

Nationer må samarbejde om at fremme menneskeheden!

LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 25. marts 2016

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

NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER TO FURTHER MANKIND! –

International LaRouche PAC Webcast
Friday, March 25, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening; it's March 25, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're watching our weekly broadcast with the

LaRouche PAC Friday evening webcast. I am here tonight in the studio with Jason Ross and Megan Beets from the LaRouche PAC Science Team. We had a chance to have a discussion earlier today with Mr. LaRouche.

We are going to begin our broadcast tonight by reading a short statement that was issued by the LaRouche movement in Belgium, Agora Erasmus, which is a statement on the Brussels bombings. It's a statement condemning the perpetrators of

these

attacks and also mourning the victims of these attacks. But it's

also a statement which is asking us to renew our sense of urgency

in the face of the urgent necessity to work with our possible collaborators in Russia and other countries, to defeat ISIS once

and for all; but also, to root out the causes of this terrorism

finally once and for all. The statement reads as follows: It is

titled, "Brussels Bombings: Let Us Be Firm and Coherent Against

Terrorism and Its Sponsors".

"Today Brussels is in tears. At this tragic juncture, our thoughts and heart goes to the victims, their families and friends. Our affection and support goes to the first aid workers,

the police forces, the security services, the authorities of the

government and to all those simple citizens who kept calm and showed solidarity in this horrible hardship.

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

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

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

"Second of all, the complicity with Daesh of Turkey, a member state of NATO whose headquarters are 8 km from the attacks. While Erdogan and his family buy Daesh's oil and provide

them with weapons and equipments, the EU submits itself to Turkey's wishes by exchanging refugees, and offering it billions of Euros.

"Finally, there is the financing of terrorism, which would be impossible without the banking facilities of the fiscal safe

heavens offered by the City of London and Wall Street; as documented in a US Senate report in the case of British bank HSBC. In Belgium, an investigative parliamentary commission on the financing sources of terrorism, if allowed to do their job,

would quickly arrive at the conclusion that an orderly banking reorganization, through a banking separation law based on the Glass-Steagall Act, would be an excellent weapon in the war on terrorism.

"In addition to those three concrete measures, we need a shift in our overall political orientation. Instead of seeking endlessly for confrontation and geopolitical domination, Belgium,

as well as other member states of NATO and the EU, have everything to win from detente, entente, and cooperation with Vladimir Putin's government in Russia, who happen to be the only

heads of state sticking to principles of really being committed

to defeating Daesh.

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

and cultural exchanges between peoples that will allow us, for real, to eliminate the threat that hit Brussels today."

Now, the context of these attacks obviously is something which we here at LaRouche PAC have been continually coming back

to after the January 7th attacks in Paris against Charlie Hebdo,
then the November attacks later in Paris, and then the attacks on
March 22ns in Brussels. As former Senator Bob Graham, who is the
co-chair of the 9/11 investigation into the Joint Inquiry Report,
has continually emphasized, only be declassifying the 28 pages of
that report and bringing the spotlight to who actually funded the
logistical and created the support network apparatus to make 9/11
possible – the Saudi government and others connected to the Saudi Royal Family – will we be able to shut down these logistical networks and these financing networks. The fact that
the George Bush administration and now the Obama administration
has continued to fail to release those 28 pages, has allowed the
Saudi government to continue to act with impunity financing first
al-Qaeda, now ISIS, and any other organization that pops up based
on the same ideological orientation. So, that is absolutely clear.
However, there is a broader context as well; and this is what I'm going to ask Jason Ross to discuss a little bit with us
here tonight. As the statement out of the Agora Erasmus organization in Belgium stated, what is absolutely necessary is a
political paradigm shift; a shift in our political orientation.
We must continue what is now begun, preliminarily, with the

association between Secretary Kerry and Foreign Minister Lavrov;
and the agreements that have been drawn up between the United States and Russia to defeat ISIS on the ground in Syria. This is a good direction, but it must go much, much further. And also, a collaboration with China; and the working together of the United States, the EU, and China is something that Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been emphasizing very broadly. Both with a trip that she recently made to India, where she was one of the featured speakers in a prominent international forum that occurred there; and then at an event that occurred this past Wednesday, March 23rd in Frankfurt. An EIR seminar where the continuing discussion of the extension of the Silk Road – the development perspective that China has initiated – what is being discussed in Europe now as a new Marshall Plan for the Middle East and North Africa – is the context for economic development and a culture of hope and a culture of commitment to the future. And optimism as opposed to perpetual war, which is required to change the conditions on the ground in Syria, Iraq, in Libya, and in the rest of the Middle East and North Africa. This was the subject of a very prominent forum that occurred the previous week in Cairo, Egypt; where Hussein Askary, a representative of EIR, presented with the representatives of the Egyptian government, the first Arabic-language version of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". This is something

that we covered in our broadcast here last week.

So, to discuss that very important conference that occurred in Frankfurt, involving Helga LaRouche and many other prominent individuals, I would like to ask Jason to come to the podium now.

JASON ROSS: Thanks, Matt. Well, this was really a tremendous intervention that took place in Germany; and as Matt said, follows on the other recent successes of Helga Zepp-LaRouche in India and Hussein Askary in Egypt. This event, which took place this Wednesday in Frankfurt, had 75 attendees and a very high level discussion of the paradigm that is necessary to build a future and eliminate the war and economic collapse, which is otherwise the direction that the trans-Atlantic is heading in, potentially to drag the world with it. Among the speakers were Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who we'll get into some more detail on that in particular; Hussein Askary gave a report on what he had done in Egypt, as well as announcing that at the same time that the seminar was taking place in Frankfurt, a seminar was also taking place in Yemen. Which had been organized there to work through the Arabic version of the World Land-Bridge report; despite being under Saudi bombardment literally in a very real way, this future orientation was taking place in that nation. Other speakers included the Ethiopian Consul General, who spoke about development in his nation and about the 800,000 refugees and displaced persons currently living in Ethiopia; and the government's plans for developing a future

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Britain are working with, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, this has

to be cleaned up.

You contrast that with what is happening. Cooperating with

Turkey; where the dictatorial president has recently shut down one newspaper, and there is talk of another one being closed down. And an extortion operation to get money from the EU to prevent the motion of asylum seekers; to deport those seeking asylum – that is not a solution. What is a solution? She says, where is our humanity; where is humanity going? What's the potential for dealing with this? [Mrs. LaRouche] says, look at China. China is a nation which, over the recent generations, has pulled 900 million people out of poverty; and in their current five-year program, calls for eliminating poverty entirely in China by 2020; and playing a role in eliminating poverty in the world by 2025. Now that is an objective for a nation to have. The One Belt – One Road policy that is official Chinese government policy at this point, represents a real victory for the New Silk Road – the World Land-Bridge proposal that the Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement have been championing for over 20 years now. This is Chinese policy. China is moving away from simple labor towards more complex forms of exports; high-speed rail, a replacement of "Made in China" with the motto of "Created in China". And of course, their efforts in space. The tremendous efforts of the Chinese space program, which go beyond replicating feats performed by other nations – some many decades ago – to doing the entirely new; going to the far side of the Moon, as planned in an upcoming mission. Something that has never been done – a landing on the far side of the Moon; representing a unique environment for various types of astronomical researches. So, how can terrorism be stopped? Clearly, you have to not hide the sources of it; not hide the funding of it. Tell the truth about Saudi Arabia. But that's not enough; the long-term solution, of course, requires development. The only plan for

peace is not a negation of war and conflict; it's an affirmation of what a peace looks like among nations and among peoples. So, this theme was also the subject of Hussein Askary's presentation; and he recounted for himself and the beginning of his involvement with the LaRouche movement, taking place in 1994. When, with the Oslo Accords and the potential for peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, LaRouche had said at the time, if there is not an economic development program, this peace will not succeed; which was true. And there was not an economic development program, and that peace did not succeed as it could have. Hussein remarked on his recent trip to Cairo; where, as viewers of the website are familiar, he was a primary participant in a conference sponsored by the Egyptian Transport Ministry itself, to launch the Arabic edition of the New Silk Road Special Report. In doing this, not only was this a top-level endorsement from the Transport Minister himself – who headed the meeting; but it represents a potential for cooperation within the region as a whole. Among the World Land-Bridge concepts is included an up-shifting of the quality of development. For example, Hussein brought up Mr. LaRouche's 2002 trip to the region, when he attended a conference held in Abu Dhabi, among oil ministers and others. And LaRouche said at that time that the future for that

region could not be one of a raw materials exporter, an oil exporter; but rather processing and industry would have to take

place as an idea of a future orientation for the economy there.

So, there are many old cultures within this region; ancient civilizations with an historical grounding. The potential for cooperation there is tremendous; and it's not about local interests being played against each other. Some people in Egypt,

for example, might have thought that building the connectivity of

the New Silk Road would lessen the payback on their investment in

the new Suez Canal. If land routes are possible, won't that reduce shipping? But, that's not the way to look at it. As a general sense of connectivity and improvement in conditions of economy, these things aren't mutually exclusive. So, just as Egypt raised \$8 billion from within the nation to complete the construction of the new Suez Canal within the astounding period

of one year, the Transport Minister announced at this meeting that Egypt was prepared to invest \$100 billion – a trillion Egyptian pounds – over the next 14 years into roads, rail, logistics centers, into connectivity in the Southwest Asian region, as well as with Africa. He spoke about the plans for cooperation between Egypt and South Africa and other nations, for

rail and road connectivity crossing the entire continent from the

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

Hussein spoke about the fact that 95% of Egypt's territory is currently empty; and the potential with water resources to totally transform the nation. So that, among these projects – many of which China is eager to cooperate with – there lies a

sense for stability. Does terrorism have to be stopped? Do people willing to kill others have to be prevented by military means at times? Yes. But the only way you're going to have a stable future and progress and happiness for that, is through a legitimate program for development.

So, what can we do here? Well, we've heard a lot of good news recently. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's trip to India was excellent news. Hussein Askary's trip to Cairo and the various seminars and meetings that he held there – about which you can read more on our website. The conference just this week in Frankfurt; these represent positive developments increasing the potential for this new paradigm taking over as directing the course of human affairs.

Here in the United States, we have a number of opportunities. Let's take a look at Manhattan, for example. Every Saturday, there's an opportunity for direct discussion with these Manhattan dialogues with Lyndon LaRouche himself. Coming up very soon, on April 7th, there will be a very important conference held in Manhattan, sponsored by the Schiller Institute, about which you can read more and find registration information here on our website. A conference in the US, dedicated to the principle of how we can join this orientation; what kinds of concepts have to guide relations among nations, and about the scientific mission for mankind, and about the culture that's commensurate and assists in bringing about these kinds of developments. So, there's no amount of good news from around the world,

although it's good to have good news; but there's no amount of good news that can replace the obligation of us in the United States to oust Obama to prevent conflict, war, the direction we're going right now. Without ousting Obama and repudiating that policy orientation, the good news around the rest of the world isn't going to be enough to prevent a commitment towards conflict, to prevent its coming into being.

MEGAN BEETS: Earlier this week, Secretary of State John Kerry travelled to Moscow for a series of meetings, including with President Putin of Russia; and also for extensive dialogue and discussion with his Russian counterpart, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. These discussions obviously centered around the ongoing US-Russian cooperation in resolving the conflict in Syria. Going into the meetings and press conferences, both Kerry and Lavrov stressed strongly that the successes in Syria are due to the close collaboration between the United States and Russia; and also expressed the hope that this cooperation can continue and extend beyond Syria to address other urgent challenges and conflicts in the Middle East, such as the ongoing atrocities in Yemen and also beyond. Now, after the conclusion of what were many, many hours of meetings, Kerry began the joint press conference with Lavrov with a statement which goes to something which is much more important than cooperation among nations to resolve existing conflicts and dangers, as urgent as the solutions of those conflicts may be. And his statement points to the essence of the real meaning and

purpose of cooperation among nations. So, he said, "Let me just say that earlier today, I had the privilege of meeting with Scott Kelly, the American astronaut who spent 340 days in space with his counterpart, Mikhail Koryenko. I had a chance to talk to both of them about their time in space together; where they spent that remarkable period of historic time cooperating and working together. Two astronauts, one American one Russian, who were working to study the effects of long-term space flight on the human body. And as I listened to both of them talking about their time, it emphasized to me the fact of close collaboration being a demonstration of what not just two astronauts can do; but what nations can do when they work together, whether it's on the International Space Station, or international diplomacy." Now in that context, we look to China and the leadership that they have taken in their lunar program, as Jason mentioned a moment ago. We look at the accomplishments of the recent past, such as their 2013 landing on the surface of the Moon with a lander and a rover; which is the first time in nearly 40 years any nation has done that. And we also look forward to the achievements that are planned for the next two years; their 2017 sample return from the Moon, and their 2018 landing on the lunar far side – the first time ever, for any nation. These kinds of things represent real value for mankind; both economically and elsewhere. So, what I'd like to do now is invite Jason to the podium to elaborate on that point.

JASON ROSS: At least in the United States, growth really

stopped in the 1960s and '70s. Now, this is point that Lyndon LaRouche had made at the time, that he makes in his economics courses; that he has in his economics textbook. And one that many

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

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

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

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

and in getting economic development within that nation. So, China

has definite claims to a sense of pride in the success that they've had in that sense.

But let's think about what it is that really drives economy forward. And if we look on the large scale, developments such as

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

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

There were further materials science breakthroughs made in the middle of this past century; and which continue to some degree today. But let's consider the real progress in science and in power that is required to set a new level for what could be accomplished; that moves forward what those limits to economic growth are. We're not currently even near the limits of what we could do, even with current technology. Poverty can be completely eliminated on this planet with current technology. But to move the level of what's possible, that requires something fundamentally new.

Something of that level would be represented, for example, in breakthroughs on fusion. Fusion, which as we've discussed

many

times over the course of decades in the LaRouche movement, is a

complete transformation in our relationship to the natural world.

If we had accomplished the useful implementation of fusion power,

both for the types of electrical power that we use today as well

as for transforming our relationship to materials by allowing the

refining and processing of ores on a totally different scale than

currently exists. The introduction of fusion as a scientific breakthrough, will represent a really new era in the power of mankind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moon; to do something new. This goes beyond playing catch-up; this is playing leap-frog. This is, as a nation, having a commitment to a universal role as the society of organized people, towards achieving things that will have a

world-historical importance. Like the development of the steam

engine; like other breakthroughs that transformed humanity as a whole. A nation has to have that mission – barring incredibly dire poverty conditions – a nation has to have that as its mission; otherwise it simply has no legitimacy to exist. It has no mission; it has no purpose. And then, people are not connected to a sense of achievement that lies far outside of their own lifetimes.

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

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

OGDEN: Wonderful; thank you, Jason. So, I would encourage you to please register and encourage other people to register for this event. Also, coming up this weekend in New York City, if you are in the area, on Easter Sunday at 6pm, there will be

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