

# Helga Zepp-LaRouche fornyer sit krav om at forbyde voldelige videospil

*»Den nye overraskelse er, at drabsmanden ikke var en islamisk terrorist; drabsmanden var svoren tilhænger af voldelige videospil«, og at han efterlignede tidligere massedrab, der ligeledes var betinget af disse oprindelige gerningsmænds langvarige brug af nedskydnings-spil og -videoer. Zepp-LaRouche sagde, at man måtte tage to skridt på verdensplan:*

- 1. Idet hun henviste til, at indenrigsminister DeMazière satte forbindelse mellem massedrabene i München og voldelige videospil, må man gennemføre et internationalt forbud af voldelige videospil, der omfatter et forbud mod dem på Internettet.*

I samtale med den amerikanske LaRouche-bevægelse i dag talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche om terroristdrabet på ni personer i München, udført af en enlig gerningsmand.

Helga LaRouche sagde: »Den nye overraskelse er, at drabsmanden ikke var en islamisk terrorist; drabsmanden var svoren tilhænger af voldelige videospil«, og at han efterlignede tidligere massedrab, der ligeledes var betinget af disse oprindelige gerningsmænds langvarige brug af nedskydnings-spil og -videoer. Zepp-LaRouche sagde, at man måtte tage to skridt på verdensplan:

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- 2. Internationalt samarbejde med Rusland mod terrorisme, som præsident Vladimir Putin foreslog FN's*

Generalforsamling i september 2015.

Teenagedrabsmanden fra München, Ali David Sonboly, lokkede unge mennesker til McDonalds på femårsdagen for Anders Breiviks massedrab af 77 unge mennesker i Norge i 2011. Drabsmanden fra München lå også inde med materiale fra et skyderi på en skole i Bayern i 2009. Sonboly tilbød at købe gratis mad i McDonalds til alle, der kom.

Det krav, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche kom med allerede i 2007, om at »Forbyde voldelige videospil«, må nu gennemføres, før der kommer flere hændelser med »enlige terrorister«.

Hendes appel lyder:

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:**

**Forbyd videospil med massedrab og vold på Internettet!**

*10. december 2007:* Forkvinde for det tyske politiske parti, Borgerrettighedsbevægelsen Solidaritet (BüSo), Helga Zepp-LaRouche, udstedte nedenstående erklæring den 8. december:

»I kølvandet på de nylige, rædselsvækkende nyhedsrapporter om unge mennesker, der går amok og dræber deres medstuderende og lærere; unge skarpskytter, der plaffer ofre, de ikke kender, ned; og unge, psykopatiske mordere, der dræber andre mennesker efter, at de har set perverse film; alle disse hændelser demonstrerer på dramatisk vis, hvor presserende nødvendigt det er at vedtage behørig love, der, med hårde straffe, forbyder produktion og markedsføring af computerspil, der glorificerer vold, så vel som også forbud mod at bruge Internettet til at cirkulere materiale, der glorificerer vold.

Sluttelig har Selskabet for Videnskabelig Samtale-psykoterapi (Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Gesprächspsychotherapie e.V., GwG) offentliggjort et krav om et totalforbud mod disse computerspil. En repræsentant for selskabet forklarede, at »drabsspil er ligesom landminer for sjælen«. Og GwG kræver, at

politikere handler, »før en hel generations børn og teenagers lokkes ind i en malstrøm af vold«. Desværre sker dette allerede.

Allerede i 1972, dvs. for 35år siden (!), forklarede USA's Øverste Embedslæge (Surgeon General[1]), såvel som også den Amerikanske Psykiatri-Sammenslutning, at der var en uomtvistelig forbindelse mellem vold i medierne og vold, der begås af børn og unge. Og i bogstavelig talt hvert eneste tilfælde, hvor unge mennesker dræber deres medstuderende og lærere med stor præcisionsskydning, viser det sig, at der foreligger en afhængighed af voldsvideoer og Internet-websteder, der glorificerer vold. Det er desværre tilfældet, at størstedelen af to generationers børn og teenagers har været udsat for cirkulering af denne »underholdning«, der dræber intellekt og sjæl.

De kommercielle dræbervideoer havde deres oprindelse i militære uddannelsesprogrammer, gennem hvilke den amerikanske hær brugte dræber-simulatorer til at overvinde soldaternes naturlige modvilje mod at dræbe. Det er det samme, der finder sted med et videospil, der gør drab til en betinget refleks. Anvendelsen af mordsimulatorer til militære uddannelsesformål svarer til det bestialske koncept med Lejesoldater-hæren, som blev fremlagt af Samuel Huntington i dennes bog, *The Soldier and the State (Soldaten og Staten)*, og hvorved soldater skal uddannes til at udføre ordrer som zombier, der aldrig stiller spørgsmålstejn ved det, de får besked på at gøre. Hvis et sådant koncept regnes for barbarisk i hæren, så er det for børn og unge, der følelsmæssigt er langt mere indtryksmodtagelige, en total katastrofe. Resultatet er børn og unge, der følelsmæssigt er fuldstændigt forkrøblede, som meget let kan ty til aggression, og hos hvem den for mennesket enestående evne til at føle, og evnen til at føle empati, er totalt fraværende. I værste fald bliver de autistiske, eller endda mordere.

EU's Komité for »Menneskerettigheder i Internet-samfundet« har

ansvaret for at håndtere disse spørgsmål, men har hidtil ikke indført nogen faktiske retningslinjer for videospil og Internet-websteder. Hvis de personer, der sidder i ansvarsfulde stillinger, ikke beskytter børn og unge, så gør de sig skyldige i overtrædelse af menneskerettighederne. Vi kræver et omgående forbud mod dræbervideoer og en effektiv blokering af de ovenfor nævnte Internet-websteder!«

*Foto: Utøya.*

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[1] National chef for det amerikanske Public Health Service Commissioned Corps og øverste talsmand for regeringens sundhedsspørgsmål; han/hun udnævnes af præsidenten for en fireårig periode og godkendes af Senatet, og står lige under USA's vicesundhedsminister. (I Danmark har vi 3 embedslæger, der står direkte under Sundhedsstyrelsen).

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## **Psykoseinducerende Pokémon-Go**

# sprænger alle download-rekorder

23. juli 2016 – Appen Pokémon-Go har sprængt alle rekorder for downloads i den første uge, med over 30 millioner mennesker i hele verden, der nu deltager i dette vanedannende og psykoseinducerende nye »spil«.

Pokémon-Go er bygget op omkring en total sammenblanding af den virkelige, fysiske verden, som spillerne kan se igennem deres smartphone-kameraer, idet de bevæger sig rundt udendørs, og så den virtuelle verden med Pokémon-monstre, der kommer til syne på selv samme skærm, som om de fandtes i den virkelige verden. Spillerne skal »finde« Pokémon-monstre og dernæst »fange« dem på deres smartphones.

Der har været stor mediebevågenhed af de alvorlige, fysiske farer, som dette medfører: folk forskellige steder i verden er døde efter at være trådt ud over klippekanter; de har kørt deres biler ind i politiets patruljevogne; de er blevet kørt over af biler, da de gik ud på gaden; de er blevet overfaldet af ventende tyve; og de er blevet myrdet, når de som zombier vandrede ind i narko-dominerede nabolag.

Men endnu farligere er det, at dette er en eskalering af den kulturelle Tavistock-krigsførelse for fuldstændigt at udviske skelnen mellem den virkelige verden og den virtuelle virkeligheds fantasiverden – et overlagt forsøg på at inducere massepsykose.

I dag kommenterede Lyndon LaRouche således: Hvorfor gør folk sådan noget? Er de *sindssyge*? Kan de ikke indse, at de falder i en Tavistock-fælde?

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# Kriserne i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika resultat af Vestens 'Elefant i en porcelænsbutik'- handlinger, siger russiske udenrigsminister Lavrov

22. juli 2016 – I et gennemgående angreb på vestens igangværende politik i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, der har resulteret i endeløse krige, ødelæggelse af institutioner og tab af hundreder tusinder af liv, sagde den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov: »Det, der foregår i Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, er et direkte resultat af en meget inkompetent og uprofessionel holdning til situationen.« Som TASS i dag rapporterer, sagde Lavrov: »I deres ønske om at bevare deres dominans, handlede vore vestlige partnere som en elefant i en porcelænsbutik. I Irak blev den voldelige afsættelse af regeringen annonceret under falske påskud. Partnere siger, 'lad os løse problemet med Libyen, Syrien og Irak, arrangere valg og udradere terror'. De siger, 'Først må vi fjerne Assad [den syriske præsident Bashar Assad], og så tager vi kampen op mod terror bagefter.'«

Idet han bragte katastrofen i Libyen på banen, påpegede Lavrov, at »der var en autoritær leder der [i Libyen], der også var ilde lidt, men der var ingen terrorister overhovedet under hans regime«. Lavrov fortsatte: »Og da han blev fjernet, blev Libyen forvandlet til et udklækningssted for terrorisme, og det i et land, gennem hvilket militante kæmpere og våben

passerer mod syd [Afrika], mens de selvsamme migranter, der er et problem for Europa, rejser mod nord.«

Med et udfald mod amerikanere, der siger, »hvis det ikke er gået i stykker, så lad være med at fikse det«, bemærkede Lavrov, at Vesten gjorde det modsatte. »Irak var ikke knækket, Libyen var ikke knækket og Syrien var ikke knækket. De begyndte at fikse det og fik det, der nu foregår der«, sagde Lavrov iflg. TASS.

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## **For krig og terrorisme: Erinyerne har først lige taget fat i Blair**

*9. juli 2016 (Leder)* – Angrebet på dem, der, med Tony Blair i spidsen, brugte angrebene 11. september (2001) til at føre illegale aggressionskrige og slippe international terrorisme løs, optrappes.

På en dag, hvor den nye filippinske præsident udfordrede Blair og USA som værende kilderne til terrorismen, og hvor medlemmer af den amerikanske Kongres opfordrede til en mobilisering for at fremtvinge offentliggørelsen af beviserne mod saudierne og briterne, står Blair ligeledes over for voksende sagsanlæg fra britiske militærfamilier og udsigten til retsforfølgelse.

Avisen *London Telegraph* rapporterede, at den af juridiske kilder havde fået at vide, at Chilcot-kommissionens rapport gav grundlag for juridiske søgsmål om skadeserstatninger mod Blair, anlagt af sårede veteraner fra Irak og af familier til soldater, der døde dér. Den sagde, at foreløbig 29 familier til døde soldater har bedt advokatfirmaet McCue & Partners om

at lægge sag an mod Blair »for hver en penny«, og mange andre forventes at følge trop. Firmaet forventer at føre en civil retssag for »myndighedsmisbrug i offentligt hverv«, der viser, at Blair havde

*»handlet ud over sine magtbeføjelser, og at skade herved er blevet forårsaget, og at denne skade kunne have været forudsagt.«*

Myndighedsmisbrug under udførelse af offentligt hverv giver potentielt mulighed for ubegrænsede skadeserstatninger.

*Telegraph* fremfører, at Sir John Chilcots undersøgelse fandt, at

*»Hr. Blair burde have set de problemer, der resulterede af invasionen i 2003, og kom til at indikere, således også for ham, at denne militæraktion var illegal.«*

Den bemærker også, at Blair

*»har skabt sig en formue, anslået til 60 millioner pund ... Reg Keys, hvis søn Tom var én af seks soldater i det Kongelige Militærpoliti, der blev dræbt ved Major al-Kabir i 2003, sagde: »Tony Blair har tjent en masse penge på et offentligt hverv, som jeg mener, han misbrugte.«*

*»Roger Bacon, hvis søn Matt Bacon, en major i Efterretningskorpset, blev dræbt af en vejsidebombe i 2005, sagde: 'Sagsanlægget for myndighedsmisbrug i offentligt hverv giver os mulighed for at sagsøge ham for ubegrænsede skadeserstatninger. Jeg ønsker, at disse midler indsættes på en fond for genopbygning af Irak. Det ville hjælpe med at kompensere for det, det skete dér.«*

BBC offentliggjorde uafhængigt en juridisk ekspertanalyse af spørgsmålet, »Kunne Blair stå over for juridisk sagsanlæg over Irakkrigen?« BBC's juridiske korrespondent Clive Coleman rapporterer, at »aggressionskrig«, den alvorligste



krigsforbrydelse, ville være den mest indlysende kriminelle anklage mod Blair. Men, siger Coleman, 1998-Romtraktatens skabelse af den Internationale Forbryderdomstol fjernede retsforfølgelse af aggressionskrige fra nationer, men udskød en aftale om, at den Internationale Forbryderdomstol skulle gøre det, til i hvert fald 2017!

Det er derfor mere sandsynligt, mener Coleman, at Blair i fremtiden kommer til at stå over for retsforfølgelse for »forseelser i offentligt hverv«, for hvilken Chilcot-kommissionen leverer grundlaget. Anklagen om kriminelle handlinger er alvorlig og har en indlysende lighed med »myndighedsmisbrug i offentligt hverv«, for hvilken anklage familierne har til hensigt at sagsøge ham »for hver en penny«.

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**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:  
Menneskehedens skønne fremtid  
—  
hvis vi undgår dinosaurernes  
skæbne.  
Hovedtale på Schiller  
Institutts  
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)

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## Europa: Fem procent af den græske befolkning har forladt landet

*2. juli 2016* – I Grækenland er en rapport blevet offentliggjort, der indikerer, at næsten en halv million grækere, 5 % af befolkningen, har forladt landet siden 2008, iflg. dagens *Kathimerini*-avis. I 2008 forlod 100.000 landet, og tallet er steget hvert år siden.

Til forskel fra de store, græske emigrationsbølger i 1903-1917 og 1960-1972, hvor de fleste af dem, der rejste, var landbrugere eller ufaglærte arbejdere, så er de, der er rejst siden 2008, for det meste folk med en erhvervsuddannelse og nyuddannede unge.

"Det er intet tilfælde, at begge faser fandt sted i kølvandet på en periode med intense omvæltninger som følge af økonomisk tilbageslag, der gjorde svælget mellem vores land og udviklede nationer større og bar ved til bålet for masseudvandring af mennesker, mest unge, der søgte nye muligheder og udsigter til fremgang", sagde Sofia Lazaretou, økonom ved Bank of Greece og rapportens forfatter, til avisen *Kathimerini*.

Under den første udvandring rejste grækere hovedsageligt til USA, Australien, Canada, Brasilien og Sydstafrika, iflg. rapporten. Under den anden bølge fra 1960-72 rejste 60 % til Tyskland eller Belgien for at arbejde i fabrikker. I dag er udvandrerne unge med en erhvervsuddannelse, der emigrerer til Tyskland, Storbritannien og De Forenede Arabiske Emirater, siger rapporten.

Grækenland holder fjerdepladsen blandt EU-medlemslandene mht. masseudvandring, efter Cypern, Irland og Litauen. Landet holder en tredjeplads efter Cypern og Spanien mht. proportionen af unge mennesker, der forlader landet.

Dette bør anses for at være et konservativt tal, for, i 1990'erne, var mange grækere, der havde levet og var født i udlandet, flyttet tilbage til Grækenland fra lande som USA, Canada, Sydafrika osv. Tallet kan have vært så højt som 500.000. Mange af disse mennesker var de første til at vende tilbage til de lande, de havde forladt.

*Foto: Demonstranter uden for det græske parlament under en demonstration mod regeringens finansielle politik. (Foto fra omkring januar 2015).*

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# Flygtningekrise Europa: Obamas krige afføder fortsat folkemord på flygtninge

2. juni 2016 – Den dødbringende virkelighed, der fejer hen over hele Sydvestasien, Nordafrika og Europa som en konsekvens af Obamas krige, fortsætter – og accelererer. Den Internationale Organisation for Migration har netop udsendt sin rapport for første halvdel af 2016, der finder, at forsøgene på at krydse Middelhavet til Europa var de hidtil registrerede, mest dødbringende: 2.900 mennesker er hidtil døde, en stigning på 58 % sammenlignet med 1.838 døde i samme periode i 2015, og 743 i de første seks måneder af 2014. Af disse dødsfald fandt 2.500 af de 2.900 (over 85 %) sted i den mest farefulde, centrale Middelhavsroute til Italien. Den samme tendens ses i den totale migration i år: hidtil er henved 225.665 migranter i år ankommet til Italien, Grækenland, Cypern og Spanien over havet. Dette er en stigning på mere end 50 % over tallet for første halvdel af 2015, der lå på omkring 146.000.

Den Internationale Organisation for Migration beskriver sig selv som "den ledende, internationale organisation for migration", med 162 medlemsstater, og som arbejder tæt sammen med FN.

*Titelfoto: 29. maj 2016 (New York Times): En kvinde hjælpes ombord på et italiensk flådefartøj. Frem til onsdag [i uge 21] er rundt regnet 41.000 migranter blevet reddet til havs i år, efter at have sejlet ud fra Libyen.*

*Fra samme artikel: "Tre dage og tre sunkne skibe konfronterer atter Europa med flygtningekrisens rædsler, i takt med, at desperate mennesker forsøger at nå over til det europæiske kontinent og fortsat omkommer til havs. 700 mennesker fra tre*

*sunkne både menes at være druknet, meddelte FN's flygtningekontor søndag, i en af de mest dødbringende uger på Middelhavet i mands minde."*

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# **Gammel vin på nye flasker? Del II, af Helga Zepp-LaRouche**

*Selve ideen om, at AfD skulle være opstået som en reaktion på euroens krise, flygtningekrisen eller "politisk islam", er fuldstændig fejlagtig. Den Konservative Revolution, den tradition, som det Nye Højre udtrykkeligt går ind for, og hvis tekster Götz Kubitscheks publikation Antaia udgiver, har eksisteret i en ubrudt fortsættelse, lige siden dens fremkomst som en reaktion imod "Ideerne fra 1789" – således i 225 år gennem manifestationer, der i heldigste fald kun tilsyneladende ændrede sig.*

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*27. maj 2016 – Horst Seehofers påstand om, at Angela Merkels fejlagtige immigrationspolitik forklarer den hastige vækst af Alternative für Deutschland (partiet Alternativ for Tyskland), er totalt simplificeret, og derfor forkert. Selvfølgelig var stigningen af antallet af flygtninge præcis det, som visse politikere ventede på, såsom "leder" af AfD, Björn Höcke, der opildnede befolkningens sociale ængstelse ved hjælp af demagogiske argumenter. Flygtninge har selvsagt ikke tidligere indbetalt bidrag til sundhedsforsikringsfonde eller den sociale sikkerhedspulje, sådan, som et af AfD's*

favoritmantraer lyder, for hvordan skulle de have kunnet det? Skulle de måske for nogen år siden have henvendt sig til den amerikanske eller britiske ambassade i deres land for at oprette en kredit som kompensation for den fremtidige ødelæggelse af deres hjem i geopolitisk motiverede krige?

Dette eksempel tydeliggør, at man kan tage en udtalelse, der, snævert anskuet, ikke i sig selv er falsk – nemlig den, at "flygtningene aldrig har indbetalt noget til det sociale sikkerhedssystem" – og videreformidle en falsk information herigennem, falsk, fordi den reducerer en kompleks situation, såsom hvorfor, flygtningene i det hele taget blev flygtninge, ned til et meget snævert aspekt af situationen. Den første impuls bag fr. Merkels flygtningepolitik – da hun sagde, "Vi kan klare det!" – var korrekt og i overensstemmelse med Genève-flygtninge-konventionen. Dér, hvor hun til syvende og sidst gik forkert, var, at, alt imens, hun igen og igen sagde, at man måtte eliminere årsagerne til flygtningekrisen, så sagde hun aldrig, hvad disse årsager var.



*Antiislamisk Pegida-demonstration den 12. januar, 2015, i Dresden, efter skudepisoden på bladet Charlie Hebdo i Paris.*

For at gøre dette måtte man være opmærksom på den rolle, som Saudi-Arabien spillede i angrebene den 11. september, 2001, såvel som også de krige, der var baseret på løgne, og som USA førte i Sydvestasien som angivelige repressalier for disse angreb, samt også det "allierede" Saudi-Arabiens rolle i Tyrkiet, i finansieringen af diverse wahhabi-islamistiske organisationer, fra al-Qaeda til al-Nusra og ISIS, snarere end at forlade sig på disse to nationer for at dæmme op for flygtningestrømmen.

I lyset af det ramaskrig, der nu raser i USA over Saudi-Arabiens veldokumenterede støtterolle for terrororganisationer – man erindrer sig det amerikanske Senats enstemmige

vedtagelse af Loven for Retfærdighed imod Terrorsponsorer (JASTA), og kampen for ophævelse af hemmeligstemplingen af de berømte, endnu hemmelige 28 sider fra Den fælles Kongresundersøgelsesrapport over 11. september – i lyset af dette er det sigende, at fr. Merkel fortsat er tavs omkring skandalen med saudiernes rolle. For, de faktiske "årsager til flygtningekrisen" ligger i hele dette begivenhedskompleks.

Den anden fejltagelse, som fr. Merkel begår, er at nægte, sammen med Rusland og Kina at fremlægge et funktionsdygtigt perspektiv for genopbygningen af de befriede områder – indledningsvis Syrien, og dernæst hele Sydvestasien – og som kun kan gennemføres inden for den større ramme af Den Nye Silkevej.

Ifølge FN findes der allerede 60 millioner flygtninge eller fordrevne mennesker i hele verden. Lederen af Det Verdensøkonomiske Forum, Klaus Schwab, sagde for nylig i Davos, at, i tilfælde af, at der finder et yderligere fald sted i prisen på råmaterialer, kunne en milliard mennesker fra de sydlige lande begive sig ud på rejsen mod nord. I tilfælde af, at et ukontrollabelt kollaps af det transatlantiske finanssystem finder sted – hvilket er en reel mulighed i betragtning af centralbankernes negative rentesatser, samt debatten om 'helikopter-penge' (ubegrænset pengetrykning, -red.), kunne dette tal stige endnu mere pga. den globale indvirkning heraf.

De europæiske forholdsregler, som fr. Merkel gik med til – nemlig at beskytte EU's ydre grænser gennem Frontex-organisationen og forhandlingen af en hestehandel med den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan – er derfor ikke alene totalt ude af stand til at fungere, men de nægter også flygtningene den beskyttelse, de har ret til iflg. international lov. Disse forholdsregler afslører, at de "europæiske værdier", som EU konstant reklamerer højlydt med, for længst er blevet forvandlet til barbarisme. Det er sådan, resten af verden ser det. Kendsgerningen er, at hele verden lægger mærke til og

diskuterer EU's foragtelighed i dette spørgsmål.

For at understrege pointen: Den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan afhjælpe den største, humanitære katastrofe, siden 2. Verdenskrig, er igennem en omfattende, økonomisk udvikling – en Ny Silkevejs-Marshallplan, om man vil – for hele Mellemøsten og Afrika, og som opbygger disse ødelagte lande, såvel som også de totalt underudviklede lande, og som giver de mennesker, der lever dér, et perspektiv for en bedre fremtid. For at gøre det, må vi gøre en ende på konfrontationen med Rusland og Kina og samarbejde med Rusland, Kina, Iran, Egypten og mange andre lande om sådanne udviklingsperspektiver. Rammen hertil er allerede på plads med Kinas Nye Silkevej og tilbuddet om et win-win-samarbejde.

Det er netop dette unikke perspektiv for en løsning, som AfD udelukker, på grund af partiets mildt sagt chauvinistiske ideologi. Frem for alt gør partiets tilknytning til neoliberale, monetaristiske dogmer det totalt ude af stand til at søge løsninger, endsige finde dem.

### **Den konservative revolution**

Selve ideen om, at AfD skulle være opstået som en reaktion på euroens krise, flygtningekrisen eller "politisk islam", er fuldstændig fejlagtig. Den Konservative Revolution, den tradition, som det Nye Højre udtrykkeligt går ind for, og hvis tekster Götz Kubitscheks publikation *Antaia* udgiver, har eksisteret i en ubrudt fortsættelse, lige siden dens fremkomst som en reaktion imod "Ideerne fra 1789" – således i 225 år gennem manifestationer, der i heldigste fald kun tilsyneladende ændrede sig.

Blandt de omfattende skrifter om dette emne finder vi Armin Mohlers let redigerede afhandling fra 1949, som første gang blev udgivet i bogform i 1950 med titlen, *Den konservative revolution*. Den udløste en storm af vrede på det tidspunkt, for den var, kun fire år efter afslutningen af Anden



Verdenskrig, et forsøg på at behandle fascistiske ideer kvasi-akademisk, som om de ikke direkte havde forårsaget katastrofale resultater for Tyskland og for verden. I sin bog forklarede Mohler, at den "Konservative Revolution" er et synonym for det, der almindeligvis kendes som fascisme.

Ifølge Mohler er de, der udtænker dette, små, intellektuelt livlige celler, højeksplosive sekter og løse kombinationer af eliten, der forbliver i baggrunden. De udarbejder programmerne "oppefra", som dernæst præsenteres med simple ord til masserne, der ser sig selv som nogen, der har fået en rå skæbne. Mohler beskrev forholdet mellem de intellektuelle og det jævne folk på følgende måde:

"Den overordnede gruppe holder sine masser sammen gennem organisatorisk tilknytning til en doktrin, der er tilpasset den jævne mand og indskrænket til kun at omfatte slagord, og giver kun mulighed for en plads til mere overlegne hjerner i det omfang, de tager del i *at tæmme masserne* og begrænse disses mentale evner til det *esoteriske område*. Men flertallet af dem, der besidder et intellekt over det gennemsnitlige, samles i små cirkler, der skaber genklang i form af en konstant, mental spænding, mener, at de selv er de eneste, der besidder den ægte viden og anklager den store gruppe for *realpolitik*, for at forråde 'ideen'".

(Kursivering tilføjet)[1]

Mange ledende medlemmer af AfD ser Instituttet for Statspolitik (*Institut für Staatspolitik*), det Nye Højres tænketank, som Götz Kubitschek og Karlheinz Weissmann stiftede i 2000, som en form for sted, der "skaber genklang i form af en konstant, mental spænding". Opføringskurser afholdes her med jævne mellemrum og er blevet taget af 5000 mennesker. Björn Höcke refererer til dette institut som sin "spirituelle manna".

**En opdateret nationalsocialisme**

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* citerede en e-mail, som Bernd Lucke, der for nylig blev smidt ud af AfD, skrev til partiets eksekutive komite på det tidspunkt, hvor Kubitschek og hans hustru, Ellen Kositzka, søgte at blive optaget som medlemmer. Kubitschek var dukket op ved Pegida- og Legida-begivenheder[2] iført en sort skjorte og brun jakke, skrev han. "Enhver, der ikke ser en henvisning til de fascistiske bevægelser i Europa i 1920'erne og 1930'erne, er et fjols." På det tidspunkt blev de begge nægtet medlemskab. I dag er Lucke ude, og Kubitschek anses af mange AfD-medlemmer som det intellektuelle lederskab.

I slutningen af sidste år gav Höcke et slående foredrag på instituttet, hvor han med forbløffende oprigtighed fremlagde den radikale, biologiske determinisme, der er typisk for det Nye Højre. Han sagde, at fr. Merkels vanvittige asylpolitik havde igangsat en "selvforstærkende malstrøm", og at vi måtte forsvare os imod asylansøgere, fordi Afrika producerer "et befolkningsoverskud" på 30 millioner mennesker om året. Der må sættes grænser ved at nægte asyl således, at Afrika kan opnå en miljømæssig bæredygtig rate af befolkningstilvækst.

Ifølge Höcke er problemet, at Afrika og Europa har to forskellige strategier for reproduktion. Afrika har den livsbekræftende form for reproduktion, som der refereres til med et "lille r", mens Europa har en negativ strategi for elementær befolkningserstatning, som der refereres til med et "stort K". De har derfor to totalt forskellige strategier for reproduktion, der nu støder sammen over den optimale brug af *Lebensraum*. (Levesteder)

Enoghalvfjerds år efter afslutningen af det nationalsocialistiske herredømme er det utænkeligt, at nogen skulle vove at påkalde en bestemt befolkningsgruppes "overskudsbefolkning" og *Lebensraum*. Og at underkaste folks demografiske udvikling til "miljømæssigt bæredygtige" niveauer, er nøjagtig den samme, inhumane holdning, der karakteriserer den grønne bevægelses miljøfascisme.

Höcke lånte tilsyneladende termerne "lille r" og "store K" fra de amerikanske miljøforkæmpere Robert MacArthur og Edward O. Wilson og deres teorier om koloniseringen af levesteder.[3] Den tankegang, der her kommer frem, er værre end racisme; den nægter en stor del af den menneskelige race sin faktiske menneskelighed, den egenskab, der adskiller menneskelige væsner som en skabende art fra alle andre livsformer, i betragtning af deres evne til at udøve skabende fornuft.

Tyske borgere, der er bekymret for vort samfunds udhuling, for vort lands sikkerhed, deres egen personlige fremtid og meget andet, bør under ingen omstændigheder begå den fejl at falde for "doktrinen reduceret til slagord". For skjult bag disse sætninger findes der et billede af mennesket, der er uforeneligt med europæiske eller tyske værdier (for så vidt som man forstår disse som omfattende humanismen hos Nicolaus Cusanus (Nikolaus von Kues), Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Felix Mendelssohn, Friedrich Schiller og Albert Einstein), men som i stedet er i overensstemmelse med den racisme, der engang kastede vort land ud i katastrofen.

*Fortsættelse følger.*

[1] Se "The Historical Roots of Green Fascism" (Den grønne fascismes historiske rødder), af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, en artikel i to dele i *EIR*, 13. og 20. april 2007: [http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n15-20070413/28-34\\_715\\_green.pdf](http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n15-20070413/28-34_715_green.pdf) og [http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n16-20070420/29-38\\_716\\_helga.pdf](http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n16-20070420/29-38_716_helga.pdf)

[2] Pegida (Patriotiske Europæere imod Islamisering af Vesten) og Legida (Leipzig-europæere imod Islamisering af Vesten) er antimuslimske bevægelser, der har afholdt massedemonstrationer, især i det østlige Tyskland, imod

immigration fra Sydvestasien.

[3] Miljøforkæmperne Robert H. MacArthur og Edward O. Wilson udviklede en teori om økosystemets stabilitet i 1950'erne, hvor de modstillede to former for fremgangsmåder, som befolkninger kunne tage for deres overlevelse. "K"-strategien vedtoges af nationer, der ansås at have opnået, eller være tæt på, deres "bæreevne", som ansås at være den maksimale befolkning, som kan bæres af et givent miljø; "r"-strategien karakteriserer nationer, der søger at forøge deres befolkning i henhold til deres biotiske potentiale. MacArthur døde i 1972, men Wilson er fortsat en yderst indflydelsesrig, akademisk fortaler for "sociobiologi", et felt, der understreger den menneskelige adfærds genetiske determinisme (såvel som også myrers ditto, idet myrer er den art, der har udgjort objektet for hans akademiske undersøgelser), og han foreslår en politik, der er baseret på disse angivelige genetiske forskelle.

*Foto: PEGIDA- demonstration i Dresden, Tyskland, 12. januar 2015, efter terrorangrebet mod det franske, satiriske blad "Charlie Hebdo" 7. januar 2015.*

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**Forlæng Verdenslandbroen ind  
i Sydvestasien og Afrika:  
Afskrift af Hussein Askarys  
tale på Schiller Instituttets**

# og EIR's seminar på Frederiksberg den 18. april 2016





Kommer senere på dansk.

Hussein Askary Speech in Copenhagen to the Schiller Institute-  
*EIR*

Seminar "Extend the World Land-Bridge to Southwest Asia and  
Africa," April 18, 2016

{Hussein Askary had fair number of graphics and charts, which  
he  
used to illustrate his presentation.}

TOM GILLESBERG: The next speaker is somebody very unique  
and unusual, Hussein Askary originally comes from Iraq and  
had  
to get out under very nasty circumstances, as many others.  
But  
that became a blessing at least for our organization, because  
Hussein, through Norway, ended up to become part of the  
international LaRouche organization in 1994, and has since  
then  
been contributing quite fantastically to our international  
work.

And he is one of the authors of the original {New Silk Road  
Becomes the World Land-Bridge} report; but then also made a  
decision, that this cannot simply stay in the English  
language,  
or Chinese. This also has to be in the Arabic language. So  
Hussein took it upon himself to translate this into the Arabic  
language and then also of course, write some extra parts to  
it,  
which is necessary for the present circumstances in Southwest  
Asia to have.

This report just came out. It was release on March 17, in

Cairo, in a meeting presided over by the Egyptian Transportation Minister who then introduced Hussein, and the hope of course is that this will become something read and studied and acted on in the whole Arabic world, as well as the rest of the world. So Hussein?

HUSSEIN ASKARY: You have heard Helga today, giving a very stern and sobering warning about the state of affairs in the world, the dangers are very real to the world today. What I am going to do, and please don't misunderstand me, I'm not going to give you a picture of how rosy and nice things are, either in Southwest Asia, the so-called Middle East, or in Africa, but, as they say in sports, you have to keep your eye on the ball. What Helga just said, is that there is a new paradigm in the world, which can lead to a completely different, and new world order. And it's that paradigm, within which myself, the Schiller Institute, and the people we are talking to, we want to direct their attention to that new paradigm. I'm thankful to Leena Malkki for her beautiful singing, and, especially, the {Aida} aria. It was actually performed at the opening of the Suez Canal, the second Suez Canal, last year. The idea of great projects, the idea of great challenges, like Helga was explaining, this idea of being in space, looking at the world from space, and, also, the idea of major projects, like the Suez Canal, like the Three Gorges Dam in China, the New Silk Road, the effect they have on people, is that they challenge their imagination, and challenge their creativity, because they

represent major difficulties, major technical problems, intellectual problems, that have to be solved, before you achieve

these major projects. And that transforms the idea of people. It

also gives people an idea of a creative constructive identity, and the position of man in the world, on this Earth, and also in

the universe. That is why we try to work on these concepts of the

New Silk Road, the extension of the New Silk Road, to {inspire}

people to think outside of the box, outside of the box of geopolitics, which Helga was trying to explain. We have to get out of geopolitics. We have to act {human} again. But that has practical implications. There are practical problems, and other

issues, and even scientific issues we have to resolve.

So, for those who are not familiar, this is the extension of the New Silk Road. The New Silk Road has existed as the new strategic policy of China since 1996, but we want to expand this

into a global collaboration, a blueprint, as Tom said, a concept

for peace and cooperation among nations. We have to connect the

Economic Belt of the Silk Road (the one with the yellow), which

is already being built. As Helga said, the first train arrived from China to Tehran last month. There are projects going on in

Siberia. So there are trains going from Asia to Europe. There is

no problem with that. We need to extend it into the Southwest Asia region, the so-called Middle East (I can explain later why I

say Southwest Asia, and not the Middle East), and into Africa,



and of course, into the Americas.

So, you can see that the red lines are where we have the biggest deficits, the biggest deficits in infrastructure, both transportation infrastructure, but also in other needs, deficits

in water, and deficits in electricity.

What is different in the Arabic part, which I rewrote certain parts of it, like the Southwest Asia part, we also added

the Arabian Peninsula, also, to the idea of the connection to the

New Silk Road. This is no longer simply a Silk Road; this is the

World Land-Bridge, which can unite all the continents of the world.

In 1996, I had the great fortune to work with Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the team of {EIR} to make the first major study

of the New Silk Road, and it was that one which was adopted by the Chinese government as the strategic policy of China. It was

also a thick report like this.

This work is being done, mostly in East Asia, Central Asia, Iran, Turkey, Russia, all these nations are involved, but what is

lacking is the connection to the rest. So it has been 20 years since that idea emerged, but there was no response from the countries in the Arab world, for example, or in Africa.

Now, the idea with all these lines is not only about trade.

We want to warn people, that we are not talking about moving goods from China to Europe. That's not our concept. That's a byproduct. What we mean by the New Silk Road, the World Land-Bridge, that we need to create development corridors: a development corridor where you bring power, water, and technology

to areas that are landlocked, that are far from industrial zones,

and, explore the resources, human and natural resources of that region, to develop new centers of economic activity. Like landlocked nations, like in Central Asia, or the Great Lakes region in Africa. That's the concept. It's not about trade, although trade is an important aspect of this.

In 2002, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, the American economist and political leader, the husband of Mrs. LaRouche, was in Abu Dhabi, in a conference about oil, and the role of oil in world politics, and the future of oil. And there were many ministers of oil actually from the Arab countries – the gentleman to the right is the energy minister of the United Arab Emirates – and Mr. LaRouche shocked everybody, and said that the Arab countries, or the Gulf countries, have to gradually stop exporting raw oil, and actually use raw oil and gas as an industrial product, for petrochemicals, plastics, where every barrel of oil will give many times its value, rather than burning it as energy. He said that you should use your position in the world, as a crossroads of continents. You have to utilize that position as a crossroads for world trade, but also, the connection between Africa, Asia and Europe.

So I added these to the Arabic version, because I think that this is a very unique area in the world, not only that its strategic location is very unique, no other part of the world has that; you also have two-thirds of the world's energy resources, so-called, oil and gas in that region, but also, most importantly, you have about 450 million people. Most of them

are

young people. And actually, many of them have a good education.

You also have nations with a very ancient history and culture, and a very historical identity, like Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and

so on, and they also have an idea of themselves as becoming key

players in the world, but we hope that they will become key players in the world in the economic, scientific and cultural sense.

The problem is that all these advantages have been turned into disadvantages. So this region has become a center for global

politics, for global geopolitics, and that is why we see the conditions we have in the whole Middle East region becoming like

this.

Our idea is, now we have this new situation with the Russian intervention, the prospect, the possibility of having a peaceful

political solution in Syria, the prospect of uniting many powers

to fight ISIS and al-Qaeda, and so on, both in Iraq and Syria, and also in Libya. But this should be followed, as Helga said, we

need a Marshall Plan, we need an economic development plan, to establish peace on a true basis.

The reason I joined the Schiller Institute in 1994, was that I was in Oslo, and I was working as a translator, and there was a

Palestinian children's delegation coming with Yasser Arafat; and

I was going around with them, and, at that time, you had the Oslo

peace agreement. A week later, I saw a sign that the Schiller Institute was having a meeting in Oslo. They had a very

interesting title. They said in the meeting that if you don't start with the economic development of the Palestinian people, the people in Jordan, Syria, Israel, and so on, if you don't base

the peace process on a solid economic basis, this whole thing will fail. And the peace process is, of course, dead now, both because of that, but also because of geopolitics which has prevented reaching a true peace.

So, therefore, to establish true peace, we need an economic and scientific program. Helga referred to president Xi Jinping's

visit to the region in January this year. I consider this as an

historic turning point, actually, because at that point, in late

January, Saudi Arabia and Iran were at the point where there was

a big risk of a direct war between Iran and Saudi Arabia, because

of the beheading of a Shi'a clergy in Saudi Arabia, which led to

demonstrations, the burning of the Saudi Embassy in Tehran, and

so on. So the Chinese intervention came at a very crucial point,

where they said, "Look, all these religious conflicts and problems you have with each other, can lead the whole world into

a disaster. Why don't we work on our method? We offer you to join

the New Silk Road. We offer economic development, and technology,

and even financing, so we can connect all of your countries which

are in conflict with each other together into this global process." And this is very, very important. And nations in the region have to really grasp that opportunity now, and, instead

of

discussing the fate of President Assad, they should discuss what

kinds of economic projects they should work together on.

One of the issues that I didn't mention, is that, for example, even as Helga said, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, they can join this, if they stop this other policy, because we also have

one of the largest concentrations of financial power in the Gulf

countries; the so-called sovereign funds of the Gulf Cooperation

Council countries is about \$2 trillion. This can be transformed

into credit.

In the report, I propose the establishment of the Arab Infrastructure Investment Bank. A bank which will be financed by

these rich countries, which would have a capital of \$100-200 billion, and that capital will only be earmarked for infrastructure and development projects.

So every nation has a role in this. And in the report, we have also added, which is not in the English report, a plan, a general outline for the reconstruction of Syria, by utilizing Syria's position also as a bridge for the Silk Road, both from Asia, and from Europe, into Africa. We also propose the construction of a Syrian National Reconstruction Bank, which is

very important. We have a very important chapter in the report about how nations can internally finance major infrastructure programs. Because, the big question, which comes all the time when I am in Arab countries, or in Africa, is, they say "OK. This

sounds good. Who will pay for this? Where will the money come from?" Actually, you don't really need money, in that sense. You

can create the money, but you have to know where to use that

money. As Helga said, the central banks in Europe and the United

States are pumping massive amounts of liquidity into the financial and banking system. But none of that is transformed into technologies or projects, public projects, or housing projects, or industrial projects in Europe or anywhere. So money

is being printed, but it is not being used.

But there is a method, which we call the Hamiltonian national credit system, which every nation can actually internally generate credit to finance part of its national development plans, and this is one thing we put in the Syria plan. Because every time there is a war like in Bosnia, in Lebanon, and so on, you have donor conferences, where every nation says that we will give you so much money, 100 million, 50

million, but there is no centralized idea about how to rebuild the whole country. It all depends on donations, small drops which

come. We want something massive. We want something big. Foreign

governments should contribute to that by exporting technology to

Syria, for example, which Syria cannot afford to build, or afford

to buy, in the current situation.

Also, a part of our plan for Southwest Asia is to fight against desertification, by managing and creating new water resources, stopping the expansion of the desert. This is the Iraqi Green Belt project to stop the effect of sand and dust storms, which actually is a big problem for many cities in Iraq,

sometimes even reaching into Iran, by building a Green Belt, planting trees in a large scale, a belt by using both ground water and water from the rivers. This is a kind of national program which can unite the people of Iraq for an idea of their

future together. Not Sunni, Shi'a, Kurdish, Turkish, and so on, and so forth. These are the kinds of projects, real physical projects, which will challenge people to work together in a country like Iraq.

Now, I took this Egyptian model, because in Egypt, you have a very terrible situation, which is the accumulation of 30 years of destructive economic and financial policies, mostly caused by former President Mubarak's and Anwar Sadat's collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank. There should be a shift in the way Egyptians consider their economy. Because Egypt always waits for the IMF or the World Bank, the EU or the United States to give some money so that they can start something new. And usually money does not go to large scale. Europe, the United States, the UN, the IMF and the World Bank will {never} finance large infrastructure projects. That's the policy. Small, small, small is beautiful. That's what they say.

But in Egypt, with the new leadership in Egypt, you have the focus on mega-projects, which is a necessity. If you want to save Egypt's economy, Egypt's entire infrastructure has to be built from scratch again. There should be new industrial and agricultural centers, which they are focusing on. Using high technology, they try to attract the highest levels of technology, and internal financing. You know, President el-Sisi, when they wanted to build the Suez Canal, there was no money, as usual, they said. So what he did was something unique. He went outside the central bank. He went outside the budget,

and  
said, "I will go on TV, and I will tell the Egyptian people  
that  
we want to build this canal. It's crucial for our nation. We  
want  
you to give the money."

In 2013 I wrote a memorandum for Egypt, an Egyptian Economic  
Independence Document, I called it. Actually, inside Egypt,  
you  
can raise more than \$100 billion, because there are resources  
inside Egypt. People, even today, buy dollars. They take part  
of  
their salary, and buy dollars or gold, and keep it at home, so  
that financing disappears from the system. It's not reinvested  
in  
the system. People keep their money because of the unstable  
economic situation.

But if you encourage the Egyptian people with this kind of  
national development projects, which will put their kids to  
work,  
unemployed young people, they would come out with the money.

And  
this is what el-Sisi did. I wrote at the time, that they  
should  
build a National Development Bank, not just one fund for the  
Suez  
Canal, as they did. But as soon as President el-Sisi came on  
TV

and said, "We want to build this canal, but we don't have the  
money. We want the Egyptian people to pay for it." So they  
went  
out, and in one week they raised \$8 billion. And people were  
queuing late into the night; I met a banker last year, who  
said,  
"We had to stay open into the night, because people were  
queuing  
at the banks to buy the bonds!" Egyptians are real patriots.



They

love their country, but if they are encouraged by good leadership.

Of course, the Suez Canal is not giving back what was supposed to be already from the beginning, because world trade has collapsed. The level of transit in the Suez Canal has gone down, not because of Egypt's policy, but because the world economy is going down. Global trade has been collapsing. But the

idea is to use the Suez Canal as a development zone. And this is

what I got from people in the Suez Canal Authority – that they are not only thinking about transport of goods, but they want to

utilize that route to build new industrial zones around the canal, like we showed in the development corridor idea. And, of

course, Egypt has a very key role, both in the Arab world – it's

the most important Arab country – and also in Africa.

Now Egypt has one big problem – it's the demographic problem. People say that Egypt is overpopulated. That's not true.

Egypt is not overpopulated. Cairo is overcrowded! Ninety million

people live on only 5% of the land of Egypt; 95% of the land of

Egypt is empty. It's not used, but it's not overpopulated. The United States and Europe have been financing the Egyptian government with hundreds of millions of dollars for family planning, so that women will have fewer children. But no projects

were built to expand Egypt's economic potential to accommodate to

the new generations, so that they can have new agricultural and

urban centers out in the desert!

After I was in Egypt last year, I wrote a report for a major economic conference in Egypt to attract investment; but these are the ideas which came out of both the conference, and my observations about Egypt's role in the New Silk Road. In Egypt, people were very negative to the idea of the New Silk Road, because they said that the transshipment on the Silk Road will take away trade from the Suez Canal – that shipments will go from Asia to Europe by land, and we will lose. So there are a lot of people in Egypt who are actually against the idea. But I was telling people, "Look. It's not about trade. If you have economic development, you will need more Suez Canals to accommodate the trade. But if the world economy is not growing, there is no development, there will be no trade. And people will compete on attracting trade into other areas." So the idea is to develop Egypt's economy, but also contribute to more development and more trade among nations. And it's in utilizing Egypt's position to connect to Sub-Saharan Africa, to North Africa, the Middle East, and to the Arabian Peninsula. Interestingly, after I was in Egypt, last week the Saudi King was in Egypt, and they decided to build this bridge. At Sharm el-Sheikh, there is a connection over the Gulf of Aqaba. I think that the Egyptian President invited the Saudi King to support the building of this bridge between the Saudi territories and southern Sinai, which will turn Sinai from an isolated area, suddenly into becoming the center between two major economies. There are now big problems in Egypt, because the President

made a terrible mistake by conceding sovereignty over the Tiran and Sanafir islands to the Saudis. There was a dispute between the two countries for many years, but President el-Sisi suddenly declared that they are Saudi islands, and now there is a big uproar in Egypt. And the mistake was that there was no public discussion about it. The parliament didn't have anything to say about this. So, now there will be a review of the agreement. But the idea of this project is very important. Now, for Egypt to get out of that demographic box, is for Egypt to expand its economic activities into the desert. This is the development corridor proposed by Dr. Farouk El-Baz, who is a space scientist, and he is right now an advisor to the President. And he designed this idea of creating the new valley, the new Nile Valley, by building railways, roads, and new urban centers. I added these green zones, because these are actually becoming new agricultural areas that the Egyptian government wants to invest in, by creating new farmlands – they are talking about 4 million acres of land, and settling young people into these regions, and building new agro-industrial centers. But what is needed is to extend the development corridor, the black line, into the economic zones. This is the Africa Pass. One of our Egyptian friends, an engineer, presented this at our conference in 2012, it's the same idea, connecting Egypt to North Africa, to Europe, and into the Great Lakes region of Africa. Now, the Great Lakes region countries, like Rwanda, Burundi, the eastern Congo, Uganda,

they  
have massive problems of economic development, also because  
they  
are very far from the transport corridors of the world. We  
wrote  
a series of reports two years ago about the cost of shipment  
of a  
container. The Danish shipping company A.P. Møller-Mærsk has  
statistics that the cost of a shipment of a container from  
Singapore to Alexandria is \$4,000, to Mombasa in eastern  
Kenya,  
it becomes \$5,000; but to the capital of Uganda, it goes to  
\$8,000, because there are no good roads to ship that  
container!  
Into Rwanda and Burundi it reaches \$10,600 per container. So  
they  
cannot bear the cost of shipment of containers that maybe have  
technology inside them, and machines, and that is a major  
problem  
for these so-called land-locked countries. So you need to have  
new lines of transport which will reduce the cost of the  
transport.  
Now these are ideas which the African nations, the African  
Union, have had for many years. There are many very nice  
plans,  
but the attitude of the rest of the world to Africa, because  
Africa, by itself, does not have the technology, at least, to  
build these projects, and there has been no willingness in  
Europe, or the United States, to finance, or contribute to  
building the projects proposed in any of these major reports,  
to  
integrate the infrastructure of Africa and enhance economic  
development. Because without infrastructure, you cannot have  
economic development.  
But some of these lines are now coming on the agenda, thanks  
to the intervention of the BRICS nations, and also of China.  
For

example, the Cairo-Cape Town highway idea, President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, presented this actually twice at the BRICS summit in 2013 and 2014, and he said, "This is a crucial, a key element in the development of Africa. We need to work with the BRICS nations and China, Russia and India to build these projects." There are 400 road and rail projects involved in this.

But this is a big challenge, both in terms of financing, and in terms of technology.

There is also the possibility of connecting the river systems of Africa for river transport, like in Europe, the Main-Rhine-Danube Rivers are an important transport artery, and development artery. In the same way, you can connect the Nile to the Great Lakes, to the Zambezi River through a number of canals, and so-called trans-modal transport systems, where you can ship from rivers to rail, and back to rivers, to lakes, and so on, in an easy way.

Filling the gap which the United States and Europe have left for many, many years, now the Chinese—. Well, in Europe, we have a very problematic and twisted relationship to poverty, to poor countries, to underdeveloped countries. Europeans look at Africa as a burden. It's a problem. How do we solve this problem?

But the problem is that the whole focus has been on aid, emergency relief, and so on, and so forth, but that really doesn't solve problems. I mean, people talk about genocide. In Africa, every year there are 4 million children who die. Now, talk about a war crime. There are 700,000 children before the

age of five who die every year in Africa. So, you cannot solve these problems with small aid projects here and there. You need to think big. You need to provide those people with adequate transport, electricity, water systems, and this cannot be done by so-called aid programs. In Africa 600 million people don't have access to electricity, out of 1 billion. But you look at the Chinese, when they look at an underdeveloped country, they see an opportunity. They see potential. They see a "win-win" strategy – new markets, new areas of development, and they should intervene in that situation. It is the same idea that President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States had. All of his fights with Churchill were exactly about this problem. Roosevelt told Churchill in the middle of World War II, that you British are very stupid, because you suck the blood of the Africans, and you get pennies, you get nothing, by sucking their blood. But if you develop Africa, as independent nations, as modern nations, as we did with the United States, then you will gain much, much more; if you treat them as humans, if you develop their infrastructure, schools and hospitals. And this is exactly what the Chinese are thinking about. Out of the problem, they see an opportunity. Prime Minister Li Keqiang was in East Africa, and also Nigeria in May 2014, and immediately said, "We want to help Africa to connect all the capitals with railways," which is a big deficit problem. And they started from East Africa. And now there are projects being built

from Lamu, a new port, into the land-locked South Sudan, into Uganda, into Rwanda and Burundi. And China is both financing major parts of this, but also contributing to building it, to solve the problems of the land-locked countries and the need for development.

China recently completed, it's not running yet, but part of the railway is running, from Djibouti to Addis Ababa. There is an old railway, which is not functional, built by the French colonialists, but now there is a new, electrified railway, which goes from Djibouti to Addis Ababa.

Two interesting things about this railway are, firstly, that Ethiopia is always associated with famine and food problems. Some

of these problems still exist. These are on the way to being solved, but to bring food from the ports to inside the country usually took two months, because of the lack of infrastructure.

So starving people could not have food in time. Even if the food

existed in the port, coming from around the world to Djibouti, it

was almost impossible to bring the food to the people who needed

it. Now, that food can be shipped in 10 hours, to the capital, and also to other areas. The other interesting fact about this railway is that China is not just building the railway, and financing it, but training and educating engineers and workers to run these systems.

Now, Ethiopia has a massive infrastructure plan for connecting all the major cities of Ethiopia, with the railway and

roads. The other thing about the railway is that it is all electrified. And the Ethiopians will use all these new dams

they

are building, to electrify the railway. So they don't need import

oil, and gas and diesel to run the railway system. They will domestically provide the energy to run the trains.

So, Ethiopia, I am very sure it will never be associated anymore with famine and poverty. Ethiopia is a great nation, a very proud nation. They have massive resources, but these resources have been dormant, have not been utilized. But now, with the Chinese intervention, and also India is active there, these resources will be developed.

This is just a metaphorical picture. This is the

Mombasa-Nairobi railway being built by a Chinese and a Kenyan worker. In Africa, the propaganda goes that the Chinese never let

the locals work in these projects. They bring their own workers,

they bring their own engineers, their own technology, they build

the thing, and then they leave. It's not true. They always involve local workers. They train them, because they cannot run

these systems; the locals will have to run these systems themselves.

But they are also training the labor force in Uganda. They are building an Army Corps of Engineers, so that the Army can play a positive role in the development of the country.

Traditionally, the Army Corps of Engineers played a very important role, even in advanced countries. So this is part of the same project.

Another important infrastructure project for Africa is

Transaqua. Lake Chad is drying up, which is a known fact, and 30

million people are affected, because they live as fishermen, or

they have grazing land around the lake in Chad and Nigeria, and



Niger. All these countries are affected. There are 30 million people around that region, and there will be massive migration actually from the Lake Chad region. So there is an idea called Transaqua, which was developed by one of our friends, an Italian engineer, to bring 5% of the water from the Congo River, or the tributaries of the Congo River, and build a 2,800 km.-long canal into the Chari River, and then flow downwards into Lake Chad, to refill the lake; but also to have a new economic zone, and build the Mombasa-Lagos highway, which was one of the plans I showed earlier.

So you can transform that part of Africa, which in people's minds is a complete jungle, into a new economic zone, but also to bring water to the Lake Chad region.

Now, there are some other issues I want to address. One of the big deficits of course in Africa, is the energy consumption.

And as I said not everybody has that; the average international level of energy consumption is about 2,800 [kw?] but that's not

equal. The only two countries which are exception are South Africa and Libya, before that. So the energy needs in Africa are

{enormous}! I mean Africa has a lot of wealth, but also the hydropower potential which has never been built. But the attitude of the Western countries, like the Obama administration,

they have something called "Power Africa Initiative," that certain nations in Africa will get energy provided. But they're not talking about hydropower, they're not talking about

nuclear power, they're not talking about coal or gas or so on. They're talking about so-called "renewable" or "sustainable energy." And the International Energy Agency has a criteria for access to energy, which is a modern access to energy is about 100kw-hours per year per person. And this diagram shows very ironically, that that amount will be consumed by an American in three days! But they expect Africans to live with that for a whole year! Here's just one more ironical idea: My refrigerator can consume many times as much as an Ethiopian individual. These are the criteria for President Obama's Power Africa plan, that the plan will eventually help these nations come to this line, while the real needs are that big now, and they will be that big in a few years. So, all these ideas to help Africa from the Obama administration, they're not adequate! It's just a complete bluff. It does not help, if you just look at the numbers. And this is also another irony of the Obama administration policy. These are the sources of energy for the American people, the American economy, and these are what the Obama administration {doesn't} want you to do. So it's "do as we say, not as we do."

So the United States produced 37% of its energy from coal, that's forbidden for Africa; 30% produced by natural gas, that's a very suspicious policy, because there's the carbon problem; 19%

nuclear – absolutely no nuclear for Africa; 7% hydropower – the United States is very suspicious of hydropower projects, and so on and so on. So what is left is solar, so-called geothermal, and biomass, which the United States produced only 0.1% of its needs. But that's recommended for Africa. [laughter]

So anyway, the idea is that if Africa joins the new paradigm shift, African nations, they have exactly, in African families and African individuals, they have exactly the same needs as we have; as we have in Europe or in the United States. There is absolutely no difference. So they're trying to convince the Africans that they should just, maybe, if they're lucky they could get a lightbulb at home, so the kids can read, by having a solar battery. They will not bite!

I mean, if you bring electricity to a village, what people will do, is not simply have a lightbulb, if you bring electricity to a village, – and one of our friends made a study in India – is that people will start to want to use new devices. They have to have other appliances at home, you need to have a stove, so women don't have to many hours and cut trees and come home and cook with the wood, and suffocate with the smoke. Farmers will have to have tractors. They will need to have workshops which use electricity; people will want to have TV sets, computers. They want to build industrial projects. They will need refrigeration which is a big problem in Africa, because most of the food produced in the Sub-Saharan goes wasted because there's no refrigeration.

So just to give yourself an illusion that you will provide

every African lightbulb, just forget about it! Because the needs of those people are so immense, and they will not give up on their right to have a living standard which is similar to ours.

Why shouldn't they have it? And this is what – here, in the ideology in Europe and the United States I know, they should not have this kind of technology, they should not have this kind of development in Africa, because that's not "sustainable." Which is not true. It is sustainable, if you provide the tools and the technology to do that. Actually in Africa, there are more resources than in Japan or in the United States and Europe, to sustain industrial development!

So the problem is in the policy. The problem is how they look at Africa, and how they look at the problem of poverty and so on. And that has also to change, exactly as we changed with geopolitics, we have to change our attitude to the problems of Africa, and have really the right methods to solving them, and treating African nations as equal to us, and African families as equal to us, and African individuals as equal to us.

Nobody here will give up their living standard, and live in the forest – maybe some people who do, there are some Danes and Norwegians... [laughter] But we want to have education. We want to have warm housing, we want to have clean water; we want to have a future for our kids; we want to have trains which go on time. This is what the Africans want. You know, there's nothing different, we're all one human race!

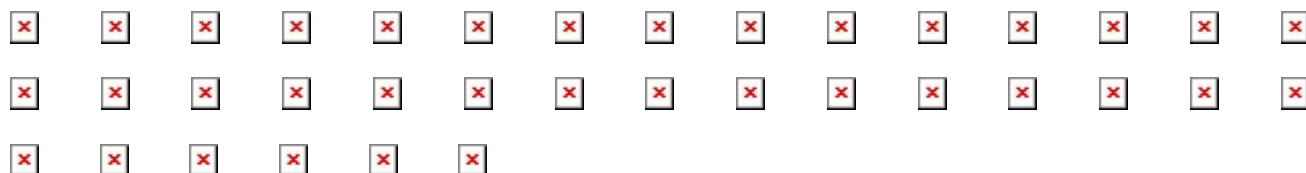
So, when you design policy and you say, "No, Africans should have 'sustainable energy,' not nuclear power," then you are

breaking with that idea of a real human family and equality.

So

I think I'll stop here. [applause]

Dias til talen:



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

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

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

Introduktion: Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Institutet  
i Danmark

Musik:

Fischerweise af Schubert

Ritorna Vincitor! fra Aida af Verdi

Leena Malkki, soprano fra Sverige

Dominik Wijzan, pianist fra Poland

Teksterne på originalsprogene med engelsk oversættelse

Video: Introduktion og musik

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

Video: Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Audio: Introduktion, musik og Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

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

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

Video: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli.

Audio: Hussein Askary og Hr. Abbas Rasouli

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

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

Mere om Den Nye Silkevej og Verdenslandbroen på dansk:

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

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

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

BYG VERDENSLANDBROEN FOR VERDENSFRED

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

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

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

Genopbygningsplan for Syrien: Projekt Fønix: Diskussionspunkter om Syriens genopbygning

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

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

Prices for the 400-page report:

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

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

Invitation:

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

The Schiller Institute and Executive Intelligence Review, led by the ideas and efforts of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, have been working for decades to create a paradigm shift, away from "geopolitics," to a new era of cooperation between sovereign nations, based on an ambitious infrastructure-driven economic development strategy – a plan for lasting peace through economic development.

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

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

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



immediately come into effect.

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

And on March 17, the Arabic version of EIR's report was presented in Cairo by Egyptian Transportation Minister Dr. Saad El Geyoushi, and EIR Arabic desk chief Hussein Askary, who translated the report, at a well-attended launching at the Ministry. An expanded chapter on proposals to rebuild Southwest Asia is included.

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

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

Links:

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

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

[Report about the Frankfurt seminar](#)

[Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech](#)

[Hussein Askary's speech](#)

Homepages:

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

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

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

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

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

Other languages: [Click here](#)

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## Uden en mission er I døde!

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

Mens de fleste amerikanere ser den anden vej og med frygt i sjælen forsøger at lade som om, at det ikke finder sted, så er det, vi i virkeligheden er vidne til, hele det transatlantiske finanssystems død – det er bankerot og står ikke til at redde. Men, vi er også vidne til en nations død, og dens befolknings død, fordi vores fornemmelse for en national mission – og de enkelte individers fornemmelse af formål og selve det, at have en identitet – systematisk er blevet fjernet af Det britiske Imperium, dets agenter og dets politik internt i USA. Intet har været så afgørende for denne operation som nedlæggelsen af NASA, som er kulmineret under Obamas præsidentskabs-parodi.

I går erklærede LaRouche: »Der er hele kategorier af folk, der under normale omstændigheder var produktive mennesker. De har ikke længere nogen rolle at udfylde. For det første sidder vi på toppen af en vulkan, som er det bankerotte, transatlantiske finanssystem, som kan – og vil – eksplodere i en

hyperinflationsskabende nedsmeltning, hvad øjeblik, det skal være. Tro endelig ikke, at den nuværende politik med endeløse bailouts og »helikopterpenge«, som tidligere formand for Federal Reserve, Ben Bernanke, holdt af at kalde det, kan holde stand. Man kan ikke forsøge at 'redde' for 2 milliard dollar værdiløse, spekulative finanspapirer med endnu en milliard finansielt affald, uden, at det eksploderer op i ens ansigt. De regeringer, der støtter op omkring denne galskab – såsom Obamaregeringen – er lige så skyldige i de forbrydelser, der begås.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

*21. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) –* Finanssystemets kollaps kan ikke længere skjules for befolkningerne i Europa og USA. Bankerne er gået i panik – med en udvidelse af den kvantitative lempelses pengetrykning, negative rentesatser, banker, der opkøber deres egne aktier for at bevare skinnet af solvens, og snak om »helikopterpenge«, som om penge var

problemet. Det handler ikke om penge, men om realøkonomiens sammenbrud. Selvmordsraten blandt tidligere beskæftigede specialarbejdere handler ikke om penge – det handler om, at de er blevet skubbet til side af en satanisk politik, der kun er interesseret i penge, ikke mennesker.

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

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

Chefen for Indiens centralbank, Raghuram Rajan, advarede i dag om, at verden befinder sig i en »voksende farlig situation« pga. de vestlige bankers tiltag med at trykke penge, mens deres fysiske økonomier er ved at kollapse. »Det internationale samfund har et valg«, fremførte Rajan. »Vi kan lade som om, alt står vel til med det globale, monetære ikke-system og håbe på, at der ikke er noget, der går helt galt. Eller også kan vi begynde at opbygge et system, der passer til det 21. århundredes integrerede verden.«

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

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

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

**Info:** Indbyggertallet i byen Detroit er faldet betydeligt fra slutningen af det 20. århundrede og frem til i dag. Mellem 2000 og 2010 faldt indbyggertallet med 25 procent. I 2010 havde byen et indbyggertal på 713.000, et fald på mere end 60 % fra byens top-indbyggertal på 1,8 mio. ved folketællingen i 1950. Faldet skyldes, at Detroit's industri, primært bilindustri og maskinværktøjsindustri – realøkonomien – gradvist er blevet afmonteret, med den heraf følgende enorme arbejdsløshed. I 2013 blev byen erklæret konkurs, med en ubetalelig gæld på 1,8 mio. dollar.

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

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

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

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## **Et håb for USA og Europa: Asiens og Ruslands lederskab**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dette er lederskab.

Den ganske lille styrke, der har katalyseret dette lederskab,



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

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

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

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## **Flygtningekrisen skubber klimaforandring ud af dagsorden for EU-topmøde**

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

En embedsperson sagde, at præsident for EU-Rådet Donald Tusk, som vil præsidere topmødeforhandlingerne, »ikke ønskede en

[klima] diskussion«. Dette har formentlig mindre at gøre med hans bekymring for flygtninge end det faktum, at Polen producerer meget af sin elektricitet fra kul.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **English:**

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

## **Audio:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

western Asia, and in the Middle East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

occasions.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32:36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EIR: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador.

End

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# Befolkningsreduktion

## Portugal:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.000 flygtninge er nu strandet i og omkring den i forvejen overbefolkede Idomeni-lejr på Grækenlands grænse til Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien (F.Y.R.O.M.), siger en talsmand for FN's Flygtningehøjkommissariat (UNHCR).

»Vi ser nu menneskelig elendighed, når det er værst, i Europa. Disse forhold her på stedet i Idomeni er ganske enkelt umulige at leve under«, sagde den regionale talsmand for UNHCR, Babar Baloch. »Man kan simpelt hen ikke forestille sig, hvor slemt, det kan blive, og hver dag kommer der mere regn, og folk

lider. Vi i UNHCR håber, at de græske myndigheder handler hurtigt ... for, at blive her bare et minut længere er ikke en mulighed. Disse mennesker kan ikke holdes her ret længe under disse inhumane omstændigheder. De har brug for, at man tilbyder dem en vej ud af det her, og de er desperate. Man ser børn, der ryster af kulde, der går barfodet rundt på vejen her, i denne elendighed. Det overgår simpelt hen enhver forestilling.«

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

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

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

Organisationen for Økonomisk Samarbejde og Udvikling (OECD) sagde i sidste uge, at Grækenland ville behøve hjælp til at håndtere flygtningesituationen.

Alt imens Grækenland ikke modtager flere penge for at hjælpe med at klare flygtningekrisen, så kræver IMF, Den europæiske Union og ECB, at landet gennemfører flere nedskæringer, især af det græske pensionssystem, for at kunne betale sine kreditorer (bankerne). Selv Stournaras, der er kendt for at

være en 'ja-mand' for kreditorerne, klagede over, at kreditorerne ikke har holdt deres løfte om gældssanering. »Dette løfte er endnu ikke blevet opfyldt«, sagde centralbankieren. »Vi håber, at vore partnere og IMF vil være i stand til at opfylde løftet, for det var ikke blot et løfte, men en aftale.«

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xD5BhiKi0YQ>

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

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## **Tyskland er blevet vanskeligere at regere efter valgene 'Supersøndag'**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **Tysk valg er en uforbeholden katastrofe for den vestlige verden**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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# **Den Europæiske Centralbank skruer op for pengehanen. Eksproprier spekulanterne, ikke bankkunderne!**

## **Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche**

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

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

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

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

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's March 11, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're joining us for our weekly Friday night broadcast from LaRouche PAC.com. I am joined in the studio today by Jason Ross from the LaRouche PAC Science Team and Mr. Jeff Steinberg from {Executive Intelligence Review}, and the three of us had the opportunity to have an extensive discussion with both Mr. LaRouche and also Helga Zepp-LaRouche earlier today.

Now, as you know, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has just recently returned from an extraordinary trip that she took to India. This is the first time that either one of the LaRouches has been to India since I think at least 2003; so this was a very important trip, and during that visit to India, Helga was a featured speaker on one of the keynote panels at a discussion in New Delhi called the Raisina Dialogue Forum. This was a major conference which included international representation, former prime ministers, former heads of state, finance ministers, elected parliamentarians, and so forth. Now during that speech, Helga LaRouche focused her remarks on the necessity for a new win-win, Marshall Plan development project for the Middle East and North Africa. She remarked that, in the wake of Xi Jinping's visit to Iran, to Saudi Arabia, and to Egypt where he brought the development vision of the Chinese New Silk Road, that now was the time to adopt what she's been calling for, for years: which is, a New Marshall Plan to develop that region of the world and to create a new era of peace and prosperity for a region of the world that has suffered so much under perpetual war, and a total breakdown of society. Now this is very relevant, because obviously, as a representative of the Schiller Institute from Germany, Helga LaRouche was speaking directly from the standpoint of the perspective of a European, who is witnessing the unprecedented refugee crisis of millions and millions of refugees fleeing the Middle East and North Africa, and flooding into Europe. Our institutional question for this week actually focusses directly on that topic, and what I'm going to do is read the institutional question, and then give Jeff Steinberg and

opportunity to go through, both specifically and more in general,

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

So the question is as follows:

*"Mr. LaRouche, German Chancellor Angela Merkel has blamed*

*European nations for*

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

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

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

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

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

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

So, Jeff.

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

that nobody has any business making any kind of backroom deal with President Erdogan of Turkey. Here's somebody who has been a

principal sponsor of the jihadist terrorism, including the Islamic State and the Nusra Front; who has robbed his country blind; he's one of the most notorious thieves on the planet. He's killed his own people. He shut down the entire opposition newspaper, and, quite frankly, he's carried out a 6 billion euro extortion operation against the European Union. So the problem, in fact the disease that we're dealing with, is the tendency that's rampant in the entire trans-Atlantic world, to make these kinds of rotten deals with people who have no business being allowed to remain in power. You have an entire trans-Atlantic system that was really, in effect, characterized this week by two developments. Number One: this rotten deal with Erdogan, which should never be allowed to happen. And number two, by the announcement by the European Central Bank head, Mario Draghi, that the ECB was going to replicate the insane policies that were carried out in the United States under the Quantitative Easing, bail-out, and Dodd-Frank bill, all of which are universally known to have been complete and total failures. So, Draghi announced zero interest rates, and announced that the QE policy of the ECB would be extended up to \$80 billion euro a month, and furthermore, that the ECB would begin purchasing absolutely worthless private sector bonds to keep what one columnist called the "zombie banks" in business. Now, there's been an absolute revolt in Germany, in particular, against this Draghi policy, because the net effect is

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

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

So, if you operate within a dead system, you are doomed to go down with it. Now there are things that are working in the world today. Putin is functioning. Putin is carrying out very effective flanking operations in Syria. China is functioning, and is in fact functioning at a much higher level from the standpoint of real economic growth. And China is willing to invest in real physical economic growth all across Eurasia, down into Africa, into Latin America. And furthermore, China is leading a global science driver policy. The plans to actually land an orbiter on the dark side of the Moon have been discussed frequently in recent weeks on this broadcast. China is now the leading R&D nation on the planet, and they embody the principle of human creativity. They're not trying to draw deductive, pragmatic, practical conclusions from policies that have failed. You can



never derive success by trying to scrutinize and analyze systematic failure. You need human creativity, and you see that in China.

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

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

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

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

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

corrupt Erdogan.

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

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

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

the tendency to be stuck thinking inside the deductive box when

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

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

a viable commitment to the future.

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

else.

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

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

potential  
of growth, scientific development and otherwise. So, Mr.  
LaRouche's question was, why would you associate yourself with  
a  
dead system, when the alternative is immediately at hand?  
So, Mr. LaRouche had a much more developed idea, however, of  
what it is that brings success to a nation and to the human  
race  
in general. And he was very specific to say that real  
creativity  
is never a replication of the past; real creativity depends on  
new ideas that are new in a very real sense. That creativity  
is  
always {ad novo}, he said; and it's not achieved through the  
reform of a bad system. But it is only achieved through the  
introduction of an entirely new principle which is truly new.  
He  
said, Einstein is a good example of this; the personality of  
Brunelleschi is an ideal example of this. But the goal is  
never  
to deduce what the solution to a crisis must be from some sort  
of  
precedent; but rather, to ask the question, "What is it that  
we  
actually wish to accomplish for the future of mankind?" And,  
with  
that question in mind, therefore, what must be done? What must  
be  
done to achieve that future? And we tend to fail to ask that  
question, and we get too consumed by the details of the  
present;  
when we should be thinking from a total global standpoint  
about  
what we wish to achieve in the future.  
Now, I think at a time like now, where it's very clear that  
the nations of Europe and the United States are imploding,  
socially, economically, politically; what brought us to this

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

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

That

Leibniz plagiarized the calculus from Newton, as Newton and his

friends said; no. Did Newton steal the calculus from Leibniz, who

invented it first? Let's leave that aside; that's really not at

issue for what I want to talk about today. Let's consider the dispute that was represented between the British outlook of Newton and the outlook of Leibniz in terms of the purpose for humanity, as seen in their views of creation and of the Universe

as a whole. In the very last years of Leibniz's life, he was engaged in a dispute via letters with a follower of Isaac Newton,

Samuel Clarke. And in this discussion, one of the primary topics

that came up was the basis of considering God to be great. On this, the two differed in a very fundamental way. Newton, via Clarke, said that God's greatness came from his power; Leibniz,

while not disputing that, said that God's wisdom is also one of

His perfections, and that in leaving this out, you have a total

misunderstanding about God.

Now, I'm not going to make a theological point about this today. I want to look at this in terms of the existence of the nation-state. While Newton said that because God can do anything,

that shows how wonderful He is; and while this same outlook – a

religious outlook – was applied to man and society by John Locke

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

a compact to not infringe upon each other, not with the idea to have a mission together, but simply to get along as a way of putting under control the impulses of people to steal from each other and this sort of thing. So, on the one side, you have the notion that the state exists, the ruler exists and is justified in existing to maintain power; that that is the basis of legitimacy of a ruler – holding power. It's a somewhat circular reason.

On the other side, you have Leibniz, who – in keeping with his view of God being worth reverencing, respecting, loving because of His wisdom; and having chosen in making the Universe, to make it the best of all possible universes that could be created. Leibniz applies that idea as well to society; saying that the justification, the legitimacy for a ruler for a nation, lies in how it is creating a happy society. And how it is imbuing its people with wisdom, and developing science and economy to create a more productive and a happier future. Happiness is an important thing.

So, if you consider that today, and you look at – Matt had brought up where is the {raison d'être}; what is the justification for the United States, for example, right now? What is our {raison d'être} right now under Obama? We don't have one.

Obama's destruction of the space program, which as a policy better encapsulates an attack on the future than anything you can imagine, has left us without a future in the stars; contrasted with other nations, being led by China, with a serious,

comprehensive, really breath-taking mission of advancements that they have been making towards reaching out into the heavens, and the potential of developing new scientific breakthroughs in that way.

So, as Jeff and Matt said, LaRouche, in the discussion that we had with him today, was stressing that, in creating the future, it is made {de novo}; it isn't something we deduce from the past, although we can certainly learn from the past. The essential characteristic is making something where nothing of that sort existed before. He had singled out Brunelleschi and Einstein in this regard. Einstein, who made breakthroughs scientifically that did not follow from, or result from, the thoughts of his day; but rather, contradicted and overthrew them.

This is an example of the kind of thinking that's necessary. In the United States in our most recent history, the time under the Apollo program, as launched in its strength by Kennedy to go to the Moon and back; this was in recent times, probably the most singly powerful example of a potential to reach that. That program didn't result in Einstein's per se; it didn't have that kind of effect. Amazing technological developments were made. The potentials that the space program has as a whole to make new scientific breakthroughs, however, is absolutely tremendous. So, consider China. China, which has brought hundreds of millions of people out of poverty in just the past few decades.

China, which currently lends out more internationally in investments in nations than the whole World Bank does. China,

which has played a major role along with Russia in setting up the BRICS; the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for Peace and Stability; the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, to address the \$5 trillion or more needs for infrastructure within that region of the world; offering loans that are without the conditionalities that are the hallmark of the World Bank. This ability to put into very specific practice a concept of “win-win” cooperation, as it was put by President Xi; these specific ways of cooperating with neighbors, with other nations for development projects. As for example, the railroad operating in Ethiopia at present, allowing the transport of food to the interior of the nation in a timely fashion; preventing the intensity of starvation that would otherwise be likely given the agricultural disasters they’ve faced recently.

Take a look at space and science. China’s East Tokamak, a super-conducting tokamak, recently had a 50 million-degree plasma held for 100 seconds; a breakthrough for them on their way towards developing fusion. Their space program – that was the first soft landing on the Moon in decades – the Chang’e 3 with the Yutu rover. Planning to come out next year, Chang’e 5, a sample return mission to the Moon; again, the first time in decades, and they’ll be only the third nation to have done this.

And then in a few years, a space first – not only for them, but for the world – the Chang’e 4 mission, to land on the far side of the Moon. The first time ever; this is something new that mankind has never done before. It opens up new windows scientifically in terms of the potential the far side of the



Moon

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

It

simply is impossible from here on Earth, or in orbit; you need a

body to place these things on.

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

dominance per se, or maintaining a place in the world. For example, the United States; there's an unfortunate form of thought that the United States should be first in everything.

Well, how did the United States become such a powerful nation? The policies that made that possible, the outlook that made that

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

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

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

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

to play a very important role among other nations internationally

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

There might be some specific examples, but on the whole, by throwing out the British-led creation of conflicts, and putting

the US on a path towards cooperation, participation, and

leadership on these sorts of ventures, we can regain in terms of history, the right to exist, or reason for existing; a mission for the nation.

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

We have to have a vision for the kind of future that we're going

to make that doesn't exist a present. The opportunities for this

exist; there are plenty of the particular policies that are needed. These things are known. What is necessary is a demand and

a change in direction in the United States without Obama, to adopt this orientation as our own. And if we do that, we can look

to the future with the knowledge that there is a reason for the

existence of the nation; and there's a purpose to be fulfilled,

and that we're taking up that purpose in our future which lies beyond the Earth and out in the stars.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jason. And I think we can use that as a promotional to encourage you to tune in to all of his

classes, which are available and will continue to be available on

larouchepac.com. And I'd like to thank Jeff for joining us here

as well, today. So, that's what we have to present to you here today; short and sweet. And we thank you for tuning in; and we encourage you to please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.

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# **Flygtninge-aftale mellem EU og Tyrkiets Erdogan er korrupt!**

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

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**SPØRGSMÅL OG SVAR  
med formand Tom Gilleberg  
den 10. marts 2016:  
Rusland og Ukraine; Hillary  
Clinton;  
Nykredit; finansspekulation;**

# EU-Tyrkiet; Schiller Partiet

Med formand Tom Gillesberg

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

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

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

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

tyrkiske, ISIS-støttende præsident, Erdogan.

EU's feje ophøjelse af Tyrkiets status blev omgående fordømt over hele verden:

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

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

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

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