele området.

Forud for sit møde med Xi i dag sagde Suu Kyi til reportere i Beijing, at hun »forventer, at Kina vil støtte historiske fredsforhandlinger med bevæbnede grupper nær landenes urolige fællesgrænse«, rapporterede *The Straits Times*. »Vi er overbevist om, at Kina, som en god nabo, vil gøre alt, hvad der er muligt, for at fremme vores fredsproces. Kina er, som en nabo, der har en meget vigtig, fælles grænse, langs med hvilken der er mange bevæbnede, etniske grupper, vigtig mht. sin goodwill«, tilføjede hun iflg. *The Straits Times*. Der er planlagt en fredskonference i Myanmar senere på måneden.

Alt imens medierapporteringerne var nødtørftige mht. den brede

diskussion mellem Xi og Aung San Suu Kyi, så tales der meget om Myitsone-vandkraftværket tæt på grænsen mellem Kina og Myanmar, hvor de to, nordlige floder i Irrawady-flodbækkenet løber sammen. Kina havde investeret US\$ 3,6 mia. i dæmningsprojektet, før arbejdet blev suspenderet i 2011 af den tidligere præsident for Myanmar, Thein Sein, pga. udbredte protester, der var arrangeret af etniske grupper og miljøfolk. Kina har arbejdet på at genoptage arbejdet på dæmningen, der iflg. den oprindelige plan ville have sendt 90 % af sin elektricitet til Kina, rapporterer Channel News Asia. Man fornyer nu engagementet i projektet, så vel som også andre infrastrukturprogrammer, til de to landes fælles fordel.

Hvorfor har vi alt for længe tilladt et Imperium at dominere vores eksistens?

LaRouchePAC Internationale fredags-webcast, 19. august 2016

Lad os sige, at, en skønne dag, f. eks. en søndag morgen, præsidenterne for hhv. USA og Kina og et par andre, efter et weekend-møde siger: »Vi har denne weekend besluttet, at vi, baseret på vore rådgivere samt den kendsgerning, at det internationale finansielle og monetære system er håbløst bankerot, som ansvarlige statsoverhoveder, af hensyn til almenvellet må erklære disse bankerotte institutioner konkurs og sætte dem under konkursbehandling. Og det er i vores

interesse, at vi samarbejder om dette som nationer, for at undgå at skabe kaos på denne planet.«

Engelsk udskrift.

WHY HAVE WE ALLOWED AN EMPIRE TO DOMINATE OUR EXISTENCE FOR FAR TOO LONG?

International LaRouche PAC Webcast , Aug. 19, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening! It's August 19th, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden. You're joining us for our weekly broadcast here on Friday evenings of our LaRouche PAC webcast. I'll be your host tonight. I'm joined in the studio by Jason Ross, from the LaRouche PAC science team; and we're joined, via video, by Kesha Rogers and Michael Steger, both leading members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee.

As we broadcast this show here tonight, the second edition – newest copy – of the weekly publication, {The Hamiltonian} is going to press. This is going to be flooding into the streets of New York City close on the heels of the first edition, which came out two weeks ago. Both Kesha Rogers and Michael Steger have articles that are on the front page of this week's copy of {The Hamiltonian}. Michael Steger wrote an article called "LaRouche Was Right. End Wall Street, Now", and Kesha Rogers wrote a very profound and beautiful article called "A Truly Human Culture – an Expression of the Creative Human Mind."

What Kesha addresses in this article is the inner relationship between the minds of Lyndon LaRouche, Albert Einstein, and Krafft Ehrlicke, and their conception of what a truly human culture is.

Joining us here today is Jason Ross, who has actually prepared a condensed presentation on the subject of some of the unique discoveries of Albert Einstein, which will add to our discussion here today.

But before we get to that, we've agreed to begin today's broadcast with a sort of travel back into time. Now that we are on the verge of a total consolidation of this new Eurasian system, which is based around the original idea of the Russia-India-China Strategic Triangle, which was championed by Lyndon LaRouche and also championed by Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov of Russia in the 1990s, we are finding ourselves in a completely unprecedented situation. It's, I think, very clear, as we approach the G-20 Summit, the Vladivostok Economic Forum, and also the United Nations General Assembly, that the entire strategic geometry of the planet has shifted and has realigned.

As is rightly pointed out in the lead of today's LaRouche PAC website, this is not just a "practical" realignment of nations, but, since we are talking about Einstein here today, this is almost the "gravitational effect" of an idea which was introduced almost 20 years ago by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche.

The video that you're about to see is a very short excerpt of a speech that Mr. LaRouche made at a forum in Washington, DC in 1997 in conjunction with the release of the {Executive Intelligence Review} {first} edition of the special report on

the subject of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. This was a presentation that was made as part of a series of so-called "development conferences" that were held in Washington during those couple of years – 1996, 1997, 1998 – and I think what you'll see in this video is the fact that it was Lyndon LaRouche's "marching orders." It was sort of his creative vision of what the role that China, with the New Silk Road, and also the role that Russia would play in completely reshaping the strategic geometry of the world.

So, this is a short excerpt of that speech from 1997:

LYNDON LAROUCHE: There are only two nations which are respectable left on this planet, that is, nations of respectable power: that is the United States, particularly the United States not as represented by the Congress, but by the President. It is the {identity} of the United States which is a political power, not some concatenation of its parts. The United States is represented today only by its President, as a political institution. The Congress does not represent the United States; they're not quite sure who they do represent, these days, [laughter] since they haven't visited their voters recently.

The President is, institutionally, the embodiment of the United States in international relations. The State Department can't do that; the Justice Department can't do it; no other Department can do it; only the President of the United States, under our Constitution, can represent the United States as an entity – its entire personality, its true interest, its whole

people.

Now, there's only one other power on this planet which can be so insolent as that toward other powers, and that's the Republic of China. China is engaged, presently, in a great infrastructure-building project, in which my wife and others have had an ongoing engagement over some years. There's a great reform in China, which is a "trouble reform." They're trying to solve a problem. That doesn't mean there is no problem. But they're trying to solve it.

Therefore, if the United States, or the President of the United States, and China, participate in fostering {that} project, sometimes called the Silk Road Project, sometimes the Land-Bridge Project, if that project of developing development corridors across Eurasia into Africa, into North America, is extended, that project is enough work to put this whole planet into an economic revival. I'll get into just a bit of that, to make it more sensuously concrete.

China has had cooperation with the government of Iran for some time. Iran has actually been completing a number of rail links which are an extension of China's Land-Bridge program (or Silk Road project). More recently, we've had, on the side of India, from Indian leadership which has met with the representatives of China, to engage in an initial route, among the land routes, for the Land-Bridge program. One goes into Kunming in China. I was in that area, in Mishana, during part of World War II. Out of Mishana we had planes flying into Kunming, "over The Hump," as they used to say in those days. I'm quite familiar with that area.

But if you have water connections, canal connections, and rail connections from Kunming through Mishana – that area – across Bangladesh into India, through Pakistan into Iran, up to the area just above Tehran, south of the Caspian – you have linked to the Middle East; you have linked to Central Asia; you have linked to Turkey; you have linked to Europe.

Then you have a northern route, which is pretty much the route of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which was built under American influence and American advice, by Russia. You have a middle route, which is being developed, in Central Asia, with China and Iran.

India is working on a plan which involves only a few hundreds of kilometers of rail to be added – there were a lot of other improvements along the right-of-way – which would link the area north of Tehran through Pakistan, through India, through Bangladesh, through Myanmar, into Kunming, into Thailand, into Vietnam, down through Malaysia and Singapore, across the Straits by a great bridge, into Indonesia.

There's a plan, also, for the development of a rail link through what was northern Siberia, across the Bering Strait into Alaska, and down into the United States. There's a Middle East link – several links – from Europe, as well as from China, but from China a Middle East link into Egypt, into all of Africa.

So, what we have here, is a set of projects which are not just transportation projects, like the trans-Continental railroads in the United States, which was the precedent for this

idea, back in the late 1860s and 1870s. You have "development corridors," where you develop, on an area of 50-70 km on either side of your rail link, your pipeline, and so forth. You develop this area with industry, with mining, with all these kinds of things. Which is the way you {pay} for a transportation link. Because of all the rich economic activity. Every few kilometers of distance along this link, there's something going on, some economic activity. People working, people building things, people doing things.

To transform this planet, in great projects of infrastructure-building, which will give you the great industries, the new industries, the new agriculture, and the other things we desperately need. {There is no need for anybody on this planet, who is able to work, to be out of work.} That simple. And that project is the means.

If the nations which agree with China – which now includes Russia, Iran, India, other nations – if they engage in a commitment to that project which they're building every day; if the United States – that is, the President of the United States, Clinton – continues to support that effort, as he's been doing, at least politically, then what do you have? You have the United States and China and a bunch of other countries ganged up together, against the greatest power on this planet, which is the British Empire, called the British Commonwealth. That's the enemy!

If on one bright day, say a Sunday morning, after a

weekend

meeting, the President of the United States, the President of China, and a few other people say, "We have determined this weekend, that based on our advisors and the facts, that the international financial and monetary system is hopelessly bankrupt, and we in our responsibility as heads of state, must put these bankrupt institutions into bankruptcy reorganization, in the public interest. And it is in our interest to cooperate as nations in doing this, to avoid creating chaos on this planet."

The result, then, is that such an announcement, on a bright Sunday morning, will certainly spin the "talking heads" on Washington TV. [laughter] But otherwise it means that the entire system, as of that moment, has been put through the guillotine, and the head is rolling down the street. Alan Greenspan's head, perhaps.

That means we have at that point the impetus for building, immediately, a new financial and monetary system. Now, in putting a corporation which is bankrupt, into viable form, what do you do? You've got to find the business that it's going to do, which is the basis for creating the new credit to get that firm going again.

The Land-Bridge program, with its implications on a global scale, is the great project which spins off directly and indirectly enough business, so to speak, for every part of this

world, to get this world back on a sound basis again.

OGDEN: As you can see, this is a very prescient speech, and in fact it was Lyndon LaRouche's active intervention, travelling to

Russia, his wife travelling to China in this period, the publication of {EIR} Special Report about the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which has shaped the current situation we find ourselves in. One thing that's interesting to point out, is those

maps that you were seeing. At that time many of those rail routes

and other pipeline routes were merely proposals, but now many of

them are actually in the process of being built.

I think it's clear, 20 years on, this is the emergent dominant system on the planet. At the same time, the trans-Atlantic system is in completely blowout mode. You have an

oncoming implosion of trillions of dollars of non-performing debt

and derivatives exposures, which are being projected into every

major bank across the trans-Atlantic system.

In the meantime, in the build-up to the G-20 Summit and into

the United Nations General Assembly, you've got the role that especially President Putin is playing, in consolidating a series

of alliances, mainly between Russia, China, and India; but also

this emerging alliance between Russia and Turkey; and, very significantly, the very strengthened alliance between Russia and

Iran, where Russia is now using bases in Iran as a point of departure for fighter jets to go in and fight against ISIS in Syria.

Putin, who is being honored as the Number One guest at the upcoming G-20 Summit in China, is certainly at the center of all of this. His career and Mr. LaRouche's career, over the past twenty years since that speech was delivered in Washington, have very closely paralleled each other.

I think we can open up the discussion with that as a basis.

KESHA ROGERS: Did you want to start, Jason?

JASON ROSS: You can go ahead Kesha, or Michael.

ROGERS: Okay. I think Michael might be having some technical difficulties, so I will go ahead and get started.

When we look at Mr. LaRouche has emphasized, first of all, going back to this video that you just showed, it's extremely important to look at this video as a characteristic of who Mr. LaRouche is, and his 40- to 50-year track record in economic development, and what he has been organizing around, from the standpoint of the center of economics being based on the human intervention, the human creative process. And what actually distinguishes him from all of the other so-called "economists" out there, because as you just said Matt, what we're dealing with right now is a breakdown crisis in the society that Mr. LaRouche has recognized going back to his first forecast of the late 1960s, 1970s. What were these forecasts based on? They were based on the fact that if you went along with a mathematical idea about how society should function, then you were completely misunderstanding – or should I say wrong in your understanding of what actually fosters progress in society. What fosters

progress in society is not money per se; and this has been Mr. LaRouche's focus on the role of Alexander Hamilton. [That's] why right now as many people have seen, we've already put out one edition of a new newsletter that you just showed Matt, called {The Hamiltonian}. This is extremely important because now we're putting out the second edition of {The Hamiltonian}, which is having reverberating effects, particularly throughout Manhattan; which is the center of the fight for the nation. That is the fight where Alexander Hamilton led the fight for the development of our US Constitution against the British criminals like Aaron Burr, and against those who wanted to destroy what the United States actually represented.

But it goes deeper than that; because I think what we've discussed a lot around Mr. LaRouche's current fight in Manhattan and what we're doing with this {Hamiltonian} is what has defined the mission for bringing about the new Presidency. Michael wrote an article last week on the question of the new Presidency fostered by Mr. LaRouche's Four Laws and the bringing in of those Four Laws. The article that's in this week's {Hamiltonian} is by Michael around LaRouche's track record in economics and why Wall Street has to be brought down now. It is followed by the article that I wrote on the human creative process. I think we'll get more into that, but when we bring up this question of a New Paradigm for mankind and the identity of a renaissance, some

of

it becomes in most people's minds because of the society and culture we live in, a little superficial. It is based on this idea that a renaissance has a different meaning to it. When we

speak of the idea of creating a New Paradigm for mankind, first

and foremost, it is the idea of creating something that has not

yet existed; something that the human creative mind has to bring

into existence. When you go back and you start to look at the idea of what the conception of the Italian Renaissance was based

on historically, it was the idea of putting mankind and the human

creative process at the center of the Universe.

I think it's important that we'll get into this; that this

is what has shaped the identity of Mr. LaRouche around his emphasis on the unique creative role of Albert Einstein and the

unique creative of others such as was mentioned earlier – Krafft

Ehricke. I think it's important for people to look at this, because the question now is that with the collapse of the society

that we're seeing right now, the detrimental collapse of the culture, what we're seeing in terms of what's taken over the thinking of the population. The population is not capable of actually making decisions as human beings; they're making decisions based on what somebody tells them is possible or is not

possible. I think this is a problem we're running into. How can

you actually say that you have the ability to make decisions as a

free citizen when you're making your decisions based on what you think is already possible and has been determined as precedents set and possibilities that are already a determining factor of what can and cannot happen.

So, I think that's important to look at as people are thinking about this insane election process. Instead of thinking about what is going to shape your future; is it going to be something that happens to you? Or something that you actually bring into existence? That's what Mr. LaRouche has been completely focussed on. The population has to have a sense that you're responsible for your future; you must bring that which does not exist into existence, based on your understanding that human beings are not animals. We don't have to go along with the insanity of what we're told we have to accept.

So, I'll start with those remarks for now, and let you guys go on with more.

OGDEN: Well, we just got Michael back, so maybe we should hear him.

MICHAEL STEGER: Hi.

OGDEN: Great! Welcome back. We were just discussing some of the implications of going back and looking back at that video of Mr. LaRouche's speech in 1997. I think you actually had something to point out about the timing of that speech and what happened just immediately afterwards.

STEGER: Yeah, and part of the dynamic in organizing some of the layers of China at that time was that it was not clear to many in China at that time, or in Asia, that the western trans-Atlantic system had major failings and weaknesses. It was just two months after that speech was made that the Asian financial crisis erupted; dominating Southeast Asia and Japan – the so-called "Asian tigers". It really made it very clear that the entire financial system could go. It was just a year later that the whole LCTM crisis happened. So when Mr. LaRouche is referencing the bankruptcy of the financial system, that was very apparent in just months to come to almost everyone on the planet; as apparent as it was in 2008 when the financial system blew again. As we point out in the article in the new {Hamiltonian}, the level of insanity that now dominates 20 years later, creates what is clearly the largest financial breakdown in modern history. This is a kind of financial bankruptcy only comparable to perhaps the blow-out in Italy in the 1300s; which brought a Dark Age to Europe.

But what is remarkable is how much these nations like China – it's just striking; and maybe this has already been stated – but the context of China and India collaborating on major routes is an ongoing diplomatic process today. Far more engaged, far more serious than anyone can probably imagine; let alone the integrations of countries like Iran, Turkey. Everything that Mr.

LaRouche laid out about 20 years ago, is now on a far greater active collaborative effort among these nations. It is somewhat a testament to the power of ideas and how that can shape history at crisis moments; as we saw in '97 and what we see today.

OGDEN: I think one thing that is very clear from just looking at Mr. LaRouche's role in the middle of this, is his emphasis on the mission that has to bring nations together. In other words, this is not just geopolitics in a cynical sense. This based around a concept of what is the human species? What is real profit? How do we create a future for a growing population; and how do we establish the kind of optimism that mankind has a future towards which the current generations can work? It's pointed out, I think a lot of what we're seeing right now is not just a projection of the past into the present. This is a reflection of a future intention. You can look at what China is doing, for example, in terms of their space program. The fact that two years from now, you're going to have a Chinese probe going to where no man has gone before; to the far side of the Moon, to discover things that perhaps we don't even know are questions yet, in terms of man's relationship to the Universe.

When we were discussing some of these questions with Mr. LaRouche yesterday, he had one thing to say which I just would like to quote verbatim from him which I think can provide the basis for a furthering of this discussion. What Mr. LaRouche said was the following: "Mankind is not based on the limitations

of individual human behavior; but, in fact, man as a species is based on the individual powers of the human mind to go beyond what mankind had conceived of prior. Giving mankind a power over the Universe greater than anything achieved heretofore." We've been putting a lot of emphasis on the personality of Albert Einstein, but for what reason? For the very reason that Albert Einstein is paradigmatic of exactly that sort of individual, revolutionary characteristic of genius. That the genius takes what was believed prior to that point and calls it into question, and overturns major aspects of what mankind had believed and had put into practice up to that point; and revolutionizes mankind's understanding of the Universe and of himself. So, I think that's sort of a window into why the emphasis on Albert Einstein right now.

JASON ROSS: It's difficult to speak for LaRouche; and he's got opportunities to speak for himself on this site, too, which he'll continue doing. But the example of Einstein as a real {mensch} you might say, a real human being, what it is to be a person is essential for a couple of reasons. One, if you think about the role of LaRouche in history and the economic breakthroughs he made several decades ago now, you look at the courage that he had to stick with what he knew was right despite whatever opposition might come his way; despite what was

effectively a life sentence in prison, to not compromise in the face of that. An economic forecasting record that's unparalleled and proposals for polices that are now – as you heard in that video, and as is taking place right now with China's One Belt, One Road taking the world. So, in terms of how Einstein fits into that, I want to take up something that Kesha had brought up about popular opinion. Because where do you get a freedom in your thoughts from? How are you able to be a free thinking citizen; or how are you able to come to conclusions that are your own, as opposed to having a basis in their popularity. Or whether you think other people might think them, or whether you think you ought to look like you think them to get ahead somehow. Is there an actual standard for whether something is true or not? Yes, there is; and unfortunately and deliberately, that's really not part of our culture or our education right now.

So, LaRouche has emphasized that the general understanding of Einstein is false; it's wrong. Most people's images of who Einstein is as a person, his work to some degree, it's just not true. And we've got to clean that up in order to make a case about what his approach was to the Universe, to mankind, to life; and how that was important, it made it possible for him to make the scientific breakthroughs that he did. But he was a whole person; he was an entire human being, including the role of his violin – something that LaRouche has referred to a number of

times.

So today, I want to go through a few things – somewhat briefly. We're going to have a "New Paradigm for Mankind" Wednesday show this coming week on Wednesday after a hiatus of some period. So, we'll be able to get into this in a bit more detail then, but I want to take up three things. First is briefly, some thoughts from Einstein; quotes from Einstein. How did he think about things beyond his scientific work also. Second, I want to talk about his most famous discovery – relativity; and what that implies. And then third, talk about quantum mechanics as an example of Einstein's courage against popular opinion; which is something that he had from a very young age. Then we'll see how that plays into these other concepts.

When he was 67, Einstein was asked to write down a sort of an autobiography; which he felt was like writing an obituary before he had passed. He was a nice guy, so he still did it. I'm going to read some quotes from this; it's called his "Autobiographical Notes". He starts off very early; he says, "Even when I was a fairly precocious young man, the nothingness of the hopes and strivings which chases most people restlessly through life, came to my consciousness with considerable vitality. Moreover, I soon discovered the cruelty of that chase; which in those years was much more carefully covered up by hypocrisy and glittering words than is the case today." So, the vain chase for success, this isn't a real identity. He says, "It was possible to satisfy the stomach by such participation, but not a human being insofar as he is a thinking and feeling being.

Thus, I came – despite the fact that I was the son of entirely irreligious Jewish parents – to a deep religiosity; which,

however, found an abrupt ending at the age of 12. Through the reading of popular scientific books, I soon reached the conviction that much of the stories in the Bible could not be true. The consequence was a positively fanatical free thinking,

coupled with the impression that youth is intentionally being deceived by the state through lies. It was a crushing impression. Suspicion of every kind of authority grew out of this experience. A skeptical attitude towards the convictions which were alive in any specific social environment; an attitude which has never left me." It's not some popular opinion.

He wrote that, "The contemplation of the huge world, the vast riddle of the Universe around us," this to him was the proper goal of life. And that by considering it, you could be really liberated from things that are merely personal or insignificant. He wrote: "Similarly motivated thinkers of the present and the past, as well as the insights which they had achieved, were friends that could not be lost. The road to this paradise of knowledge was not as comfortable and alluring as the road to the religious paradise; but it has proved itself as trustworthy, and I have never regretted having chosen it."

In his thinking process, Einstein – who was a musician with a deep love of Mozart in particular – didn't believe that thinking required words. He wrote: "For me, it is not dubious that our thinking goes on for the most part without the use of signs or words. And beyond that, to a considerable degree, it takes place unconsciously." He writes that "Through our experiences as we understand conflicts between our thought of how the world works and experiences which counter that, we develop a sense of wonder," which he says is the key to the development

of
new thoughts. So, how can that be developed? How can that be fostered? Well, he complained about the school in his day; he said there was too much testing and not enough freedom or actual
thought for the students. I can hardly imagine what he would say
about schools now. He wrote then that "It is, in fact, nothing
short of a miracle that the modern methods of instruction have not yet entirely strangled the holy curiosity of inquiry. For this delicate little plant, aside from stimulation, stands mainly
in need of freedom. It is a very grave mistake to think that the
enjoyment of seeing and of searching can be promoted by means of
of
coercion and a sense of duty."

On the kinds of thoughts that make true discoveries, he said
that there are two requirements for such a theory. One, it can't
be contradicted by observations; and second, he said it has to have an inner perfection. About that, he wrote – sounding very
much like Johannes Kepler, the first modern astronomer –
Einstein wrote: "We prize a value more highly if it is not the
result of an arbitrary choice among theories which – among themselves – are of equal value and analogously constructed."
That is, to be right, an idea also has to be necessary; not just
in keeping with observations.

In his life, he was a courageous man; he stood up
against
World War I; even when many great scientists like Max Planck had
had

written a letter supporting the war, supporting Germany's cause
in it. Einstein didn't; he wrote a letter opposing it, and even
got Max Planck got rescind his support for the war. He stood up
against racism in the US in many famous cases such as Marian Anderson, who when she went to perform in Princeton, wasn't able
to actually spend the night anywhere; she was turned away by hotels. So, she stayed at Albert Einstein's house, which is where she'd stay whenever she visited that town. And his opposition to the FBI and the thought policing it was doing. When he was coming to the US, they had a list of questions for him; they wanted to do an interview, find out what kind of thoughts Einstein had. He said, I'm not going to answer these.
If this is the condition for coming to the US, I'm not going to come; forget it. They gave in. So, I'll let those brief words from Einstein stand for themselves.

Let's take a look at the second part, which is a few thoughts about his famous discovery of relativity. As far as the context for this, ever since the general hegemony of Newton's outlook – which didn't have to happen, but it did – according to Newton, when we make observations, when we do science, things take place in a space that is indifferent to those things; it's just there. It existed before anything was in the Universe. According to Newton, space existed before God created everything; it was just the primordial space. Newton also believed that there was a time; a single time, a universal time that flowed on

of its own accord, had no particular characteristics and was not dependent on or related to anything that actually took place over time. So, according to Newton, there was an absolute space, an absolute time; and objects in that space at various times. Now, this had already been shown to be wrong by Gottfried Leibniz, who in a debate with Newton, demonstrated that requiring an absolute space and then saying that God created everything somewhere in that space, as opposed to somewhere else; would be a decision without any good reason. And that God couldn't do something like that; everything in the Universe had a reason for it, and that therefore there couldn't have been this space in the first place. Newton used the same example to say that shows you how powerful God is, because He could do whatever He felt like. So, He put the Universe somewhere. Anyway, Leibniz had already shown that this Newtonian idea was wrong; but Newton gained hegemony. So, it has the result that people think of facts, of things taking place in locations at certain times. But Einstein showed that this actually isn't true; that there is no time that any event takes place. That the time an event occurs, depends on who is looking at it. Not in the way of uncertainties or anything like that; but the time itself doesn't exist as one thing that's independent of who's doing the looking, or of their location. What he did was, he created a new concept that resolved the contradiction between two concepts that were actually mutually contradictory. So, these two concepts were, first off,

relativity; which existed before Einstein as a concept or equivalence. Leibniz believed this, for example; which was that

no matter where you are, or how you're moving – any of those kinds of particular conditions – mind is universal. Mind is everywhere; mind is everywhere in the Universe; mind doesn't have

a speed or motion or anything like that. Concepts that govern how the Universe unfolds – true physical principles – are independent of how you look at any particular fact or observation

that's occurring. So, you can't change mind by moving something

physically – more on that in a minute.

The second concept was that the speed of light is the same

for any observer; and that's not something that was immediately

apparent. This was definitely debated. To contrast that, imagine that you're driving on a road and there's a car next to

you that's moving at a similar speed. To you, it looks like the

car isn't really moving; to a pedestrian, the car is moving at whatever speed you're driving. Light is different than a car moving, where you can catch up with its speed and make it look like it's still. For light, no matter how you're moving, light

beams to you all appear to move at the speed of light. So, you

can't put those two concepts together; you can't have relativity

and a constant speed of light if you have one time and one space.

Instead, what Einstein said was that the time between events or

the distance between locations can actually differ based on

how

you're looking at them. So that simply being in motion – it's not perceptible except at very high speeds – but simply being in

motion changes the lengths of everything around you, the time between events that take place.

I'll just briefly outline one example of this – we can get

into it with some pictures and things on Wednesday. He shows a

lot of examples of thought experiments using trains moving through train stations or embankments. He gives one example which is, let's say that as a train is moving, someone on the ground sees flashes of lightning hit both sides of the train at

the same time. For them to say "at the same time", what it means

is if you're standing in the middle, the light from both of those

flashes reaches you at the same time. You say, "I'm in the middle between these two points, therefore they must have happened at the same time and then it took the light a little bit

of time for me to see it." But you'd also recognize that if someone on the train was to see those same two lightning bolts,

which to you occur simultaneously, as the train is moving this way and you picture light moving at a constant speed from your viewpoint, the light that was at the front of the train is going

to be observed first by somebody standing in the middle of the train. Someone on that train would say that those lightning flashes didn't occur at the same time; that one preceded the other. What that means is that there's no simultaneity; there's

no ability to say anything took place at a certain time. Time now depends on who's looking at it. If there's no

simultaneity,
then there's nothing instant that can take place in the
Universe;
because there's no instant for anything to occur instantly in.
So, for example, gravitational pull can't occur instantly;
there
can't be an instant action at a distance. In fact, nothing,
no
effect could go faster than light; including gravitational
changes. It meant a couple of things. One is that you can't
separate space and time; but the other thing is that it makes
you
really have to reconsider what makes up reality. The idea
that
objects at places in times are facts; that's not reality. The
thing that's most real is the principles that you're able to
discover that don't change based on how you look at them, or
how
you're moving. Something like the way that light moves –
that's
a physical principle; no matter how you look at it, it's the
same
thing. It's a principle. A distance between two things?
That's
not a principle; that's not invariant. That can change,
depending on how you look at it. So that the naïve sense that
we get of the world around us, of our very concept of space,
is
just not right. Even though it seems totally intuitive and
very
popular, you have to force a different kind of understanding.
Now, there's a lot more to relativity than that,
that's just
a component of it. But it's undergone many, many tests over
the
decades. Things like starlight being deflected as it passes
around the Sun; atomic clocks going in airplanes and rockets;

light made by stars being a different color by virtue of their gravitation. Gravity waves, recently discovered somewhat directly by the SLIGO experiment, but a paper written about them in the '70s; having discovered indirect evidence for them from a pulsar. So, his thoughts have definitely stood the test of time on this. Nothing shows that he was wrong. So that says something about how we think about the world.

Just to say something about Einstein's courage, on the third topic is the quantum world. In 1900, Einstein later colleague, Max Planck had made a discovery that he was able to explain the kind of light that hot bodies emit. Something that's hot and glowing like the filament in a light bulb; Planck was able to explain that based on an hypothesis that the way light was emitted from and absorbed by that hot body took place in pieces. That the light energy had to interact with that body in individually in quanta, the plural of quantum. A few years later, in Einstein's so-called "miracle year" of 1905, he generalized this and said that's just how light is; it comes in pieces. Light is not purely a wave; light is also somewhat of a particle. The field developed, and one of the things that came out of it that Einstein had realized, was a phenomenon called entanglement. To say it very briefly, it's the characteristic where you're able to make two particles, say two photons that have characteristics that are shared. In the case of photons, they have opposite polarizations. Or maybe you can make two electrons that have opposite spins. After you make them, here's

the thought experiment Einstein would say. Let's say you make two of them; you don't look at them, and they go to very different places. One's in Tokyo and one's in New York. According to the theory, once you measure one in Tokyo and you get some sort of number for whatever its spin is; the one in New York automatically has the opposite spin. So Einstein said, does this mean that measuring something in New York changed something in Tokyo, or vice versa? Could it have an instant effect somehow? How did it change the other particle that's so far away from it? Nothing can occur instantly anyway, because there are no instants. What's going on?

What it came to was a debate over decades, that was unresolved. Einstein believed that the way work in this field was going, was that people were giving up on reality; that they were saying that all we really ever know is an observation. That the world doesn't exist in a certain state independent of our measuring it. Not just because our measurements affect things — especially when they're very small; but that even God himself, so to speak, doesn't really know the state of say an atom. It simply doesn't have one; all that is really real is when you observe it later. So, Einstein made a lot of polemics against this, a lot of pedagogies about it, a lot of demonstrations; and although there have been experiments since the decades after his life that shed new light on it, I think the key thing to take from that is that Einstein recognized that there was something a

bit unsettling about the way science was going. That people were willing to give up on the idea that things occurred for a reason.

To Einstein, that was throwing away reality; bidding farewell to the idea that there is a real world. Some of his thoughts on that, you might have heard him say he'd like to think that the Moon is still there even when he doesn't look at it. But I think the thing to take from that is his courage; even when almost everyone was against him, he stuck to his guns on that.

So, in terms of concluding on that, or drawing a reflection from it, it's a constantly under-appreciated miracle that our minds are able to understand the Universe in a way that gives us power over it. That unlike a koala bear or a grasshopper, that are unable to use their understanding of nature to change their relationship to it to transform their species, we're able to do that. There's something coherent between the way our minds piece together and understand the world around us through our thoughts, through our concepts. There is a harmony between those concepts and the way the Universe actually operates that gives us access to act on those principles to bring about new states of existence; and is the basis of economics. So, I think that in addition to a radical transformation and improvement in culture that's needed, people like to think that they've got a lot of scientific knowledge these days; because you own a smart phone

and you think you know something about science. Or you say that everybody knows there's global warming and only anti-scientific people disagree with that. That's not a basis of knowing anything; and there's a lot of room for a dramatic improvement.

A real renaissance of taking Einstein's identity as an example and really developing a fresh and powerful view of science to solve many of the problems that we're confronted with right now, that without a different approach, might never be solved.

So, that's a very inadequate beginning about Einstein; but it's a job for all of us to do. To figure out who is this man; what can we learn from his approach? I think we'll be hearing more from LaRouche and his thoughts on how he views his importance as an individual for us today.

ROGERS: I think that's very important. What I think is important to go back to in terms of LaRouche's role and what he said in the presentation that we showed earlier. And going to the understanding of what is actually happening with the role that Russia, under President Putin, and the role that President Xi Jinping is playing in relationship to what Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche had set into motion several decades ago with the development of the Productive Triangle, of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the Silk Road Development Plan. This coming into motion now, and at that very time, during that presentation that we saw in the beginning of this program, made the point that these nations would be brought together in collaboration and form a coalition of nations representing nations such as Iran,

China,
Russia, India, and so forth, to put an end – once and for all
–
to the British Empire. And the intentions of the British
Empire
to destroy this very conception of what is the truly human
identity; the identity of the creative human process. I think
it's very important to look at that from the standpoint of the
presentation you just gave, Jason. Because that's what
missing.

What we're talking about is not a political fight from
the
standpoint of how do you bring down one political candidate
over
the other; but how do you destroy a system, particularly the
British Empire, in all of its facets and what it represents,
that
denies this creative human process. Right now, what we're
looking at from the United States is that as the rest of these
nations are moving in the direction of creating a New Paradigm
for mankind, moving with the Silk Road economic development
plan;
where is the United States right now? The United States is
continuing to go along with the evils and destructive policies
of
the British Empire. This has been the case for decades now;
this
has been the case under the murderous, insane agenda of
President
Obama, who should have been removed a long time ago. Or the
policies of the Bush administration, and the lies and the
cover-up. Now, we have an opportunity. What we're discussing
here is not just some nice scientific ideas, and let's look at
Einstein and people think they have their different
conceptions
and understanding and "Oh, I studied this in elementary
school."

No; the idea is, what has been taken away from society? Why have we allowed an Empire to dominate our existence and our nation and culture for far too long?

So, I think it is the case that in 1997, when Mr. LaRouche made the point that what we're dealing with is nations have to come together to bring about that truly human identity to destroy this empire once and for all; that's what we're going to use Einstein to do. I'll just make that point.

STEGER: Just to add, because I think it's worth considering; there are so many developments that we're on the verge of. This coming six weeks have such a dramatic nature that we've already seen a certain sense of in terms of a consolidated effort to end this British Empire system; the very key emphasis Lyn took up in 1997. That there is now an orientation to resolve the question of the Balkans, the Caucasus, Kashmir, the South China Sea; even North Korea are essentially on the agenda of these major nations. To end the potential of world war, and to really consolidate a new economic system. So, it is kind of striking that Lyn's emphasis is, as Matt you raised, on Einstein. Why the emphasis now? But it's clearly because in the minds of this collaborative effort among these nations and among any patriotic Americans, as we see in the performances we're developing in New York around the 9/11 anniversary, the question has to be the long-term development of mankind. Not one's

children, not one generation ahead, but the actual ongoing development that now is possible to embark upon as a human species on this planet. And I think Einstein craved and desired no less. His discoveries and passion unleashed that kind of potential, which he probably saw as a young man himself, and that quality. It's not just simply a liberal emotion; it is of a scientific endeavor which Einstein really captured. I think Lyn's comments then and today also do as well.

OGDEN: Well, I think it's with a full amount of confidence that we can move forward and understand that the epic era-changing kinds of developments that are occurring around us right now, are things that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche have been in the middle of for decades, literally. They've had their fingers on the pulse of history right up to this point. Helga LaRouche pointed out yesterday that the speech that she gave at the Rasina Dialogue in India just a couple of months ago, seems like it's exactly what is now being undertaken by the Indian government in terms of their collaboration with China and Russia to project the Silk Road into the Middle East to resolve this terrible crisis that exists there. And Mr. LaRouche's continuing role in terms of the intellectual sounding board around which the rest of history is continuing to move. It's with confidence that we can look back at that speech and everything else that is on the record in terms of their role. It's an identity which we need to

maintain within ourselves and those who are collaborating with us, that yes, your finger is on the pulse of history; the imagination of what the future can become is what is continuing to shape the actions in the present. And it's a moment of decision; it's the {punctum saliens} moment in terms of which direction does mankind go right now. We have a rich potential, and I think it's extremely clear; but it's also extremely dangerous.

I'd really like to thank Jason for giving a little bit of a foretaste of what's going to be elaborated much more, I'm sure, on the show next Wednesday. That's going to be broadcast, and we would ask you to tune in to that. I also want to encourage people to continue to participate in the process of inundating Manhattan with this new publication, {The Hamiltonian}. This is issue 2, and it continues to be the center of our intervention into shaping the United States and answering the question that Kesha asked: Why is the United States not yet a part of this emerging dynamic on the planet? What must be done to cause that to occur?

So, I'd like to thank all of you for tuning in; and encourage you to stay tuned to larouchepac.com. And we'll see you next week.

En orientering mod Stillehavsområdet: Det Eurasiske System. Video

Alt imens de asiatiske Stillehavsnationer har brug for den videnskabelige viden, teknologi og fordele ved vores form for regering, såsom et statsligt kreditsystem efter Alexander Hamiltons principper, så står det klart, at, med hensyn til inspiration, så må vi nu se hen til Stillehavsområdet.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Titelfoto: Helga Zepp-LaRouche på Kinas kyst, »Den Eurasiske Landbros Terminal Øst«, 1996.

Med nedsmeltningen af derivater under anmarch, må Vesten slutte sig til Putins verden

16. august 2016 (Leder) – Den Internationale Betalingsbank (BIS) har forberedt et dokument til det forestående G20-topmøde for statsoverhoveder i Kina, med en advarsel om, at en

nedsmeltning af derivatmarkedet kunne ske når som helst, og at clearinghouse-systemet (CHIPS) er totalt uforberedt til at håndtere et sådant chok. Husk på, at Deutsche Bank har den største eksponering til derivater af alle banker i verden, og den har modparts-kontrakter med næsten alle TBTF-banker i USA, Europa og Japan – og Deutsche bank er korrekt blevet beskrevet som en »dead bank walking« (en 'bank på dødsgangen'). De bedste estimater lyder, at den globale derivathandel stadig ligger på et godt stykke over en billion dollar, selv efter tab i år, der allerede har hobet sig op.

På dette sene tidspunkt er der kun én mulighed tilbage for det gennemført bankerotte transatlantiske system: Genindfør Glass-Steagall, afskriv alle derivatkontrakterne, gå tilbage til et fastkurssystem à la Bretton Woods, og lancer en massiv anlægsinvestering i projekter, der understøtter reel produktivitet gennem statslige bankmetoder i traditionen efter Hamilton, inklusive en forceret indsats for at opnå fusionskraft. Dette er hjertet i Lyndon LaRouches Fire Kardinallove.

Det betyder, med hensyn til den virkelige verden, at Vesten må opgive det afdøde, britiske system og endelig tilslutte sig det nye, eurasiske-centrerede system, der hastigt er ved at manifestere sig, under Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putins overordnede lederskab og gennem virkeliggørelsen af Kinas program for 'Ét bælte, én vej' (OBOR). I mandags startede det første kølegodstog ud fra den kinesiske havn Dailan, med destination Moskva, en rejse på 8.600 kilometer, som vil blive klaret på henved ti dage. Dette er den seneste gren af OBOR og sætter fokus på samarbejdet mellem Rusland og Kina.

Under diskussioner med europæiske kolleger den 15. august erklærede Lyndon LaRouche, at vi befinder os på randen af en stor sejr for menneskeheden. De eurasiske nationer, forklarede han, er i færd med at etablere en gruppering, centreret omkring ledende nationer i det asiatiske Stillehavsområde, nationer, som er i voldsom vækst, i skarp kontrast til andre

områder af verden, der er syge og døende rent økonomisk. Sydamerika er blevet overtaget af voldtægtsforbrydere, Frankrig er en fiasko, Spanien er en katastrofe. Fokus må være på de ledende nationer, som har taget initiativet i denne udviklingsproces. Putin, fortsatte LaRouche, er trådt frem som en drivkraft i denne eurasiske alliance. Der er kræfter, der er i bevægelse internt i USA, især i Manhattan, og som kan tilslutte sig indsatsen under anførsel af Eurasien for at knuse det britiske system, der har været menneskehedens fjende i de forgangne århundreder. Tyskland må, hvis det ønsker at overleve, tilslutte sig denne eurasiske udvikling, hvilket betyder at dumpe enhver politik associeret med Merkel og Schäuble.

Den russiske præsident Putin har, i løbet af de seneste år, spillet en afgørende rolle i organiseringen af en magt, hovedsageligt bestående af nationer centreret i Eurasien, og som er i færd med at få karakter af en militærmagt, der kan ændre alt og kan vinde krigen for fred.

I de kommende uger vil denne fremvoksende alliance være i centrum for en række historiske møder: Det Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok, Rusland; G20-mødet for statsoverhoveder i Kina; Kina-ASEAN-mødet for statsoverhoveder i Laos; FN's Generalforsamling i New York City; og BRIKS-mødet for statsoverhoveder i Indien. Denne aktivitetstæthed fra nu og frem til midten af oktober byder på en enestående mulighed for, at dette nye, fremvoksende, globale lederskab kan fastlægge historiens kurs og gøre en ende på det bankerotte, britiske system.

»Med Verdenslandbroen vil alle have et job.«

Lyndon LaRouche

Det følgende videoklip er et meget kort uddrag af en tale, som hr. LaRouche holdt ved et forum i Washington i 1997 i sammenhæng med *EIR's førsteudgave* af specialrapporten om den Eurasiske Landbro. Denne præsentation var en del af en række af såkaldte »udviklingskonferencer«, der blev afholdt i Washington i løbet af disse år – 1996, 1997 og 1998 – og jeg vil mene, at det, I får at se i denne video, er Lyndon LaRouches »marchordre«. Det var på en måde hans kreative vision om, hvilken rolle, som Kina, med den Nye Silkevej, og ligeledes hvilken rolle Rusland ville komme til at spille i den totale omformning af den strategiske geometri i verden.

Her følger det korte uddrag:

Lyndon Larouche: Der er kun to respektable nationer tilbage på planeten, dvs. nationer med en respektable magt: det er USA, nærmere bestemt ikke det USA, der repræsenteres af Kongressen, men af præsidenten. Det er USA's identitet, der udgør en politisk magt, ikke en eller anden sammenkædning af dens bestanddele. USA repræsenteres i dag udelukkende af dets præsident, som en politisk institution. Kongressen repræsenterer ikke USA; de er ikke helt sikre på, hvem, de repræsenterer nu om stunder, eftersom de ikke har besøgt deres vælgere for nylig.

Præsidenten som institution er legemliggørelsen af USA i internationale relationer. Det kan Udenrigsministeriet ikke gøre; Justitsministeriet kan ikke gøre det; intet andet ministerium kan gøre det; kun USA's præsident kan, under vores forfatning, repræsentere USA som en enhed – hele dets personlighed, dets sande interesse, dets hele folk.

Der findes kun én anden magt på denne planet, der kan være ligeså respektløs (arrogant) over for andre magter, og det er Den kinesiske Folkerepublik. Kina er i øjeblikket engageret i et stort projekt for konstruktion af infrastruktur, i hvilket min hustru og andre i en årrække har haft et uophørligt engagement. Der finder en stor reform sted i Kina, som er en »reform af vanskeligheder«. De forsøger at løse et problem. Det betyder ikke, at der ikke er et problem. Men de forsøger at løse det.

Hvis derfor USA, eller USA's præsident(skab), og Kina, deltager i at begunstige *dette* projekt, der undertiden kaldes Silkevejsprojektet, undertiden Landbro-projektet, som, hvis dette projekt med udviklingskorridorer over hele Eurasien og ind i Afrika, ind i Nordamerika, udvides, så er dette projekt tilstrækkeligt til at sætte hele denne planet på en kurs for økonomisk genrejsning. Jeg vil gå lidt i detaljer med dette for at gøre det mere konkret.

Kina har i nogen tid haft et samarbejde med Irans regering. Iran har faktisk været i gang med at fuldføre en række jernbaneforbindelser, der er en forlængelse af Kinas Landbro-program (eller Silkevejsprojekt). For nylig har vi fra Indien set, at det indiske lederskab er mødtes med repræsentanter for Kina for at påbegynde en indledningsvis rute, blandt landruterne, under Landbro-programmet. Én rute går ind i Kunming i Kina. Under Anden Verdenskrig, i dette område, Myitkyina (Burma/Myanmar), havde vi fly, der fløj ind i Kunming, »over Knolden«, som de plejede at sige dengang. Jeg er ganske godt bekendt med dette område.

Men, hvis man har vandvejsforbindelser, kanalforbindelser, og jernbaneforbindelser fra Kunming gennem Myitkyina – dette område – tværs over Bangladesh og ind i Indien, igennem Pakistan og ind i Iran, op til området lige over Teheran, syd for det Kaspiske Hav – så har man en forbindelse til Mellemøsten; man har forbindelse til Centralasien; man har forbindelse til Tyrkiet; man har forbindelse igennem til

Europa.

Dernæst er der den nordlige rute, der stort set er den samme rute som den transsibiriske Jernbane, der blev bygget under amerikansk indflydelse og amerikansk rådgivning, af Rusland. Så har man en mellemliggende rute, der er i færd med at blive udviklet, i Centralasien, med Kina og Iran.

Indien arbejder på en plan, der blot involverer at tilføje nogle få hundrede kilometer jernbanelinje – der var mange andre forbedringer langs med den lige linje – og som ville forbinde området nord for Teheran, gennem Pakistan, gennem Indien, gennem Bangladesh, gennem Myanmar og ind i Kunming, ind i Thailand, ind i Vietnam, ned gennem Malaysia og Singapore, over stræderne via en stor bro og ind i Indonesien.

Der er ligeledes en plan for udviklingen af jernbanelinjen gennem det, der var det nordlige Sibirien, over Beringstrædet og ind i Alaska, og herfra ned og ind i USA. Der er en forbindelse til Mellemøsten – flere forbindelser – fra Europa, og også fra Kina; men fra Kina en forbindelse til Mellemøsten og ind i Egypten, ind i hele Afrika.

Så hvad vi har her er en række projekter, som ikke blot er transportprojekter, ligesom den transkontinentale jernbane i USA, der var forløberer for denne idé tilbage i slutningen af 1860'erne og 1870'erne. Man har »udviklingskorridorer«, hvor man i et område, der strækker sig 50-70 kilometer på hver side af jernbaneforbindelsen, har olie- og gasledninger, og så fremdeles. Man udvikler dette område med industri, minedrift, alle sådanne ting. Og det er sådan, man *betaler* for transportforbindelsen, pga. al den rige, økonomiske aktivitet, der skabes. Med en indbyrdes afstand på nogle kilometer langs hele denne forbindelse foregår der noget, en eller anden økonomisk aktivitet. Folk, der arbejder, folk, der bygger ting, folk, der gør ting. For at transformere denne planet ved hjælp af store projekter for byggeri af infrastruktur, som vil skabe store industrier, nye industrier, nyt landbrug og de

andre ting, vi har så desperat brug for. *Der er ingen som helst grund til, at noget menneske på denne planet, der kan arbejde, skulle være arbejdsløs.* Så enkelt er det. Og dette projekt er midlet til dette mål.

Hvis nationerne – som nu omfatter Rusland, Iran, Indien og andre nationer – kommer overens med Kina, og engagerer sig i en forpligtelse til dette projekt, som de bygger hver dag; hvis USA – dvs. USA's præsident, Clinton – forsætter med at støtte denne indsats, som han har gjort, i det mindste rent politik, hvad får man så? Man får USA og Kina og nogle andre lande, der går i samlet flok op imod den største magt på denne planet, som er Det britiske Imperium, kaldet det Britiske Commonwealth (statssamfund). Det er fjenden!

Lad os sige, at, en skønne dag, f. eks. en søndag morgen, præsidenterne for hhv. USA og Kina og et par andre, efter et weekend-møde siger: »Vi har denne weekend besluttet, at vi, baseret på vore rådgivere samt den kendsgerning, at det internationale finansielle og monetære system er håbløst bankerot, som ansvarlige statsoverhoveder, af hensyn til almenvellet må erklære disse bankerotte institutioner konkurs og sætte dem under konkursbehandling. Og det er i vores interesse, at vi samarbejder om dette som nationer, for at undgå at skabe kaos på denne planet.«

Resultatet vil så være, at en sådan meddelelse en skønne søndag morgen med sikkerhed vil få »snakkehovederne« på Washington Tv til at 'spinne'. Men bortset fra det, så betyder det, at hele systemet, fra dette øjeblik, har været en tur i guillotinen, og at hovedet ruller hen ad gaden. Alan Greenspans hoved, måske.

Det betyder, at vi nu har tilskyndelsen til omgående at opbygge et nyt finansielt og monetært system. Når man skal genrejse et selskab, der er bankerot, til en levedygtig form, hvad gør man så? Man må finde de erhvervsaktiviteter, som selskabet skal gøre, hvilket danner grundlaget for at skabe

den nye kredit, der skal få firmaet til at køre igen.

Programmet for Landbroen, med sine globale implikationer, er det store projekt, der direkte og indirekte vil afkaste tilstrækkelig med aktivitet, så at sige, i alle dele af verden til, at vi atter kan få denne verden tilbage på et sundt fundament.

Matthew Ogden: Som man kan høre, så afslører denne tale stor forudviden; og det er i realiteten Lyndon LaRouches aktive indgriben, med rejser til Rusland, med hans hustrus rejser til Kina i denne periode, og med udgivelsen af *EIR's* specialrapport om den Eurasiske Landbro, der har formet den nuværende situation, vi befinder os i. En ting, der er interessant at fremhæve, er de kort, I så. Dengang var mange af disse jernbanelinjer og andre olie/gasledninger blot forslag; men nu er flere af dem faktisk under opførelse.

Jeg mener, at det, 20 år senere, står klart, at dette er det dominerende system, der er ved at vokse frem på denne planet. Samtidig står det transatlantiske system foran en umiddelbar nedsmeltning. En umiddelbart forestående implosion af gæld og eksponering til derivater i betalingsstandsning til billioner af dollars projiceres nu ind i alle storbanker i hele det transatlantiske system.

For et engelsk udskrift af hele fredags-webcastet, se <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=14279>

Det drejer sig om produktivitet; Vi skal op på højde med Kina og den 'eurasiske magt'

15. august 2016 (Leder) – Vil USA genoplive videnskabelig kreativitet og økonomisk produktivitet for på lang sigt at samarbejde fredeligt med Kinas fremskridt?

Vil Europa beslutte at opgive det, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche kalder »selvmordspagten« med Obama og en NATO-ledelse, der planlægger krige med både Rusland og Kina? Hvornår vil Europa i stedet gå med i Eurasiens Nye Silkevej med store infrastrukturprojekter – for ikke at tale om udforskning af rummet og udvikling af fusionskraft?

Dette er de virkelige spørgsmål, som borgere bør engagere sig i – og ikke de katastrofer, der i USA p.t. stiller op til præsidentvalget.

Meddelelsen i dag om, at tyske fusionsforskere går sammen med et statsligt, russisk laboratorium om udvikling af et nyt »polariseret deuterium«-brændstof til fusionskraft viser f. eks. den kreative retning for Europas bedste kapaciteter. Resultatet kan overhale det nylige gennembrud i Tysklands fusionsprogram – men disse resultater er allerede langt overgået af Kinas resultater. Kina gør teknologisk innovation og vækst til temaet for G20-mødet, som det vil være formand for 4. – 5. september i Hangzhou. Det samme gælder for Putins Østlige Økonomiske Forum i Vladivostok 2. – 3. september.

De eurasiske nationer rykker sammen i en proces, der kan vinde freden så vel som udvikling; og det er lederskabsinitiativer, taget af Ruslands præsident Vladimir Putin, der i vid udstrækning har gjort denne proces mulig.

Det har placeret USA foran et valg – og det er ikke et valg til præsident mellem to Dick Cheney-imitatorer.

Den 12. august forudsagde IMF, at Kinas årlige økonomiske vækst ville falde til 6 % frem til 2020. Hvis dette skulle vise sig at være sandt, så kunne USA – dersom det blev ledet af et revolutionerende nyt præsidentskab, der udsteder statskredit til ny infrastruktur, rumforskning og fusionsteknologier – *håbe* på til den tid at nå op på siden af Kinas vækst!

Amerikanske regeringsfolk og folk fra Federal Reserve (centralbanken) har langt om længe for nylig indrømmet, at de er bekymret over den amerikanske økonomis meget lave produktivitet, såvel som over økonomiens meget lave vækst. Økonomien under Obama har vist en hidtil uhørt lav vækst i produktiviteten, uanset, hvordan man måler den.

En almindelig måde at måle »produktivitet« på er simpelt hen at dividere BNP med præsterede arbejdstimer. Målt således har væksten i arbejdskraftens produktivitet aldrig nået en årlig rate på blot 1 %, siden Obama i sit første år i embedet underskrev sin »stimuleringslov«. I de seneste 12 måneder har USA's økonomiske vækst udgjort sølle 1,2 %.

Men reelle forøgelse af arbejdskraftens produktivitet kommer fra videnskabelige og teknologiske fremskridt, og fra uddannelse. Den rapport, som blev udgivet af Statskontoret for Forskning i Økonomi (NBER) over den meget store vækst i produktiviteten under Franklin Roosevelts præsidentskab, siger: »Dette skyldtes en meget stærk vækst i generering og distribuering af elektricitetskraft, transport, kommunikation, civilingeniørers og strukturingeniørers arbejde inden for broer, tunneller, dæmninger, hovedveje, jernbaner og systemer til transmission; samt privat forskning og udvikling.« Udfordringerne i al dette moderne infrastrukturbyggeri frembragte teknologiske fremskridt inden for et stort antal industrier, og forskning og udvikling blev stærkt forøget.

Økonomer rangerer 1930'erne, '40'erne og '60'ernes Apolloprojekt som toppunkterne for reel vækst i produktivitet i USA's historie – med en forbedring i produktiviteten på næsten 3 % om året.

Ifølge San Francisco Federal Reserve og NBER var der under George W. Bush' otte år en stigning i denne vækst på 1,0 % om året; og under Obamas snart otte år, 0,75 %.

Tiden er inde til et nyt præsidentskab, og til at indhente Kina.

Foto: De kinesisk producerede højhastighedstog afventer afgang fra jernbanestationen i Hankow, 19. april 2016.

.

Det sker i Verden – Infrastruktur, videnskab og teknologi, nr. 10

Korte artikler fra hele verden. I dette nummer bl. a.:

En bredere og dybere Panamakanal blev genåbnet under festligheder –

Kina tilbyder udviklingslande at deltage i sin rumstation –

Rusland vil låne Bangladesh over \$11 milliarder til deres første atomkraftværker –

o.m.a.

Når mennesket konfronteres med et stort onde, findes der en evne i det, som kalder et endnu større gode frem

– Leibniz

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: »Jeg mener, at vi må mobilisere befolkningen til at blive aktiv; for tiden er ikke til at sidde på stakittet og blot kigge på, hvad disse såkaldte 'eliter' foretager sig ... befolkningerne har mistet tilliden til disse eliter, der repræsenterer dette globaliseringssystem. Ansvar for at finde løsninger på situationen må derfor gå over til dem, der har ideer om, hvordan vi kommer ud af situationen. Hvilket er, hvad vi gør i New York med Manhattan-projektet; det, som det Internationale Schiller Institut gør; men jeg mener, at vi har brug for jeres støtte – I, som ser dette lige nu. Jeg vil gerne appellere til jer om at blive aktive sammen med os og være med til at gennemføre disse løsninger.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouche i Kina: »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdens-Silkevejen«

For at give håb om en bedre fremtid for hele menneskeheden, et håb, der er gået tabt i mange dele af verden, må G20-topmødet fremkomme med en vision, der kan tilbyde en løsning, en vej til at overvinde de nævnte kriser, og en etablering af et højere niveau af fornuft for at realisere menneskehedens fælles mål.

4. august, 2016 (Leder) – Følgende tale blev holdt af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, grundlægger og forkvinde for Schiller Instituttet, den 29. juli ved »Tænk 20 Forum« i Beijing. Forummet var arrangeret af tre kinesiske tænketanke: Instituttet for Verdensøkonomi og Verdenspolitik (IWEPI) ved det Kinesiske Akademi for Samfundsvidenskaber (CASS), Shanghai Instituttet for Internationale Studier (SIIS) og Chongyang Instituttet for Finansielle Studier ved Kinas Renmin Universitet (RCDY), med deltagelse af 500 eksperter fra tænketanke og politikere og repræsentanter for internationale organisationer fra 25 lande, med det formål at formulere forslag til statsoverhoveder og regeringsledere i G20-medlemslandene. Fr. Zepp-LaRouche talte på det første panel under den to dage lange konference, dedikeret til »Global Ledelse: Systemforbedring og opbygning af Kapacitet«.

Eftersom G20 repræsenterer den mest magtfulde kombination af industrilande og fremvoksende lande på planeten, er der i øjeblikket ingen anden organisation, der kan adressere de eksistentielle udfordringer, som civilisationen står overfor, og i tide gennemføre løsninger på disse. De fleste landes befolkninger har den meget reelle oplevelse af at være opslugt af frygtindgydende kriser – en international terroristtrussel, der er ude af kontrol, en folkevandring af millioner af mennesker, der prøver på at undslippe

krig, sult og død; den resulterende flygtningekrise, der ryster EU i sit fundament; fremgang for anti-etablissement-partier i mange lande: Brexit, som et advarselsskud for den potentielle disintegration af EU; det voksende gab mellem de rige og de stadig flere lag af samfundet, der har mistet deres velfortjente status som middelklasse, eller som lever i fattigdom; oplevelsen af virkningerne af »uortodokse monetære foranstaltninger« på livsopsparinger og forventninger til fremtiden; grænserne for samfundets acceptabilitet af bailout og bail-in; samt den voksende frygt for, at verden nu er gået ind i en ny kold krig og en atomoprustnings-spiral. Kort sagt, et voksende tab af tillid til etablissementet, i det mindste i den transatlantiske sektor.

Hvis det forestående G20-topmøde afviser at anerkende denne situation; hvis man forsøger at skjule den fremherskende politiks fiasko, i særdeleshed siden 2008, bag retorikken i den offentlige propaganda; samt hvis man ikke bruger det forestående topmøde som en anledning til at fremlægge reelle løsninger på disse kriser, vil det ikke få nogen indvirkning i en virtuel reality, men det vil derimod få en indvirkning på det reelle historiske forløb og milliarder af menneskers liv og lykke.

Umiddelbare løsninger er forhånden, men de kræver, at de ledende institutioner er villige til at revidere den nuværende politiks aksiomer og vende tilbage til en politik, der ikke alene har vist sig at være effektive i tidligere situationer, men som også repræsenterer et nyt paradigme, der kan udgøre grundlaget for den menneskelige art i de næste hundrede år, og længere.

For at give håb om en bedre fremtid for hele menneskeheden, et håb, der er gået tabt i mange dele af verden, må G20-topmødet fremkomme med en vision, der kan tilbyde en løsning, en vej til at overvinde de nævnte kriser, og en etablering af et højere niveau af fornuft for at realisere menneskehedens fælles mål.

1. Det eneste »praktiske« udtryk for denne vision – og dette er ikke en selvmodsigelse – perspektivet for den Nye Silkevej, som den kinesiske regering nu i tre år har fremlagt og ført ud i

livet. Foreløbig deltager over 70 lande i forskellige aspekter af dette program, samt i programmets infrastruktur- og udviklingsprojekter. Det, som Kina kalder for et »win-win« - samarbejde om sådanne fællesprojekter er ikke alene den eneste effektive måde, på hvilken geopolitiske konfrontationer kan overvindes, der har været roden til to verdenskrige i det 20. århundrede, og ligeledes den underliggende fare for en tredje global krig i dag, som, givet eksistensen af kernevåben, ville blive en tilintetgørelseskrig. »Win-win«-perspektivet er også i overensstemmelse med principperne for den Westfalske Fred, ifølge hvilken enhver succesfuld fredsorden må baseres på »den anden parts interesse«. Konceptet for den Nye Silkevej må derfor udstrækkes til alle verdens områder, som en »Verdens-Silkevej«, som et konkret tilbud om at overvinde underudvikling. Hvis G20-medlemmerne ville afgive et sådant løfte, med en højtidelig forpligtelse til at overvinde sult og fattigdom og tilvejebringe rent vand til alle inden for få år, hvilket rent teknologisk kan gennemføres – så ville det skabe en revolution af håb og optimisme i verden.

2. For at eliminere både årsagerne til massemigrationen fra Sydvestasien og Afrika og grobunden for rekruttering af terrorister, må der i begge disse områder iværksættes en omfattende industriel udvikling, som ikke blot genopbygger de krigshærgede områder, men som også fremlægger en integreret plan for infrastruktur, industri, landbrug og uddannelse, for at transformere disse dele af verden til at blive områder med høj produktivitet af arbejdskraft og fremstillingskapaciteter. Generelt må Verdens-Silkevejens projekter defineres således, at de får optimal indvirkning på befolkningens kognitive evner i de respektive lande, for derved at muliggøre den bedst mulige forøgelse af verdensøkonomiens produktivitet. Fokus må derfor ikke alene ligge på innovation, men på kvalitative gennembrud i forståelsen af kvalitative, nye fysiske principper i vort univers. Eksempler herpå er forcerede programmer for udvikling af termionuklear fusionskraft, der vil tilvejebringe forsyningssikkerhed for energi og råmaterialesikkerhed for menneskeheden, såvel som også udvikling af nye vandressourcer

gennem den fredelige udnyttelse af kernekraft til afsaltning af store mængder havvand, ionisering af fugtighed i atmosfæren og andre former for innovativ teknologi. Internationalt samarbejde om rummet, mht. forskning, rumfart og kolonisering, definerer vejen for de kommende, nødvendige gennembrud inden for videnskab og teknologi. Det repræsenterer også en fremtidsorienterede platform for en fredsorden for det 21. århundrede. Og vigtigst af alt, så markerer det transformationen af den menneskelige art hen imod en større bevidsthed om dets egen identitet som den eneste, hidtil kendte, kreative art i universet.

3. Et ukontrolleret kollaps af den transatlantiske sektors finansielle system ville true med at kaste store dele af verden ud i kaos, med uforudsigelige konsekvenser. Den såkaldte »værktøjskasse« med finansielle instrumenter, som man besluttede at bruge efter krisen i 2008 fremfor at gennemføre reelle reformer, er nu opbrugt. De efterfølgende »uortodokse monetære instrumenter,« såsom kvantitativ lempelse ('pengetrykning'), negative rentesatser, og 'helikopterpenge', har for en stor dels vedkommende produceret det modsatte af de ønskede virkninger. Den kendsgerning, at genindførelsen af Franklin D. Roosevelts Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingslov er blevet vedtaget i både det Demokratiske og Republikanske partis valgplatform i USA, samt den kendsgerning, at der er en voksende diskussion i flere europæiske lande om at reducere de fremtidige risici i det finansielle system ved at indføre Glass/Steagall-kriterier også i Europa, skaber en meget favorabel forudsætning for at indgå aftale om en global Glass/Steagall-lovgivning ved det kommende G20-topmøde. Hvis G20-topmødet sætter Verdens-Silkevejen på dagsordenen, ville den kinesiske drøm blive til en verdensdrøm.



Glass-Steagall er det første, uomgængelige skridt i den transatlantiske verdens økonomiske genrejsning

Men, som hr. LaRouche har understreget, især i de seneste par år, så er Glass-Steagall det nødvendige, absolut uundværlige første skridt: Den udsletter kasinoerne. Den udsletter gearede derivatkontrakter til anslået 2 billiarder (2, med femten nuller!) dollars, der som en cancer rider på toppen af verdens banksystem og på toppen af verdens reelle, fysiske økonomi.

*Men, Glass-Steagall som sådan genstarter ikke realøkonomien. Den skaber ikke som sådan jobs. Det er her, man behøver de andre elementer af disse **fire kardinallove**: Man må skabe en statslig bankmekanisme, gennem hvilken man, som Hamilton gjorde det, som Lincoln gjorde det med 'greenback'-dollaren, udsteder kredit til realøkonomien til den form for projekter, der genopbygger vores infrastruktur, og som vil skabe meningsfulde og produktive jobs i sektorerne for varefremstilling og landbrugsprodukter.*

Uddrag af 'Fireside Chat' (28. juli) med Jeffrey Steinberg:

Spørgsmål 3: Jeg undrer på, hvem, der skal køre dette nye system, for jeg tror ikke, nogen af vore to kandidater ønsker at køre det. Og vi kan med garanti ikke få nogen hjælp fra

Kongressen, så hvem skal gøre alt dette?

Jeffrey Steinberg: Vi har et lederskab, der er i færd med at vokse frem i andre dele af verden, i Kina, i Rusland, i Indien; vi har den japanske regering, der nu ser hen til at komme på linje med en hel ny række af arrangementer, som er ved at blive den dominerende faktor i store dele af Eurasien. Kinas politik for 'Ét bælte, én vej' er ikke en eller anden abstrakt idé. Der er jernbaneforbindelser, der allerede er fuldt ud operationelle, og som løber fra dele af Kina og til havne i Tyskland og Frankrig. Grækenlands Piræushavn, nær Athen, er ved at blive opbygget som et hovednav for handel mellem Asien og Sydøsteuropa, og som når hele vejen til Donau-flodbækkenet.

Forslag er blevet diskuteret på konferencer i Moskva, med deltagelse af nogle ledende amerikanske personer, inklusive vore egne repræsentanter, og som opfordrer til en forlængelse af den Eurasiske Landbro ind i den vestlige verdensdel gennem konstruktion af bro og tunnel over Beringstrædet, og med opkobling til jernbanelinjer og vandsystemer, der løber fra Alaska og Canada, ned ad hele USA's vestlige rygrad.

Der er således grundlæggende set en opfattelse af, at disse ideer findes, og det vil ikke nødvendigvis komme fra oven og ned, fra de såkaldte 'præsidentkandidater'; men det vil komme fra den kendsgerning, at der er meget begrænsede muligheder for en politik, og at det amerikanske folk kræver forandringer. Og jeg siger jer, at vi befinder os på et tidspunkt, hvor ideernes magt er meget, meget betydelig, og meget magtfuld. Hvordan kan det være, at begge partier har Glass-Steagall på deres valgplatforme? Fordi der har været en politisk kamp, en mobilisering, som denne politiske bevægelse i årtier har anført i dette land, og fordi det har været et element i hr. LaRouches revision af hele USA's finansielle og økonomiske system. Da disse dokumenter blev inkluderet i begge partier, altså genindførelsen af Glass-Steagall, så var der ingen tvivl i mange af de førende kongresmedlemmers sind,

mange folk i begge politiske partier, om, at det var et resultat af vores arbejde. Det væltede ind med enestående lykønskninger til os; og lykønskningerne væltede endnu mere ind, da de 28 sider fra den oprindelige Fælles Kongresundersøgelses-rapport af begivenhederne den 11. september, 2001, blev frigivet og offentliggjort den 15. juli. Der var ingen, der var i tvivl!

Så jeg mener altså, at vi må have en totalt anden tilgang til dette spørgsmål: Snarere end at se hen til andre, om hvem vi ved, at de ikke er kvalificeret til at give os et lederskab, så lad os overveje de midler, ved hvilke vi kan tage lederskabsansvar og virkelig følge det helt frem til det punkt, hvor vi fremtvinger disse forandringer i politikken. Der er nu mange mennesker, som indser, at de må tænke over en helt anden økonomisk model for USA, for vi har nu sådan omtrent nået bunden af spanden mht. realøkonomien, og mange mennesker, der for blot nogle få uger siden var afvisende, higer nu efter diskussioner med os om, hvordan den proces skal være, hvorigennem vi kan genskabe et statsligt banksystem (hermed menes et banksystem, der styres af USA's regeringsinstitutioner, og som har USA's udvikling, og ikke enkeltpersoners berigelse på samfundets bekostning, til opgave, -red.), som har været hjørnestenen i alle store præsidenters succesfulde politik, i dette lands historie – fra George Washington, hvis finansminister var Alexander Hamilton; til John Quincy Adams; til Abraham Lincoln med sin politik for 'greenback'-dollaren; til Franklin Roosevelt med Reconstruction Finance Corporation (svarer til Kreditanstalt for Genopbygning, -red.). Dette er en politik, vi har forstand på!

Det rette svar på dit spørgsmål er derfor, at vi befinder os i en position, hvor vi kan tilvejebringe et sådant lederskab, og det er allerede en fastslået kendsgerning. Det er ikke noget, vi siger for at prale, eller som er en misrepræsentation. Se ikke hen til de personer, som du ser på CNN eller Fox, for at

tilvejebringe lederskab, når alle og enhver ved, at de ikke har nogen lederskabsegenskaber. Vi kan gennemtvinge disse spørgsmål om den rette politik; i et valgår responderer folk til vælgerens krav på en måde, der ellers ikke har sin lige. Der ville ikke have været nogen Glass/Steagall-plattform i begge partier, havde det ikke været for vores arbejde. Vi ville, uden vores indgriben, stadig gå rundt og beklage os over, at de 28 sider, der grundlæggende set anklager saudierne, og gennem forlængelse, Bush og Cheney, for 11. september, ikke var blevet offentliggjort. De er nu offentliggjort, takket være vores indsats. Ellers ville det ikke være sket.

Under andre omstændigheder kunne jeg bruge timer på at gennemgå i detaljer, præcis hvordan, det skete. Men pointen er, at det skete, fordi vi tog ansvaret for at gennemtvinge en forandring i tankegangen, og for at udvikle den form for politik, der vil virke. Og lige nu står vi et sted, hvor forhindringerne til at gennemtvinge denne politiks vedtagelse, er stærkt begrænsede.

Tænk over udsigten til, at du kunne vågne i morgen, eller i næste uge, eller på et hvilket som helst tidspunkt fra nu af og til valget i november, og finde ud af, at der er et finansielt sammenbrud i gang, som er mange gange mere alvorligt og udbredt end sammenbruddet i september 2008. Og denne gang er folk ikke til sinds ganske enkelt at lægge sig ned og acceptere en bail-out eller en bail-in, hvor deres egne opsparinger (pensioner, bankindsparinger osv.), eller hvad der måtte være tilbage af dem, plyndres.

Så vi må være parat til at tage den form for lederskab, som andre ikke vil tilvejebringe, især ikke de andre, som vi allerede ved, er afgrundsdybe fiaskoer, fordi de har fået chancen for at lede, og de har ledt os til dette totale krisepunkt.

Spørgsmål 4: God aften, jeg er J fra Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Jeg ville stille tre spørgsmål, men eftersom tid betyder alt, vil jeg stille ét spørgsmål i aften. Og, mht. Glass/Steagall-loven, så er begge partiers platform Glass-Steagall; men når man læser erklæringerne fra f.eks. Bernie Sanders og det Demokratiske Parti, så refererer de til »det 21. århundredes Glass/Steagall-lov«. Mit spørgsmål lyder, hvilken type Glass-Steagall vil det blive?

Jeff Steinberg: Den særlige formulering refererer til et lovforslag, der blev fremstillet i både Senatet og Repræsentanternes Hus. Det er det navn, som blev givet til det lovforslag, som blev fremstillet af Elizabeth Warren, Maria Cantwell, John McCain og Angus King fra New England. Og vi læste dette lovforslag meget omhyggeligt: Det afviger ikke på mindste måde fra den oprindelige Glass/Steagall-lov. Dette er ikke lovforslag, der kræver et helt hold jurister for at granske og regne ud, hvad de siger. Den oprindelige Glass/Steagall-lov var på 37 sider med tre spalter. Og disse lovforslag til genindførelse af Glass-Steagall er endnu kortere. Der er fremstillet to lovforslag i Huset og ét i Senatet.

Grundlæggende set, så gør loven det, at den bryder bankerne op, den adskiller fuldstændigt kommercielle bankaktiviteter (dvs. almindelige bankindsud, långivning til lokale aktiviteter o. lign., -red.) fra investeringsbankaktiviteter, hedgefonds, forsikringsaktiviteter. Og hvad loven med størst tydelighed ville betyde, er, at der ikke kommer flere statslige bankredninger til de kriminelle hasardspils- og spekulationsaktiviteter, som disse finansinstitutioner er engageret i. Det, som bliver tilbage, vil være udrensede, men underkapitaliserede, kommercielle bankoperationer, og på den anden side, investeringsbanker og forsikringsoperationer, der næsten omgående vil nedsmelte. I selv samme sekund, der ikke længere forefindes nogen lovlig udsigt til at blive 'reddet' ved hjælp af skatteborgerpenge, og det ud over skalaen fra 2008, vil historiens hurtigste og største *margin calls* komme

(hvor kreditor kan forlange en omgående merindbetaling som sikkerhed for det nu usikre lån, *-red.*). Og alle disse ting vil ganske enkelt nedsmelte.

Og hr. LaRouches holdning til det, er »godt, de skred; vi har ikke brug for dem!« Vi behøver en statslig kreditpolitik; vi behøver kommercielle banker som de instrumenter, gennem hvilke man udbetaler kredit til realøkonomien, til investeringer i infrastruktur, til research og udvikling, til jobskabelse, og til alle ting, der knytter sig til arbejdskraftens produktive evne i en *virkelig økonomi* (realøkonomi).

Og det andet; alle de der hasardspilsoperationer er totalt unødvendige. Så vi har altså disse lovforslag, det 21. århundredes Glass-Steagall, og de forsøger grundlæggende set at sige, »man må gøre det udtrykkeligt, at der ikke mere kan komme bailouts af derivater og sådanne ting.« Det er, hvad vi har med at gøre.

Vi skabte momentum for dette spørgsmål. Igen, jeg kan ikke gennemgå det hele her; men jeg kender personligt bogstavelig talt hver eneste begivenhed, hvor kongresmedlemmer enten fremstillede disse lovforslag, eller også skrev under på dem, og det var, ved *hver eneste begivenhed*, uden undtagelse, en refleksion af det arbejde, vi har gjort. I hele landet står Manhattan-projektet som et flagskib for denne indsats, fordi Manhattan, New York City, er et verdenscenter, og den indvirkning af det, vi har gjort, og som udstråler til hele landet, efterhånden som det har indvirkning i New York, i Washington, har skabt en situation, som ellers ikke ville have eksisteret.

Så de Glass/Steagall-lovforslag er fine, som de er. Men, som hr. LaRouche har understreget, især i de seneste par år, så er Glass-Steagall det nødvendige, absolut uundværlige første skridt: Den udsletter kasinoerne. Den udsletter gearede derivatkontrakter til anslået 2 billiarder (2, med femten nuller!) dollars, der som en cancer rider på toppen af verdens

banksystem og på toppen af verdens reelle, fysiske økonomi.

Men, Glass-Steagall som sådan genstarter ikke realøkonomien. Den skaber ikke som sådan jobs. Det er her, man behøver de andre elementer af disse **fire kardinallove**: Man må skabe en statslig bankmekanisme, gennem hvilken man, som Hamilton gjorde det, som Lincoln gjorde det med 'greenback'-dollaren, udsteder kredit til realøkonomien til den form for projekter, der genopbygger vores infrastruktur, og som vil skabe meningsfulde og produktive jobs i sektorerne for varefremstilling og landbrugsprodukter.

Vi har det værste infrastrukturunderskud i noget land i den avancerede sektor. Vi har ingen højhastighedsjernbaner: Der er bogstavelig talt nul miles med højhastighedsjernbaner i USA. Der skal angiveligt være en Acela-linje, der løber mellem Washington og New York City, og som skal forestille at være et højhastighedstog, men det kan ikke køre med høj hastighed, fordi man ikke engang har vedligeholdt sporene, så man kan køre i høj hastighed. Husk den togulykke, der fandt sted lige uden for Philadelphia, da et af disse tog forsøgte at køre tilnærmelsesvist stærkt.

I Kina er der 18.000 km med højhastighedsjernbaner, og kineserne har planlagt, at der om få år skal være 30.000 km. Jeg har kørt med et af disse højhastighedstog fra Shanghai til Nanjing; det svarer til lidt længere end afstanden mellem Washington og New York. Og i Kina, med eksprestoget, hvor billetten på første klasse kostede omkring 25 dollars, tog det 55 minutter; toget kørte med over 300 km/t, gennemsnitligt, og der findes intet blot tilnærmelsesvis lig dette nogen steder i hele USA. Vi er i en situation, hvor vores fysiske økonomi er forfalden og kun bliver værre, og vi har virkelig brug for denne form for gennemgribende udbedring.

Så uanset, hvilke snurrefinurlige titler, folk ønsker at give det, så betyder Glass-Steagall kun ét: Bryd de store banker op; udskil de kommercielle bankfunktioner; sørg for, at disse

kommercielle banker er sikrede (gennem en statslig indskudsgarantifond), og at de udsteder lån til reel, produktiv aktivitet, der støtter økonomiens produktive evner. Hvis vi gør disse basale ting, vil vi meget, meget hurtigt se, at økonomien vender, især, fordi vi kan slutte os til andre i hele verden, der allerede følger denne kurs. USA er ikke blot en atlantisk nation; det er også en Stillehavsnation. Og hele det asiatiske Stillehavsområde gennemgår i øjeblikket en videnskabelig, kulturel og økonomisk renæssance. Og vi må sikre, at USA, der faktisk er kildevældet til de fleste af disse ideer, kommer med ind igen.

(Hele 'Fireside Chat' fra 28/7 med Jeffrey Steinberg, med engelsk udskrift, kan høres/læses her: <https://larouchepac.com/20160727/fireside-chat-jeff-steinberg-july-28-2016>)

(Se også LPAC-video: De 7 nødvendige trin, herunder projekter som NAWAPA og en forbindelse over Beringstrædet.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7pJLF3UBHHk>

**Lyndon LaRouche:
Produktivitetsraterne skal i
vejret – i modsat
fald overlever hverken USA**

eller Europa

25. juli, 2016 (Leder) – London/Wall Street-banksystemet har kurs mod et krak, og den grundlæggende årsag er den fuldstændige stagnation af den økonomiske vækst, men navnlig stagnationen i produktiviteten i de europæiske og amerikanske økonomier.

Den amerikanske finansminister Jack Lew bragte sit embede i miskredit ved det nyligt afsluttede G20-møde i Kina, da han opfordrede de andre lande til at gøre alt, hvad der stod i deres magt, for at øge deres økonomiske vækst, men sagde, at den amerikanske økonomi ikke behøver nye forholdsregler til kreditudstedelse eller investering. Den økonomiske vækst i USA er så lav, at Lew har behov for at bruge europæisk nulvækst til at puste sig selv op. Kina – hvis økonomiske fremgang og kredit har holdt verden oppe i et årti, og hvis økonomiske vækst er fire gange den amerikanske – sagde sandheden ved dette møde: »Situationen i den globale økonomi er dyster«, som Kinas handelsminister sagde.

Kina fortsætter med at skabe store mængder kombineret offentlig og privat kreditudstedelse (estimeret til \$240 milliarder alene i juni) til investeringer såvel i Kina, langs med det Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte og den Maritime Silkevej, samt i Afrika, Mellemøsten og Sydamerika – såvel som også til sit rumforsknings- og teknologiprogram, det mest dynamiske i verden i dag. Men de finansielle kræfter i London og på Wall Street, der gør verdensøkonomien »dyster«, skramler fortsat henimod et nyt finansielt krak med en økonomi, der ikke har nogen kapitalinvestering, er uden produktivitet og uden profit.

EIR's stiftende redaktør, Lyndon LaRouche, lagde ikke i fingrene imellem i sin kommentar til Lews forsvar for en død økonomi. »At sætte den form for standard betyder i virkeligheden fallit«, sagde LaRouche.

Den politik må lukkes ned. Produktivitetssraterne for de realøkonomiske aktiviteter skal i vejret igen – ellers vil det hele eksplodere. USA og Europa vil ikke overleve. De kan overleve, hvis man gør, hvad der skal gøres. Og det er at sørge for, at videnskab bliver motoren for økonomiens reelle produktivitet.

Det er ligeledes videnskab, der vil være motor for menneskers og husstandes reelle indkomststigninger.

Studier af USA's økonomiske historie kalder perioden 1935-1970 for »amerikansk produktivitetens guldalder« på grund af den totale produktivitetens vedvarende vækstfaktor – en vækst i produktiviteten, der kan tilskrives teknologiske fremskridt snarere end blot anvendelse af flere arbejdstimer og mere kapital. Væksten kulminerede under Franklin Roosevelts New Deal og de store infrastrukturprojekter med benævnelsen »De Fire Hjørner«, der voksede med 3,3 % om året. Det voksede stadig med lige under 3 % om året i 1960'erne under JFK, med det måske vigtigste infrastrukturprojekt af dem alle, nemlig NASA's Apolloprogram, der bragte mennesket til Månen med et potentiale til at nå endnu længere ud.

IMF, den Europæiske Centralbank og USA's Nationale Kontor for Økonomisk Forskning taler konstant om den totale produktivitetens vækstfaktor og følger den nøje, alt imens de overhovedet ikke er i stand til at frembringe en sådan vækstfaktor. IMF har netop rapporteret, at, i årtierne under Bush og Obama var denne vækstfaktor i USA var 0,5 % om året, og at nu, i 2016, er den omkring nul. I »højproduktive« Tyskland, har den også været på 0,5 % om året.

Kina, som sagde sandheden ved G20 om den globale økonomis »dystre tilstand«, har haft en vækstfaktor i den totale produktivitet på 3,1 % om året siden 2004, ifølge den seneste undersøgelse, der er foretaget ved Harvard. Det er, hvad den Nye Silkevej og det kinesiske måneprogram skaber.

LaRouche har siden 2013 udtrykt dette behov som »de fire love«: Genindfør Glass/Steagall-bankregulering (begge de politiske partier er nu, på papiret, enige med ham). Skab statslige institutioner til udstedelse af ny kredit, der er rettet mod vækst i produktiviteten. Invester i de mest højteknologiske infrastrukturprojekter, med rumforskning i spidsen. Fokusér på at skabe gennembrud i videnskabens fremskudte grænse, som er videnskab og teknologi inden for termionuklear fusion, inklusive fusionskraft og fissions/fusions-fremdrift til rejser i rummet.

»I modsat fald vil det hele eksplodere. USA og Europa vil ikke overleve.«

Kinas forpligtende engagement mht. at forøge hele befolkningens arbejdskrafts produktive evne, som eksemplificeres i bygningen af De Tre Slugters dæmning, som ses afbildet her, har resulteret i en vækstrate fire gange så stor, som den aktuelle vækstrate i USA.

Sammen med hvilket Tyskland kan Europa få en fremtid?

19. juli 2016 (Leder) – I de seneste to uger har vi – som en uopsættelig aktion, der skal gennemføres nu, i denne økonomiske og kulturelle krise – fremlagt Lyndon og Helga LaRouches forslag til at redde Deutsche Bank fra overhængende bankerot, og til at afværge krig. Fordi Tysklands økonomi er den eneste, der har et produktivt potentiale til at redde vraget af Europa ved at koble sig til Kinas storslåede projekt for den Nye Silkevej til udvikling af Eurasien, Mellemosten og Afrika.

I modsat fald får vi krig med Kina, eller med Rusland. Obamas Hvide Hus forsøger støt og roligt at fremprovokere krigskonfrontationer med både Rusland og Kina og kræver, at Europa fremmer disse provokationer gennem NATO. Hvis terrorsplinterne fra Obamas krige i Mellemøsten og Libyen er i færd med at bombe Europa ind i en tilstand af chok, så har de hans sympati, så længe, de fortsat går med i militære konfrontationer med Rusland og Kina. Hillary Clinton er lige så fast besluttet på denne krigspolitik.

Der er, især efter Brexit, ingen tvivl om, at Tyskland er Europas fremtid. Men hvis det er Angela Merkels og Wolfgang Schäubles Tyskland, forfalsket med det endnu mere krigeriske Grønne Parti, så får vi verdenskrig.

Derfor foreslog hr. og fr. LaRouche: Det må være Tyskland i Alfred Herrhausens ånd, den myrdede leder af den engang produktive, men nu elendige og kriminelle kæmpe, Deutsche Bank. Mere specifikt den Alfred Herrhausen, der i 1989 var i færd med at lancere en udviklingsbank til at løfte Polen og det sovjetiske Østeuropa økonomisk, mens Sovjetunionen kollapsede – og han blev myrdet.

Herrhausens plan dengang for Deutsche Bank og Tyskland, var et paradigme for, hvad Tyskland atter kan blive, såvel som også for Europas fremtid nu.

Det transatlantiske banksystem og finansielle system er ved at falde fra hinanden. Det er offer for sine egne medlemmer, de City of London-centrerede europæiske storbanker og Wall Street-storbankerne, der har knust de reelle, produktive økonomier under sig i løbet af årtiers globalisering. Det, der udløser det umiddelbart forestående krak, er ikke simpelthen italienske bankers dårlige lån, eller ejendomsfonde i London, der lukker, eller at de store tyske og schweiziske banker er i vanskeligheder, og ikke engang ECB's og Federal Reserves sindssyge politik; men derimod ødelæggelsen af de underliggende økonomiers produktivitet hen over årtier, mens

kasinoet voksede på toppen af dem.

Hvis man skal genkapitalisere de fallerede storbanker i Europa, må de tvinges til at afskrive deres kasinoer som totale tab og genvedtage de produktive formål, som Herrhausens lederskab af Deutsche Bank var indbegrebet af. Så kan man skabe statskreditter på samme måde, som Kina har været alene om at gøre i dette århundrede, til den form for projekter, der genopliver menneskers og økonomiers produktivitet.

I løbet af de to uger, hvor vi har fremlagt dette uopsættelige forslag fra LaRouche, har der været betydningsfulde gennembrud i USA. »Det saudiske kapitel« af 11. september-historien er blevet tvunget offentliggjort.

En genindførelse af Glass-Steagall er inkorporeret i valgplatformene hos både Demokrater og Republikanere.

Men den rette måde at kæmpe for en Glass/Steagall-reorganisering af bankerne på, er ved at bruge den »vægtstang«, som er LaRouches forslag. Så bliver denne kamp en kamp for Europas, og også USA's, fremtid.

**Finansiel panik og krigsråb
hen over Europa –
Kun et »Skifte på højere**

niveau« kan give historien en ny retning

5. juni 2016 (Leder) – NATO's chef Jens Stoltenberg gentog, i en tale i Bruxelles på den amerikanske uafhængighedsdag, sit vanvittige krigsråb mod Rusland og pralede med, at NATO har gennemført den største mobilisering af militære styrker siden den Kolde Krig, men fremførte, at dette ikke er nok. »Vi må nu tage de næste skridt«, sagde han og udtalte, at NATO-topmødet i Warszawa i denne uge »yderligere vil forstærke vores militære tilstedeværelse i alliancens østlige del« – dvs. på Ruslands grænse.

Polens forsvarsminister Antoni Macierewicz gik videre og fantaserede over for *Associated Press* om, at NATO's nye militære indsættelser vil udgøre »afslutningen af frygten« i Østeuropa. »Kun en demonstration af, at vi reelt er parat til at forsvare vore grænser, kan effektivt standse Ruslands aggressive planer«, sagde han og tilføjede: »Rusland kan glemme alt om at true Polen, de europæiske lande og andre lande i verden.« Selv, mens NATO deployerer tropper, kampvogne, militærfly, krigsskibe og missilsystemer hele vejen langs Ruslands grænse, beskyldte den forrykte Macierewicz Rusland for at »forøge intensiteten af Ruslands aggression i de seneste dage« og pegede på, at Rusland flytter tropper rundt *inden for sine egne grænser!*

Der er imidlertid voksende tegn på fornuft i Europa, med modstand mod krigspolitikken mod Rusland og Kina, såvel som også mht. den økonomiske ødelæggelse af de europæiske økonomier. General Harold Kujat, den tidligere chef for de tyske væbnede styrker, sagde i et interview i dag, at han fuldt ud støtter den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeiers fordømmelse af »NATO's sabelraslen« over for Rusland.

Den græske premierminister Alexis Tsipras er på rejse i Kina, hvor han yderligere bestyrker »Silkevejs«-transportforbindelserne mellem Europa og Kina.

Selv Italiens premierminister Matteo Renzi viser modstand og er uvillig til at give efter for EU's krav om, at Italien tvinger en »bail-in« ned over sine truede banker. Det rapporteres, at Renzi kræver ret til at re-kapitalisere bankerne med statslig kapital, snarere end at lukke dem ned, eller stjæle indskydernes og obligationsholdernes penge gennem en bail-in, for at betale dem, der har dyrket hasardspil med derivat-værdipapirer.

Lyndon LaRouche svarede i dag, at disse og andre lignende skridt er korrekte og nødvendige, men ikke tilstrækkelige. Ingen af dem vil fungere, sagde han, medmindre et »skifte på et højere niveau« bliver gennemført fra oven af. Enhver enkeltstående indsats for at standse den finansielle panik, der nu fejer hen over Europa, og snart også USA, eller for at standse den gale dræber Obamas virke for krig, vil være utilstrækkelig uden et sådant »skifte på et højere niveau« til et nyt paradigme. Dette skifte må være baseret på en Glass/Steagall-bankreorganisering for at lukke de banker, der er 'for store til at lade gå ned', og for at genetablere produktiv kredit, samarbejde med Kinas Nye Silkevejsproces og Vladimir Putins »Projekt Storeurasien«, og, hvad der er særdeles vigtigt, en mobilisering af vore borgere – i særdeleshed ungdommen – til skønhed, gennem en genoplivning af klassisk musik og kultur.

LaRouche har advaret om, at NATO's krigsmobilisering er bluff – om end en meget farlig bluff. I dag gentog den russiske analytiker Dmitry Yevstafiev LaRouches advarsel i en artikel i Izvestia. Yevstafiev anfører, at de massive NATO-øvelser på Ruslands grænser faktisk er en »dækoperation« for et førsteangreb med strategiske styrker. At tro, at Rusland vil tillade den form for systematisk oprustning på sine grænser, i lighed med, hvad Hitler gjorde før sin Operation Barbarossa-

invasion af Sovjetunionen, ville være det samme som at anse Ruslands ledere for at være imbecile. Kendsgerningen er den, tilføjede han, at NATO ikke længere har evnen til at understøtte sådan en konventionel krig og dækker over gabet med propaganda. Men dette »fremprovokerer en tiltagende efterspørgsel« af krig. Lige som Japan ved Pearl Harbor kan en sådan svag stat tænkes at ville angribe først og »håbe på at opnå en fordel«, afsluttede han.

En vækkelse af menneskehedens kreative gnist, der i de vestlige lande er blevet slået ned af de evindelige krige, økonomiske kriser og den kulturelle degenerering, er den nødvendige forudsætning for at standse denne fare og få menneskeheden til at gå videre til det nye paradigme, der nu er i færd med at blive skabt fra Kina, Rusland og Indien, som repræsenterer flertallet af den menneskelige race og det moralske lederskab i verden.

Foto: Den amerikanske udenrigsminister John Kerry, viceudenrigsminister for europæiske og eurasiske anliggender Victoria Nuland sidder sammen med NATO's generalsekretær Jens Stoltenberg og deres modparter i NATO's hovedkvarter, 27. juni 2016 [flickr/statephotos]

USA: Borgmesterkonference fordømmer Obamas atomkrigsprovokationer

3. juli 2016 (Leder) – Den årlige borgmesterkonference i Indianapolis, USA, fra 24. – 27. juni, udstedte en

sønderlemmende kritik af Obamaregeringen, som direkte angreb de massive NATO-øvelser, der nu finder sted på Ruslands grænser, Obamas 1 billion dollar store modernisering af atomvåben, det faktum, at han ikke har taget initiativ til at reducere atomvåbnene, hans krigsgale politik over for Rusland og Kina, og hans negligering af det drastiske kollaps, der kendetegner USA's basale infrastruktur og befolkningens almene vel. Det er værd at bemærke, at end ikke én eneste af de større amerikanske aviser så meget som har rapporteret om denne aktion.

Borgmesterkonferencen fandt sted samtidig med den historiske Schiller Institut-konference i Berlin, hvor Helga Zepp-Larouche indledte sin tale med at sige, at

vi oplever en systemisk og eksistentiel civilisationskrise, der er absolut uden fortilfælde. Vi har sammenfaldet af en fare for krig, hvor NATO konfronterer Rusland på en meget, meget aggressiv facon – hvilket kan føre til en tredje verdenskrig. Vi har en amerikansk konfrontation mod Kina i det Sydkinesiske Hav. Der er risikoen for en ny finanskriser af samme type som i 2008, og som kan sprænge det finansielle system.

Borgmestrenes resolution erklærer dernæst, alt imens den kommer med en svag ros for Obamas besøg i Hiroshima og hans indgåelse af en aftale med Iran:

Samtidig har Obamaregeringen reduceret USA's lager af atomvåben mindre, end noget præsidentskab efter den Kolde Krig, og den har lagt fundamentet til, at USA skal bruge en billion dollars hen over de næste tre årtier for at vedligeholde og modernisere sine atombomber og sprænghoveder, produktionsfabrikker, affyringsystemer og kommando og kontrol, og de øvrige atombevæbnede stater følger trop ... De atombevæbnede lande kommer stadigt nærmere til randen af en direkte militær konfrontation i konfliktzoner i hele verden, og det største NATO-krigsspil i årtier, der involverer 14.000

amerikanske tropper samt aktivering af amerikanske missilforsvarssystemer i Østeuropa, bærer ved til bålet af voksende spændinger mellem atombevæbnede giganter, og iflg. tidligere forsvarsminister William Perry: 'Sandsynligheden for en atomar katastrofe er større i dag, mener jeg, end den var under den Kolde Krig.'

Denne fare og dette enorme spild af ressourcer står i direkte kontrast til den kollapsende, amerikanske økonomi:

»Den stadig mere forværrede infrastruktur udgør en fare for befolkningens sikkerhed og livskvalitet, og den voksende ulige fordeling af rigdom tvinger folk til at forlade Amerikas byer, og vore lokalsamfund har et desperat behov for statslig investering til opførelse af billige boliger, jobskabelse til lønninger, man kan leve af, forbedring af offentlig transport og udvikling af bæredygtige energikilder«. Resolutionen kræver en omfordeling af de midler, der bruges på atomoprustningen, for at »løse vore byers presserende behov og genopbygge vor nations smuldrende infrastruktur.«

Resolution fremkommer ikke med det krav (der turde være åbenlyst), at denne præsident omgående må fjernes for den beskrevne forbrydelse – dvs., for at skabe en umiddelbar eksistentiel trussel mod menneskeheden gennem atomkrig. I stedet kræver den, at »den næste præsident« må gribe til handling. Ikke desto mindre kræver den, at »der tages nye, diplomatiske initiativer, som en hastesag, for at nedbringe spændingerne med Rusland og Kina.«

Det, som mangler, er selvfølgelig løsningen, og heri ligger den afgørende forskel mellem Borgmesterkonferencen og Schiller Instituttets konference i Berlin. Zepp-LaRouche sagde til tilhørerne i Berlin:

Denne konference har ét emne, eller ét underliggende emne, og det er at definere løsninger på disse kriser: at diskutere, hvad det nye paradigme skal være, og hvorvidt menneskeslægten

er i stand til at løse en sådan eksistentiel krise. Vi har fremtrædende talere fra fire kontinenter og fra mange lande, og dette er selvsagt mennesker, eller repræsentanter for mennesker, der er fast besluttet på, at en løsning skal findes.

Og næsten hver eneste af talerne talte vitterligt om, at det hastede med at gennemføre de løsninger, der længe har været knyttet til Lyndon og Helga LaRouche – nemlig reorganiseringen af det bankerotte, vestlige finansielle system gennem vedtagelse af en Glass/Steagall-lov i USA og Europa, samt udvidelsen af Kinas projekt for Den Nye Silkevej til at omfatte hele verden, et projekt, der vil gøre en ende på geopolitik til fordel for udviklingsprojekter, der imødekommer menneskehedens fælles mål.

Det mod, der udvistes på USA's Borgmesterkonference, en upartisk institution, der repræsenterer alle byer i USA med flere end 30.000 indbyggere, og hvor den igangværende trussel om en global atomkrig blev identificeret, pålægger alle amerikanere et endnu større ansvar – for at mobilisere disse borgmestre og deres vælgere til at gennemføre LaRouches program, før Obama kan trykke på knappen.

Foto: Præsident Barack Obama holder sin første, større tale, hvori han erklærer sit forpligtende engagement over for at søge at opnå fred og sikkerhed i en verden uden atomvåben, foran tusinder af tilhørere i Prag i den Tjekkiske Republik, 5. april 2009. [flickr/whitehouse]

Helga Zepp-LaRouche:

**Menneskehedens skønne fremtid
–
hvis vi undgår dinosaurernes
skæbne.
Hovedtale på Schiller
Instituttets
internationale konference i
Berlin,
25. – 26. juni, 2016**

Før jeg kommer ind på disse forskellige dødbringende farer, så ligger løsningen lige for. Så vær fattede og bevar roen, og lad mig tale til jer. Hvis menneskeheden forenes omkring en god plan og handler solidarisk og modigt, kan enhver krise i den menneskelige civilisation overvindes, for det er menneskets natur – at, når vi bliver udfordret af et stort onde, vækkes en endog endnu større kraft for det gode i vores sjæl.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

**Tiden er nu inde for en
Ny Renæssance for
menneskeheden!**

**LaRouchePAC Internationale
Fredags-webcast, 1. juli
2016.**

**Inkl. videoklip fra
hovedtalere på
Schiller Instituttets
konference i Berlin.**

Aftenens webcast omfatter en eksklusiv video-premiere fra Schiller Instituttets internationale konference i Berlin, 25.-26. juni – en global intervention, der ikke kunne være kommet på et vigtigere tidspunkt. I kølvandet på Brexit-valget ser vi det finansielle systems sammenbrud dukke op igen og en accelerering af fremstødet for krig – udviklinger, der ikke blev forårsaget af Brexit-valget, men som er udtryk for det samlede transatlantiske systems sammenbrudsproces som helhed. Lyndon LaRouches vurdering er klar: diverse manøvrer og spil internt i systemet kan ikke fungere; systemet er gået ned, og der er ingen måde, hvorpå det kan overleve i sin nuværende form. Dette betyder ikke, at vi absolut skal i krig, men man spiller et meget farligt bluff. Som det blev demonstreret på denne historiske konference, så er den eneste løsning den at indføre en ny tankegang, et nyt paradigme for menneskeheden, et skifte i lighed med det, der fandt sted med den berømte, 14-hundredtals Gyldne Renæssance, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche

uophørligt har understreget.

Lyndon LaRouche på Schiller Institut-konference i Berlin (uddrag; se video min. 14:05):

»For det første undersøger vi dette spørgsmål med, hvad er mennesket pr. definition? Menneskets evne til at skabe højere niveauer af udvikling af menneskehedens menneskelige evner?

Det andet er: Hvordan finder vi ting, der vil gøre menneskeden mere succesfuldt eksisterende? Det er endnu et spørgsmål. Alle disse ting er enkle, videnskabelige spørgsmål, og det, vi er afhængige af, er det, vi kalder at fremme fysisk videnskab, og at fremme det til et højere niveau, pr. person, uophørligt. I denne proces må man definere, ved hvilke midler, dette skal gøres. Det har altid været min interesse at komme frem til en ny, mere avanceret teknologi; en teknologi, der vælter og fjerner behovet for en eksisterende teknologi. Mit speciale er at koncentrere mig om revolutionen i anvendelige teknologier. Og dette er det eneste redskab, jeg kender til, ved hvilket mennesket kan forbedre det, mennesket nu har behov for [for fortsat at eksistere].«

Engelsk udskrift.

**– THE TIME FOR A NEW RENAISSANCE
FOR MANKIND IS NOW! –**

**LaRouche PAC Friday webcast for
July 1, 2016**

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening! It's July 1st, 2016. My name is

Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly webcast here on Friday evening from LaRouchePAC.com. As you'll see, I'm joined in the studio by my colleague Benjamin Deniston; and we're joined via video by two members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee: Bill Roberts, joining us from Detroit, Michigan; and Michael Steger, joining us from San Francisco, California.

We have a very special broadcast tonight in which we will be featuring a short video "teaser," which will provide you a substantial overview of the conference, the very important and historic conference, which just recently concluded over last weekend in Berlin, Germany, sponsored by the Schiller Institute.

As a preface to that video, which will provide us the material for a further discussion here tonight, let me just say that it couldn't have come at a better time – this conference. It's clear to see that there's an absolute disintegration of the trans-Atlantic system, which we are experiencing right now. This is not {only} an economic or financial disintegration, but this is in fact a disintegration of the entire {system} as a whole. This is a political breakdown, this is a social breakdown; this is an intellectual breakdown of the axioms which have provided the foundation of that failed system. The axioms underlying this trans-Atlantic system have failed. It's bankrupt in every sense of the word, not only financially, but also politically, culturally, intellectually, and the only solution to that would

be replacing this failed system with an entirely new paradigm.

This is exactly what Mr. LaRouche had to say when we had an extensive discussion with him yesterday. The people who are on this broadcast tonight all participated in that discussion. What Mr. LaRouche said is that there is no way that this trans-Atlantic system can survive. It's not to say that it is not very dangerous and that it could have very terrible consequences if the war were to be launched or if other things were to get out of hand. But what's being done under these circumstances by the so-called "leadership" of this failed trans-Atlantic system "is a complete bluff. It will not work," Mr. LaRouche said. He said, "We're facing a very serious kind of collapse, one which mankind is not well-prepared to deal with."

This is very clear. At the same time that you have a plummeting of the entire financial markets in the trans-Atlantic system, you've got an inverse escalation in the bellicosity and the aggressive stance that is coming out of Obama and his colleagues, against Russia and China, both. Obama was in Ottawa just yesterday at [the "Three Amigos"] summit of the North Americas, in which he was {twisting} the arm of the Canadians, telling them that they need to participate in a much more prominent way in combatting so-called "Russian" aggression, by lending their troops to this NATO deployment.

The Atlantic Council is calling for this NATO deployment to become a {permanent} deployment on the borders of Russia.

Russia

is very clear: Shoigu, the Defense Minister, responded, saying that NATO has already doubled its deployment along the border of

Russia and this is already before the NATO Summit has happened,

which is scheduled to occur in Warsaw, where you can expect that

that deployment will "significantly increase."

Mr. LaRouche went on to say, when we were discussing this

with him yesterday, that you can see that all the so-called "leadership" of this system is bankrupt. "The leadership itself

is bankrupt as an institution. Not that they {have} a problem, but that they {are the} problem." "They are fraudsters," he said,

"and we are, in fact, the only leadership available on the scene."

What Mrs. LaRouche had to say – and this is, again, in the

aftermath of her experience as the primary organizer and keynote

speaker of this very important conference which you are about to

see some excerpts from – she said, "Look, this could not have come at a better time. This was literally two days after the Brexit vote. And the Brexit is merely paradigmatic of the entire

breakdown crisis. You have an ongoing disarray, ongoing chaos and

disintegration coming out of this. You have the breaking apart of

the entire leadership of the United Kingdom. All of the major political parties are like gangs of wolves at their own throats,

and it's very possible that Scotland, Ireland could both leave

the United Kingdom, turning 'Great' Britain into 'Lesser' Britain, or 'Very Small' Britain."

She said we have no idea where this is going, but it makes

it very clear that this conference couldn't have occurred at a better time, because what was presented and what you will see in

this brief overview that we're about to play for you, is that {there can be no piecemeal solutions.} Too little, too late.

You

can't solve this problem here and this problem there, and try to

piece it all together. The only thing that will work is an entirely new paradigm that supplants the failed way of thinking

with an entirely new set of principles, she said, "A new era of civilization. And, if you don't make the jump," she said, "you're

just not going to make it."

With that said, I would like to present to you a brief overview of the conference which occurred in Berlin. This is to

entice you to watch the full proceedings, which will be available

in video form in due time.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: I think we all have all come to this

conference because everybody who is in this room knows that we are experiencing an absolutely unprecedented, systemic, and existential crisis of civilization. You have the coincidence of a

war danger, where NATO is confronting Russia in a very, very aggressive fashion which could lead to a third world war. You have a U.S. confrontation against China in the South China Sea.

You have the danger of a new 2008-type of financial crisis

which

could blow up the financial system. And, two days ago, you had the Brexit – Great Britain voting to leave the European Union. As we all know, this was not a vote against Europe as such, but

it was a vote against a completely unjust system and a corrupt elite.

The conference has one subsuming topic, and that is to define solutions to these crises, to discuss what would be the new paradigm, and is mankind capable of solving such an existential crisis?

We have distinguished speakers from four continents, from many countries. They are representative of the kinds of people who are determined that a solution is being found. Before I go into touching upon these various mortal dangers, the solution is

easy. So, be addressed and be calm. If men unite for a good plan

and act in solidarity with courage, {any} crisis in human civilization can be overcome, because that is the nature of human

beings: that when we are challenged with a great evil, an even greater force of good is being awoken in our soul.

AMB. (ret) CHAS W. FREEMAN, JR: Helga, I'd like to thank you for

that very inspiring set of opening remarks. We have entered a world in which, as William Butler Yeats put it in 1919: "Things

fall apart; the center cannot hold; mere anarchy is loosed upon

the world." In Europe, in America, and in parts of Asia there is

a sense of foreboding – an elemental unease about what is to come. There is vexing drift amidst political paralysis.

Demagoguery is ascendant and the stench of fascism is in the

air.

This is the global context in which China has proposed to integrate the entire Eurasian landmass with a network of roads, railroads, pipelines, telecommunications links, ports, airports, and industrial development zones. If China's "One Belt, One Road" concept is realized, it will open a vast area to economic and intercultural exchange, reducing barriers to international cooperation in a 65-country zone with 70% of the world's population, with over 40% of its GDP, generating well over half of its current economic growth.

In concept, the Belt and Road program, which is one of the major topics of this conference, is the largest set of engineering projects ever undertaken by humankind. Its potential to transform global geo-economics and politics is proportional to its scale.

COL. (ret) ALAIN CORVEZ: I want to congratulate the Schiller Institute for organizing this conference at a critical moment when the threat of a nuclear war which would lead to the extinction of humanity becomes clearer every day, because of the concentration in the heart of Europe of weapons capable of destroying the planet within seconds.

To respond to the reinforcements of U.S. strategic forces inside NATO on European territory, Russia was forced to deploy an equivalent arsenal of deterrence on its western borders. It's

therefore high time that the strategists of various countries, even those far from the European Theater, demand restraint and more wisdom from the heads of state of the entire world.

This is the purpose of this beneficial institute founded by Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, whom I wish to compliment personally.

JACQUES CHEMINADE; French Presidential candidate: So, LaRouche thinking proceeds from the becoming, as a science which is the active principle of the economy. The trans-Atlantic financial system in which we are living, based on accumulation of money, is leading to the opposite, not to increasing the size of the physical economy, but to chaos and war, or, more precisely and more tragically, to a combination of both.

The preceding speakers have shown that the current world is more dangerous, yes, more dangerous, than it ever was during the height of the Cold War. Those proclaiming themselves "realists" and "reasonable," while following the rules of the system, in reality contribute to its collapse by the mere fact that they operate inside the system without fighting it.

Now we have arrived at the point in history where systemic change, a just concept of economy and man, are necessary for the survival of all. Money has no intrinsic value. It is nothing but an instrument, acquiring value through what it promotes. From there on, what is the goal to reach?

LYNDON LAROUCHE: First of all, we're looking at this

issue

of man, as such – man's ability to create higher levels of development of the human powers of mankind. The next thing is: how do we understand, how do we find things that are going to make mankind more successfully existent? That's another question.

All these things are simple, scientific questions. What we depend

upon, is driving what we call "physical science," and driving it,

{per capita}, to a higher level, always.

In that process, you have to define what the means is by

which you're going to do this. My concern is always to come up with a new technology, a more advanced technology, one which overturns and obviates the need for an existing technology.

My

specialty is concentrating on the revolution in the applicable technologies; and that is the only device by which I know that mankind can improve the requirements for mankind now.

MARCO ZANNI; head of M5S delegation in the Eco. and Monetary

Affairs Cttee. of the European Parliament: The European financial

system is collapsing; it's collapsing because of wrong policies

brought about by European governments and by the European Union.

Clearly, a first step – and we proposed one bill in the Italian

Parliament and one in the European Parliament in the framework of

the banking structure reform is restoring banking separation.

We

think that we have to set up a sort of modern European

Glass-Steagall that will simplify the regulation on the

banking

system, and will make the separation between the core part of a

bank and a speculative bank in order to create a banking system

that is no longer focussed on speculation, on the financial system; but on the needs of the real economy, on the needs of people. This is the first step.

AMB. (ret) LEONIDAS CHRYSANTOPOULOS: Another threat facing

humanity is the US animosity towards Russia, as if we were still

in the Cold War period. This was discussed in the previous panel, but very roughly I would just say about it. A missile system is being set up to encircle Russia; and of course, Moscow

is preparing a defense field to counter it. The EU embargo on Russia after the Ukrainian crisis is not at all helping the situation. Also, threats have been recently made by Obama against China and the need to restrict her economic power.

With

a collapsing EU and a USA looking for confrontation with Russia

and China, a solution for humanity can be the BRICS initiative;

which is the initiative of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa to pursue a policy of economic development for the

benefit of humanity. They have created their own development bank to invest in the necessary development projects. China has

established the Asia Infrastructure [Investment] Bank; joined by

over 20 Asian nations as founding members, and has set up a Silk

Road Development Fund.

AMB. HAMID SIDIG; current Ambassador of Afghanistan to Germany: I would like to express my gratitude and honor to be part of this important event. Over the past 30 years, the Schiller Institute has played a significant role in promoting international discussion on major topics, and has shaped the future of our work. Since ancient times, the Silk Road has been a symbol of the commercial artery to connect Asia and Europe; creating wealth and cultural exchange to benefit all countries involved in this area. Our conference today – and I hope to build on this ancient tradition, by bringing together scientists and politicians to develop a New Silk Road; and begin the process of healing, integrating, and regenerating this very important region – Central Asia. Our vision is to create a secure and peaceful life for our region, which will allow thousands of refugees to return back to their homes and rebuild their communities again.

BEREKET SIMON; chairman of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, advisor to PM: I would like to express my heartfelt sympathy and support to the people of Syria, Iraq, Libya, and the larger Middle Eastern and North African countries who are subjected to a wanton destruction as a result of a mistaken policy of regime change by some global powers. Allow me also to thank the Schiller Institute for inviting me to speak on a broad topical issue – the importance of the economic development of Ethiopia in the context of the New Silk Road and the greater African region.

Dear Friends, Ethiopia considers China's Silk Road economic projects and maritime Silk Road projects jointly known as One Belt, One Road as another milestone opportunity that could

contribute to sustain its economic development together with all the countries in our region. We believe that the last decade or two have witnessed the resurgence of trade between Africa and the East. The New Silk Road would also further strengthen the mutual benefits of expanded trade between nations. This will apply to the relationship between Ethiopia and its traditional partners [inaud; 20:49]. Together with our neighbors in the region, we are determined to an Ethiopian, and indeed African, renaissance which can harness the new possibilities opened by developments like the New Silk Road. I thank you.

AMB. (ret) MICHEL RAIMBAUD: Good morning. I want to talk to you about Syria and the title of my intervention is "In Syria and Elsewhere, Against the War Party and the Law of the Jungle, We Have to Rebuild Peace and International Law"; these are my themes. First of all, the world today is in great danger of war; more than ever before. It's going through a global crisis – that has been said already. One hears much about a new Cold War, which would lead us back to the old confrontation between the free world, so-called, the Axis of Good, and the totalitarian bloc, dubbed the Axis of Evil by George Bush.

We have lift immediately the sanctions; if there's a message I want to give you, these sanctions have to be lifted. It's a crime of war; it's a major crime of war. This has to be lifted

right away; we have to fight for this.

Message from FOUAD AL-GHAFFARI; Chairman of Advisory Office

for Coordination with BRICS, Yemen: Dear Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the noble chairwoman of the Schiller Institute and

the New Silk Road Lady; dear Mr. Hussein Askary, the Middle East

coordinator of the Schiller Institute, Ladies and Gentlemen who

are gathered in this conference here in Berlin today; I carry a

great deal of joy and gratitude for you and for your team for the

outstanding awareness achieved in my country about the New Silk

Road and the World Land-Bridge, and the new economic system of the BRICS. All that awareness delivered special marks that is occurring through our advisory office, the rights to publish and

distribute the Arabic of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge"; and printing 1000 copies for

the Yemeni market.

DR. BOUTHAINA SHAABAN; from the Presidency of Syria:

If we

need to create a world for all, if we need to create a peaceful

world, if we need to create a prosperous world for all, we need

to create a conceptual, intellectual concept of one world; we need to create a conceptual concept of the Silk Road. Not only

an actual Silk Road, but an intellectual Silk Road. All of you

know that Aleppo and Syria were extremely crucial in the ancient

Silk Road that connected Asia to Europe. Syria and the Syrian people will be more than happy to be also very active in a New Silk Road, in a political, social, intellectual Silk Road that connects Asia to the West; that connects Eurasia to the West.

PROJECT PHOENIX video: Not only Aleppo, but all of Syria with its people, culture and artifacts, represents a unique and living

testimony to the coexistence and continuity of different human civilizations. It is imperative that the world defend and preserve it; and when peace is established, make it the world capital for the dialogue of civilizations.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: So, I think we should be fully conscious that in this present crisis lies a tremendous chance to

reach a new Renaissance as significant, and maybe even more significant, than the change from the Middle Ages to the modern

times. That if we break with the axioms of the globalization, of

the deductive thinking, of all the things which have led to this

crisis; and focus on the creativity of mankind as that which distinguishes us from other species, that many of us can probably

live to see a world where each child is educated universally and

that the normal condition of mankind will be genius. That that

which is human will be fully developed, to have all the potentials developed of the human species as creative composers,

scientists, engineers, extraordinary people discovering things which we doesn't even know the question here of; like China

going

to the far side of the Moon. We will understand secrets of the

Universe which we don't even know yet to ask. And people will become better people. I believe that the true nature of human beings is good; that every human being has a capacity of limitless perfection and goodness of the soul. And to accomplish

that, is within reach; and let's work for it.

OGDEN: So, as you can see, this was an absolutely extraordinary conference. And on the final screen, you saw briefly the website displayed where you can find the full proceedings of the conference. It's newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com. And although that was a tour

de force of incredible speakers of a really incredible caliber,

that was not even all of the speakers who were present. So, we

encourage you to go to the website and watch all of the presentations in full. Mrs. LaRouche was emphatic in saying after the fact, that this was an absolute breakthrough in terms

of the activity of the LaRouche Movement, the types of people, the caliber of people who were there. This was not just an analysis, or talking about issues, or the problems of the planet.

But it could be seen very clearly that we are the center of organizing the solution, organizing the change in paradigm.

One of the other things that was a major feature of this conference, which we just couldn't include in that overview, was

an outstanding Classical musical concert that was organized on the evening of the conference. This included a Russian children's choir singing Russian songs; it included a string

orchestra based out of London that plays professionally at the lower Verdi tuning of A-432; it included a performance of Chinese folk songs and other Classical music; and then a grand finale performance of the Mozart Coronation Mass by the greater European Schiller Institute Chorus, joined by other choruses from around Berlin.

So, this is an absolute breakthrough; and as Mrs. LaRouche said, the conceptions which lie at the heart of the solutions to the crisis were there. And this was representative of the leadership of the world. And I think that's what we have to offer in this moment of danger and uncertainty.

So, I think we can open up the discussion from there; it's a hard act to follow, I'm sure, but ...

MICHAEL STEGER: Well I think that the point that Helga made that you just referenced, Matt, on this question of shaping policy; what you see increasingly now not only in Eurasia, but what we saw with the participation at the conference with significant participation from Europe, high-level participation from the United States. You see an increasing desire to look at the fact that this current system, even the {New York Times} had the intellectual ability to recognize that this post-World War II system, the system set up by Churchill, by the FBI – this Wall Street system – since Franklin Roosevelt's death, is essentially now coming to an end. That's what the Brexit references. The

conference as a whole was in the context of the Brexit vote; but it's not simply a vote to leave the European Union. This is a reaction by an increasing majority in the trans-Atlantic within the population; which recognizes that the system is dying. It's dead. There's no longer a future, a life in the current system they're living in. Whether that's Great Britain, whether it's the United States, where you see the major populist revolts here; this was discussed by many of the speakers. And many of them didn't expect it to occur; and yet, when you're on the ground and you're organizing the population, when you have increasing suicide rates, increasing drug overdoses, increasing levels of unemployment, it's not hard to figure out when talking to the population.

It's a new system, a system of value, a financial system; but it's a policy. It's a policy for the long-term development of mankind that has to be conjured and redeveloped in the minds of the population. And I think that's what's so essential about the conference is that Helga's entire intent with this conference, and why Lyn's participation was so important, was because it provokes a quality of discussion. A new conception of where mankind must go and what mankind must become; and that really is the essential nature. Because at this point, this trans-Atlantic system has no longer any life; it almost like it's breaking, it's fracturing. Each break leads to more breaks. The

question is, what's the new whole; what's the new conception of mankind in the trans-Atlantic and for the world?

And I think we have a lot of work to do, but clearly it's the most open situation politically that we've ever seen.

WILLIAM ROBERTS: I would just add that I think for an American audience, the thing really to take away from this whole process is that clearly what we're seeing in terms of the process of development of the New Silk Road, and in terms of the beauty of the idea which I think people, as they have a chance to experience the cultural panel, the musical process from this conference, will geopolitics is irrepressible at this point. What that means is that there's no turning back; there are no half measures or piecemeal measures to do anything of a halfway nature at this point. I would say that this includes that it really should be very obvious to the American population that this current election process is a complete and utter sham. A so-called "democratic" election process, where you have a couple of candidates, but there's absolutely no discussion of the ridiculous war crimes of the last 15 years of administrations in the United States. Even in Britain now, you have Jeremy Corbyn who is threatening to bring a war crimes tribunal, should he come into government, against Tony Blair. The Blair crowd is shaking in their boots, and you can see that there is a complete and total situation of weakness of this entire

British Empire at this moment. And because this is really unclear in the minds of the American people, and because it's very unclear how close we are to thermonuclear war, how aggressively the threat of thermonuclear warheads is being used against China and Russia. Because the ignorance to that is the most dangerous thing that's contributing to the danger that's facing this planet right now.

I think the one pathway or one tool in the United States that expresses that level of an abrupt shift against geopolitics in particular, is what is now the motion around the 28 pages to expose the role of the British and the Saudis and the cover-up of that process. Sen. Bob Graham has made the point in a recent interview in the {Daily Beast} that it's very clear now that the two-month period that the Obama administration gave him assurances of that they would review the pending release of the 28 pages. That's come and past now; and it's clear the intent is to keep this thing in the dark and continue the desperate war push.

I'll just mention one more thing. There are also now, the Obama administration is completely pushing a lie and vastly under counting the number of innocent civilians that have been killed by drone strikes throughout the countries that we're not at war with. It should really just hit people, the contrast between the

beauty of this process of a world beyond geopolitics and the unconscious war crimes and the acceptance of the legitimacy of a process which completely covers over and overlooks the tremendous war crimes of these recent two administrations. So, I think that should be a real immediate wake-up call that we do have to, as Americans, break out of this current paradigm.

OGDEN: What Helga began the discussion with, which I think shaped the entire quality of all of the panels, was the statement – which was a very profound statement – that in the face of great evil, mankind is capable of finding within himself great good. And I think that you were witnessing that in all of the speakers. The spirit that was moving all of these speakers, is one that this system can no longer be allowed to continue; it has reached the point where it is too horrible to contemplate the logical outcome of following through with a continuation of the values that underlie this system as a whole. And we see it breaking itself down all around us. None of these events that have occurred are somehow causal of the breakdown of the system; they are merely systematic, they are paradigmatic. The Brexit is paradigmatic; everything that you see in terms of what Michael was sighting about the depression, the demoralization, the despair in the populations in both the United States and Europe. This is symptomatic of a system that is in dire need of dramatic change.

The good news is that that change, the wind is blowing in from the East. You have a new system, which has come to life based on proposals that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche laid out in their seed form 30 or 40 years ago. It's now taken the form of the official policy of the most populous country in the world. You have the official, public integration between the New Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union; this is explicitly based on a return to the values that Franklin Roosevelt envisioned would dominate the world following World War II. However, [they] were supplanted by some very evil and destructive forces. Now you have the New Silk Road, you have the opportunity for an entirely new paradigm, which Helga says repeatedly; and which she said at that conference. It would be so easy; this is not some daunting, never-ending distant dream of a new system which is a fantasy. It's very real; it's very present; and it's something that, on the turn of a dime, by a handful of leaders comprised of many of the people you saw speaking at that conference and the circles that they represent. A decision overnight to enter this new paradigm and to drop some of the failed values that have led us down this path to danger and destruction, would be sufficient to bring Europe, to bring the United States, to bring the Western world into harmony with a New Paradigm which is already emerging. Not that anything is perfect, but there is a directionality, there is an impulse towards the perfection of man, towards the increase of the productive powers of the human race, towards

the
greater good of the human species; which is guiding us or
pulling
us into the future. And if we're willing to listen to that
voice, the voice from the future; we can save man at this
critical juncture in our history.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: I think it really goes to the issue to the
power of ideas in this whole process. Because I think Helga
made
the very emphatic point that this was a major breakthrough
conference. If people are familiar with the Schiller
Institute,
much of its activity is centered on these international
conferences. And if you go back to the mid-'90s, the
conferences
we were involved in, Helga was involved in then, and the
launching of the whole Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective when
it
was just an idea. It was just a conception; it was a right
idea,
it was true, it was on principle. And Lyn and Helga fought
for
that conception; and now you see it coming to fruition. So I
think this whole process is useful, especially for people who
watch too much TV in the United States and are immersed in the
insanity of the United States, to get a sense of what's
actually
real; what's actually powerful. What matters in history.
It's
not the crap you see thrown around that this culture is
inundated
with; that is a passing breeze in history that's going to come
and go. What matters is your truthful commitment to
principles,
to true ideas.

And I think Helga's concluding remark about looking at

where

we are from this much longer historical perspective and saying "We need a new shift in our very recognition of what mankind is.

We need to look to things like the Golden Renaissance; and look

at mankind in the Middle Ages, in the Dark Ages. And compare that to what mankind became after the Renaissance. It's a complete transformation of the human species that I think Lyn was

intervening with in some of the discussions; that we have to recognize that that character of continual complete revolution in

the very nature of our existence, is human. So you're looking at

a moment like this, and Lyn really emphasized the self-breakdown

of this trans-Atlantic system. This self-feeding breakdown process. People talk about the Brexit like what maneuvering are

they doing; why did they decide to do that. They're panicking;

they're responding to crises that are being created by the breakdown process itself. This is not something that's in control. In that complete disintegration, it's these conceptions, these ideas, this gathering of people of this caliber for international discussion around what does mankind really need to be doing as mankind on this planet. Can we finally reach the point where we actually unite nations around a

real conception of what is a universal, unifying, truthful principle about humanity? About what makes our species unique and different from anything else we see on this planet. That's

us; that's mankind. We can have that as a common goal, as a common unifying factor; and that's emerging now.

So, I think for people inundated with the degeneracy

of the political process, the cultural process, this stands out as a reference point that people can use to lift their minds out of the gutter of popular opinion and into history and see what's actually happening right now.

OGDEN: Absolutely. One thing that people will have noticed from that overview video that you had the opportunity to watch, is that there was a very significant involvement from leadership within Syria. Right in the war zone, including a government advisor, Her Excellency, the advisor who you saw speaking; which was a live video hook-up directly from Damascus. And she engaged in a dialogue process with the attendees of that conference, which was very significant. Helga LaRouche said that that panel, which was an entire panel on the reconstruction of Syria. What happens after we bring peace? How can we bring peace to this region? A region which is a crossroads of civilization; was a crossroads of the old Silk Road, is a crossroads between three continents. She raised the fact that President Assad, prior to the outbreak of the fighting, had proposed an idea called the Five-Sea Strategy. And if you look at the five oceans – the Red Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf – you have Syria situated right in the middle of those. So, it's not only a crossroads of the Silk Road as a land route from Asia to Europe to Africa; but it's also a crossroads

of the Maritime Silk Road, and the connections between these five seas.

There was a video presented which was prepared prior to the conference called "Project Phoenix"; which is a vision for the reconstruction of Syria. And there was other dialogue at the conference from very high-level persons from within cultural circles and also government circles within Syria. So, Helga was emphatic to say that this panel on the reconstruction of Syria was certainly a highlight of the conference; and I think it was just exemplary of the fact that the Schiller Institute really is the go-to body in terms of these people who are desperate for a solution, desperate for a future for their countries. They know who has the ideas, they know where to go to get those ideas. So, the combination between the expansion of the New Silk Road, the reconstruction of Syria, there were three resolutions that were passed at the conference. One for the immediate end to the sanctions against Russia; another for an immediate end to the sanctions against Syria; and also one against the Saudi bombardment of Yemen, which is ongoing to this day. And you saw a gentleman who sent in a video from Yemen; right from the war zone there.

I can't emphasize enough, and I think you got a little bit of a flavor during that overview, of the caliber of this conference. But I really can't emphasize enough: You need to watch this conference in full. You need to share this; you

need

to get this around to everybody who you know. As you were saying, Ben, this is a completely different perspective on the world than what you would normally get from your average mainstream media. So, I just wanted to encourage you, again, to

– as the videos become available – to go the newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com website.

STEGER: Just to add to that, Matthew, I think you might have mentioned this at the beginning; but in the discussion with Helga and Lyn yesterday, the reality is that the kind of collapse and crisis we are now incurring is something beyond anything mankind has experienced up to this point. This is not a collapse of the stock market; it's not a Lehman Brothers financial collapse. You're now seeing the political dissolution. The Presidential spokesman for Russia, Peskov, made some comparison to the breakdown of the Soviet Union; but you see that this is even of a greater scale than that kind of collapse. You might say that the world is better prepared for this crisis than the one in 1989, but I would say that it's not prepared sufficiently. And the leadership in the United States and the trans-Atlantic is not prepared sufficiently at all at this point. And the population has to bear some responsibility on this. There's so much emphasis on democracy in the West; democracy in and of itself is not a principle. As Ben referenced, we need an actual return to a sense of universal principles; knowable scientific,

physical characteristics of the Universe to shape our policies.

But those principles cannot exist within a small set of people;

you can't expect an elite to somehow solve and address the problems we now face. The population as a whole – and this is why our outreach in the United States to uplift people beyond this Presidential fiasco; and to recognize that there is not a preparation, there is not yet a capability to address this problem sufficiently. But what this conference addresses is the

level of discussion, the level of participation that begins to move it in that direction. And that is of an urgent nature; because these events, as we saw last week, are only going to increase in the weeks ahead.

Just in the last couple of weeks, you've seen fundamental

changes in orientation from Japan towards Russia and China.

The

new Philippine President Duterte made major motions toward the FDR and Lincoln tradition and a collaborative effort towards China. You've seen major changes even in the last week by Turkey

and their rapprochement towards Russia. There are major developments constantly happening which are reshaping the world.

But the crisis of a collapse of this trans-Atlantic system is far

beyond anything most people have ever imagined; and I think the

seriousness and urgency to develop these ideas and participate in

this dialogue has never been greater.

DENISTON: The collapse goes to the heart of this British

system. A lot can be said, but go to Adam Smith, go to the

original fundamental cultural assumptions, ideas about the nature of man. Man is governed by pleasure and pain; that mankind is just a species that can respond only to pleasure stimulus, avoid pain stimulus. The whole ideological framework of the British system, which has increasingly infected and taken over the United States and run the trans-Atlantic system, goes to those deep issues about what is your understanding of the nature of mankind in the Universe. And we're seeing the breakdown of this entire British ideological imperial cultural system that has dominated really for centuries. I think that is the scale that we're looking at. This is the breakdown of a century-spanning imperial outlook that's had ebbs and flows and increases and decreases of its dominance; but it's not reaching the point of self-inflicted collapse. So in a certain sense, Americans have a certain tradition in direct opposition to that clearly; and people should be celebrating that in the next couple of days, not just hot dogs and fireworks. But actually use this as an opportunity to get a real rooted sense of what is our mission as Americans in opposition to this imperial ideology. In direct resonance and collaboration with what you're seeing out of Asia right now; this is the time to bring that back.

OGDEN: Right. It's exactly what you said – to constantly

come back and say what is the ideological failure which is underlying all of the events that you're seeing. The breakdown, the refugees, the disintegration politically, financially, culturally of the European system; and as Helga emphasized at this conference, it's only a paradigm shift on the level of change from the Dark Age to the Renaissance which will something that will function at this moment. That didn't just happen; that was not some sort of organic process of historical materialism transforming itself. That was a willful change; that was a willful change in the fundamental ideas underlying society and the way that society worked. It's people who have to ability to self-consciously reflect on the fact that we are facing the failure of a system of thinking; and then to say to examine what those failed ideas are. And then to say, how do we replace them; how do we discover a new principle and create a fundamental intellectual revolution which will allow mankind to carry itself forward into the future? I think that's what we witnessed in the proceedings of that conference; but as Michael said, it's something which cannot stay within the confines of that conference and the people who attended it. It is something which must become an integral part of our national dialogue as a people; and it's our responsibility to bring that about. That's not something that we can sit back and wait for somebody else to do.

So, I think that's a good Independence Day message.

DENISTON: People think they are what they experience; they think that's what they are. That's not what you are; people are what they create, or what they fail to create. People are not just your experiences in life; people are what is your new fundamental contribution you're making to human society, or you're failing to make to human society. Until people completely transform their understanding of what they think their lives mean, we're not going to reach the level needed to make the transition that was presented very clearly this past weekend.

OGDEN: All right. I'm going to bring a conclusion to our show at this point, but what you should immediately do is visit the newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com website. Some of the videos are available; I know that Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote video is available in full. That's a 30-35-minute length video; so at least please watch that. And then, as the other videos become available, it'll be posted on that website; so bookmark it, make sure that you follow the YouTube channel, and you'll be notified as soon as those videos are made available.

So, I'd like to thank all of you for joining us today. And I'd like to thank Bill and Michael for joining us via video. And again, to emphasize: newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com. And we will have continuing coverage on larouchepac.com as well. So,

thank you very much. Happy Independence Day, and good night.

Projekt Fønix: Genopbygning af Syrien – Aleppo: Den evige stad

28. juni 2016 – I historiens løb har Aleppo været vidne til mange øjeblikke af storhed, så vel som også nedgang og urolige tider, men byen har altid igen rejst sig af asken, som Fugl Fønix. Det syriske folk og den syriske regering har holdt denne samme ånd i live, konfronteret med den værste krise i landets historie.

I denne fremlæggelse gennemgår vi et forslag til genopbygningen af Syrien, ved navn Projekt Fønix, og som fokuserer på, hvordan Syrien, der har en ideel placering ved korsvejen, hvor tre kontinenter mødes, kan få gavn af at blive opkoblet til Den Nye Silkevej og den fremvoksende Verdenslandbro. Denne video blev optaget til Schiller Instituttets Internationale konference i Berlin, Tyskland, 25.-26. juni, 2016: »En fælles fremtid for menneskeheden, og en renæssancekultur for klassiske kulturer«

**Se også: Projekt Fønix –
diskussionspunkter for en
genopbygning af Syrien.**

Se også: **En fredsplan for Sydvestasien, af Helga Zepp-LaRouche.** EIR-Pressemeddelelse i anledning af udgivelsen af den arabiske version af rapporten "Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen".

Se også: **Playlist: The World Land-Bridge & Global Development**

PRESSEMEDDELELSE:

**International Schiller
Institut-konference
i Berlin, 25. – 26. juni
2016:**

**»At skabe en fælles fremtid
for menneskeheden,
og en renæssance for klassisk**

ku!tur«

28. juni 2016 – Schiller Instituttets internationale todages konference samlede flere end 300 gæster fra 24 nationer og fire kontinenter til en intens og dybtgående dialog om, hvorledes den umiddelbare fare for en verdenskrig kan standses ved i stedet at skabe et nyt paradigme for globalt samarbejde og udvikling, baseret på en dialog mellem civilisationer og den menneskelige arts enestående kreativitet. Konferencedeltagerne var ekstremt opmærksomme på optrapningen af den vestlige, geopolitiske konfrontation mod Rusland og Kina og faren for atomkrig, og en resolution vedtoges, der krævede den omgående afslutning af sanktioner mod Rusland og Syrien. At gøre en ende på krigen og genopbygge det krigshærgede Syrien og hele det sydvestasiatiske område var et hovedfokus på konferencen, hvor dr. Bouthaina Shaaban, medlem af Syriens præsidentskab, talte til konferencens tilhørere og deltog i en bevægende, Spørgsmål & Svar-live stream.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Bliv ikke igen krigens ofre – Der findes en løsning

28. juni 2016 (Leder) – Ved afslutningen af todageskonferencen i Berlin, sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet, hvor ledende talere fra fire kontinenter fremlagde det rædselsvækkende billede af både den 'evindelige krig', der finder sted i dag, og truslen om en atomkrig i morgen, samt de nødvendige løsninger med den Nye Silkevejs-proces, kom Lyndon LaRouche med følgende bemærkninger (parafrase):

Vi kan som et folk indgå aftale om ideer om en fredelig løsning på den krise, vi står overfor, hvilket er afgørende. Send et stærkt og klart opråb; spred ordet. Vi søger ikke krig. Der er en anden løsning end atter at blive krigens offer.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche afsluttede dernæst konferencen, som stifter af og præsident for Schiller Instituttet, med ordene: »Jeg opfordrer jer til at tilslutte jer Schiller Instituttet og, hvad der ligeledes er vigtigt, at følge Lyndon LaRouches vise ord.«

Aldrig har den overhængende krise stået mere skarpt. Den britiske Brexit-afstemning sidste torsdag afslørede den kendsgerning, at Imperiets finansielle system går rundt i den bare natskjorte. Brexit forårsagede ingenting – den afslørede simpelt hen den kendsgerning, der i mange år har været åbenlys for alle, for nær de blinde, at det enorme spillekasino, kendt som det transatlantiske finansielle system, ikke kan »reddes« – og ganske bestemt ikke ved, at man trykker flere penge for kunstigt at stive de bankerotte banker af i endnu nogle uger eller måneder. Londons førende bankaktier er kollapsede med over 30 % siden Brexit-afstemningen torsdag, og med halvdelen i løbet af det seneste år. Alle de vestlige »To Big to Fail«-banker – 'for store til at lade gå ned-banker' – står over for en lignende skæbne, der allerede er i gang.

Vi må gøre en ende på systemets elendighed med en total Glass/Steagall-afskrivning af de værdiløse værdipapirer, der dominerer de såkaldte aktiver i storbankerne. Først da kan et kreditsystem efter Hamiltons principper blive genindført, som det kræves, for at Vesten kan tilslutte sig Rusland og Kina i den globale udviklingsproces, der nu er i gang, sammen med verdens nationer og folk, gennem programmet med Ét bælte, én vej, Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisationen, den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank, BRIKS' Nye Udviklingsbank – som alle er helliget til, og nu aktivt investerer i, regionale

infrastrukturprojekter i stor skala i hele verden. Som LaRouche har understreget hele sit liv – udelukkende kun en sådan kreativ transformation af verdens borgeres produktivitet, gennem videnskabelige opdagelser, kan gøre en ende på det mareridt, menneskeheden nu står overfor.

Det vestlige finansoligarkis frygt er, at Storbritanniens afgang fra EU vil indgyde mod i det voksende antal ledere i Europa, der ønsker at afkaste City of Londons og det sjælløse EU-diktatur i Bruxelles' lænker. Den tyske udenrigsminister Steinmeiers fordømmelse af, at NATO rasler med atomsablen og udøver militære provokationer mod Rusland, har mange støtter, der blot mangler modet til at tale offentligt. Dette er vores opgave – LaRouches »stærke og klare opråb« om, at der er en løsning, hvis folk finder det sublime i sig selv og handler på vegne af menneskeheden som et hele.

Foto: Lyndon og Helga LaRouche på Schiller Instituttets Konference i Berlin, 25. – 26. juni, 2016.

Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings strategiske mission til Central- og Østeuropa. EIR-Artikel

 Af EIR's Mike Billington.

Følgende artikel forekommer i EIR, 24. juni 2016.

21. juni 2016 – I Stillehavet flyver og sejler Obamas truende patruljer tæt på kinesiske territorier, hvor de tilmed

undertiden med fuldt overlæg krænker suverænt kinesisk territorium. Han forsøger at opbygge et net af alliancer i Stillehavsområdet.

I Central- og Østeuropa gennemfører NATO provokerende øvelser på Ruslands grænser, hvor de forsøger at opnå krig, som den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier korrekt har antydnet.

Og hvor var Kinas præsident Xi Jinping fra 17. til 21. juni? I en strategisk mesterstreg, der er en general William Tecumseh Sherman værdig, var Xi Jinping lige præcis i Central- og Østeuropa, NATO's planlagte krigsfront. Ikke på en krigsmission, men en vital strategisk mission, der er mere omfattende end spørgsmålet om krig – en mission for en 'win-win'-politik for fredelig udvikling, koordineret med Putins Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum.

Kinas præsident har besøgt Serbien i Østeuropa, Polen i Centraleuropa og Usbekistan i Centralasien. I april besøgte Xi den Tjekkiske Republik, alt imens ledere fra Central- og Østeuropa (CEE) har besøgt Kina i år. Dette diplomatiske og økonomiske samarbejde er en del af den 16+1 proces, der er etableret mellem Kina og de 16 CEE-nationer i 2012. De fleste af disse nationer var engang en del af Sovjetunionen eller Warszawa-pagten, mens mange i dag er med i EU, eller søger om optagelse. Gruppen af 16+1 fungerer således som en afgørende bro mellem Øst og Vest, og den fungerer i særdeleshed som omdrejningspunkt – nav – for udviklinger langs den Nye Silkevejs forbindelseslinje mellem Kina og Europa.

Serbien har bevaret stærke relationer til både Rusland og Kina selv, mens landet samtidigt har ansøgt om medlemskab i den Europæiske Union siden 2007. Polen har på den anden side under den aktuelle højrefløjsregering fuldt ud tilsluttet sig Obamas mobilisering for en militær konfrontation med Rusland. Polen kræver permanente NATO-baser samtidig med, at landet installerer amerikanske missilsystemer på sin jord, missiler,

der er en direkte trussel mod russisk sikkerhed. Samtidig har Polen meget tætte bånd til Kina. Xi Jinpings besøg og udvidelse af deres strategiske relationer og økonomiske bånd, er en klar demonstration af den win-win-politik, som følges af både Kina og Rusland, og som tilskynder til samarbejde om gensidig økonomisk udvikling med alle nationer – hvilket samtidig fratager Obamas marionetter deres vilje til kamp.

Det tjener som model, at Xi følger sin central- og østeuropæiske turne med et besøg i Usbekistan, hvor Shanghai Samarbejdsorganisation (SCO) afholder sit 16. årlige topmøde i Tasjkent, og hvor han skal mødes med den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin, som dernæst rejser videre til Beijing til et statsbesøg i Kina.

Serbien: Mødested mellem Øst og Vest

I en signeret artikel i Serbiens førende avis *Politika* den 16. juni, dagen før sin ankomst, skrev Xi Jinping: »I århundreder har Serbien været et sted, hvor civilisationer i Øst og Vest mødes, interagerer og sammen virkeliggør væsentlige fremskridt i den menneskelige civilisation.« Han bemærkede det tætte samarbejde mellem kineserne og Jugoslavien om bekæmpelsen af »fascistisk aggression på de østlige og vestlige fronter under Anden Verdenskrig« og tilføjede, at den serbiske præsident Tomislav Nikolic i november 2015 deltog i 70-års højtideligheden i Beijing, i anledning af sejren i den »Antifascistiske Verdenskrig«, der »sendte et stærkt budskab om vore to landes forpligtelse over for opretholdelse af efterkrigstidens internationale orden, beskyttelse af verdensfreden og opbygning af en bedre fremtid for menneskeheden.«

Serbien er en betydningsfuld del af den Nye Silkevej, eller,

som Beijing kalder det, Ét bælte, Én vej (OBOR), hvilket refererer til det Nye Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte over land og det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevej over vand. Kina er allerede i færd med at bygge store projekter i og omkring Serbien, inklusive jernbanen fra Beograd til Budapest, Pupinbroen over Donau i Beograd samt en jernbane fra Beograd til Montenegro.

Dette var første gang i 32 år, at en kinesisk præsident besøgte Serbien, men de to nationer underskrev en aftale om strategisk partnerskab i 2009, som nu er blevet opgraderet til et »Omfattende Strategisk Partnerskab«. Kina har investeret mere end \$1 mia. i infrastruktur og energiprojekter siden da. Intet projekt har været af større betydning end købet i april af det 100 år gamle Smedervo-stålværk af Kinas Hesteel Gruppe for en pris af 46 millioner euro, hvilket således reddede selskabet og dets 5000 arbejdere fra en sandsynlig lukning. Den 19. juni besøgte Xi stålselskabet med præsident Nikolic og premierminister Aleksander Vucic. »Lad kinesisk-serbisk samarbejde sætte et godt eksempel for samarbejde med andre nationer i Central- og Østeuropa«, sagde Xi.

»Serbien indtager en vigtig, strategisk position«, sagde præsident Nikolic og tilføjede, at »Serbien er parat til at blive Kinas vigtigste partner, og ikke kun i området. Jeg er overbevist om, at Serbiens fremtid vil se meget anderledes ud end i dag.«

Besøgets mest dramatiske øjeblik kom, da præsidenterne Xi og Nikolic lagde en krans af hvide krysantemer på stedet for den tidligere kinesiske ambassade i Beograd, der blev bombet og ødelagt den 7. maj 1999 af et amerikansk B-2 Stealth bombefly, og tre kinesere blev dræbt.



Præsidenterne Xi Jinping og Tomislav Nikolic fra Serbien lægger kransen ved stedet for den tidligere kinesiske ambassade

i Beograd, der blev ødelagt af et amerikansk luftangreb i 1999. Senere lagde de to præsidenter en hjørnesteen på samme sted, hvor der skal bygges et Kinesisk Kulturcenter, og hvor de afslørede et monument for Konfucius.

At Xi lagde en krans, indikerede ikke noget ønske om hævn – tværtimod. Xi og Nikolic lagde en hjørnesteen på stedet, hvor der skal bygges et kinesisk kulturcenter, og de afslørede et monument for Konfucius (Konfutse), såvel som også navneskilte til den nyligt navngivne Konfucius-gade og Den Serbisk-kinesiske Venskabsplads. Der findes allerede to Konfucius-institutter i Serbien, og der undervises i det kinesiske sprog i flere end 100 under- og mellemskoler. For Xi gælder Konfucius' begreb om Harmoni under Himlen for alle folkeslag og alle nationer.

Med hensyn til Serbiens bestræbelser på at tilslutte sig EU sagde Xi, at han støtter ansøgningen.

Kina og Serbien underskrev også 21 aftaler under besøget, inden for handel, infrastruktur og andre områder. Præsident Nikolic tildelte præsident Xi Serbiens højeste orden, Storordenen af Republikken Serbien. Den russiske præsident Putin fik tildelt samme orden, da han besøgte Beograd i oktober 2014.

Præsident Nikolics svigerdatter, dr. Milena Nikolic, er med i det officielle billede af præsidenterne Nikolic og Xi. I oktober 2014 havde hun fremlagt Serbiens forslag til en kanal mellem Donaufloden og Ægæerhavet – forslaget om Donau-Morava-Vardar/Axios-Ægæerhavet-vandvejen – på en konference, der blev afholdt af Helga Zepp-LaRouches Schiller Institut i Tyskland. Kina har siden finansieret en foreløbig gennemførlighedsundersøgelse af projektet, men den er endnu ikke blevet offentliggjort.

Serbien er beliggende på et afgørende vigtigt punkt, der forbinder Kinas Økonomiske Silkevejsbælte og det 21.

Århundredes Maritime Silkevej. Bæltet og Vejen mødes ved den græske havn i Piræus nær Athen. I april købte Kinas Havshippingsselskab (COSCO) en aktiemajoritet i havnen i Piræus som det 21. Århundredes Maritime Silkevejs primære terminus, for kinesiske varer, der sejles til Europa. Varer, som skal til Central- og Østeuropa, vil blive transporteret med jernbane – for det meste bygget af Kina – igennem Makedonien, Serbien, Ungarn og videre derfra.

Polen: Silkevej og Ravvej

Præsident Xi rejste videre til Polen søndag, den 19. juni. I en artikel i den førende polske avis, *Rzeczpospolita*, den 17. juni, refererede Xi til Kopernikus, madame Curie og Chopin som polakker, der har ydet store bidrag til menneskehedens fremskridt, og som er meget kendte og respekterede i Kina. Han nævnte også den polske jesuiterpræst Michal Boym, der arbejdede stort set alene for at forsvare den sidste Mingkejser i 1640'erne imod Qing-invasjonen fra Manchuriet, og som også udgav værker om Asiens flora og fauna.

Xi roste Polens historiske samarbejde med Kina som en af de første nationer, der anerkendte Folkerepublikken Kina, og det første, centraleuropæiske land, der gik med i den Asiatiske Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB, etableret af Kina). Kina og Polen er gensidigt hinandens førende handelspartnere i deres respektive områder, med en tovejshandel til en værdi af mere end \$17 mia. i 2015. Der findes fem Konfucius-institutter i Polen, og Xi sagde, at et voksende antal kinesiske universiteter underviser i det polske sprog.

Han påpegede, at Polen ligger på både den antikke Silkevej og den ligeså gamle Ravvej – således kaldet, da rav var »Nordens guld« – den nord-sydgående handelsrute fra Østersøområdet gennem Polen til Venedig, og derfra videre med skib. Han bemærkede, at flere kinesiske jernbanelinjer til Europa enten


slutter i, eller passerer igennem, Polen.

Xi indikerede, at Polen forfølger en genindustrialisering, alt imens Kina søger internationalt samarbejde til distribution af »produktionskapacitet«, en henvisning til hans politik med at anvende Kinas såkaldte overskudskapacitet (i forbindelse med det økonomiske kollaps i Vesten) til at bygge industrielle produktionsfabrikker i udlandet.

Xi og præsident Andrzej Duda underskrev måske 40 aftaler og MOU'er (Forståelsesmemoranda) den 20. juni, for det meste inden for området byggeri, råmaterialer, energi, finans og videnskab. Duda sagde, at han håbede, at Polen ville blive Kinas »indgangsport til Europa« og pegede på både havnen i Gdansk og terminalerne på land for jernbaneforbindelserne.

Xi og Duda tog sammen af sted for at byde et tog, der ankom til Warszawa fra Kina, velkommen. De spiste begge polske æbler – et af de landbrugsprodukter, der nu kan eksporteres til Kina med jernbane. Den polske godstransportgruppe PKP Cargo opererer 20 tog om ugen via den Nye Silkevej mellem Polen og Kina, hvor hver tur tager 11-14 dage, hvilket er dobbelt så hurtigt som med skib, og langt billigere end med fly.



Under Xi Jinpings besøg beundrer han og den polske præsident Andrzej Duda polske æbler, der nu kan eksporteres til Kina via de Nye Silkevejstog, der forbinder Kina og Europa. 

Xi og Duda aftalte at opgradere deres relation til et »omfattende strategisk partnerskab« fra det eksisterende strategiske partnerskab, ligesom Xi og Nikolic også gjorde for Kina og Serbien.

Xi kom ikke med nogen offentlige udtalelser om Obamas militære mobilisering imod Rusland, ej heller om Polens centrale rolle i den militære inddæmning af Rusland, og heller ikke om den ekstreme fare for en konflikt, der kunne føre til en global

atomkrig. I sin artikel i *Rzeczpospolita* forud for sit besøg sluttede Xi med følgende: »Kina og Europa har behov for at følge tidstendensen for fred, udvikling og win-win-samarbejde. Vi bør intensivere strategisk samarbejde, øge kommunikation om og koordination af internationale anliggender og bidrage til opbyggelsen af en ny type internationale relationer, der udviser win-win samarbejde og et fællesskab for en fælles fremtid for hele menneskeheden.«

Usbekistan og SCO

I skrivende stund, den 21. juni, er Xi rejst videre til Usbekistan i Centralasien til et statsbesøg, på invitation fra præsident Islam Karimov, før han deltager i SCO-topmødet i Tasjkent den 23.-24. Ud over at mødes med regeringsledere vil Xi tale for Usbekistans Senat og Lovgivende Kammer, de to huse i Oliy Majlis.

SCO-topmødet vil officielt acceptere både Indien og Pakistan som nye SCO-medlemmer, der nu omfatter Rusland, Kina og fire af de fem centralasiatiske nationer – Usbekistan, Tadsjikistan, Kirgisistan og Kasakhstan. Tilføjelsen af de to sydasiatiske nationer vil betyde, at 60 % af Eurasien vil samarbejde gennem SCO omkring både strategiske og økonomiske spørgsmål. Der er bekymringer, der går på, at spændingerne og de lejlighedsvis fjendtligheder mellem Indien og Pakistan kunne underminere niveauet af gensidig politisk tillid inden for SCO, men begge nationer er ivrige efter at tilslutte sig. Det bredere samarbejde inden for SCO kunne i realiteten bidrage til løsning af nogle af stridsspørgsmålene mellem Indien og Pakistan.

Iran, der i øjeblikket er observatør i SCO, forventes at blive optaget som medlem i nærmeste fremtid.

Samarbejde mellem SCO og den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union

(EAEU), som omfatter Rusland, Belarus, Kasakhstan, Armenien og Kirgisistan, giver et yderligere grundlag for præsident Putins opfordring på det nyligt afholdte Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum om et »Stor-Eurasien«, der potentielt omfatter alle de eurasiske nationer, inklusive, understregede Putin, nationerne i den Europæiske Union.

Dette er visionen for fremtiden, baseret på gensidig udvikling, både fysisk og kulturelt, og som må opnås, hvis den fremstormende, geopolitiske krig skal forhindres.

Titelfoto: Præsidenterne Xi og Nikolic besøger Serbiens Smerdervo-stålværk, som er blevet købt af et kinesisk selskab, og dermed reddet fra sandsynlig lukning og arbejdsløshed for værkets 5000 arbejdere.

BREXIT-afstemning er langt alvorligere og mere dødbringende end blot en reaktion. Vi må levere det nødvendige lederskab for at undgå krig. LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 24. juni 2016.

Video, engelsk

Det er i dag den 24. juni, 2016 – en særdeles lovende dato. Det er en meget, meget farlig periode, og vi står med ekstraordinære udviklinger på hånden. Det kunne vel næppe være tydeligere netop nu, forskellen mellem sammenstillingen med det døde-og-døende transatlantiske system, centreret omkring den Europæiske Union; og så fremtiden med det Eurasiske System. På den ene side, med det totale sammenbrud og den bogstavelige disintegration af det europæiske system – briternes exit af den Europæiske Union, samt det transatlantiske finansielle systems totale bankerot, der nu afsløres. Og, på den anden side, Vladimir Putins og Xi Jinpings igangværende indsats for en konsolidering og sammensmeltning af den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union, den Nye Silkevej, og hele verden centreret omkring Stillehavet, som Lyndon LaRouche i mange årtier har arbejdet hen imod, i form af samarbejde mellem de store nationer Rusland, Kina, Indien og andre. Valget er meget, meget klart.

Engelsk udskrift.

(En oversættelse af første del af webcastet følger snarest. Bliv på kanalen! -red.)

BREXIT VOTE IS MUCH MORE SERIOUS AND DEADLY THAN MERELY A REACTION. WE MUST PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP TO AVOID WAR.

LaRouche PAC Webcast, June 24, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon! It's June 24th, 2016.

My

name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly LaRouchePAC Friday evening webcast. I'm joined in the studio by

Ben Deniston from the LaRouchePAC Science Team; and via video, by

three members of our Policy Committee: Diane Sare, from New

York

City; Kesha Rogers, from Houston, TX; and Rachel Brinkley, from Boston, MA.

Today is June 24th, 2016 – a very auspicious date. It's a very, very dangerous period, and we have extraordinary developments on our hands. I think it could not be more clear right now the distinction between the juxtaposition of the dead-and-dying trans-Atlantic system, centered in the European Union; and the future, of the Eurasian system. On one hand, with the complete breakdown and {literal} disintegration of the European system – the exit by the British from the European Union, and the complete bankruptcy which is now being exposed of the trans-Atlantic financial system. And on the other hand, the ongoing efforts by Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping to consolidate and coalesce the Eurasian Economic Union, the New Silk Road, and the entire Pacific-centered world that Lyndon LaRouche has been working towards for many decades in the form of the collaboration between the great nations of Russia, China, India, and others. The choice is very, very clear.

Earlier today we had a discussion with Mr. LaRouche. He was very emphatic to emphasize that the crash that we're now seeing in the trans-Atlantic financial system must be blamed on Obama. This is not something which can be construed as a reaction to an event, but in fact the bankruptcy of the trans-Atlantic

financial

system was already a reality before this [Brexit] vote even occurred. This is not a reaction, he said. This is something that's much more dangerous, and much more serious, and much more

deadly, especially when you consider the fact that Obama is continuing to push the world towards the brink of thermonuclear

war with the emerging Eurasian system of Russia and China.

Mr. LaRouche said we're experiencing a complete change in

the whole fundamental situation. Everything is now going towards

a crash. And it's not because of a reaction to an event, but it

was already pre-determined. Mr. LaRouche said, "We're on the edge

of thermonuclear war, which under the current circumstances Putin

would probably win; but Obama is insane enough to continue to push the world in that direction." He said, "Putin is currently

in charge, in terms of his role being hegemonic. That was very clear by the recently concluded events in the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and then the bilateral meetings that are going to happen this weekend between Putin and Xi Jinping."

Mr. LaRouche said, "We're on the edge of something very big.

You must get Obama out! It's very dangerous to have him in office

under these circumstances. Our job is to calmly bring a solution

to this crisis from inside of our role here in the United States,

with Putin playing a key leadership role internationally. We are

in a position," Mr. LaRouche said, "to enter into a phase in which a solution is possible."

Now, I want to open up the discussion; I want to invite Diane to elaborate a little bit more on the role that Obama, together with David Cameron, played in creating the circumstances that we are now observing in terms of the aftermath of the Brexit.

DIANE SARE: Well, everyone has heard of the famous expression "the kiss of death"; and Obama delivered this in London on April 22nd when he went there for two purposes. One was to express his firm support for Great Britain remaining in the EU; and I'm going to read his exact comments, so that there's no question on that. And then also, to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, whom he says is one of his favorite people – I'm reading from his remarks; and he said, "And we should be fortunate enough to reach 90, may we be as vibrant as she is. She is an astonishing person and a real jewel to the world; not just to the United Kingdom." And in fact, that has been Mr. LaRouche's point – that the Queen of England does not see her realm as the United Kingdom; she's been trying to run a global dictatorship, and Barack Obama is one of her tools. And like a typical malignant narcissist, Obama either intended to crash the entire system; or is blithely unaware of how despised he is. So, at a joint press conference at 10 Downing Street with a British Prime Minister who is now resigning, David Cameron, Obama

admits

he said, "Yes, the Prime Minister and I discussed the upcoming referendum here on whether or not the UK should remain part of the European Union. Let me be clear: Ultimately, this is something that the British voters have to decide for themselves;

but as part of our special relationship, part of being friends is

to be honest and to let you know what I think. And speaking honestly, the outcome of that decision is a matter of deep interest to the United States; because it affects our prospects

as well. The United States wants a strong United Kingdom as a partner, and the United Kingdom is at its best when it's helping

to lead a strong Europe. It leverages UK power to be part of the

European Union." And then he adds: "Let me be clear. As I wrote in the op-ed here today, I don't believe the EU moderates

British influence in the world, it magnifies it. The EU has helped to spread British values and practices across the continent. The single market brings extraordinary benefits to the United Kingdom; and that ends up being good for America, because we're more prosperous when one of our best friends and closest allies has a strong, stable, and growing economy."

So presumably, the time between April and this referendum

was enough for people to stop vomiting and make it to the polls,

and vote to get out of the European Union as quickly as possible;

which is what many of them did.

OGDEN: Well, I think also, according to what Mr. LaRouche

said – and this is absolutely the case – the crash was already

happening. It's a faulty view of history to say, "Well, an event happened, and therefore there was a reaction." And Mr. LaRouche is saying, the problem is that people think in terms of reactions; one thing happens and then another thing happens. In fact, Europe was already bankrupt. Think about what was already happening. You had major European banks refusing to put their money into the ECB; you had negative interest rates at the ECB, which is an unprecedented, never-before-happened event in the history of that system. And you had a complete breakdown of the ability of both the European and the American workforce to be able to have productive jobs or anything of that means. So, we already were in a complete bankruptcy of this entire trans-Atlantic financial system; and now today, it is more clear than ever that the New Paradigm – which is represented by Vladimir Putin's and Xi Jinping's collaboration; the combination between the Eurasian Economic Union and the New Silk Road policy of China, which is based not on an idea of rival blocs or economic competition or something like that. It's based on the idea of a win-win collaboration. Now's the time for the European countries and for the United States to finally reject this Obama paradigm; and say we are going to join this New Paradigm. And many other nations in Europe could follow very closely behind Britain and leave the European Union, since it's now clear that

it's a completely bankrupt institution.

KESHA ROGERS: And Obama can follow behind Cameron and leave the United States immediately. What you're seeing right now, as Mr.

LaRouche once said, is the end of a delusion; an end of a dead system. And the end of an era of a zero-growth paradigm; which has dominated the culture and society for far too long. And it actually goes against the true essence of our nature and being as human beings. And this is exactly the strategic conception of man and the fundamental understanding of human beings that Putin actually understands; and those who are taking this direction of the New Paradigm forward. Because it's based in the identity for the future, of actually creating the future.

I just wanted to say that tomorrow, there will be several meetings, including one I'm going to be hosting here around the space program and the identity of the great mind of Krafft Ehrlicke. The title of the event is going to be "Free Mankind from Terrorism and War; Embrace Krafft Ehrlicke's Age of Reason".

I think that's where we are right now; the question is, can we bring about an age of reason by getting the population to understand that what they have accepted in terms of the policy of dictatorship and backward, degenerate culture that we have been under for the last 15 years. Namely, with the destructive and murderous policies of 9/11, that have not to this day been

brought to justice; and 9/11 never ended. That's why Obama is continuing to get away with the murderous policies that are influencing the entire world right now. That we haven't brought these crimes to the forefront; that we haven't brought the perpetrators of these crimes – Obama, the Saudis, the British – to justice and actually declared that we are going to join with this New Paradigm. That's what really has to come across right now.

The conception of Krafft Ehrlicke is very crucial in understanding what has to be the turning point for the thinking and identity of our nation, based on its foundation around being the example of a true Renaissance culture. When you think about the Apollo mission, and you think about what we did with the space program; and why Obama has targetted the space program. It wasn't a matter of opinion or a budgetary question; it was a direct targetting on this potential for human progress and to continue to promote this zero-growth paradigm. What we're seeing right now is that Russia and China are saying that this is not the direction that we will allow and have mankind to go in; we're going to actually develop and promote the true conception of what human destiny actually is.

So, what you see right now in terms of after this vote indicating the further breakdown of Europe and the trans-Atlantic system, which was already in the process on the opposite side, you have something that is completely remarkable being brought

in. Putin and Modi – the Prime Minister of India, President Xi Jinping in China, the SCO summit this weekend, and the signing of massive agreements for economic cooperation and development, including space collaboration. The question is, where is the United States in this? The idea that the Renaissance conception of mankind based on this identity of creating the future and restoring a moral value to society, is seen directly in what Russia and China are doing right now; and why this is a critical call to the moral of the United States to change that and to join with that direction.

RACHEL BRINKLEY: Another important aspect is what is the solution; what are the new systems. And the question of the space collaboration between Russia and China is not just over a few projects; this is what they emphasized over the last few days. They're looking at two things – space travel for one, and space station collaboration for two; and also with an emphasis on health and the implications [of space] on human bodies. So, these are big questions; these are not just, let's put a rover and test geology or something. This is looking at how the Universe works, how the Solar System works, how the human body works; and saying that this is going to have implications on Earth in medicine, to give people a sense that this is how mankind makes advances.

This has to be in the context of the question of Alexander Hamilton, which LaRouche has emphasized, and he recently made the

point that what was it that was important about Hamilton? He said, what he did in Philadelphia, what he did in creating the Constitutional system of the United States. He knew that it wasn't just the military victory that would enable the United States to survive; the intention of the United States was to be a system that created a better future for every single individual, not a slave system. So, he created the inherent economics of political economy to create that better future; and that is what the discussion is right now. This is not just Russia and China making some oil deals, or a new pipeline or something like that; it's actually above nations as such. That's what LaRouche said about this Brexit vote; it's not just business as usual, this is not a vote on pragmatic politics. There's something bigger acting. People did not want war; they're tired of Obama's kill policies which have terrorized the planet through his support for ISIS, the refugee crisis out of Syria; this is clear. So, this is something that's being called for, there's something acting which is coming from the future.

The problem with Americans is that they've lost the sense of how to think about that, about the future. So, that's our job right now, to create that discussion and that optimism about how to do that.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: I think that's the question now. What can we

create? I was just reflecting on the discussion with Mr. LaRouche earlier and some of his remarks throughout the week, and

I think his emphasis that you can't respond to or interpret events is really critical at a time like this. When you're seeing these types of developments – because the Brexit vote is

one example; these are not events causing the process. These are

events caused by the process; you have a breakdown process.

This

is an explosive development in that context, but there's already

an ongoing breakdown of the trans-Atlantic system; the cultural

system as much as the monetary system, the whole political system. Look at the British imperial ideology.

But the point is, if you're responding to the events of that

process, you are still contained by that process. How do you break free from that process? It's a question of creativity.

What are you doing to actually bring something fundamentally new

to the world situation? I think that's why what you're seeing out of Russia and China now is that; it's something new. It's not just a response, crisis management or trying to handle it, or

trying to respond to the events per se. We're beyond that; the

events per se are death, that's where this thing is going. Be it

a complete breakdown of the system, or whether it's that drive to

thermonuclear war. So the question on the table now is, what can

you create? What can you do that's fundamentally new to create a

new system; to actually generate a new orientation for mankind, for leading nations, that doesn't come from a response to current events? That comes from a new orientation to create in the future.

The coverage of this in the media – the markets responding this way or that way – it's just ridiculous. The whole thing has been going down for years; and we've known it. The question now is, not who has the best spin on what mechanism caused what; that doesn't matter. The question now is, who's actually got an insight into what the necessary future has to be?

SARE: I just wanted to say along those lines, to really caution our viewers and anyone who's thinking that the way to think about this is not to say how do we put together this broken system; like Humpty Dumpty has fallen off the wall. It's over; and only recognizing that almost every fundamental axiom that people had about economics in the trans-Atlantic was faulty. And I do have to point out that in 1988, Mr. LaRouche called for the reunification of Germany based on his knowledge of the collapse of the Soviet Union's economy. And he made a proposal that the West would provide food to Poland in return for early steps toward an early reunification of Germany; and exactly one year later, the Berlin Wall came down, and one year after that, Berlin

was the capital again and Germany was re-unified. And he and his wife both said at that time, the Soviet communist system has failed; but that does not mean that the free trade trans-Atlantic system is a success. This, too, is finished; and its end will be much larger and more catastrophic than the disintegration of the Soviet Union as we saw in '89. So now we are truly there; and the point is for the United States to recognize what Rachel just said about Alexander Hamilton, what's embedded in our own Constitution. That that understanding of the intent of our republic, combined with what Kesha represents in terms of the space program and a true scientific orientation, is the platform from which the United States can move to the future.

And I just want to add – because Ben had sent something out and I think Kesha, too – there's something circulating on the web of 30 gigantic projects that China is engaged in building which are changing the whole planet; these are huge infrastructure projects. One of them is a 16-mile long suspension bridge across the Yangtze River; another is a group of nuclear power plants; and so on. I think the most expensive any of these projects was, was something like \$3.4 billion. The bridges might have been \$1 billion or \$750 million or something. Think about that and think about the bail-out. The first bail-out of AIG – and there was more than one; but the first bail-out of AIG was \$80 billion. Now, \$80 billion is probably more than the sum of what was spent on all of these 30 giant projects combined. You will also argue that this is not the same

kind of dollars; just like that's the problem with the metric of what the space program generated, but I'm just using it as an example. Because particularly in the United States and Western Europe, people have a totally insane view of what constitutes value and what is money. And if you just look at something like this, you can see that the destruction, the degradation and collapse of the United States has absolutely nothing to with money per se; because we could have taken that \$80 billion from the AIG bail-out and invested it into high speed rail, nuclear power, getting back to the Moon, any of these things. And I think we've done a number of \$80 billion [bail-outs] just for AIG, but the policy decision was not to do that. And that's the point of the insanity; and that's what we have to change, because money itself has no intrinsic value. Once you understand that, you can stop panicking about all the money that's going to be wiped out if everyone crashes and has their silly irrational responses, or maybe it's finally rationality setting in. Money doesn't matter per se; the question is, what is the direction of human progress, what is the direction of humankind? From that standpoint, we can turn on a dime; not that everything is going to be repaired instantaneously. It'll take probably two generations for the United States to achieve a standard of living that would be appropriate for this nation. But nonetheless, the direction could occur tomorrow; provided we do what Kesha said first at the beginning, which is that Obama is no longer in

control of running the direction of this country – nor anybody who thinks like Obama.

OGDEN: Well, I think it's very important that you brought up this question of the fictitious values at the root of this entire trans-Atlantic system; because what we're seeing in the distinction between the bankrupt collapsing system in the trans-Atlantic Europe-centered area, and then the growth in China, in Russia, in India, and in that new Eurasian system. These are not comparable types of systems; this is not one person's loss is another person's gain or something like that. These are completely two distinct species of outlook on the world; and I think that's what we're getting at here. What we're experiencing with these crashes within the span of just a few hours, HSBC lost 10% of its stock value; Standard Charter lost 10% of its stock value; the pound was down to a 31-year low – lower than it's been since 1985. But what is all of this? This is just the evaporation of fictitious value.

On the other hand, you have substantial, real growth in the form of the reconstruction of the New Silk Road, the development of the vast interior Eurasian continent, the development of new transport routes, these new development corridors. Diane, I think it's appropriate that you brought up the turning point in 1989 with the crash of the Soviet Union, because what we're experiencing now is something at least of that caliber, if not far, far greater than the caliber of 1989. And you're right, Mr. LaRouche was clear at that point that the Soviet system was merely the first show to drop; now we're experiencing the second

shoe has dropped. This system is bankrupt. And at that time in 1989, is when Lyndon and Helga LaRouche planted the seeds for what has now emerged as the New Paradigm, as the new Eurasian economic system. At that time it was first – in its nascent form – the Productive Triangle; then it became what was the Eurasian Land-Bridge. This was adopted in the form of the New Silk Road; and now this is being expanded to the World Land-Bridge. This is a vision for a global and extraterrestrial development policy. But Mr. LaRouche made several trips to Russia during the 1990s; several trips to India as well. Mrs. LaRouche has travelled now multiple times to China in the last several years. This is the center; this is Mr. LaRouche's emphasis on the impetus of leadership, the hegemonic influence at this time of the creative leadership of the leaders of these nations. President Putin, President Xi Jinping, Prime Minister Modi, and others.

DENISTON: I think it's worth underscoring that it's still playing out, too. We have this SCO summit going on right now, in which the heads of these nations are going to meet. After that, Putin is going to be travelling to China for a heads-of-state meeting with Xi Jinping. In this whole process, you're having these dialogues to solidify – and I think this is really big – solidify the Eurasian Economic Union cooperation with the New Silk Road; which I think is a huge step in these very large but regional projects moving closer to this Eurasian Land-Bridge, World Land-Bridge perspective that Lyn and Helga have defined.

So another point of emphasis that Mr. LaRouche has had over the past weeks, I think is very sobering and represents a very

high level of thinking, is don't assume we know how any of this is going to play out. This is a developing, creative process; there's a lot more things going on right now. And we should be orienting towards not trying to assume we know how all these things are going to be finished, or what the results are going to be. This is an ongoing, creative process right now, and this is how you have to think about it. In the next days, as was mentioned, out of the activity we're going to be engaged in over this weekend which is very significant – both here in the United States and in Europe – that's going to be a critical escalation. But then over the next weeks also, we're just going to see a lot of important developments coming.

ROGERS: I think it's important what Diane brought up on the point of the system of monetarism that has dominated the culture and society, that has actually set mankind backwards from what the intention of the foundation of our republic actually represented under the conception of Alexander Hamilton. That's really what you have to look at, too, when you think about the cultural pessimism and the zero-growth paradigm that has continued to dominate for the past several decades now. It's interesting, because people try to say that the targetting of the space program has to do with not having enough money; we just have to take these budget cuts. And that's the same point. How

much bail-outs have we put on these various financial speculators

and derivatives and so forth that we could not put into the space

program? The idea was that it was never about the fact there were not enough financial resources to put into the space program. It was in the intention not to invest into the future.

And there were many people who promoted this zero-growth paradigm

that Krafft Ehrlicke took on directly, who stated that the space

program represented too much of a "false optimism" for the population; that it actually gave the population a sense of optimism and a sense of their identity as human beings and a commitment to the future. The empire and those promoters of zero-growth were adamant that they had to put a stop to that.

I

was reading an article from back in 1963 in the {New Atlantic};

it was referenced in a book by Marsha Freeman – "The Conquest of

Space and Stature of Man" by Hannah Arendt. Hannah Arendt was one of these major promoters of zero-growth and backwardness; and

she made the point that the fight against the space program is not that of money, but a question of man being inherently corrupt

and that nothing good could come out of scientific progress.

And that's the thing right now, is that what Russia and

China and this New Paradigm are promoting that only good can come

out of the nature of mankind's creative mental process in terms

of shaping and defining the future and creating that which has never been created before. As we're seeing with the outcome

of
what China is doing with their space program. That used to be
our mission; why we went to the Moon in the first place, and
why
President Kennedy made the announcement that we would send a
man
to the Moon and bring them back before the decade was out. It
was our obligation to take on something that was fundamentally
new; that's our creative nature.

That just puts the question that this monetary system
has to
be thrown out the window; a new system of economic value based
on
the real conceptions of the creative powers of the human mind
has
to be brought in. And the best conception to bring that about
is
the space program.

BRINKLEY: Absolutely. And Mr. LaRouche made the
point that
also what do we replace this system with? The idea has to be
a
Eurasian policy; and that's what you see in space, that's what
you see in real economy is what are the mutual interests.
Europe's only chance is to join with this policy; so Obama has
explicitly prevented that. He's called for everybody on the
planet not to join with Russia and China; he tried to prevent
it,
whether it was Japan, Mexico, all the coups going on in South
America right now – Argentina. Puerto Rico is being destroyed
and murdered by Obama and Wall Street. LaRouche said this is
also why the [Brexit] vote occurred; Obama's economic
policies,
his defense for this doomed system is clear. Also the
question
of Obama said our great ally is Great Britain, and it will be

now

and forever. Well, what are we showing with the 28 pages?

Saudi

Arabia did not act alone; actually this part might not be in the

28 pages, but it's in many other pages that are there to be released. Through the BAE deal, Prince Bandar, to be found out

that Great Britain might not be our greatest ally. And Obama's

defense of Britain, of Wall Street, his continual murder policy,

the fact that somewhere 111-114 Americans commit suicide every day; that this is Obama's policy. He is a murderer; and he has got to be removed. That's the fact; it's an absolutely evil intention, and he's got to be thrown out.

SARE: I'd just like to add along those lines: One is we

are having our regular Saturday meeting here in Manhattan, although it's slightly expanded. I will be keynoting it; and we

have Jason Ross from the Science Team is here and others, to present these two views. We also are holding a concert on Sunday

afternoon, dedicated to Sylvia Olden Lee, called "In Praise of Sylvia Olden Lee", who was one of our very important collaborators in the Schiller Institute in this fight for the question of Classical beauty. And Classical music is something

which can strengthen people, which strengthens our better angels,

as Abraham Lincoln might have said, to actually insure that justice is done. And I bring these things up, because here in the US, you have this really diversionary, silly spectacle of debates about gun control and Congressmen rolling around on the

floor and things like that; pretending that they're in some kind

of civil rights sit-in, when here you have the murderer-in-chief

– President Obama – presiding over a weekly kill session on Tuesdays, deciding who he's going to kill. Then you had September 11th, which Rachel was alluding to, where close to 3000

Americans were killed; and justice has not been done. And Obama

– as Bush before him – is covering up for the perpetrators of othe crime and colluding with them as best we know.

And I think this is a very important flank for those people who say, "Well, it's impossible; we only have a couple more months. In January, we have a new President anyway." Well, just

look at what's been happening in the last few weeks, to see how

quickly things can change. NATO has deployed 50,000 troops in exercises on the border of Russia. Do you really think we should

just presume that we're going to safely avoid thermonuclear war

while we have a killer lunatic who is now more desperate than ever as President of the United States? I think it's very important that people stop pretending or picking other so-called

"issues" which are really non-issues; when we have a great crime

which was committed 15 years ago on September 11, 2001, which has

not been addressed. By addressing this and getting to the truth

of what was involved in this – the Saudi role, the British role,

the Wall Street role, the FBI role, the Bush role, Obama's role;

by addressing that, we have a lever by which to expel the current President from the White House and hopefully land him safely in jail where he belongs. And to change therefore, the direction of the United States.

OGDEN: If Obama was so interested in Britain's staying in the EU, perhaps as Kesha suggested, he could follow suit after David Cameron and announce his resignation as well. To his credit, David Cameron has announced that he is leaving his post as Prime Minister before his term is over.

DENISTON: Obama might be too big of a narcissist; it'll take more aggressive action for that one.

OGDEN: But I do think that absolutely, Diane, what you just said about the events that are coming up this weekend – both in New York and then, Kesha, what you're hosting down in Texas – the emphasis has got to continue to be, what is the creative intervention that can be made to uplift the American people and to lead the American people. That was one thing that really did stick out when we were speaking with Mr. LaRouche earlier today; that it's never enough just to have the correct analysis of events. Our emphasis has got to be, how do we calmly bring a solution to the table that will be the solution to this crisis? And that's what you were saying, Ben, that we're in completely uncharted territory; this is an unprecedented situation in the history of mankind. You have no idea what's going to happen

tomorrow, what's going to happen the next day. It was almost a comedy to watch how surprised all the pundits and the investors and the big masters of universe and everybody were, when they thought that they were going to sleep last night with the remain vote having come out on top. And then they wake up this morning and lo and behold, it's the completely opposite result. That proves to you that these guys have no idea what they're doing.

Diane, you brought this up in the webcast last week.

Why

would you give anybody any credit, when they had no idea that the

Crash of 2008 was right around the corner? Why would you put your trust in these people? So, you have a completely unprecedented situation. The rise of the Eurasian system is not

something which is a fait accompli; this is what's driving the directionality of the possibility of a thermonuclear war breaking

out. Granted, the support for the sanctions and for the NATO maneuvers in Europe is now becoming increasingly less strong; but

that doesn't mean that you're by any means guaranteed that we can

avoid a fate such as that. So, it's decisive action and it's creative leadership in the case of what we are able to provide;

and Mr. LaRouche was clear that it's the unique capability of the

members of this Policy Committee to provide that kind of leadership within the United States.

So again, I just want to emphasize the importance of these

two events that we have coming up this weekend. So, I think

with
that said, you can watch for coverage of those events as they
are
broadcast. The regular Saturday meeting will be live,
available
on the LaRouche PAC website tomorrow for Manhattan; and we
encourage you to participate in that in person if you are in
the
area, as well as the events in Texas. And please stay tuned
to
larouchepac.com as things rapidly change.

If you haven't yet, make sure you subscribe to our
YouTube
channel; make sure you don't miss any of these critical
discussions. And also become a regular subscriber to our
Daily
Updates which are delivered directly to your inbox via email.
So, thank you for tuning in, and please stay tuned to
larouchepac.com.

DET SKER I VERDEN – Infrastruktur, Videnskab & Teknologi, nr. 9

Korte artikler fra hele verden. Indeholder bl.a.:

- Rusland opmuntrer nye lande til udvikling af atomkraft
- Planetforsvar: Ruslands storareal-opstilling af et rumteleskop vil finde relativt små og nærtliggende rumobjekter
- Tiden er inde til at ophæve forbuddet mod DDT for at bekæmpe

Verden har valget mellem to systemer

21. juni 2016 (Leder) – »Formålet med øvelsen er klar«, sagde den polske præsident Andrzej Duda. »Vi forbereder et angreb.«

USA's befolkning er ubevidst om de to mest betydningsfulde, geopolitiske faktorer på planeten. På den ene side finder vi de igangværende tiltag hen imod en global, generel atomkrig, og på den anden finder vi potentialet til at udløse den største periode med global, økonomisk vækst i menneskehedens historie. Ovenstående udtalelse fra den polske præsident, mht. den nylige, 50.000 mand stærke NATO-øvelse, »Anakonda 16«, der simulerer en invasion af Rusland, er en demonstration af desperationen på Wall Street og i [City of] London, der gør fremstød for at fremprovokere en udslettelseskrig med Rusland og Kina.

Der er en udviklingsvej for en fremtid med menneskelig fremgang – men denne vej fastlægges uden for USA – i takt med, og vores politiske proces fortsat befinder sig i Wall Streets fallerede, monetære systems kvælergreb, samt den pomp, der omgiver dette cirkus for folket og de etablerede medier. I kontrast hertil var det nyligt afsluttede Skt. Petersborg Økonomiske Forum i Rusland, som Obama forsøgte at sabotere, en total succes, der indbragte \$12 mia. store økonomiske aftaler

blandt 40 lande, og hvor højtplacerede europæiske ledere, der krævede en afslutning af sanktionerne mod Rusland og krigsprovokationerne, deltog. Den tidligere franske præsident Nicolas Sarkozy udtalte på konferencen:

»Vi har mange andre problemer, og vi har ikke råd til at lide pga. disse kunstigt skabte problemer. Og den stærkeste bør strække hånden frem, for den stærkeste spiller er Rusland, repræsenteret af præsident Putin.«

Det, som en stor del af verden allerede har erkendt, er, at nationens interesse ikke er bygget på militær aggression eller økonomisk krigsførelse, men derimod bygger på fremskaffelsen af en fremtid for ens egen befolkning, inklusive gennem internationalt samarbejde, for at skabe højere levestandard og bedre teknologier således, som nye indsigter i universet kan give os. Af fundamental betydning for denne udviklingsproces er rumprogrammet.

Lyndon LaRouche har peget på rumforskningspioneren Krafft Ehrlicke som den person, der »har skabt selve ideen om et rumprogram«. Ehrlicke var forpligtende engageret over for princippet om fremskridt og fordømte nejsigernes ikke-forandring, og udtalte:

»en filosofi med anti-vækst, der af menneskene forlanger, at de skal leve med mindre af alting, kan sætte os tilbage til Middelalderen, fordi en hund-æder-hund-kamp med sikkerhed vil bryde ud under sådanne omstændigheder ... Livet viser os, at teknologiske fremskridt er vejen ad hvilken. Men, baseret på disse teknologiske fremskridt, må vores art og vores civilisation ligeledes gøre fremskridt. Så kan vi gå videre.«

Rusland, Kina, Indien og andre har erkendt det uundgåelige, elendige resultat af »nul-vækst«-geopolitik og har afvist det og vist, at de er forpligtet over for økonomiske projekter og rumteknologi, der vil fremme menneskehedens fysiske økonomi og lykke. Kra-kanalen i Thailand, den forbedrede Suezkanal i

Egypten, udviklingen omkring Mekongfloden, nye jernbanelinjer i Pakistan og Afghanistan og Chabahar-havnen i Iran er blot nogle få af disse. For nylig har Kina inviteret til internationalt samarbejde omkring sin fremtidige rumstation. Vicedirektøren for Kinas bemandede rumprogram, fr. Wu Pung, sagde for nylig til FN's Komite for den fredelige anvendelse af det ydre rum, i forbindelse med aftaler om nye rumstationer:

»Udforskning af rummet er menneskehedens fælles drøm og ønske. Vi er overbevist om, at implementeringen af aftalerne afgjort vil fremme det internationale samarbejde om udforskning af rummet og skabe muligheder for FN's medlemsstater, i særdeleshed udviklingslande, til at deltage i, og drage fordel af, anvendelsen af Kinas rumstation.«

Rusland og Kina har også for nylig annonceret et fuldt ud omfattende samarbejde omkring rummet. Ruslands ambassadør til Kina Andrey Denisov forklarede i et nyligt interview:

»Jeg ville lægge vægt på samarbejde omkring aktivitet i det ydre rum som et hele, snarere end en specifik leverance af et parti varer. Pointen er ikke at levere specifikt udstyr, men at organisere langsigtet, gensidigt fordelagtigt samarbejde mellem alle siderne, der objektivt set har tætte forbindelser ud fra et standpunkt om teknisk og teknologisk kompatibilitet.«

Dette er vejen til fremtiden. Mens USA plages af selvmord, narkotikamisbrug, masseskyderier og økonomisk disintegration, så går et flertal af menneskeheden videre til det næste niveau. London-Wall Street-finanssystemet er dødt. Vi har kun ét valg. Valget mellem krig, terror og økonomisk fortvivlelse på den ene side, kontra, at vi dumper Obama og alt, hvad han står for, og kræver en fremtid, der passer sig for menneskeheden.

Billede: »Anakonda 16«-vejen til Anakonda – NATO's mere og

mere virkelige »march mod Moskva«. Truslen om Tredje Verdenskrig har aldrig været større. (www.eur.army.mil/Anakonda)

Det er Putin, der bestemmer, hvad der skal ske med 'Planen om Stor-Eurasien'

20. juni 2016 (Leder) – Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin brugte Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum den 16.-18. juni som anledning til at fremlægge det eksistentielle spørgsmål, som nu konfronterer menneskeheden: Gå enten med i det, han kalder 'Planen om Stor-Eurasien' for økonomisk udvikling og sikkerhed, eller også, stå over for den umiddelbart overhængende fare for det transatlantiske systems kollaps og en meningsløs global krig, som kunne udvikle sig til en udslettelseskrig.

Under en to timer lang dialog, der blev præsideret af CNN's Fareed Zakaria, med deltagere, annoncerede Putin, at den Eurasiske Økonomiske Union (EAEU) nu vil indlede forhandlinger i denne måned med Kina om fuld integration i 'Ét bælte, én vej'-projektet, og han understregede, at 40 lande søger handelsforbindelser med EAEU, og at Rusland hilser Vesteuropas fulde deltagelse i dette ambitiøse program velkomment.

I den samme dialog talte han åbenhjertigt om USA's og NATO's »blodige kup« i Ukraine, samt indsatsen af nyere dato for at inddæmme Rusland med NATO-styrker.

Putins handlinger, samt det vanvittige, anglo-amerikanske krigsfremstød mod både Rusland og Kina, har udløst et voksende oprør blandt vesteuropæere, der ser krigsfaren mere og mere klart. Ikke alene deltog flere europæiske ledere i Skt. Petersborg-forummet, imod Obamas og Londons udtrykkelige krav. Den tidligere franske præsident, Nicolas Sarkozy krævede en afslutning af sanktioneerne mod Rusland og opfordrede Putin, som, sagde han, befinder sig i en stærkere position, til ensidigt at afslutte de russiske gengældelses-sanktioner mod Europa. Putin responderede positivt til Sarkozys krav, så vel som også til udtalelser, som den italienske premierminister Matteo Renzi kom med, men han advarede om, at Rusland ikke er indstillet på igen at lade sig bedrage.

Den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier gav et interview til det meget læste *Bild am Sonntag*, hvor han angreb de netop afsluttede NATO-øvelser langs den russiske grænse for at være en krigsprovokation, og han krævede et stop for de »krigshyl«, der kommer fra NATO. Steinmeiers handlinger har udløst et totalt skænderi mellem grupperinger i den tyske, politiske klasse, lige så vel som, at Sarkozys tale i Skt. Petersborg har udløst en seriøs debat i Frankrig. Steinmeiers intervention er blevet støttet af den ledende militæranalytiker fra CDU, Michael Stürmers nylige angreb på NATO's provokationer, samt af udtalelser i denne uge fra tidligere tyske kansler Gerhard Schröder, der også har fordømt tendensen hen imod et nyt våbenkapløb og en Kold Krig med Rusland.

Alle disse fundamentale skift i det politiske landskab kommer blot få dage før Brexit-afstemningen i Storbritannien den 23. juni, og blot få uger, før topmødet mellem NATO's stats- og regeringsledere finder sted i Warszawa i begyndelsen af juli, hvor NATO's deployeringer ind i De baltiske Stater og Polen efter planen skal ratificeres. *Sunday Telegraph*, en flagskibs-publikation fra Tory-grupperingen i Storbritannien, havde en barsk formuleret lederartikel til fordel for britisk exit af

den Europæiske Union. Lederartiklen konstaterede åbenlyst, at EU er død.

Vi er nået til et *punctum saliens*-øjeblik, hvor menneskeheden enten går fremefter med det nye paradigme, som bedst kommer til udtryk i ideen om Verdenslandbroen, eller også styrter den ud i en udslettelseskrig. Der er ingen steder at gemme sig, for menneskehedens fremtid ligger i vægtskålene. Putin har totalt fod på dette opgør, og man kan forvente, at han vil gøre det, der er uventet, i de kommende dage og uger, for at vinde kampen om menneskehedens fremtid.

Her i USA består den største fare i, at disse voksende kræfter, der klart ser faren for en atomkrig, vil holde sig tilbage fra at bringe Obamas præsidentskab til fald – før han starter en krig. Ledende røster i den Amerikanske Komite for Øst-Vest-aftaler, inklusive dr. Stephen Cohen og Gilbert Doctorow, er noget forsinket ved at indse, at Obama ikke er en person, man »overtaler« til at gøre det rigtige. Han har begået forbrydelser, der klart berettiger til en rigsretssag, inklusive hans afvisning af at arbejde sammen med Rusland for at knuse Islamisk Stat, al-Nusra og andre anglo-saudisk sponsorerede, jihadistiske bander. Hvor mange uskyldige liv er gået tabt, fordi Obama nægtede at samarbejde med Putin og de russiske tjenester – der ved, hvordan man fører en kontra-terrorist-operation?

I takt med, at denne kamp når nye dimensioner i Europa, fortsætter den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping sin turne i Central- og Østeuropa, hvor han indgår betydningsfulde aftaler med Serbien, der er et afgørende omdrejningspunkt for den Eurasiske Landbro.

Frem for alt andet pålagde Lyndon LaRouche sine kolleger i søndags, nøje at overvåge Putins træk. Han vil tage skridt til flankeoperationer, baseret på hans opfattelse af hele den globale situation. Han stoler ikke på andre, i særdeleshed ikke Obama og briterne. Han vil handle på overraskende måder,

som på bedste måde vil reflektere virkeligheden i dette øjeblik med et globalt opgør. Han er, understregede LaRouche, det bedste referencepunkt for handling.

Foto: Den russiske præsident Putin under et møde med lederne af verdens førende nyhedsagenturer, på sidelinjen af det 20. Internationale Økonomiske Forum i Skt. Petersborg (SPIEF 2016), Rusland, 17. juni 2016. Mikhail Metzel/TASS

Supplerende materiale:

Putin langer ud efter sanktioner, NATO's udvidelsespolitik og driften mod kold krig

20. juni 2016 – Den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin talte i flere timer på den sidste dag af Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum. Han konfronterede direkte realiteterne omkring den nuværende strategiske krise, der bliver smidt efter det nye paradigme, som er under skabelse af Rusland og de andre BRIKS-nationer. I et interview med Fareed Zakaria efter topmødet, vred han sig behændigt ud af udtalelser om, at han støttede Donald Trump, ved at påpege, at han var blevet fejlciteret af journalister såsom Zakaria, der ikke er analytikere, og idet han understregede, at vi "er rede til at arbejde med USA," uanset, hvem der vælges til ny leder. Han påpegede, at "Trump har udtalt, at han er parat til at genoprette det fulde format af russisk-amerikanske relationer ... det hilser vi alle velkommen."

I sin udtalelse på topmødets sidste dag sagde Putin, at USA kunne være til gavn for verden, inklusiv Rusland, så længe USA

ikke blander sig i andre landes anliggender:

"Vi behøver [USA]. Men vi har ikke brug for, at de konstant blander sig i vore anliggender, fortæller os, hvordan vi skal leve, og hindrer Europa i at opbygge relationer med os."

Putin påpegede, at Obama-administrationen gav sine europæiske partnere besked på at tåle sanktioner mod Rusland, sanktioner, der havde ødelæggende konsekvenser for Europa, men ikke for USA.

Putin sagde, at europæiske erhvervskredse i Frankrig, Tyskland og andre steder har udtrykt villighed til at samarbejde med Rusland, og nu er det op til politikerne "at udvise visdom, forudseenhed og fleksibilitet."

"Vi bærer ikke nag og er rede til at møde vore europæiske partnere på halvvejen," sagde Putin til forummet. Han pegede på, at det ikke var Rusland, der begyndte det nuværende "nedbrud" i relationer mellem Europa og Rusland, forårsaget af sanktionerne. "Alle vore handlinger har været, og forbliver, alene gengældelse."

Putin fortsatte, "Vore seneste møder med repræsentanter for tyske og franske erhvervskredse har vist, at europæisk erhvervsliv er villigt og parat til at samarbejde med vort land. Der er behov for, at politikere møder forretningsfolk på halvvejen, og udviser visdom, forudseenhed og fleksibilitet. Vi har brug for at styrke tilliden i russisk-europæiske relationer og genetablere niveauet af interaktioner.

Putin tog, hvad angår NATO's udvidelsespolitik, ligeledes tyren ved hornene og sagde, at det ikke giver mening: "Sovjetunionen er der ikke mere, Warszawapagten [mellem Sovjetunionen og de østeuropæiske lande] er ophørt med at eksistere, så hvorfor behøver NATO konstant at udbrede sin infrastruktur og bevæge sig mod Ruslands grænser? Nu tager de Montenegro ind. Hvem har truet Montenegro?" spurgte Putin, leende over absurditeten i det.

Han hævdede, at NATO har "en absolut ligegyldig og tankeløs attitude i forhold til vores position på alle områder," og noterede, at det var USA, der ensidigt afsluttede missilforsvars-traktaten, der til at begynde med var underskrevet for at "bringe strategisk balance ind i verden." Putin fortsatte med at berolige verdenssamfundet med, at han ikke ønsker at gå videre til en ny kold krig, som "ingen ønsker". "Uanset, hvor dramatisk tankegangen i udviklingen af internationale relationer måtte se ud udefra, er det ikke en global konfrontations-tankegang."

Putin udtalte, at det amerikanske missilskjold i Østeuropa udgør en trussel mod magtbalancen. "Vi vil perfektionere vores kapacitet for missilangreb for at opretholde balancen, alene på grund af det."

Putin påpegede, at problemer i verden kun kan håndteres, som det i øjeblikket sker i Syrien. I det tilfælde, sagde han, arbejder nationer i verden, inklusiv Rusland og USA, sammen om at hjælpe med at løse krisen i Syrien. Han konfronterede regimeskifte-politikken, idet han insisterede på, at Syriens integritet må opretholdes som topprioritet. Putin sagde ligeud, at disintegrationen af Syrien ville blive en "destabiliserende faktor, ikke kun for regionen, men for hele Verden".

Han udtalte, at fred i Syrien kun kan nås ved en politisk proces: "Hvis vi ønsker at fremme princippet om demokrati, så lad os gøre det med demokratiske instrumenter," sagde han til forummet.

Han anførte, at den ukrainske krise blev skabt med overlæg af Obama-administration, for at tilvejebringe en grund til NATO's eksistens, og at det ikke er sådan, at situationer i den internationale arena burde håndteres: "Efter det Arabiske Forår sneg [USA] sig op til vore grænser. Hvorfor havde de behov for at støtte et kup i Ukraine? Det er sandsynligt, at oppositionen, der er ved magten nu, kunne have opnået det ved

demokratiske valg, og vi ville have arbejdet med dem, netop på samme måde, som vi arbejdede med dem, der var ved magten før præsident Janukovitj ... Men nej," fortsatte Putin, "de skulle nødvendigvis føre det til et blodigt kup med ofre, skulle absolut forårsage borgerkrig."

Putin sagde, at den udvikling "arrede" Ukraines russisk-talende befolkning i det sydøstlige Ukraine og på Krim, og ikke gav Rusland andet alternativ end at tage forholdsregler "for at beskytte visse grupper af folk."

Grunden, sagde han, er, at: NATO "har brug for en fremmed fjende, hvad skulle grunden ellers være til eksistensen af en sådan organisation?" Putin sagde, at hele konflikten blev påtvunget Ukraine "for at underbygge selve eksistensen af den nordatlantiske alliance.

USA: Senator Feinstein og kongresmedlem Tauscher langer ud efter planerne for nye atomvåben

20. juni 2016 – Senator Dianne Feinstein og tidligere kongreskvinde og viceudenrigsminister for våbenkontrol og international sikkerhed, Ellen Tauscher har sammen skrevet en ledende artikel, der blev bragt i *New York Times* d. 18. juni, og hvori de krævede et stop for den planlagte produktion og indsættelse af det nye 'Long-Range Standoff Weapon' (LRSW), en ny generation af kernevåben, der stærkt øger faren for termonuklear krig. Forfatterne advarede:

"Luftvåbnet er bestemt for, til næste år, at accelerere udviklingen af dette nye nukleare krydsermissil. Det vil fremføre et opgraderet W-80 atomspræghoved, og være i stand

til at penetrere verdens mest avancerede luftforsvarssystemer ... fremstilling af nye kernevåben som dette kan imidlertid være unødvendigt, kostbart og farligt.”

Feinstein og Tauscher citerede tidligere forsvarsminister Bill Perry, som for et år siden advarede om, at deployeringen af LRSW-våbensystemet ville øge risikoen for atomkrig ved at udviske linjen mellem konventionelle våben og kernevåben (LRSW kan bruge både nukleare og konventionelle spræghoveder). De to forfattere af *New York Times*-artiklen forlangte, at forsvarsminister Ashton Carter frembringer en detaljeret offentlig redegørelse for planerne om LRSW, inklusiv, hvorvidt det ville blive betragtet som et potentielt offensivt våben, snarere end en tilføjelse af et element til den amerikanske atom-afskrækkelse. De citerede estimer fra Føderationen af Atomvidenskabsfolk (FAS) er, at det nye våbensystem vil koste \$30 milliarder:

“På et tidspunkt, hvor Forsvarsministeriet har besluttet at modernisere hvert ‘ben’ af den nukleare triade (strategiske bombefly, interkontinentale ballistiske missiler og ballistiske missiler fra undervandsbåde, -red.), er det uansvarligt at investere \$30 milliarder i et unødvendigt og farligt nyt atomvåben.”

De understregede også, at

“Vi ønsker at eliminere enhver uklarhed om, hvorvidt dette nye missil er et offensivt våben.”

Forfatterne bemærkede, at revurderingen ‘holdningen til atomvåben’ i 2010 (2010 Nuclear Posture Review) opfordrede til en reduktion af det amerikanske atomarsenal og en øget afhængighed af konventionelle systemer, som luftvåbnets ‘Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile’ og flådens Tomahawk-krydsermissil, der ikke indebærer risiko for nuklear optrapning.

Barske ord; Hvem kan høre dem?

(Lyndon LaRouche) – Hovedtale ved konferencen i San Francisco (v/Helga Zepp-LaRouche)

Netop nu befinder den generelle menneskehed sig under en alvorlig trussel om undergang, på global skala. Det betyder ikke, at det nødvendigvis vil finde sted. Det betyder, at, hvis vi gør de rigtige ting, kan vi undfly disse trusler. Det er, hvor vi står generelt, lige nu. Og hvis du vil gøre noget ved det, så lad os tale om det

9. juni 2016 (Leder) – I går lykkedes det næsten indgriben fra FBI at forhindre Lyndon LaRouches deltagelse via internet i en stor konference i Nordcalifornien, arrangeret af hans medarbejdere. Hvis ikke lederskabet dér havde grebet ind i tide, ville LaRouche ikke have kunnet deltage.

Da LaRouche endelig kunne tale, var hans udgangspunkt den aktuelle, akutte trussel mod den menneskelige eksistens.

»Det væsentligste spørgsmål, jeg bekymrer mig om, er truslerne mod den menneskelige arts eksistens, i det totale område, lige nu. For, lige nu, på dette tidspunkt, står hele den menneskelige arts eksistens på den yderste rand, og vi må derfor være lydhøre over for at forstå, hvad det er for problemer, der er involveret i det her, og hvad det er for midler, der kan sikre en udvej for menneskeheden generelt.

Netop nu befinder den generelle menneskehed sig under en alvorlig trussel om undergang, på global skala. Det betyder ikke, at det nødvendigvis vil finde sted. Det betyder, at, hvis vi gør de rigtige ting, kan vi undfly disse trusler. Det er, hvor vi står generelt, lige nu. Og hvis du vil gøre noget ved det, så lad os tale om det.«

Men fra dette øjeblik og fremefter – lad os sige det ligeud – rev hovedindholdet i LaRouches bemærkninger slæmt i nerverne på mange lyttere. Han blev ved med at komme tilbage til spørgsmålet om personlig identitet, men især spørgsmålet om hans egen personlige identitet. På et spørgsmål om, hvordan det individuelle sind overvinder forhindringer for at vinde en kamp for menneskeheden, svarede han:

»Lad mig sige, at jeg har temmelig gode levnedsegenskaber. Jeg er en aktiv person i samfundet, og jeg er en ældre person, og en erfaren, ældre person, en af de mest erfarne af alle personer i denne kategori. Så jeg tror ikke, nogen ville have nogen vanskeligheder med at forstå, hvem jeg er, hvad jeg er, hvor jeg kom fra og hvad jeg gør.

Andre personer holder måske fast ved en idé om en anden identitet hos en anden person, som jeg ikke kender, men sådan synes det at være.«

LaRouche drejede næsten hvert spørgsmål rundt på denne måde. Dette her irriterer dig måske, men det første spørgsmål, du skal stille dig selv, er: er det sandt? Er det sådan, at »tingene bare sker«, eller er det sådan, at »tingene bringes

til at ske« af mænd og kvinder, der, som LaRouche sagde, er »kvalificeret til at skabe historie?« Da MacArthur blev tvunget ud af Filippinerne den 12. marts 1942, var det da rigtigt af ham at sige, »Jeg vender tilbage«, eller burde han have ændret det til »vi vender tilbage«? Ville mennesket have klaret at komme til Månen i 1969 – eller nogensinde – hvis det ikke havde været for den enlige skikkelse, den første og største tyske rumpioner, Hermann Oberth (1894-1989). Oberth var fattig det meste af sit liv. Efter at have kæmpet for rumrejser i årtier, havde han næppe mødt en eneste person, der både var enig i, og forstod, disses betydning. Men det er takket være denne »næppe en eneste person«, såsom Werner von Braun, at vi fik den revolution, som var rumprogrammet.

På et spørgsmål om, hvordan vi kan afgøre, hvorvidt vore forestillinger er fantasteri eller er sandfærdige, svarede LaRouche:

»Hvorfor siger vi simpelthen ikke, lad os identificere et sandfærdigt eksempel, en sandfærdig identitet. Jeg er. Og enhver, der vil benægte dette, ville tage fejl, ville være tåbelig.

Jeg er kendt som, identificeret som en historisk skikkelse igennem det meste af det 20. århundrede, og de fleste mennesker fra det 20. århundrede bør vide, hvem jeg er, og de bør vide, hvad jeg gør. De kender måske ikke alle detaljer omkring, hvad jeg gør, men sådan er det: Jeg er en prominent, en særdeles prominent, skikkelse på denne planet, blandt de mest prominente.«

Den senere del af det 20. århundrede ville have været uigenkendelig, hvis det ikke havde været for LaRouches sejr over det britiske, økonomiske system i en debat i 1971 på Queens College, New York, som dernæst, ad indirekte veje, førte til hans sejr med det **Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ i Reaganregeringen i 1983.**

Dette banede igen vejen for hans og hans hustru Helgas initiativ, som nu er blevet til den Eurasiske Landbro og den Nye Silkevej, og som er det 21. århundredes hovedudvikling frem til i dag.

Hvorfor er det så irriterende at lytte til det indlysende: at LaRouche er en hovedskikkelse i det 20. og 21. århundrede? Fordi vi i skolen lærte om demokratiets dyder? Er det den virkelige årsag, eller skyldes det snarere, at vi lukker ørerne, fordi vi finder det mere beroligende for os personligt at benægte, at nogen mand eller kvinde rent faktisk kan være ansvarlig for menneskets tilstand og menneskehedens skæbne?

Læs her Helga Zepp-LaRouches hovedindlæg på konferencen i San Francisco, Californien, den 8. juni:

Download (PDF, Unknown)