

**“Vi må atter blive sande amerikanere”.**

## **LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 10. juni 2016**

*Jeg vil indlede vores diskussion med at påpege, hvad hr. LaRouche i de seneste dage meget klart har sagt: Vi befinder os i en ekstraordinært farlig periode i verdenshistorien. Det kan ikke ses tydeligere end af disse militærmanøvrer, der finder sted på de østeuropæiske grænser (Ruslands vestlige grænser). Disse kombinerede NATO-øvelser, der finder sted hele vejen op og ned langs Ruslands grænse, fra De baltiske Stater, ind i Polen og derfra mod syd. Dette er en kombination af fire forskellige, angiveligt uafhængige krigsspil, men det involverer live troppemanøvrer, af hvilke den største hedder "Anaconda 2016". Denne manøvre involverer 30.000 tropper fra 24 forskellige lande, inkl. 14.000 amerikanere, 12.000 polakker, 1000 faldskærmstropper og den virkelige krydsning af nøglefloden dér, Vistula-floden; samt træning af natlige angreb, tungt militærisenkram, 35 helikoptere, 3.000 militærkøretøjer, flådemanøvrer osv.*

*Engelsk udskrift.*

**WE MUST BECOME TRUE AMERICANS AGAIN!**

LaRouche PAC Friday Webcast; June 10, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good Evening! It's June 10th, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you joining us for our weekly Friday evening webcast here from [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com). As you'll notice, we're taking a little bit of a different format than customary

today. We have a roundtable format, joined in the studio by Megan

Beets and Ben Deniston, from the LaRouche PAC basement science team; and also Kesha Rogers and Mike Steger are both joining us

from the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee via video. So, we're going to have a little bit of a freer kind of roundtable discussion here.

I'd like to begin our discussion by just pointing out, what

I think has been said very, very clearly in the recent days by Mr. LaRouche, that we're in an extraordinarily dangerous period

of world history. This couldn't be made more clear than seeing these military maneuvers which are happening on the eastern border of Europe (the western border of Russia). These combined

NATO maneuvers which are happening all the way up and down the border of Russia, from the Baltic States, into Poland, and then

south from there. This is a combination of four different, supposedly independent, war games, but it involves live troop maneuvers, the largest of which is called "Anaconda 2016."

That

one involves 30,000 troops from 24 different countries, including

14,000 Americans, 12,000 Polish soldiers, 1,000 paratroopers, the

actual crossing of the key river there, the Vistula River; and the exercise of nighttime assaults, military hardware, 35 helicopters, 3,000 military vehicles, naval maneuvers, and so forth.

If you take that, together with the three other maneuvers

that are happening right now, you have approximately 60,000 troops that are engaged in military maneuvers all along the

border of Russia. As Helga LaRouche pointed out, this the greatest troop and military hardware maneuver that you've had on Russia's border since World War II – the mobilization by Hitler of the Nazi forces prior to the invasion of what was then the Soviet Union. Obviously, this many troops engaged in live military maneuvers, not only creates a very strong possibility for some accident occurring, which could trigger a rapid escalation towards a very hot war, which could escalate very quickly; but also it's very clearly a provocation, which is being taken by NATO with Obama in the leadership, directly towards Russia. And it's being seen as such in the context of other things, by the Russian President and other leading members of the Russian military. It's also being recognized as such by various forces within Europe. {Der Spiegel}, one of the leading news magazines in Germany, put out a story on Wednesday, saying these war maneuvers along the Russian borders, are "going too far", and "are playing at real war". Clearly, any war that were to break out between NATO and Russia would very quickly lead to not a limited, not a tactical, but an all-out strategic, thermonuclear war.

If you combine this with Obama's upcoming to trip to attend the NATO Heads of State Summit in Warsaw, Poland, while these war games are actively taking place, along with his refusal to sit down with President Putin to discuss the deployment of these AEGIS anti-missile systems along the Russian border, which have been characterized as a "Cuban Missile Crisis in Reverse,"

along

with the trillion dollar allocation that Obama has recently signed off on, to modernize the U.S. military arsenal, including

these B61-12 nuclear warheads, and the long-range LRSO [Long Range Standoff] cruise missiles; all of these, taken together, along with the simultaneous provocations that are happening by U.S. forces against China in the South China Sea.

Any sane person should be asking themselves, "Why are we

driving the world towards the point of a war of extinction, when

we could be taking up Chinese President Xi Jinping's offer to engage in a new strategic and economic architecture for the planet, based on win-win cooperation?" This danger, and also the

very real possibility of a paradigm shift, were both put on the

table at a very significant seminar sponsored by the Schiller Institute that occurred on Wednesday in San Francisco, California. Both Kesha and Mike were participants. It was titled,

"Will the U.S. Join the New Silk Road? Global Scientific Development, or Nuclear War?" Mrs. Helga LaRouche gave an extensive and very thorough overview of this war danger in her keynote address; and Mr. LaRouche, in his remarks, said very clearly – this is the very beginning of what Mr. LaRouche said,

"The key thing I'm concerned about, is the threats to the existence of the human species in the total area right now; because right now, at this time, the existence of the entire human species continues to be on the edge of jeopardy. And therefore we have to attune ourselves to understanding what the

problems are that are involved in this, and what are the remedies

for which we can get an escape for humanity in general.

Humanity

in general right now is under serious threat of jeopardy on a global scale." So, that's very clearly said by Mr. LaRouche.

Also, I consider very significantly, in response to a question which was posed from former United States Senator Mike

Gravel, who was also a participant, a speaker in this seminar. He

posed a question to one of the other participants, Sergey Petrov,

the Consul-General of the Russian Consulate in San Francisco, to

which Mr. Petrov said that there is no such thing as a limited nuclear war, as some as some people would be delusional enough to

believe. What the Consul-General of Russia said at the Schiller

Institute gathering in San Francisco, is the following: "I share

the understanding that we are very close to a major conflict. And

I add that there is no possibility of a 'limited nuclear war.' If

that starts, it will be the end of the world."

I think the starkness of this statement, combined with what

Mr. LaRouche and Mrs. LaRouche both had to say, really underscores the sobriety with which we have to approach the discussion which we will have here today. Since both Kesha and Mike were participants in that seminar, I'm going to leave a little bit of the further discussion of the proceedings of that

event until a little bit later in the show. The seminar also involved Mr. Howard Chang, an internationally renowned expert on water projects.

But before we open up the discussion, I would like to

play a

short – approximately 10 minute – excerpt from the keynote speech that Mrs. Helga LaRouche gave. This is the concluding excerpt of her remarks. She asked two questions: (1) How did we

get here?; and (2) What is the solution to the crisis we now face? I just want to underscore, what you'll hear Mrs. LaRouche

say in this excerpt, is what Mr. LaRouche reiterated, and I think

is the subject that we have to pay attention to here today: that

both the LaRouche movement in general, and Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche

as individuals, {have played the crucial, central, historical role} in not only creating the possibility for a solution to this

crisis, going all the way back to their proposal for the Eurasian

Land-Bridge: the New Silk Road, in the aftermath of the collapse

of the Soviet Union; but also continued to play the crucial role

in providing the possibility for humanity to escape this crisis.

This seminar in San Francisco was a crucial element of that,

but it's part of an ongoing series of interventions internationally, which include a very prominent conference in Europe that the Schiller Institute is sponsoring, coming up within the next two weeks. So, we'll have more discussion on all

of that after we hear this short except from Mrs. Helga LaRouche's keynote speech.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Okay, now, let me introduce the third [subject I want to talk about]. The solution to all of this

would

be a piece of cake. It is already there! A New Silk Road is integrated. We called it at that time, first, the Productive Triangle; in 1991 we called it the Eurasian Land-Bridge: the New Silk Road, which was the idea that when the

Iron Curtain had fallen, [to integrate] the populations in the industrial centers of Europe with those of Asia, through development corridors. This New Silk Road program would have changed the world in the direction of a peace order already in '91, but, unfortunately, you had Bush, Sr., you had Margaret Thatcher, you had François Mitterrand, who all had completely different ideas. They [wanted to reduce Russia] from a superpower

into a Third World, raw-material-producing country, and they imposed the "shock therapy" in the Yeltsin period. They dismantled the Russian potential in three years , and they had no intention to allow Germany to have any kind of economic relation with Russia. So it did not happen.

You had the '90s, which were genocide against Russia. You

had all of the consequences of the Bush period. You had the eight

years of Clinton, which was a certain interruption; but then with

Bush, Jr. and Obama, you went back to the old project of an American Century doctrine and the idea of a unilateral world.

Fortunately, in 2013, President Xi Jinping announced a New

Silk Road to be {the} strategic objective of China. In the almost

three years which have passed since, this idea to end geopolitics, to establish in the tradition of the ancient Silk Road, a win-win cooperation among all nations on the planet, is

progressing extremely quickly. Remember, the ancient Silk Road was a fantastic cooperation in terms of exchange of culture,

goods, paper, technology, porcelain, silk, silk-producing, and many other cultural manifestations. It led to a tremendous benefit for all the countries which participated, from Asia to Europe.

The New Silk Road, obviously, is doing exactly that. The amount of projects which have been concluded between China and ASEAN countries, China and Latin American countries, China and Europe, China and African countries, China and East European countries, and now, in a very clear fashion, the economic integration between the Eurasian Economic Union, headed by Russia, and the New Silk Road, [is progressing very well. An alliance] has been formed between Russia and China, with India being the third factor in the situation. Many, many other countries have been joining.

Contrary to what you read and hear in the mass media, China is not doing badly. They are shifting their economic orientation from an export orientation, because the export markets in the trans-Atlantic sector are shrinking. They are now going more in infrastructure investment in many countries in the world, and to develop the inner region of China. [To raise the] consumer [to a] higher standard of their own population, since they have lifted 600 million people out of poverty, [into a] decent living standard in China. This is indeed the absolute correct policy, to say we will uplift the remaining people who are still poor, and also make them participate in the Chinese economic miracle.

Xi Jinping has [offered] to President Obama that the United States [should] not only by helping to ,



which I think is the moral obligation of the United States, given the fact that they were the key reason why these countries are now in such disarray; by participating in the building of Africa, which I think the West has an absolute moral obligation. The reason why you have millions of people as refugees, not only risking their lives, drowning in the Mediterranean, dying in the Sahara, which has even more victims than even the Mediterranean. Fifty years of IMF policy has denied economic development to Africa! The reason why people are taking a risk of a 50% chance that they will die, to cross the Mediterranean, is because they are running from war, from hunger, from epidemics, and this is the result of Western policy denying this continent economic development! We have a moral obligation to join hands to develop southwest Asia, to develop Africa.

The United States also needs a Silk Road. If you look at the figures of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, productivity has collapsed over seven years in a row. All the indexes are going down. The United States population is in a terrible condition, or at least in the poorer parts; while the rich become more rich and Wall Street is having a heyday with cocaine parties and plotting destruction for the rest of the world.

The United States needs an infrastructure project. The roads are bad, the traffic is ridiculous. People spend hours and hours

every day in commuting, risking to disappear with their cars into a pothole. They have no rail system. China has built 20,000 km fast train system up to the end of last year; they plan to have 50,000 km by the year 2020, uniting every major city in China through a fast train system, which are fantastic – they're smooth, they're fast, they're quiet. How many kilometers of fast train systems has the United States built? Zero!

So, for the United States to build its own Silk Road, to connect with the global development perspective is a question of its own best self-interest. We have to get the United States off this confrontation course, and simply say, we have to shift this policy and all this trillion-dollar investment in modernization of nuclear arsenals and the largest military budget in the world, trying to maintain an empire which is collapsing anyway. Rather, shift, get rid of Wall Street, impose Glass-Steagall, get back to a policy of Alexander Hamilton, a credit policy; invest in infrastructure and go in the direction of a win-win cooperation with the other nations of the world – with Russia, China, European nations, India; build up Latin America, build up Africa and Southwest Asia.

This is really the choice before the United States. I know this is very difficult for you to think how this should be done,

but you know, think about Kennedy; think about the kind of optimistic country the United States used to be. Think about the idea that America was built to be "a beacon of hope and a temple of liberty," where people from the whole world would go and try to be free. The U.S. singing the National Anthem, "the land of the free." Is the United States the land of the free today? I don't think anybody who is in their right mind would say that today.

Go back to the values of the American Republic, as it was founded by people like Benjamin Franklin, or George Washington; go back to the policies of Alexander Hamilton, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King. I think if the United States could mobilize itself to bring back that nation, the whole world would love to be friends of the United States again. Right now, I can tell you, the rest of the world has almost given up on the United States, and when they look at the election process, the choice between a very, very irrational Donald Trump and unfortunately a very, very predictable Hillary Clinton, given her statements about confrontation against Russia and China. I think you have to really mobilize now. And I think the 28 pages, Glass-Steagall – these are flanks which can derail the situation long before this election is going to take place.

We have to have a completely new world. Remember, mankind is not a beast, and mankind is not bound to do what seems to be

inevitable. Mankind is the only species capable of reason, capable of free will, of defining and designing a beautiful future, and then going to implement that. The last time was with

Kennedy, the Apollo Project. I think we can absolutely do it again! I think you have a great possibility in front of you. I would encourage you – be American! Be true Americans again, and

the whole world will be the most happy and embrace you!

OGDEN: So, that was a short excerpt from Helga LaRouche's opening remarks at the San Francisco seminar; and the full proceedings of that seminar will be made available as they are processed. The first panel is available on YouTube now. And as

I said, both Kesha and Michael Steger were participants in that

event; so maybe I can just throw the discussion open to one of the two of you guys right now, to follow up on what we just heard

from Helga.

MICHAEL STEGER: Sure, thanks Matt. One of the most interesting, one of the key aspects of this whole process and what our organization does, was demonstrated at the discussion process in San Francisco on Wednesday. You have key people in their areas: Obviously, Senator Mike Gravel represents what is a

true American political tradition; to recognize that you fight for what's true, you go against popular opinion and peer pressure. And he was very clear on that question; you don't go

along to get along. As Lyndon LaRouche often says, "You can't fight politically and go along with the popular opinion."

Dr. Howard Chang is a leading civil engineer; obviously the Consul-General of Russia was someone who spoke on behalf of

his

country. But the key question is that the standards our organization represents in this existential crisis is something

unique; it gives these individuals an opportunity to wage a political fight at the level necessary that inspires them towards

what mankind can accomplish, and also addresses the real crisis

in the world today. It's far too often that people who want to

address the economic crisis, people who want to address the increasing and escalating war danger, fall far short of the necessary to want to work with us. And two, to recognize the quality of method which is necessary to address these problems.

These problems are of great scope and magnitude; it's not fixing

a pothole, although we have many potholes to fix as Helga points

out. And apparently, the Chinese won't even be allowed to build

– they wanted to build a small segment of high-speed rail between Los Angeles and Las Vegas; very easy. Actually, east of

Los Angeles in the desert. And I guess apparently they won't even be allowed to build that in the United States. So, we can't

build any high-speed rail; it's just been outlawed basically.

This just came out.

But the size and scope of these problems cannot be – steps

cannot be taken that simply alleviate one's guilt; or the tension

on one's own identity regarding the dangers of nuclear war, or the increasing crisis that the economic collapse presents to many

Americans. Too many people want to look for a quick solution; an easy mechanism that "Maybe I can vote for this person, or that person." At this point, I think most people realize they can't vote for either of these people; yet you'll still find them consumed to discuss "Well, who do you vote for, though?" They're not willing to recognize that there's a higher method which is required to act to address this kind of crisis. And I think if you look at Lyndon LaRouche's comments at the discussion, he makes this somewhat clear in his remarks. Because there is something unique towards mankind's ability to advance. Mankind does not advance – unlike any other animal species on the planet – simply because it doesn't like the problems it sees. It's able to advance and evolve because of a unique creative capacity; essentially to become more beautiful, to become more creative. To make the discoveries about the Universe that have not been discovered before. And that commitment, that approach is oftentimes what's lacking; and as Helga said, we need real leadership in the United States, we need leadership in Europe today. The problem can be solved so easily.

The New Silk Road, the Eurasian development projects are so extensive, they're ongoing; there are collaborations between China, India, and Russia. And then the nations of central Asia, of Southeast Asia; the strategic intervention in the war domain in Southwest Asia; all of these are now being addressed in a fundamentally different way than they were by the United States

and NATO for the last 15 years since the 9/11 attacks. Which has just been ongoing war and destruction.

So, there's a comprehensive picture that the United States and Europe could participate in. So, why aren't we? Why don't we take those steps? Simply raising red flags that we're near nuclear war, or simply complaining and trying to figure out which of the lesser evils you vote for, are just obviously insufficient. So, why does that remain the discussion? The discussion has to take on a higher standard; and I think that's what Lyn has already recognized over these 50 years. Because if you think of it, 50 years ago, there was a quality of leadership of this nature. John Kennedy recognized that the way you uplift and strengthen a country is to set out on a mission that's never been accomplished before; but it wasn't just the Moon. It was the largest water projects, and the development of Africa. John Kennedy's view of the world and of the Universe had a great scope and magnitude to it, to help uplift the population; it wasn't a practical campaign. Someone like Martin Luther King had a similar outlook; and you saw that inspire people like Bobby Kennedy and Malcolm X, but there was a resonance. You saw the same thing from the great scientists like Krafft Ehricke; the visionaries in the space program didn't look at it as kind of fun engineering projects. They saw it as something of a cultural advancement of the human species. And there was a resonance

with

this quality of leadership politically, that unfortunately, I think what was made clear by the seminar, is that many people are

attracted, they gravitate towards this quality of leadership if

they have a sense of honesty; but that the ability to demonstrate

this method, to act upon that quality of the human mind and human

creativity is a challenge for much of the population in the United States and Europe today. And the standard that they have

to come up to, is not just acknowledging the dangers, but a standard of operating to embolden and strengthen the population

to solve these problems and to move our civilization upwards.

And I think that really was the culminating nature of the

discussion on Wednesday at the seminar; and it really is to bring

more people into this quality of an organization. Of what we are

as a political organization, but that we are must become what the

nation is. And that requires our population must become better;

they must become more courageous, more intelligent, and more beautiful if we're actually going to address these problems.

Because they're not going to be addressed from any simple mechanisms; and I think that really was the fight we waged here

for the seminar, and I think the only way to deal with the current crisis you presented at the beginning.

KESHA ROGERS: I want to continue with that theme, and add that I



think what we have to look at is the unique role of Mr. LaRouche over these years to identify a science of physical economy; which characterizes him in a way that was the understanding of both Krafft Ehrlicke and other leaders from the standpoint of the rejection – shall we say people that Michael brought up, such as John F Kennedy, such as Lincoln, Martin Luther King. A rejection of a limits to growth policy. And this is what Mr. LaRouche has organized as the founding principle of his economic policy in terms of what is the essential role of the advancement of mankind.

During the presentation, I had an opportunity to actually work with Michael and others there for the conference that was just held in San Francisco. And I presented on the unique role of Krafft Ehrlicke, the German space pioneer; and what he represented from the standpoint of putting forth the epistemology and the philosophy on human nature's identity in terms of creating an open world system. Which was this idea that you reject the Club of Rome meadows and foresters limits to growth population reduction; the Malthusian policy that human beings are nothing more than small lily pads, mindless beings. That they have no conception of advancing human creativity. And this is what was the unique role defining Krafft Ehrlicke from the standpoint that he knew that is was not just a matter of promoting technological advancements; but what do these technological advances do to improve upon the conditions of human life and the progress of mankind overall.

And this has been something that Mr. LaRouche

understood is  
crucial in his science of physical economy, from the  
standpoint  
that you're not just looking at technological advancement from  
speaking of just one leap. But you're talking about a  
succession  
of leaps in economic progress in society. And during the  
relationship that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche developed with the  
identity and role of Krafft Ehrlicke as a scientist and genius  
of  
his time, is really exemplified in what Mr. LaRouche continued  
to  
develop around his policy for a Moon-Mars colonization  
program. I  
think that people who have not actually studied the  
significance  
of Mr. LaRouche and why he became a threat to this zero-growth  
policy, because he continued to push the limits, push mankind  
beyond the so-called limitations that have been put on  
mankind;  
just as Krafft Ehrlicke understood that our extraterrestrial  
imperative was to actually remove all limitations and barriers  
from the progress of mankind. And the best way to do this was  
through the advancement of man into the colonization of space.

And I think it's important to note, that some people  
start  
to put themselves into this smallness of thinking, in this  
mindless thinking. "Well, how are we going to travel into  
space  
if we can't actually solve the problems here on Earth?" And  
Mr.  
LaRouche made it a priority to actually organize an  
understanding  
of what real technological advancement is; this was exactly  
the  
thinking of John F Kennedy in the progress of the commitment  
of

the Moon landing, of sending a man to the Moon and bringing him safely back to Earth. That this was going to lead to technological advancements that would pay themselves off several times over; but what was going to be essential for it, is that you had to have breakthroughs as Mr. LaRouche called for, in several categories of technology that was actually going to be essential for bringing about an increase in the productivity of society. You take the example; you look at this massive undertaking of what Krafft Ehricke did in the design and development of what took men to the Moon, in terms of the Saturn V rocket. It wasn't something that was just thrown together on the cheap; you couldn't have just Wall Street and Elon Musk going in there and saying, "OK, let us just throw a spacecraft up." This took some real engineering; it was a total transformation in terms of the economic conditions of society. Thousands, millions of people were put to work; the spin-off technologies that went into it. Mr. LaRouche called for the advancement of four categories of technology, in thermonuclear fusion and related plasma technologies; or development of electromagnetic radiation of high energy density. Basically promoting new synthetic materials or the production of the colonization of Mars; that you were going to actually have to have flotillas in developing low-Earth orbit. And putting materials on the Moon to actually lead to the colonization of Mars. How are we going to get there?

We had to have engineers, we had to have astrophysicists.

The technical considerations are all laid out very prominently, but I think what it really represents is a transformation of the human species; and that's what Mr. LaRouche

was very crucial in, saying that you had to actually have a different identity of who we are as human beings. That we are actually distinct from the animal species; and that no limitations can be put on mankind to keep them in a state of bestiality. And the question of technological advancement is, are these advancements being made in a so-called barbaric society

that wants to keep human beings down and keep them enslaved; and

promote a policy of limitations on growth and population reduction so these policies would not be advanced. Or, are we talking about a cultural Renaissance, where these advancements are made as Krafft Ehrlicke understood, from the standpoint of a

new conception of mankind. This is what has really brought together the minds, and why Mr. LaRouche sees Krafft Ehrlicke as

extremely fundamental to how we overcome the threats facing us today in society.

OGDEN: Well, I think that's something that certainly you

elaborated very clearly in your speech at the conference, and I

think as we had a discussion with Mr. LaRouche yesterday; everybody who is on this show was engaged in that discussion. Mr.

LaRouche put a very emphatic emphasis on the personality of Krafft Ehrlicke and his courage in fighting for a vision which was

not a popular vision even among the people in the space community. And Mr. LaRouche asked that more research be done

on

this; and I know that both you, Ben, and Megan have been immersed

in this a little bit in the recent few days and weeks. So, maybe

you want to give people a broader idea of some of this.

MEGAN BEETS: Well, I can say something briefly. I was just looking back at comments that were made by both Helga LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche at the memorial conference that was held in

honor of Krafft Ehricke in 1985, following his death in 1984.

And

both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche reflect something which I think really does go to the essence of the importance of the personality of Krafft Ehricke in what we were able to achieve in

the space program. And what they both reflected was the fact that his life made a contribution to moving the species as a whole forward; but why? It's exactly because he was not motivated by the kinds of practical considerations that were impinging on most of the population at the time; and both Lyn and

Helga reflected the fact that Krafft Ehricke was motivated by a

total cultural optimism. That not only was it necessary, but it

was also possible to move mankind forward into the Age of Reason;

to move man into a paradigm where we completely left the cultural

vestiges of the beast behind us. And if you look at Krafft Ehricke's work, which ranges from extremely technical papers on

the use of liquid hydrogen fuel to fictional stories which are envisioning the first manned mission to Mars; but all of them

I

think are motivated by this passion and vision for a better mankind as a whole. And he came to the conclusion himself as a young man, that the way to realize that had to be space travel; had to be space colonization.

Just to add one more thing, Mrs. LaRouche was reflecting on a speaking tour that Krafft Ehricke did with the Schiller Institute in the 1980s in Germany. And what she reported was, that at that time, the resistance from the Greenie movements was so intense at some of these meetings, the police had to be called in. What Krafft Ehricke reflected on at the time was that these Greenie movements were very reminiscent of the fascist movements of the 1930s; and that's why the only way to move forward had to be by addressing exactly what you just raised, Kesha. The essence of the cultural morality of mankind; is mankind a culture of beasts, or is mankind actually representing a culture of what Schiller would call beautiful souls?

BENJAMIN DENISTON: I think highlighting the fight for that; he fought for that. He went against the opposition even within the scientific community for that kind of idea; and I think that also goes back to something that Michael was saying about what's needed today. It's people like that; it's people who are going

to fight for what's true. Not because they think it's what their neighbors will like, or because they think it's what will make them popular; it's because they have an internal drive that they know that's what's needed. You pulled up this quote – it's just one thing among many – I just thought it was indicative; this quote of Krafft testifying in Congress in, I believe it was in 1960, the early '60s. And really emphatically pushing the need for nuclear power for space; he said, the Universe runs on nuclear power. The stars are run by nuclear power; this nuclear power is an inherent part of the Universe and mankind is going to be obsolete in his attempt to be part of the Universe more broadly – go beyond Earth, fulfill this extraterrestrial imperative – if we reject nuclear power. That's one thing. Already in the early '60s, he said, if we don't do this by the end of the decade, we're going to be obsolete in terms of our space efforts. Nuclear power is one issue; one critical issue, obviously, for mankind as a whole, for space development. But you see this visionary quality of fighting against the opposition to these breakthroughs; and being the force that says, "No, this is what's needed," against massive opposition. The tragedy is that the opposition has taken over.

We had, under the leadership of Krafft Ehricke and people working with him, we had a nuclear rocket pretty much built by the early '70s; it was basically a few steps away from being ready to go, and it was just cancelled. It was not found to be too difficult; it was not found to be some failure; it was not

found to be too expensive; it was just cancelled. And we've had this zero-growth policy take over at that crucial pivot point — the late '60s, early '70s — when Lyn really came on the scene and started to continue this fight. Obviously, Krafft resonated with that, and came to work with the LaRouches directly based on that; but you see the failure of departing from this visionary quality and this fight to move into the future. But I think he exemplifies what's needed from the US population right now; you're not going to find solutions from the existing cultural, social framework. It's failed; that's expressing the failure of society.

We heard at the beginning, one of the things that strikes me in discussing this whole war danger and the fact that we're taking steps towards nuclear war, which I think it's important, it was stated clearly. There's no limited nuclear war; there's no small nuclear war, you don't take small steps. If it happens, everything's over; it's gone. But what's potentially even more striking than that actually being a reality on the table? Who's talking about it? We have a Presidential election; are these candidates raising this as an issue? Is there any discussion about this? I think it just underscores the importance of that quality of leadership needed; and exemplified by what was done in San Francisco. We're going to be having, coming out of the



Schiller Institute conference in Germany coming up; and what really this movement represents in the United States.

And I think this should also be an appeal to our viewers.

Really, this is a time when we need escalation; we need increase;

we need more support; we need more people to be these type of creative leaders like Krafft Ehricke, like Lyndon LaRouche.

That's the only thing that's going to save the country at this point.

OGDEN: Yeah, Michael made a point which I thought was very significant. That, at a time like this, when it's very clear how

huge the dangers are, you cannot allow yourself to be any less than the magnitude of the crisis challenges one to be. And the

magnitude and scope of thinking which is necessary to solve a crisis of this sort, of a civilizational scale, must be huge in

those terms. And I think one thing out of this discussion about

Krafft Ehricke, that occurred to me is, when you're thinking about where the entire idea of the geopolitics of the last 70 years has been rooted; it is rooted in the zero-growth technology, no development kind of paradigm. The idea that there

are limited resources that a growing population is fighting over,

and these territories and so forth; that is the fundamental tenet

of the geopolitics that has dominated this paradigm which has now

failed. When you talk about a New Paradigm, when you talk about

"win-win" as Xi Jinping says it, instead of winner take all, all

are winners. That fundamentally requires, it begs a new attitude towards our concept of growth; that there is no idea of limits to growth, of fixed natural resources. But that you have an ever-expanding possibility of ever-increasing potentials of growth. I think as very demonstrated, China, in a certain way, does understand that in the way that Krafft Ehrlicke understood it; is a central element of their current policy, is not only the One Belt, One Road policy, but it is also this exploration of the Moon. Now just going to the Moon, as a sort of space race or setting your foot on a foreign body or something like that; but saying we're going to discover fundamentally new about the Universe. And as Mr. LaRouche has been emphasizing, this Chang'e mission to explore the far side of the Moon and everything that is there to be discovered. We don't even know; we don't know the extent to which we will discover brand new things about the structure of the Universe when we explore this new territory. That, I think, speaks to this idea that the idea of a New Paradigm, a new "win-win" system, is rooted in overturning the last 70 years of this Malthusian concept of zero-growth, zero technological development, and fixed resources.

And it's only natural that Krafft Ehrlicke understood it in those terms.

DENISTON: Anything else just goes to the longer legacy of the Zeus vs. Prometheus fight. You talk about this zero-growth

paradigm; where did this come from? The British; the British royal family. People like Prince Philip; people like Prince Bernhard. This oligarchical mindset. These guys are so explicit, their view of mankind is just disgusting cattle to be managed. Zeus would just pal up with these guys; they wouldn't even need to introduce themselves. They would just get together like they've known each other for ages. That mentality of this imperial conception of the management of mankind as a bestial species; that's where this zero-growth paradigm came from in this recent period, but it stretches back through history. You look at the writings of Aeschylus on the Prometheus vs. Zeus fight; the attack on Prometheus. And you see that as a reflection of a true negative principle of society at the time, which is carried through to today. This hatred of human progress; this hatred of creative development; this desire to keep mankind suppressed to this lower level. What angered Zeus wasn't just that he had something stolen from him; it's that he had a whole class of people he was managing, that Prometheus then gave an ability to uplift and realize their own humanity. And for that, Zeus punished him.

It's the same fight today; but today, Zeus has thermonuclear arsenals at his fingertips. We're at a clear, and I think this was very well expressed even in the discussions back in the '80s that we're talking about, with the need to move to the Age of

Reason. We're at the point where mankind has developed technologically to the point where if we allow that type of process to continue, you're talking about mankind annihilating himself; and that's what we're talking about right now, with these NATO deployments. It's complete insanity. But again, as we're saying, it's not going to be solved in the negative, by just saying, "Stop that. Don't do that." It's going to have to be resolved in the higher realization and actualization of the true nature of mankind as a Promethean force; as Krafft Ehricke represented. Today, as much as then, this need for an Age of Reason is the imperative; and space is emblematic of the Age of Reason, the age of mankind, really.

OGDEN: Well, I think it's important in the context of everything that we've discussed, also to note that we really are on the edge of a meltdown of the trans-Atlantic financial system. It was noted this week that now major European banks are beginning to cease their investment into the ECB, because of the ECB's negative interest policy. They said, why should we be putting money into the ECB if they're just going to be charging us for putting our money there? So, Helga LaRouche said, there's a lot of European bankers who are sleeping with billions of dollars underneath their pillows in the current days. But this is, even without the instability of what could happen in the build up to the Brexit vote at the end of this month. I know our institutional question for this week, which we haven't addressed; was on the subject of the Brexit. And Mrs. LaRouche said, if

this means that Ireland and Scotland are going to leave the UK,  
and the UK will break up; then sure, I welcome this. But in seriousness, we are on the verge of the meltdown of the trans-Atlantic financial system; the productivity of the United States is through the floor; unemployment in this country is unbelievable, especially youth unemployment. It's at levels that are unprecedented in the modern history of this country. And at the same time, you have the possibility of an entirely economic paradigm presenting itself in the form of the New Silk Road; everything that's coming out of the BRICS. We have the visit by Narendra Modi to the United States this week; he spoke to a joint session of Congress. There's a lot that could just happen; as Helga LaRouche said, it would be very easy. It would be a piece of cake for the United States to join this New Paradigm; and I think that's the ongoing of the LaRouche Movement internationally, is making that possibility very, very real. It requires a policy revolution in the United States to bring that about; but as was clear from the seminar in San Francisco this week – and I think will continue to be clear in our interventions in New York City around the Manhattan Project that Mr. LaRouche has initiated; and then this upcoming conference that's being sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Europe in the coming weeks. The activities of the LaRouche Movement internationally are crucial; and it's very significant that we're

at the breaking point in terms of several aspects of this.

Mrs. LaRouche also put a big emphasis on the continued fight around the declassification of the 28 pages, because of what this would imply in terms of the potential to bring down the entire Anglo-Saudi empire. And also everything that was contingent on the lies that were told in the aftermath of 9/11; and what that has led to in terms of the perpetual war policies, the refugees who are coming into Europe from North Africa and the Middle East.

So, all of these things taken together, represent a situation which is dynamic, it's changing very rapidly, and it is fertile ground for the types of interventions that the LaRouche Movement is making internationally right now.

So, let me invite Kesha or Mike, if you want to say anything more, in terms of reflections at the conclusion of this discussion, you're welcome to.

STEGER: I'd say, let's get rid of Obama and join the New Paradigm.

ROGERS: Yeah. I think it's true; we are at the end of an era of representation of barbarism, war, and these limits to growth consequences that Krafft Ehrlicke was very well aware of. We're seeing the emergence of a new system of cooperation, a new collaboration and dialogue among civilizations that's being

led

by Russia and China. And I think the continued question being presented by our activity is, will people actually join with LaRouche and join with the nations who are representing this new

direction for mankind? And that means doing what Krafft Ehricke

did, and breaking with all practicality, and as you said Ben, popularity; and actually going out and doing that which is seemingly impossible. I think China gives us the light and the

inspiration as to human beings; that is our mission, that is what

we do. We do those things which seem almost impossible. And we

do those things that actually help to bring about the solutions

that are going to lead to a greater condition for mankind.

So, I

think that's what we're representing right now, and we're on the

brink of a total breakthrough; unlike anything that's been seen.

But also, as Mrs. LaRouche said in her opening remarks, this breakthrough is going to come with rejecting the absence of any

discussion on the threat of this thermonuclear war and what mankind really faces. Because the question is, what kind of society are we going to actually demand be brought into existence? What kind of future are we going to actually bring about for those generations not yet born? And Mr. LaRouche is committed to that, and many more people as we've stated, need to

do the same.

OGDEN: OK. Well, thank you very much, Kesha. With that,

I'm going to bring a conclusion to this webcast here this evening. I'd like to thank both Kesha and Michael for joining us; and also thank you to Megan and to Ben. So, please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com); and as I think you can tell, we have a very busy few weeks ahead of us, and a lot of responsibility. So, thank you very much; good night.

---

## **LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 3. juni 2016:**

### **Vi må rejse ud i rummet og virkeliggøre vores fælles bestemmelse**

Ben Deniston gennemgår bl.a. de mange, internationale tiltag, med grafiske fremstillinger, der støtter alternativet til det anglo-amerikanske imperiums fremstød for global atomkrig, og Kesha Rogers fra Texas taler om afdøde tysk-amerikanske rumforskningspionér Krafft Ehrickes filosofi omkring menneskets indtagelse af rummet, og mennesket som et 'multi-globalt' væsen, der ikke er begrænset til blot én planet, m.m.

Engelsk udskrift.

**WE MUST GO OUT INTO SPACE AND REALIZE OUR COMMON DESTINY**

Friday LaRouche PAC Webcast



June 3, 2016

MEGAN BEETS: Hello! It's June 3rd, 2016. I'd like to welcome all of you to our regular Friday broadcast here at LaRouche PAC.

My name is Megan Beets. I'm joined tonight in the studio by Ben

Deniston, and I'm also joined, via video, by LaRouche PAC Policy

Committee members Kesha Rogers, joining me from Houston Texas and

Diane Sare, joining us from New Jersey and Manhattan.

To start things off tonight, I'm going to read the question

that came in to Mr. LaRouche from our institutional contact in Washington, and then turn it over to you, Diane, to deliver Mr.

LaRouche's response, as well as some opening remarks, to start our discussion off.

The question reads: "Mr. LaRouche, the U.S. Senate passed a

controversial bill known as the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act (JASTA) that would allow the families of 9/11 victims to sue the government of Saudi Arabia for its alleged financial support of al-Qaeda. The bill now goes to the U.S. House of Representatives for a vote. What are your recommendations to the House of Representatives?"

DIANE SARE: Well, I can report what Mr. LaRouche had to say

about that, specifically, and then more in the background. He said that "We must state the case straightforwardly. It must be a

clean bill with no loopholes, i.e., loopholes which would allow

the Obama administration, or whatever administration that's

covering up for the Saudis, to claim that there's negotiations going on with them that would prevent the families from being able to sue." He said, "It must not only be passed, but with a veto-proof majority. The issue is clear. The British and the Saudis were behind the crimes of 9/11 and should be held legally accountable."

I think this is extremely important with what I wanted to say, in terms of starting off the discussion this evening, which is that the American population is in somewhat of a quandary. They're in an unfair position because, thanks to our terribly controlled news media, they're operating without full knowledge of the situation that they're in. They're thinking that we're in a presidential election campaign where they have to choose between Hillary Clinton, who is nothing but a lying, killer clone of Barack Obama; maybe Bernie Sanders, who's really just a fraud, and who has never met an anti-Russian policy that he has not supported; or Donald Trump, who is an FBI agent with a glorified toupee.

Actually, this is simply not the case. There's a much greater dynamic in the world right now, which is that the trans-Atlantic system is completely bankrupt. That means the British Royal Family and their Saudi and American puppets like Barack Obama, like the Bush family, are in a mad scramble to somehow maintain their grip, even as their system completely disintegrates. What Ben is about to present is the new dynamic of the planet, which is absolutely huge. It involves over half of the world's population and it involves over half of the world's

population actually moving in a progressive, future-oriented, direction, which is something completely anomalous to most people

and most people's thinking in the United States today.

So, what I just wanted to give a sense of is (1) the danger,

in terms of the urgency of yanking down Obama by exposing his collusion with Saudi Arabia and Britain, the very people who committed the atrocities on September 11, 2001 in our country, so

that we don't have thermonuclear war; and (2) that the United States can be brought to join this greater paradigm, which is actually what's affecting everything inside the United States, not the local affairs as you see them.

I'll just say, people may recall that our Defense Secretary

Ashton Carter a couple months ago actually said that we should quadruple our defense spending in Europe. He said that we had to

be prepared for a threat from Russia – which is not threatening

us. But, what we are in fact doing is aggressively moving against

Russia, by supporting NATO military drills in the Baltic nations.

Germany has sent 1,000 troops into Lithuania for these drills.

NATO is erecting anti-ballistic missile systems. They have already been placed in Romania. Now we're talking about placing

them in Poland. These systems can easily be converted to carry {offensive} weapons; they're not just {defensive} systems. You can equip any of these rockets with nuclear warheads.

Putin has addressed this very directly. I'll just share what

Putin had to say about that. He talks about these compact launch

pads. "At the moment, the interceptor missiles installed have

a  
range of 500 km (310 miles), soon this will go up to 1,000 km  
(621 miles), and worse than that, they can be re-armed with  
2,400  
km (1,491 mile) offensive missiles even today, and it can be  
done  
by simply switching the software, so that even the Romanians  
themselves won't know. How can this not be a threat to us? It  
certainly is. That is the reason why we have to respond now,  
and  
if yesterday some areas in Romania did not know what it is  
like  
to be a target, today we will have to take action to ensure  
our  
security. Let me repeat, these are response measures, a  
response  
only. We were not the first to take such steps. The same will  
be  
done with regard to Poland. We will wait for certain actions  
to  
be taken in Poland. We are not going to do anything until we  
see  
missiles on the neighboring territory. And we have the  
necessary  
resources. You saw, the whole world saw our capabilities in  
term  
of our medium-range sea- and air-based missiles." He's  
referring  
to what Russia just did with regard to Syria, the phenomenal  
accuracy of missiles launched from the Mediterranean and  
elsewhere on wiping out ISIS targets. "We are not violating  
anything, but our ground-based Iskander missile systems have  
proven themselves as superb."

This is what Putin is now saying, and then our Defense  
Secretary Ashton Carter went on to give a raving speech in a  
U.S.

Naval Academy Commencement Address, where he talked about the

great technological superiority of American weapons, which is simply not the case. Kesha will elaborate further [that] since Obama has dismantled out space program, we simply do not have the science and research to produce accurate and effective defense weapons systems. It's simply a fraud. I'm sure we are spending a lot of money. It's probably like our health care system, where we're spending more money than anyone else on the planet, and doing the worst job of producing anything.

I'll just say that there was just this study that came out from a fellow at Dartmouth College, and the Bush School of Government at Texas A&M University. Secretary of State James Baker III, at the time when negotiations were being held with Gorbachev for the reunification of Germany, was {lying to Gorbachev at that time} [in 1990] – that the United States was already engaged in plans for expansion of NATO, even as we were telling Gorbachev that we were not, in terms of the conditions to reunify Germany.

So, it is no wonder that Putin is responding in this fashion. The aggressor is NATO and Obama, as tools of a bankrupt British Empire system. And what Americans need to know, and what the world needs to bear in mind, is the strength of the new paradigm, which is actually huge. It is the actions of Putin and Xi Jinping which are the reason why we've not plunged into thermonuclear war earlier. I think, as you'll see, they definitely have the upper hand in this situation. This is something that Americans should actually be acting in concert with, as opposed to the myopic focus of the current U.S. election campaign.

BEN DENISTON: Thanks Diane. We were discussing with Mr.

LaRouche and Mrs. LaRouche yesterday, and had some discussions earlier in the week, and I think maybe just to reference what Mrs. LaRouche defined as just two stark directions the world is going in. On the one side, as you're saying, you have this insane, frankly imperial-style push, still, as long as you have Obama as this Puppet-in-Chief for the British, they're going for this threat of war drive. Every step they take is just further and further to insanity.

I think part of what we're facing in the United States is people are not going to understand what's really going on unless they look at the global picture, and unless they look at the global picture from the right perspective. I think you're absolutely right. These elections are a joke unless you see them in the context of where the world's actually going right now. Obviously, the United States plays a critical role, but you're not going to define what the United States does, or where the United States goes, from within the United States. People have to look at what's happening in the world, to know how to act here in the United States to actually achieve something.

So, we want to take some time today and just put a little bit of depth – and I think we're going to be doing more of this in additional shows, additional segments in the future – but we want to put some depth on this new paradigm that is emerging. I

just want to reference some of the developments, some stuff recently, some stuff from the months and years, but look at it together as one picture of an emerging – I would really call it this "win-win" paradigm to reference the refrain and the concept of China's President Xi Jinping, where he said that what China is pursuing is a "win-win" policy.

What we've seen recently, over years, but also just in the recent days and weeks, is a real consolidation of other nations coming around that policy, coming around the idea of a win-win principle. Maybe different nations are approaching it in different terms, or they have different words for it, or different expressions, or maybe stated in different languages, but I think there's a clear unification around this principle –

that we have to move beyond the idea that every nation is competing for some finite set of resources, and the gains of another nation are somehow implicitly and inherently going to be a loss for your nation. In other terms, sometimes, this general "geopolitical view," as some people discuss it and think about it – the idea that the world is this big game being played and you have to ensure that you get the biggest slice of the pie, and any gains made by another nation are somehow going to be detrimental, because that's less potential gains for you.

You've seen a very clear and explicit break from this, not just in words, not just in statements, but in actual action

from  
this new paradigm, centered around China, China's alliance  
with  
Russia, and increasingly, cooperation with India. And you're  
seeing a clear commitment to the idea that the future of  
mankind  
depends on cooperation in common progress, in common  
development  
– that progress and development in joint cooperation between  
nations benefits both parties and other parties involved in,  
in  
the nearby area: this idea of win-win cooperation. It's not  
win-loss cooperation. Just because you win doesn't mean the  
other  
guy loses. We need to rise to a real mature understanding of  
how  
mankind progresses, what the nature of progress is for the  
human  
species – that mankind creates wealth, creates progress, by  
creative development, and the only way we're going to have a  
stable, progressive, future-oriented world – or any world at  
all, frankly, at this point, at the level of thermonuclear  
technologies – is a policy based on this principle, this  
recognition: that we can no longer tolerate the suppression or  
the denial of progress of other nations, and we must embark on  
policies that ensure cooperative development among nations.

These are nice ideas. We could talk about this.  
Everybody's  
heard politicians saying these kind of things. Maybe not in  
the  
U.S. so much even, these days. The point is this is actually  
happening. These are not just "nice ideas." This is where the  
world is going. This is happening now. This is the dynamic  
taking  
over the world. This defines what we have to do in the United  
States to ensure that we can be part of this process.

On the first graphic here we have displayed [Fig. 1],



a lot  
of this centers around China's pivotal role with their One  
Belt-One Road program, comprised of a land-based revival of  
the  
Silk Road orientation, as a real development corridor,  
bringing  
development into the interior regions of Asia and Eurasia, but  
also coupled with their Maritime Silk Road initiative. This  
has  
kind of been a keystone of an expanding development of Asia as  
a  
whole, bringing in more and more nations, again, not in a  
competitive way necessarily, but in a way of a win-win policy.

I do want to illustrate, just give a quick sketch, on  
some  
of the developments that have been occurring. But I'd like to  
premise this by just referencing some of the recent statements  
by  
the leaders of these nations. Again, Russia, China, and India  
coming along as a critical third partner in this whole  
process.

Just to highlight a few things, the President of India  
was  
in China just this past week; and while he was there, he gave  
an  
address on India-Chinese relations. And just to quote what he  
said, he said: "India and China are poised to play a  
significant  
and constructive role in the 21st Century. When Indians and  
Chinese come together to address global challenges and build  
on  
their shared interests, there is no limit to what our two  
peoples  
can jointly achieve." He went on to say, "Both sides should  
work  
with the aim of insuring that we do not burden our coming  
generations, by leaving our unresolved problems to them." So,

that was the President of India speaking in China.

Also earlier this week, you had a former Chinese ambassador to Russia travel to Moscow and speak about Russian-Chinese relations. And he just said quite frankly, bilateral relations between Russia and China are now at a 400-year high. You hear politicians in the United States, you're lucky if they talk about a 4-year perspective or a 4-year analysis; let alone a 400-year assessment. This former ambassador to Russia from China said there's obviously differences; anytime you have two major nations, you have differences. But he said, these are of a secondary level; and he said it's his assessment, as somebody who deals with top-level relations between these two nations, that the Presidents of the two nations – Xi and Putin – have a clear conceptual understanding, a clear conceptual agreement. So that's significant; again, reflecting this orientation.

Just this past Tuesday, the Premier of China was speaking to media editors and newspaper editors for various Asian publications; and then speaking to an Indian editor, he really emphasized that Chinese-Indian cooperation not only benefits China and India, but all of Asia. So again, here's the Premier of China, you had the President of India saying similar things; the Premier of China saying similar things. It's a reflection of Russia being a part of this. These are clear statements just in the recent period of this move towards this integration perspective. China's Premier also said – as an interesting note – that China welcomes India's leadership and role in this new

development project linking India, Iran, and Afghanistan; we can

see this on the next image here on the map [Fig. 2]; centered around Iran's Chabahar port. This new proposal for water transport, shipping, the development of this port; the development of the rail lines and related industry, and stretching up into Afghanistan. So, this is a new development project that India's partaking in; Iran's partaking in; and is going to bring critical development also into Afghanistan. And this is just typical; this kind of project – if you look at it in the old paradigm, maybe China could say this threatens our interests, because it's insuring other nations are gaining more

power and that might be more threatening to our geopolitical role

in the region. But no, this is a different paradigm; this is a new paradigm.

That kind of thinking applies in the US and London still; it

still dominates the trans-Atlantic. But you go to Asia, and the

Chinese Premier is saying, great; this is excellent. We encourage

India's role in this type of development; we want more of this.

So, I think this project is just one of a number of projects that

I think are moving closer and closer to what the LaRouches defined with their Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective. A lot can be

said, but just to highlight a few things. You have this Chabahar

port project, linking India and Iran into Afghanistan. You have

the One Belt, One Road, including the New Silk Road program going

through the heart of the Eurasian continent. You also have

just

within the past year, the completion and upgrading of some of these rail lines; where now you can travel directly from China all the way to Germany, faster than you could by shipping route,

by direct rail connections through the whole heart of Asia into

Europe across Eurasia. You have the prospect of regular upgraded

rail connections and transport from China down into Iran, now that the Iran sanctions are lifted; and we have the prospect of

Iran playing a larger role in the development of this region.

These are just a few examples of building off of China's One

Belt, One Road, further related development projects; just reflecting the overall orientation towards growth, infrastructure

investment, scientific investment, development throughout the Eurasian continent, led by these nations.

I think also indicative of this whole New Paradigm orientation, very interesting and illustrative of what we're talking about; you also have in the last two years, the creation

and emergence of another economic development bloc – the Eurasian Economic Union – highlighted here in yellow. Of which Russia is the largest component of this economic agreement, this

new economic zone which includes Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan. So, this is kind of central north Asian

bloc of economic development.

So again, if you're thinking like a British geopolitician,

you might think this is a competition to China's One Belt, One Road program. Here you have Russia coming in, working with

these

other nations in the northern regions, trying to expand their economic development; while China is leading the way with their

One Belt, One Road program. But in Asia, in the New Paradigm, in

the way these leaders are thinking in a real sane, human fashion,

they're not thinking about it in those terms. You had President

Putin recently explicitly saying that they're looking towards integration and cooperation with the One Belt, One Road program

explicitly. He said they're even working on specific projects as

part of the Eurasian Economic Union, which will directly integrate into the New Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road program.

It's not competition; it's not a geopolitical perspective.

It's a

perspective of win-win cooperation of development, or progress;

and this is what has the trans-Atlantic powers, these geopolitical mindset people all freaked out.

Just to highlight a few other things, you have space.

You

have a Renaissance of space exploration in Asia, while the US is

decaying under Obama's cancellation of the manned space program

and his cuts and his complete lack of leadership in space; you have rapid progress being made in Asia. Just within the recent period, you have two new space launch centers, advanced space launch centers now open in Russia and China; as indicated here.

[Fig.3]

You have major water projects; massive south water

north

projects, which is remarkable. They've made manmade rivers of a

large scale, directing water from the abundant waters of the south to the water-starved regions of the north. And they've made

major steps in managing and developing their water system as a nation as a whole; and they've got plans to further that with some of the more challenging aspects going further west with some

of the western routes. So, they've already accomplished certain

parts of this; and they're taking further steps.

But again, they're looking at positive developments for the

whole region; they're recently said that they're looking towards

helping the development of the Mekong River valley down in Southeast Asia. Where you have the Mekong River running through

Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam – this region here – and there's been recent droughts, major water shortages and difficulties; largely just from lack of development, lack of doing what the US did under Franklin Roosevelt with the TVA [Tennessee Valley Authority]. Lack of developing basic dams, irrigation reservoirs, water management systems to actually manage this river valley as a whole to insure regular, steady water supplies are available to the people. So, China's saying they want to look into helping to facilitate that process as a new project.

You have India now re-raising the prospects for another

massive water transfer program – their river inter-linking project; where they can actually interlink some of the major rivers and again manage their water system as a national territory as a whole in a much more efficient and much more productive program.

And I'd just like if you look at these projects together,  
and this is just a sample of some of the stuff that's either in  
process, or is becoming likely, or is being coming discussed and  
could be a future orientation. If you look at this together,  
you're looking at the greatest and development and management of  
the water cycle in this entire East Asia, South Asia, Southeast  
Asia region, to be the greatest management of water that mankind  
has ever undertaken in the history of our species on this planet.

So, these are the kinds of things you see happening, in a  
win-win cooperative paradigm. And I want to end with just one  
last project; something very close to Mr. LaRouche specifically,  
because he's played a major role in supporting this. Which is the  
Kra Canal proposal; and this is a canal for water transport  
that's been proposed to cut through the Kra Isthmus in Thailand.  
To facilitate greater trade between, as you can see here, the  
South China Sea and obviously stretching into the Pacific and  
China and Japan and Korea and into the Indian Ocean. From  
which,  
India is obviously a major player there; but then also, those  
routes obviously go up through the New Suez Canal –  
constructed  
by Egypt in a remarkable amount of time – and up into Europe.  
These major anchor points of world trade – in the Pacific with  
China, Japan, Korea on the one side; and then in the Indian  
Ocean  
and over into Europe on the other side. This entire trade

process

suffers a massive bottleneck currently, as all this trade has to

currently go through the Malaccan Strait; which is this narrow passage between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Right now, something on the order of one-fourth of all global trade goes through these narrow straits; not one-fourth of

the trade in this region, or one-fourth of the Asian trade.

One-fourth of all trade globally goes through this region.

I've

seen different estimates, I'm not sure; that might be one-fourth

of total ships or one-fourth of tonnage, or one-fourth of value,

I'm not sure exactly. I've seen other estimates say that it's 40%

of global trade; I think it probably depends upon exactly how you

count. But this is a major chunk of all trade occurring on the whole entire planet; going through this one congested, some parts

very shallow and narrow, region down around Singapore in the Malaccan Straits. And this has been known now for many years to

be major bottleneck constraining cheap, efficient, rapid trade between these sections of the world. So, in the '80s, Mr.

LaRouche became very involved in this proposal to make a new canal through this relatively narrow passage; this narrow isthmus

in Thailand. And enable a dramatic increase in the volume; reduction of the cost; increase in the speed of trade through these regions. Despite having been fought for for many years, now

in this new paradigm, this is now being put on the table again.

You just had an official advisory board of the



Thailand

government endorsing this program. China has made it clear it would like to do this program, and maybe even finance the whole

thing if it goes forward. You have official experts in the United

States recognizing the importance of this program as kind of a keystone; relieving this bottleneck, and another major component

of facilitating this vast expanse of economic growth, trade, and

development in this whole region.

So, this is a very exciting, singular project, but it's

emblematic and I think an example of the whole perspective we're

talking about. And again, I think the theme is win-win. You have

China, you have Russia, you have India; they've had conflicts, they've had wars, they've had tensions. But you have leaders now

in these nations – typified by Xi Jinping, typified by Putin, Modi's role in India. They're now saying, we as mankind, as nations, as participants in humanity, need to move beyond this geopolitical approach to our existence on this planet. We have to

move to a policy where we recognize growth, development, progress; all these things we're talking about here are necessary

for everybody. Not just for us. We can no longer tolerate the suppression of this kind of development for others; we have to go

to a global system centered around this kind of development. And

again, that's not just being talked out, as you saw here, as you

see what's going on with these developments.

Again, this is just a sketch; you could spend weeks going through what's happening in the world. And by the time you got done, you'd have a whole other set of things to catch up on; because a lot would have happened since the time you started. But this is now the center of what's happening in the world; and this defines how we need to think about what's happening. This is what has these London-Wall Street imperial faction people freaked out. Because how have the British existed? Well, it existed on geopolitics; they've been the geo-politicians. They've been existing based upon looting; if there's nations they can't loot directly, I'm sure there's perpetual conflict between different regions. And especially under Obama, the United States has come under this geopolitical imperial orientation.

And to just come back to what you said Diane, the opposition from this imperial faction couldn't be clearer. They're taking step after step towards what would be thermonuclear annihilation in response to this emerging New Paradigm. This NATO summit coming up; the exercises being started now by NATO. Putin couldn't be clearer or saner in his response; saying, we've been talking about this for years. You guys are making clear overt military threats to us with your expansion of NATO, with the development of more advanced weapons systems closer and closer to our borders. What do you expect us to do? We have to respond for our own safety, and for the safety of the world, quite

frankly.

So, I just think the situation couldn't be more stark; but I think especially here in the United States, we have to uplift the level of discussion to this global perspective. What's happening in Asia now, what's happening between Putin and Russia and China, increased collaboration with India; that is now increasingly becoming the defining factor for the world situation.

ROGERS: I think that what we're seeing going on in the world right now, and what you just laid out, really puts the perspective on the table of the decades-long fight of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche now coming to fruition. I thought that it was important that you brought up Mr. LaRouche's fight around these development projects; around the Kra Canal in the '80s. And the fact of the matter is, at that very time, he was also fighting for the development of space exploration; around the "Woman on Mars" Mars mission, and the importance of mankind in space.

Now, I think what we're seeing right now can really be characterized from the standpoint of what the German-American space pioneer Krafft Ehricke described as the emergence of mankind into a poly-global world. And I think when you think of this conception of a poly-global world, where mankind is not confined to the limited resources of one globe, but moves out into the expansion of space; that's what we're seeing happen right now. What Russia and China represent is a move away from — we're not just talking about one globe; we're talking about one globe that has been dominated by a British Empire, a policy of

murder. A population reduction, and defying this conception of the creative nature of human beings and the human mind. When you think about Russia and China are doing to pull together over 50% of the world, this is quite remarkable; and it can only be looked at from the standpoint of a new species of mankind. It's a real force of good versus evil; and the evil is completely being destroyed and losing. Because the drive right now for thermonuclear war being pushed and perpetuated continuously by the stooge Obama in the White House; who's been pushing the murderous policy to protect the British Empire, protect the Saudis. And to continue to push a policy that's going to lead to not just a continuation of a confinement to one world; but a one world where people are on the verge of being exterminated and blowing themselves up, unless we change our attitudes now. And I think the matter is, is what Diane and you both presented; which is that we have a real clear choice and opportunity before us. I think it's very important as to the very important fight that our international organization is leading right now, that we have to put an end to Obama, to this drive for thermonuclear war, and to NATO and what it represents in terms of its escalations and provocations of war towards Russia and China.

But I think to continue to look on the optimistic, positive side, which most of the world is moving toward, we have to give

the United States and American people a sense of what we must be participating in, in terms of our mission to join in this drive toward peaceful cooperation and progress. I think it's very important to note that today is the 51st anniversary of the first American to walk in space – Ed White; which was June 3, 1965.

As I was stating, you take the conception laid by the German space pioneer Krafft Ehrlicke; what he conceptualized was not something that was confined to one people or one nation. But that was going to be the intention that was going to unify all people in a common interest that our destiny and mission as mankind was to break with the confines of Earth that put limitations on man, and that bestialized human beings and pit human beings against each other; to find our common interest in the development of space. And you're seeing more and more people starting to recognize this intention and this need for cooperation. It was just reported today that at an international air show in Germany, the head of the European Space Agency, Johann-Dietrich Wörner, actually made the point of manned missions being indispensable for space and planetary research. He said because human astronauts can access and act independently – unlike robots. He also talked about the need for building permanent lunar bases; and he called this a Moon Village. And he said that this Moon Village can be constructed with a lot of material already existing on the Moon; and that the Moon Village would be a stepping stone to reaching other planets such as Mars and so forth.

Now, I wanted to say in that context, that I attended

an  
event last night, and the speaker was speaking on the  
Curiosity  
mission; which most people remember landed on Mars in 2012.  
What  
I brought up at that time was that the excitement around the  
fact  
that – as Mr. LaRouche conceptualized it – that the mind of  
man  
and the extended sensorium of man had now been put on Mars;  
but  
that there are limitations to that. And the speaker recognized  
those limitations and he said something to the effect of what  
Mr.  
Wörner said in Germany; which is, we have an obligation as  
mankind to actually go out into the reaches of space. To  
colonize  
the Moon; to colonize Mars. And to build these colonies  
because  
of the limitations that are put on mankind. And he said that  
we  
have to look at it from the standpoint that this is our  
destiny.

This is exactly what Krafft Ehrlicke recognized as he  
presented a principal work called {Lunar Industrialization and  
Settlement; Birth of Poly-Global Civilization}. In the work,  
he  
summarizes "the major aspects of lunar industrialization and  
settlement, and identifies that scientific and evolutionary  
facts  
leading to a definitive justification of why man must  
industrialize space. Changing our present closed world into a  
present world. He also establishes the philosophy of the  
extra-terrestrial imperative as a defense of justification for  
a  
long-term based on mankind's ability to transcend the limits  
of

one small planet." And that is what Russia and China are representing; the transformation and transcendence of this one small planet being controlled by an imperial policy which is ready to be ended and to be destroyed, {if} we do the right thing and we take the right actions.

If you look at this from the standpoint of the continued aspect of what you presented, Ben, as the objective of what China

put forward as a win-win strategy of cooperation. They're continuing to do that, as the Chinese space leaders have just put

forth an additional perspective to that win-win strategy of cooperation, international collaboration on the future Moon missions. The first Chinese astronaut presented that a study is

being conducted to justify the importance of lunar exploration;

and Russia and the European Space Agency are already discussing

collaboration on lunar missions. The intention is that there would be astronauts sent to the Moon by China by 2036; and he presented this speaking at a conference on manned space exploration in Russia. I think that that is quite extraordinary,

because when you look at the fact that Obama has continued to push a murderous policy against our space program, and to continue to drive and perpetuate an extermination war for mankind. The question is, why are the American people still stuck

in a completely insane world of lies and fraud; thinking that an

election actually has some real bearing on the future of mankind,

when it doesn't?

What is going to determine the future is that the

United

States has to join with this perspective of a poly-global world,

a world not confined by limitations; as Krafft Ehrlicke laid out.

I think what we're going to witness – and Megan has presented this on many occasions – within the next two years with China's

mission to the far side of the Moon, puts a real perspective on

the development of space. And building the permanent colonies; but more importantly, it puts a perspective on that which is going to determine what the future of mankind is going to be.

It's not going to be this election; it's not going to be this bankrupt British Empire and Wall Street system. It's going to be

the emergence of a new human species that – as Mr. LaRouche has

defined – is actually focusing on what type of future do we want

to create and must we create for our children and grandchildren.

And that's the way that Russia and China and 50% of the world is

joining them; they're not taking up these projects just because

they want to build infrastructure and new projects. No lower intention of our perspective as a species can be taken up, except

for the one which actually transforms the conception of who we are as a human species. That's what this political election is missing; that's what we've been missing in society as we've sat

back with our eyes closed, blindfolded. Doing nothing about the

injustices, the murderous policy, the war and so forth that has



been dominating our society for far too long. Now that you're seeing that this drive for evil is about to end now, we should be a part of participating in that perspective for mankind; which is the alternative that's being presented right now.

SARE: Well, I think that's great. And to return to what was brought up at the very beginning, one of the flanks on this matter is the question of the Saudi role and Obama's protection of them in the 9/11 attacks. If you think about all of the wars that the United States has been engaged in since September 11, 2001, if that could be addressed in a sharp fashion; and if Obama were to be brought down, jailed, impeached, indicted. That obviously would have a dramatic impact on what the future of the United States looked like, and the potential for our nation to be a welcome partner in this phenomenal change of direction for the world.

DENISTON: Yeah, that's definitely the critical flank we have. And I know, Diane, that you've expressed the importance of this obviously in New York in particular; obviously the major epicenter of these attacks. But the other aspect of this is, Obama has to go; the idea that we're going to wait for the election or something. This is bigger than that; this is about freeing the United States from this 9/11 dynamic as a whole. You look at this British-Saudi operation; it wasn't just something

in

and of itself. It was the event that was used by these British assets, who were created well before the event and had been operating well before the event, for these types of activities.

Something that LaRouche has been going after since the '80s in terms of these covert, irregular warfare-type operations the British have created; including these Saudi fundamentalist factions.

I was just looking back at Putin's statements recently; how

he was referencing the threat Russia is being faced with in regards to this NATO advancement. And he again referenced the US

pulling out of the ABM Treaty in 2002. What was the ostensible reason for us doing that? 9/11. Now are we worried about ballistic missiles coming from the mujahideen in Afghanistan? Is

that why we had to pull out of the ABM Treaty; because we worried

about Osama bin Laden out of some case we can't even find, operating ballistic missiles? It's been the cover to really pursue this whole insane perpetual war policy; this police state

policy in the United States. The things you hear – "It was Bush,

not Obama. So, how are you blaming Obama?" Obama is actively covering up for the worst atrocity committed against Americans on

American soil in American history; and he's protecting that. And

he's protecting the continuation of that as a process to ensure

that the United States continues to act in this post-9/11 mode.

So I think breaking this issue, like you're saying, there's

nothing else that needs to happen but that at this point.

BEETS: And on that, I think people are beginning to wake up to the war danger, which is becoming impossible to ignore especially in places like Europe. You had on Thursday night, a significant television segment on German TV which was titled "The Backers of 9/11; The Secret of the 28 Pages". Which centered on an interview with former Senator Bob Graham; going through exactly how the Bush and Obama governments have covered up what was clearly known to be Saudi government involvement in funding 9/11. And poses the question that not only do the past 15 years have to be re-examined and understood from a new perspective; but also raising the question of what this means for Germany. And I think that's very important from the standpoint of what you just raised, Diane. What are the flanks; what are the things we can pull? And we have this petition featured on the LaRouche PAC site right now, which is beginning rapidly gain signatures internationally; which is called "The Warsaw Summit Prepares for War; It's Time to Leave NATO Now". And I would encourage everybody to get on the site, sign it, and circulate it. I do think this discussion has been very important, because it really does pose the question to the American people: Are we going to continue in this perpetual state of childhood, adolescence? Closing our eyes and sleepwalking into what would be the biggest

disaster for mankind in all of history – complete extinction warfare – will we permit that? Or will we choose a more beautiful and better future? Which I think you laid out beautifully, Kesha. And it reminded me, I just finished the memoirs of the astronaut Michael Collins last night; the third, sometimes forgotten member of the Apollo 11 crew. And he says at the end of the book, I wish every member of government could get out into space and look down onto our planet; because borders completely disappear. And you begin to realize that the so-called "conflicts" between people on Earth amount to nothing and that we have a common destiny. So, I think what you laid out there, Kesha, really is what people need to be thinking about.

We need to forget our commitment to this dangerous insanity and silliness; and decide that we're committed to building a future.

So, unless there's anything else, we could leave it there for this week.

DENISTON: We have a lot more coming. I know there's going to be a rather exciting conference in the San Francisco Bay area, coming up in the middle of next week; June 8th. So, I think we'll look forward to getting reports on that, and more focal points of focus on getting the United States shifted to the direction we need.

ROGERS: If you're in the area, you should attend this.

DENISTON: Absolutely. It's to be seen as another

follow-on

after the excellent conference we had in Manhattan just recently.

There's a lot going on; we're going to be doing a lot more. And

again, this petition; we can post a link to it in the description

below. People should be circulating it, signing it; getting as many signatures as possible. This is certainly a critical flank

right now in the build-up to the upcoming NATO summit.

BEETS: Good. Thank you Diane and Kesha; thanks Ben.

And I'd

like to thank all of you watching; so stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

---

## Hvad er videnskab?

*2. juni 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC)* – Mennesket skriver historie lige for øjnene af os i dag, fra dag til dag og endda fra time til time i takt med, at alle de forskellige, gensidige forbindelser mellem Rusland, Kina og Indien bliver stadigt tættere og stadigt mere talrige, og som trækker 70 eller flere nationer tættere sammen, hvilket faktisk omfatter godt og vel halvdelen af menneskeheden – som **Helga Zepp-LaRouche** sagde i sit interview med TASS den 31. maj.

Det er som en ring af sammenkædede magneter, der trækker hinanden ind i en stadigt tættere kæde. Tænk på den **genoplivede interesse for Kra-kanalen**, der forbinder Det sydkinesiske Hav med Det indiske Ocean (via Den thailandske Golf og området omkring Andamanerne i Den bengalske Bugt).

I sin nuværende inkarnation er dette et projekt fra Lyndon LaRouche og Japan. Det vil forbinde Indien med Sydøstasien og Kina; det vil revolutionere disse farvande; Lyndon LaRouche har sagt, at det vil blive en af de største revolutioner i moderne historie.

Den 31. maj sagde den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang til asiatiske redaktører, at

*"Hvis Kina og Indien arbejder sammen og smeder synenergi, vil det kaste nytte af sig ikke alene for det kinesiske og indiske folk, men også til Asien og videre endnu."*

Med henvisning til Indiens nylige annoncering af en aftale om en handelskorridor med Iran og Afghanistan, via Irans Chabaharhavn, sagde Li, at Kina "hilser den velkommen".

Indien og Kina samarbejder for første gang omkring Tibet, hvor Kina tidligere har været særligt ømfindtlige mht. Indien i betragtning af Dalai Lamas tilstedeværelse i Indien, samt det derværende betragtelige, tibetanske samfund.

Ligeledes den 31. maj talte den forhenværende kinesiske ambassadør til Rusland, Li Fenglin, ved en todages konference i Moskva om de kinesisk-russiske relationer. Han sagde her, at den bilaterale relation stod på sit højeste i 400 år, men at Kina ønsker, at Rusland skal have større tiltro til den.

*"Det er min fornemmelse, at Putin og Xi har en begrebsmæssig forståelse af, hvordan vi bør samarbejde, men at der er forståelsesproblemer på mellemlaterniveau",*

sagde ambassadør Li, der talte perfekt og idiomatisk russisk.

*"Det gør ingen ting, at vi har forskellige fremgangsmåder. Det er helt normalt for sådanne store og forskellige lande at have forskellige fremgangsmåder. Det væsentlige er, at disse ikke fører til modsigelser."*

Alt dette minder os om, hvorfor (den amerikanske) LaRouchePAC-

leder Kesha Rogers fra Houston, Texas, så viseligt valgte afdøde tysk-amerikanske rumpionér, Krafft Ehricke, som den personlighed, der skulle være omdrejningspunkt for hendes kamp for at genoplive USA's rumprogram.

Krafft Ehrickes fremgangsmåde er, i lighed med Lyndon LaRouches, ikke den mindste smule 'praktisk' (dvs. begrænset af, hvad der 'tilsyneladende' kun er muligt), men alligevel viser sig at være ekstremt virksom, som det er blevet demonstreret, så det er hævet over enhver tvivl. **Krafft Ehricke** var en af de ledere inden for udforskning af rummet, som også tidligere Konstantin Tsiolkovskij og Hermann Oberth var det, hvis mod og intellekt bragte mennesket til nye verdener, som endda overgik det, som Christoffer Columbus gjorde.

Krafft Ehricke var en forsker; men hans forskning udgør ægte videnskab, og ikke den afskyelige, matematiske erstatning for videnskab, der i dag undervises på vore skoler, og som repræsenteres af Obamas degenererede forsvarsminister, Ashton Carter. Ashton Carters falske version af videnskab gav os F-35-flyet, til sandsynligvis \$200 mio. dollar stykket, og som ikke virker, og aldrig kommer til at virke.

Krafft Ehricke forudså derimod, blandt mange andre dristige, videnskabelige præstationer, med præcision Apollo 13-missionen i 1970 i en artikel, skrevet i 1948. Typisk for ham stod der i hans artikel fra 1948, at han havde skrevet den i 2400 med et tilbageblik over de seneste 350 år, til den første, bemandede Marsmission i 2050, med navnet "Ekspedition Ares". Terence Norton, lederen af denne mission, havde været nødsaget til at svare på den indvending, at de i 2050 til rådighed stående teknologiers begrænsninger – her hovedsageligt det forhold, at der kun var kemisk propulsion til rådighed for rumrejser – forøgede sandsynligheden af en "afvigelse fra den normale plan", og hermed også missionens fiasko, og endda missionsmandskabets død. Hvad var så hans svar? Var det at annullere missionen? I sin rapport til "Rumfartsstyrelsen"

skrev han:

*"Når man betragter problemet fra et hvilket som helst standpunkt, rejser spørgsmålet sig: På hvilken måde kunne man imødegå udfordringen med afvigelse fra den normale plan, ved hjælp af de til rådighed stående ressourcer? Tilbyder en sådan ikke særlig sandsynlig situation ikke chancer for at vinde for sig, de storslåede resultater af menneskelig dristighed; eller, betyder en manglende evne til at kunne overkomme denne situation den visse død, et sted ude i rummet, for alle ombordværende?"*

*"En undersøgelse af de følgende sider vil vise, at den tekniske gruppe har øget sikkerhedsfaktoren til et tal, der er langt større end det tal, der ansås for at være maksimum, da projektet blev startet op. Resten kan overlades til gruppens karakter og åndrigheid. Det må åbenhjertigt indrømmes, at mulige farer, som ikke kan forudses, findes, men gruppen er fast overbevist om, at mod, ressourcefuldhed og opnåede præstationer hos de mennesker, der er blevet udvalgt til at foretage rejsen, med succes vil imødegå rumrejsens udfordringer."*

En anden faktor var virkelighedstro, grundig og omfattende træning, træning og atter træning – meget af den i selve rummet. Bemærk, at meget af den tekniske gentagelse, der var indbygget i "Ekspedition Ares", var identisk med den, der var at finde i Apollomissionerne: nemlig, en ophobning af forskellige moduler, der kunne overleve uafhængigt af hinanden, hvor hver af dem var skræddersyet til et specifikt formål, men samtidig til generelle formål.

Og, ligesom med Apollo 13, forekom der et uheld med "Ekspedition Ares" og en "afvigelse fra den normale plan". Ligesom Apollo 13 måtte missionen opgives, men ligesom med Apollo 13 blev hele besætningen reddet og kom tilbage til Jorden.



Kesha Rogers ved sandelig, hvad hun taler om.

---

# Det sker i verden – Infrastruktur, Videnskab & Teknologi, nr. 8

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

- Sverige og Tyskland tilslutter sig Kinas Chang'e-4 mission til Månens bagside
- Rumænsk kosmonaut roser samarbejdet med Kina
- Telemålingssatellitter er nøglen til "Rum-Silkevejen"

Download (PDF, Unknown)

---

## USA må gå sammen med Kina

# **om at finde sin bestemmelse på Månens bagside. LaRouchePAC Internationale fredags-webcast, 27. maj 2016, med Lyndon LaRouche m.fl.**

*Dette er et øjeblik, i hvilket vi absolut må mobilisere, for verden ... har nået til et beslutningens øjeblik ... der vil afgøre menneskehedens retning for de næste 50, 100 eller flere år. Det er nu, vi må beslutte, hvorvidt vi aktuelt befinder os i en nedtælling til Tredje Verdenskrig mellem atommagter, som det ønskes af Obama og hans britiske 'controllers'; eller, om denne periode er begyndelsen til et absolut nyt, globalt system, baseret på et fuldstændig nyt princip, hvis standard er gensidigt samarbejde og gensidig gavn, til menneskehedens fremme som helhed.*

*Engelsk udskrift.*

**The United States Must Join China to find its Destiny on the Far Side of the Moon.**

Webcast, May 27, 2016:

MEGAN BEETS: Good evening. This is Friday, May 27, 2016.

And I'd like to welcome all of you to our regular Friday evening

broadcast here at LaRouche PAC. My name is Megan Beets; and I'm

joined in the studio today by Ben Deniston and by Lyndon LaRouche. We're joined via video by three members of the LaRouche PAC Policy Committee: Michael Steger in San Francisco, California; Kesha Rogers in Houston, Texas; and Diane Sare, currently in New Jersey, but joining us from our Manhattan Project.

This weekend in the United States is Memorial Day weekend; which is a holiday which was created after the Civil War to honor the sacrifice of our fallen soldiers, including those soldiers who fought in World War II and gave their lives to the defeat of fascism in the 20th Century. This is a moment in which we absolutely mobilize, because the world sits now, and has reached a point of decision – a {punctum saliens} which will determine the direction of humanity for the next 50, 100, or more years. It's now that we must decide whether we are currently going to be in a countdown to World War III between thermonuclear powers, as is the want of Obama and his British controllers; or whether this period is the beginning of an absolutely new global system, based upon a completely new principle. The standard of which is mutual cooperation, mutual benefit for the advancement of mankind as a whole.

If you take a step back, and you look at the world as a whole – which can sometimes be difficult for Americans, in particular, to do – if you look at the global situation as one,

the tensions between these two potential futures couldn't be more

clear. For example, on the one hand, you had an incredible development this week in Iran; on Monday, May 23, President Rouhani of Iran declared May 23 to be Chabahar Day. This declaration was made to mark and to celebrate an historic agreement which was signed in Iran between the President of Iran,

Prime Minister Modi of India, and the President of Afghanistan;

who had gathered to sign agreements toward joint cooperation and

collaboration, a \$20 billion investment to build up the port of

Chabahar in southeast Iran, which opens up to the Arabian Sea.

This project is a great victory for the cause of the World

Land-Bridge, which Lyn, you and your wife Helga have organized for, for quite some time. And this crucial project will integrate India, Afghanistan, and Iran, and potential future partners like Pakistan and China; and it opens up new shipping routes, new trade routes, and new potentialities for the development of potentially the entire south Eurasian region, to

integrate it up into Europe. Just to add one more detail, very

importantly, this gives landlocked Afghanistan, which as we know

has been decimated by the policies of the Bush and Obama administrations, access to the Arabian Sea.

Aside from the details, more importantly, is this spirit of

cooperation which was expressed by President Rouhani at the signing celebration; where he said, about the Day of Chabahar, "This is a very important day for Iranians. And from now on, it

is going to be even more important; because today is going to

mark the day of cooperation among the three of us – Iran, India, and Afghanistan." He said, "Today's document is not just an economic document. It is actually a political and a regional one, and its message is that countries need to utilize the opportunities provided by the region in order to develop, and also expand cooperation." And then, at the same ceremony, President Modi noted the long unified history of India and Iran.

At virtually the same time that Modi was in Iran, the President of India was in China on a four-day visit, where he spoke at Beijing University on the topic of "India-China Relations; 8 Steps to a People-Centric Partnership". He said, "India and China are poised to play a significant and constructive role in the 21st Century. When Indians and Chinese come together to address global challenges and build on their shared interests, there will be no limits to what our two peoples can jointly achieve." He also noted particularly that China and India are young countries, full of young people. And he said that "Both sides should work with the aim of insuring that we do not burden our coming generations by leaving unresolved problems to them. Both India and China are young societies, and our youth share common aspirations and perceptions."

Just to quickly add another part of the picture, are the interesting and potentially very important actions of President Abe of Japan; who in the recent period, has begun to move towards agreements for cooperation both with President Putin in Russia,

and also with China, against the explicit orders of Obama and the British, who demand that Japan maintain the historic geopolitical conflict and enmity with both of those nations. So, this is a new world which is developing; but on the other hand, Obama is still in office in the United States, because the American people and the Congress have refused to throw him out. And Obama today is visiting Hiroshima; the first US President to make that visit since the completely unnecessary bombing of that city over 70 years ago. Leading into this visit, Obama not only refused to apologize for that bombing that killed over 100,000 people; but he also defended the actions of Harry Truman, saying that sometimes Presidents in warfare have to make tough decisions.

That characterizes exactly why [Obama's] in Asia; to attempt to drum up among the Asian nations against China. Now, this won't work, but it only fans the flames of any potential war and confrontation.

BENJAMIN DENISTON: Lyn, I don't know if you have any direct thoughts on that, but I think the immediate counterpoint to that, as you're saying, under Obama, is this build-up to the war danger as the direct threat. I think what we're seeing with these developments in central Asia, these agreements, is just another step in this new strategic bloc centered around really Russia's and China's leadership. As we were discussing earlier today,

completely in tandem with that, is the escalation of the threat of war; Obama being kind of the face of it. But really coming from the British as an attempt to break down this threat to their empire, centered around Russia and China. It's notable just to emphasize, we're going, in July is going to be this next NATO summit; where they're going to try and solidify the establishment of putting four new battalions, of about 1000 troops each, up in Eastern Europe right on the border of Russia. It's been noted that this is potentially the largest forward basing of a military presence on Russia's borders since when? Since the Nazis in World War II. So, you have this explicit clear escalation; and that's coming up in July. That's the intention for this. And that's in the context of the entire NATO policy perpetually to move closer and closer to Russia's borders; a policy that we, the United States, promised we wouldn't do. We made that promise to Russia as the Soviet Union began to collapse; and we've completely reneged on that, and pushed it further and further and further. And now this is really coming to a breaking point; and Lyn, your wife Helga, from her reading from Europe, she's been saying that she thinks there is a real growing recognition. We've been saying it; we know it's happening. You've been sounding the alarm on this; but she thought it was interesting that even conservative elements in Germany for example – elements that might not usually be so vocal on this – are coming out and warning that we're on the path to war under this

current  
policy. Particularly, an article in {Die Welt} recently,  
which  
is generally one of the major conservative papers in Germany;  
so  
you wouldn't expect this concern over this war drive. But her  
assessment was that that being raised now was reflecting a  
kind  
of breaking open of recognition and potential freak-out around  
the fact that this thing is heading towards a real potential  
conflict; and this is not something you walk away from.  
You're  
talking about thermonuclear war; you're not talking about any  
kind of conflict mankind's ever had before.

LYNDON LAROUCHE: Well, the crucial issue here is not  
detail  
as such; the crucial thing is what creates a higher standard  
of  
performance of the human individual in society. Now, that  
thing  
is not treated seriously in any ordinary sense; they don't  
recognize it. They don't recognize the need to change the  
productivity of the per capita personality of society; that is  
not recognized. What is recognized is, how cheap is the  
labor;  
and no matter how poor the quality of performance of the  
labor,  
how cheap is the labor. We see this in the United States as a  
trend; a backward trend. We see it very clearly; the United  
States is degenerated. It was degenerated; it was done under  
the  
influence of the British. You had people like the Bushes and  
Obama; these people are a destructive force. Their very  
existence destroys the productive capabilities of the human  
population. So therefore, you have to get rid of these guys  
and



replace them with people who are competent; which has not been done. So what you see, the degeneration of the quality of labor

inside the United States is typical of this kind of phenomena. So, this is something which is more British than it is American.

But it's been stuck in the United States. And therefore, all these ideas that you can measure things simply is wrong; it doesn't work that way. Mankind creates by mankind itself creates

a capability of creation; and that's what's important.

Now then, you have to support that which you have discovered; that's what the problem is. And the usual procedure

and interpretation is worthless and actually destructive.

DENISTON: You look at what gets presented as ostensible

value in economics discussion today, it's ridiculous. Economic

value is a product of the human mind; resources are creations of

mankind that create wealth, that create value. It's not going out finding resources or exploiting labor forces, getting the cheapest labor; that's not the substance of what enables – in my

mind, the core issue is what is the science of mankind's relation

to the universe. It's kind of a general way to put it; and I think that maybe passes over a lot of people's heads. But you're

looking at how is it that mankind exists in the universe?

Mankind doesn't exist in a fixed way, mankind can intervene to change that relationship. If we're not looking at that, then we're not talking about mankind.

LAROCHE: Well, mankind has to be changed; that's a

necessary factor. And mankind is changed how? By being exposed to responsibility for doing things which were not able to be done by human beings at an earlier stage. And therefore, the question is the improvement of the quality of the personal individual in society is the crucial element. You find you have the people working for Wall Street; they're worthless.

DENISTON: That's a nice way to put it.

LAROUCHE: They are actually worthless people. And most of society in the United States today is full of worthless people; because they have been degenerated below the level of what humanity was capable of doing earlier. Now they go back to a lower level; you see the high death rates among employed people during the recent course of time. Therefore, the process of the government has become a force of destruction of the human individual. That's why the problem becomes apparent; because you recognize, "Wait a minute! You're saying that my existence is inferior?" "Yes." Why is that the case? Because society wants a lower standard of productivity; things like the space program are gone. The removal of the space program from the achievement of the original space program, which was done in Germany and in the United States –

DENISTON: Krafft Ehricke and all his allies, yeah.

LAROUCHE: Yeah. This thing is what was being crushed. So therefore, the human mind was being crushed; but the lesson is that what were the technologies that we were introducing for practice were technologies which inherently had a higher value of productivity than anything else. And that's what's overlooked.

The idea of cheap labor; cheap labor is a disease. What you need is a higher standard of achievement of the human mind; leading to a higher standard of development of the human mind. That's what's important; that's the crucial issue.

BEETS: I think when we start to think about where in the US do you have a population that could be moved to restore the demand for such a human standard, you've put the emphasis on Manhattan. And I was wondering if Diane wanted to say a few things; because we have a conference coming up there this weekend that both you and Helga will be participating in.

LAROUCHE: All you have to do to destroy the human power of creativity is to take California, southern California, the universities and several institutions in California, and go from what had been the case, to what was the case. And when you had a certain sexual maniac who took over southern California, you understand exactly what the problem is.

DENISTON: A pretty pathetic movie star; a Nazi, a Hitler admirer at that. Schwarzenegger, yeah. I mean, you talk about degeneration; you raised California. To me, the emblematic

family is the Brown family. You look at Jerry Brown, you look at Pat Brown, his father, Edmund Pat Brown; he was one of the last echoes, reverberations of the Franklin Roosevelt orientation. He built up the state – the water projects, the educational system, the schools. When I started going to school, you could go to a decent junior college for tens of dollars for a class. It was affordable; people could afford education. And it's just been completely destroyed. It was all built up under this Roosevelt-style administration of Pat Brown; then you look at Jerry Brown – "Governor Moon Beam" as he was called in his first term – a total degenerate. Now they're talking about – Michael Steger might have more to say on this – now they're talking about permanently shutting down large sections of the agricultural region in California because they're running out of water. The idiocy is astounding. They're sitting there, a huge coastline on the biggest ocean on the entire planet; and they're saying, "We can't find any water; we don't have any water. We have to just shut things down." And the fact that people go along with that, is just insane.

You talk about degeneration; look at what we used to have under the leadership of Pat Brown. We had some things in between; we had this disgusting figure Schwarzenegger, who was a total British agent himself. And then this Jerry Brown thing is just emblematic of the degeneration and the Green policy

takeover; what's happened to the population in the United States.

LAROUCHE: The lesson is, that there's a principle of organization of productivity in terms of the human individual; and that's what you have to focus on. That factor. Without that factor, you have no progress. As a matter of fact, mankind ceases to be mankind; mankind is reduced to something which is a pseudo mankind formula, but it's not actual. It's something which is mechanical; it's something which is simply constructed.

But the creative power of the individual, the creative power which is acquired by the individual in society, is the thing which makes it work. It's not just, "This will make it work. This will make it better." No. Mankind has to produce within the ranks of mankind itself, the ability to achieve degrees of productivity beyond anything beforehand; that has always been the policy. Since the beginning, shall we say so to speak; and it was always like that. When you lose that, then you lose your very characteristic of the human species.

DENISTON: Be fruitful and multiply.

LAROUCHE: Multiply, I don't know; they're kind of lazy these days.

DIANE SARE: I had one very specific comment on this, actually, which is very interesting, from our earlier discussion; and then when I heard what President Obama had to say in his speech in Hiroshima. Where he says, he talks about supposedly the development of mankind; and this is Obama's take on man. "Artifacts tell us that violent conflict appeared with the very

first man. Our early ancestors, having learned to make blades from flint and spears from wood, used these tools not just for hunting, but against their own kind. On every continent, the history of civilization is filled with war, whether driven by scarcity of grain or hunger for gold; compelled by nationalist fervor or religious zeal." Do you hear his stepfather and what happened in Indonesia in that?

And I was very struck, because if you take two other great American leaders, who also gave us their take on the arc of history, one is Martin Luther King, who people may remember in his Mountaintop speech, he has the polemic, "If I could travel with God to any other time in history, when would I want to be alive?" So, he talks about the Parthenon; he talks about seeing Socrates, and Aristotle and Mount Olympus; he talks about the emperors of the Roman Empire. He says, "I would come up to the day of the Renaissance and get a quick picture of all that the Renaissance did for the cultural and aesthetic life of man; but I wouldn't stop there." And then he talks about Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation; he says, "I wouldn't stop there. I would even come up to the early '30s and see a man grappling with the problems of the bankruptcy of his nation, and come up with an eloquent cry that 'We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.'|" And he says, "Strangely enough, I would turn to the Almighty and say, 'If you allow me to live just a few years in the second half of the 20th Century, I will be happy.'|"

So, that was Martin Luther King; and then the other which Kesha will be very familiar with, is the speech that President

Kennedy gave at Rice University, where he announces that we're going to land on the Moon. And he says, "No man can fully grasp how far and how fast we have come. But condense, if you will, the 50,000 years of man's recorded history in the time span of but a half century. Stated in these terms, we know very little about the first 40 years, except at the end of them, advanced man had learned how to use the skins of animals to cover them. Then about ten years ago, under this standard, man emerged from his caves to construct other kinds of shelter. Only five years ago, man learned how to write and use a cart with wheels. Christianity began only two years ago. The printing press came this year; then, less than two months ago, during this whole fifty-year span of history, the steam engine provided a new source of power." He talks about electric lights –

In other words, what's the view of Kennedy; what's the view of Martin Luther King of the development of man? And then you take the view of President Obama, which is exactly what you have expressed here, Lyn, in terms of the total degradation and a Satanic, destructive outlook.

LAROUCHE: I agree, it's real degeneration; definitely DE-generation.

KESHA ROGERS: Yeah, and I think it's important to note, one; why we are gathered here today in the context in which we're gathered. As we've been expressing, what is the intention to create a future state of society where a new species and a new

understanding of what mankind should represent comes into play?

The United States right now has to understand that we have a unique opportunity to join with the nations of Eurasia – with China, Russia. Of the developments which Megan was laying out earlier, that organize a new direction of a New Paradigm and progress for mankind; which you have really stated can be brought

into cohesion with a new development of the United States.

This

is why you've put a focus on particularly Manhattan, which was the center point of the Alexander Hamilton foundation of the United States; and Texas and California are joining in that effort.

I think that people really have to get an understanding that

the United States can and must play a crucial role in preventing

what we were discussing earlier as the sabotage of the orientation that is being put forth by leading nations coming together and saying that there is a unique quality to mankind which has to be preserved. Which is the creative nature of human

beings; and this is what Diane was just expressing. This has been amongst leading figures of our nation, from George Washington, Hamilton, to Lincoln and others, John F Kennedy, have

expressed this quite profoundly. I think if we look at the fact

that two days on the 25th of May, was the 55th anniversary of Kennedy's speech to the Joint Session of Congress; and in that speech, he called for the very task of doing something that at that point had never been done before. Creating something completely new, which was to land a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth. He says, as he's calling for the US to take

that leading role in the space achievement, which he said, "in



many ways, may hold a key to our future on Earth." That is still what we face today.

The new developments being proposed by China on the far side of the Moon, are going to hold the key not just for China doing something different for their nation; but for the future of mankind on Earth. Because what Kennedy had proposed, has been hijacked by the likes of the British Empire and those who wanted to stifle human progress in any way that they could. So, I think if we look at the direction the world is going in right now, there is no reason for people to feel like they have to capitulate to the stupidity that they're being bombarded with in Presidential elections, in the media lies that are being told.

The real issue right now is, what are we actually going to create as a new direction for mankind? And what Putin and China and other nations in that direction are doing is crucial.

MICHAEL STEGER: I just would make the point from California. It's clear, Lyn, what you've been describing. Once you adopt a cheap labor policy, which was explicitly adopted in California as probably the leading example; you then have no reason to educate and provoke a higher sense of identity within your population. You lose a sense of that mission, and then you become a slave to the practical, to the mundane, to the day-to-day survival tactics; and you a kind of destruction of the

culture and life of the nation over these 50 years. But what makes it most clear is what you see in the current insanity of the Presidential election; there's not a focus around this particular issue, which is Hamilton. It is what Hamilton drove to shape the Constitution and the economic policies of the country; and it is very much what was the spark of consolidating the organization, and our intervention. Specifically, around the Manhattan Project and Hamilton's economic policies; and this orientation. Because there is no clear voice coming out of the trans-Atlantic, except that perspective and that direction for development. We see it in Putin; we see it in China. That becomes the basis of civilization; that become the basis on which the trans-Atlantic can turn back to this Hamilton tradition, which is really the greatest expression of the trans-Atlantic and economic development up until the modern period. So really becomes the fight defining the political fight in the United States to reject Obama; because there is a loss of standard in the American people. There is a loss of victory, of triumph, in the minds and the culture of the American population today. They're accepting their own form of slavery. And that really becomes the challenge.

SARE: I can report from Manhattan that one of the flanks on this situation – and I think given that it is Memorial Day – all Americans should resolve ourselves, as Abraham Lincoln said in his speech at Gettysburg, that "those who have died" like the people who died on 9/11, as well as of course the people who

voluntarily enlisted and fought in the wars; World War II in particular, "have not died in vain." To that end, one; I would

just like to say for viewers of this website, tomorrow at 12:30pm, we will be live streaming a Memorial Day event from Manhattan. Which will begin with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and then

at 3pm, with Lyn yourself, Mr. LaRouche in a dialogue with the citizens of Manhattan, to get another inflection point after the

Schiller Institute on April 7th. It's clear that that was viewed

with some hope by international audiences; that there could be signs of intelligent life in the United States, as it was viewed

with terror by people on behalf of the British Empire like the Saudis. It was not too long after that, that "60 Minutes" aired

the special on the 28 pages; on the role of the Saudis in perpetrating the murder of 3000 Americans on September 11th, and

the role of the FBI in covering it up. I would say that particularly in Manhattan – although it is the case in other parts of the country – but particularly in Manhattan, people are

not prepared now to put the genie back in the bottle. They want

the truth; they would like the United States to be restored to its Constitutional role as Alexander Hamilton intended, and not

as a cat's paw for the British Empire. The Saudis, I think, are

aware of this; so I think people should also know that the Saudi

lobbyists are on a full-front, heavily funded deployment into Washington DC to try and clean up their image with glossy pamphlets and PR firms that are getting paid \$200,000 a month,

to

try and promote themselves as the most wonderful allies of the United States in the war on terror and the leaders in the fight

against terrorism. This is simply not going to fly. As much corruption as there is in Washington DC, it's a little much to have people parading around as the purveyors of justice when they

publicly beheaded 47 people to usher in the New Year.

So, I think we're coming to a point where it's clear the

United States is going to take a decision; and I find what Megan

referenced at the beginning – the shift that perhaps is occurring in Japan at this moment – is also a potential shift in

the United States at this time.

DENISTON: In that context, I really think the 9/11 issue is

critical; and Obama's role in the whole thing. As we've been saying, people have to get their heads out of the gutter on this

election stuff; people view these elections like a sporting game

or something. Root for their team versus another team. We've got an issue immediately before us of this guy Obama is a killer;

he has to be pulled out of office. We cannot tolerate him running the country. And just typical of that is his commitment

to completely cover up the heinous murder of Americans on American soil in our history; just cover that up. No justice; nothing.

LAROUCHE: That was Obama; that's Obama's operation.  
And

Obama's sitting there still; being an abomination.

DENISTON: That's his number one career asset, is being an abomination.

LAROUCHE: That's exactly it; and the point is that if people don't recognize that, they're going to find themselves in an Obamanation situation.

ROGERS: Last night on the discussion with the activists, you were speaking about the space program, and you said that the space program goes to the right of the human individual and it's essential for human existence. I think that's what we're dealing with right now; the human individual under Obama, has been denied rights, and particularly the rights to life. Because you have a murderous policy, and if you take what has been put forth under the war drive, closer and closer to thermonuclear war, the policy coming from Obama around the healthcare; just to name a few. When you talk about what are the rights of the human individual, that is being denied; and that is what people should be actually fighting for. The understanding has to become, how do you actually know and understand those rights as a human being? What powers do human beings possess that go beyond just the simplistics of life that people try to hold on to and depend on,

which gets to a higher state of existence? Which is really missing from the discussion of most of the ordinary discussion of society today.

LAROUCHE: Well, the development of the science of human discovery, which was presented by a great individual who was originally German; and then became domesticated, shall we say, in terms of the United States. And he became the secret agent, so to speak, for the progress of the human species throughout the planet. And that case, that example, is extremely important; because what's important is not what mankind does, or what the individual does physically. That's not really that important. What's important is the ability to create a discovery of a principle of productivity which is far advanced beyond what mankind has experienced so far; that's the point. And that is where the United States has lost most of its achievement; and that's what has to be corrected.

DENISTON: And space forces that issue today.

LAROUCHE: Yeah; because without that, you cannot accomplish what is required by mankind.

BEETS: Lyn, that's one of the most beautiful things about the relationship of mankind as a unique species to the Universe itself. We're not the same as the Creator, obviously, but we resonate with that principle of Creation; and our own development is guided by the principles of organization of the Universe. We {have} to go into space in order to advance; and our progress

in  
space is going to contribute to the further development of  
that  
Universe, and the further perfection and improvement of that  
Universe.

LAROUCHE: You've got the history of discovery of the  
space  
program; which was developed by Germans, working from the  
western  
part of Germany and moving closer to the United States itself.  
And they themselves created and generated a view of mankind  
which  
provides us with an insight into the actual, efficient  
practice  
of what mankind can do in terms of the stars.

DENISTON: And they were doing much of this before  
they were  
even allowed to pursue it. They were looking for support;  
they  
were looking for people, even before World War I you had these  
early visionaries. And then up before World War II, they were  
already thinking all these things; and they were trying to  
find  
sane governments that would actually support this endeavor.

LAROUCHE: Like the Moon exploration, which was done  
earlier.

DENISTON: All the way back to Jules Verne and some –

LAROUCHE: But Jules Verne was not a real good  
contribution  
to anything. But what was actually being done, by the space  
program, by the people on the Moon project, that was really  
working. And that was what actually turned into a mechanism  
in

order to create an insight into mankind's potential beyond what mankind had previously understood to be the kinds of things that could be experimentally achieved.

DENISTON: Always for me, the first thing that comes out is, all of sudden, you're talking about mankind; you're not talking one nation or one culture or one people. You're talking about what is it about us as a unique species on this planet that we can pursue these things.

LAROCHE: The main thing is, what about the people from Germany, originally from their Moon project in Germany, actually created this whole system. And that whole tendency depends upon that; it depends upon that precedent. German scientists who actually came into the United States; developed a program; and applied the program; which gave the United States today the ability to do what it has not been doing recently so far.

ROGERS: Yeah, and they had a sense of creative imagination which was different than what some people get inspired by the space program. A lot of people talk about the science fiction Star Wars, all of this stuff, that really doesn't characterize the true nature of mankind to bring these ideas into existence. For instance, Krafft Ehricke, von Braun, all of these great German scientists, they had such extraordinary imaginations; and they put forth the programs that were necessary to expand mankind's existence beyond Earth, beyond the Moon, and into the



outer reaches of the Solar System in a way that nobody else could do, in a way that could be accomplished and become real. Because they understood that man had the power to bring this into existence; it wasn't just some far out science fiction thing, but this was the destiny of mankind. To conquer the Solar System; to reach mankind's extra-terrestrial imperative. And it's completely different than what people get inspired by today – Hollywood movies and Star Wars, and all of this stuff that is not real.

STEGER: Well, it's Bach; the real question is Bach. Krafft Ehricke, Werner von Braun, they set up Classical quartets in these rural towns in Alabama where they were sent to do this space research. If you really think about what Bach propagated as a quality of culture of the Universe itself; he took what Kepler had initiated and continued it and maintained it so you could get this level of scientific advancement. It really is the question of what drove Einstein. What drove the questions of what's governing the heavens? Even going back to the ancient world, this question of music and composition that Bach really made clear, seems to have captured the imagination of man in a way which makes space travel possible.

LAROCHE: I think the key thing to look at is Krafft Ehricke. Now, Krafft Ehricke became the maker of the whole space program; he did it. And the method he was using was to the same effect; and therefore it was to the idea that there was some

process of the human mind, the creative powers of the human individual mind. This is what can be used, and must be used, as the instrument for bringing the achievements which mankind will find in due course. And Krafft Ehricke is an illustration of that point; if you look at the history of what he did, and then you apply that to what has been going on still from Texas now. The elements from there are still there. But this was a discovery which came from eastern Germany, which was carried through the period of the war; which went into the southern parts of the United States to build a program which was supported by American officials and so forth. And to presume Krafft Ehricke's achievements; which were terminated because he had a very complicated health problem, and he died under those conditions. But the principle of the matter is still alive. He had been dead for some years, but the principle on which he was expressed and which led and prompted other people who would listen to him; that is still a principle which is important.

So, it's not a practical principle; it's not something that you can measure simply, as a yardstick or something of that nature. This was the achievement of a particular man, among other men doing the same kind of work, which created the possibility of mankind's systemic mastery of the Universe.

DENISTON: I think that's our reference point for today. Anything less than that, and we're failing to achieve the requirements for mankind.

LAROUCHE: Yeah, they're important.

BEETS: And I think that quality is what we have to re-awaken within the United States; it's a specific reference point from Germany, but in the United States. And I think it's important to recognize that you have all these beautiful developments around the world, but unless we can shift the United States, it doesn't matter. We actually have to turn this and re-awaken this true principle of the United States that you've been expressing in order to make this shift to the New Paradigm.

LAROUCHE: And what you know, of course, from your own experience, in terms of what we do with the Moon; the Moon project, which is what our destiny is from the standpoint of China right now.

BEETS: Yeah, if Americans realized that in two years, we could join China on the far side of the Moon, I think they'd have a far different outlook for the immediate future.

LAROUCHE: I think that's where we want to push people's attention to that thing as a commitment.

DENISTON: Yes; always the unknown.

LAROUCHE: Unknown? Who's unknown?

BEETS: Is there anything else from you three joining us by video?

SARE: To tune in tomorrow at 12:30pm. If you're in New

York, you should be there.

BEETS: Good. Well, I think that will bring this discussion to a close. I think it's a very good point to end on; and as Diane said, tune in tomorrow on this website at 12:30pm and then again at 3pm for this event being broadcast from Manhattan. So, thank you all; thanks Lyn. Thank you all for joining us; and stay tuned.

---

## **“Vi kommer med fred, for hele menneskeheden”**

Det var mindeplade, som de første astronauter bragte til månen for næsten 50 år siden: “Vi kommer med fred, for hele menneskeheden.” Ikke blot astronauterne, men hele den amerikanske nation og millioner af andre mennesker rundt om på jorden fik ændret deres tankegang om menneskehedens fremtid af disse rejser, som de foretog, tilrettelagde og bevidnede.

”For første gang besluttede mennesker sig bevidst for at lære at leve og agere i omgivelser, der er komplet anderledes end dem, fra hvilke vi har udviklet os,” som en astronaut sagde det.

Men næsten fra den ene dag til den anden trak de smukke skibe, der cirklede om månen, sig tilbage; fjernere rumrejser blev glemt. Landet kastede sig ud i krige – modelleret efter britiske og franske kolonikrige –, som er fortsat siden da, og som USA ultimativt har tabt. Under præsidenter G.W. Bush og Obama, har de spredt katastrofer af krig og terrorisme tværs

over Mellemøsten, Nordafrika og Europa.

Skønt der blev udpeget ubemandede rummissioner for opdagelser og opdagelsesrejsende, var amerikanerne overbevist om at være "praktiske" og at glemme at gennemleve opdagelser, som de ofte havde gjort før.

Andre nationer, Kina og Indien i særdeleshed, planlægger nu at tage de store opdagelsesskridt i rummet, planlægger Mars-missioner, programsætter de første landinger på den storslåede platform for opdagelser af galaksen – Månens bagside.

På samme tid har de asiatiske magter sammen med Rusland planlagt og påbegyndt udfordrende projekter for ny infrastruktur, store øst-vest og nord-syd eurasiske landbroer med højhastighedstog, nye byer, energi, selv magnettogetsforbindelser.

Når de griber ind for at bringe krige til afslutning, så de kan påbegynde genopbygning og ny udvikling, så mener de det.

Præsident Obama, der prøver at sammenstykke militæralliancer, handelskrige, NATO-krigstrusler og konfrontationer for at stande de russiske og kinesiske ledere fra disse udviklinger – organiserer faktisk en "liga af tabere." Truslen om global krig fra hans forsøg på at intimidere Rusland og Kina er alvorlige; men han er en taber, der truer virkelige ledere som Putin og Xi.

Glem hvad der er "praktisk muligt": Selv i bekæmpelse af terrorisme, er opdagelser hvad der behøves for at vinde sejre, opdagelser, som i at eksponere de saudisk/britiske hænder, der kontrollerede masse mordene d. 11. september, og pludseligt dermed se kilden til de seneste 15 års katastrofale krige.

Så meget desto mere i at genoplive det storartede amerikanske rumprogram. I samarbejde med de nylige dynamiske rum-magter vil det blive en ny kilde til at leve gennem opdagelser – der faktisk er menneskelige, som nationen lærte det for 50 år siden.

---

# **Principper og grænsebetingelser for et nyt rumprogram.**

**Fra LaRouchePAC  
Fredagswebcast, 13. maj 2016**

Ogden: Hr. LaRouche understregede i en samtale fra tidligere på dagen, at folk ofte stiller alle de forkerte spørgsmål, og så overbeviser de sig selv om, at de kan finde frem til svarene på disse spørgsmål, selvom de ikke engang ved, hvad de egentlig vil spørge om. Der er intet bedre eksempel på dette end vores tilgang til undersøgelsen af universets natur og udforskningen af rummet. Som folk nok er klar over, har Kesha Rogers i meget lang tid og meget højlydt bragt dette på banen. Denne uge har hun sammen med Benjamin Deniston sammensat et politisk program, som blev offentliggjort på hjemmesiden LaRouchePAC.com, under en ny kampagneside, som lige er blevet lagt op. Kesha kan selv sige mere om det, men et af omdrejningspunkterne på den nye kampagneside er Kinas igangværende arbejde med at søge efter de rigtige spørgsmål. Hr. LaRouche lagde stor vægt på, at de næste to år er af afgørende betydning, da Kina indenfor denne tidshorisont vil begynde at udforske månens bagside. Dette er en del af det fortsatte kinesiske Chang'e-program. Og forudsat at vi kan undgå en eller anden altødelæggende krise – hvis vi kan afværge, at tredje verdenskrig bryder ud, eller en lignende katastrofe – vil vi ifølge Hr. LaRouche gøre opdagelser som resultat af udforskningen af månens bagside, der vil bryde med alt det, vi troede, vi vidste om månen, universet og vores forhold til disse.

Altså vil jeg gerne, Kesha, invitere dig til at uddybe disse problemstillinger.

Kesha Rogers: Klart, mange tak, Matt. Først vil jeg gerne oplyse, at det politiske program, som Ben og jeg har skrevet, »Principper og grænsebetingelser for et nyt rumprogram (Principles and Boundary Conditions of a New Space Program)«, kan findes her på siden (LaRouchepac.com – red.). Og dernæst vil jeg gerne invitere folk til at deltage i en kommende dialog med Ben og mig omkring dette program. Men jeg vil gerne vende tilbage til den diskussion vi havde før denne udsendelse med Hr. LaRouche, der omhandlede det samme, som vi gerne ville vise med dette skrift, nemlig at der ikke findes en deduktiv eller praktisk metode til at finde ud af, hvad vores solsystem er, eller hvad vi mangler at opdage om det. Vi mangler stadig at opdage, hvilken orden der ligger bag vores solsystem. Og den orden kan vi kun forstå, hvis vi også forstår indbegrebet af menneskets sind, og hvem vi er som mennesker. Den udfordring, der har været, de fejl, der er sket, og den mangel på kompetence, der har rådet omkring udforskningen af rummet, hænger sammen med dette. En ting, vi diskuterede, og som jeg mener, er afgørende, er vores manglende forståelse af, hvad et rumprogram egentlig er; et veludformet rumprogram. Man havde tragiske ulykker i den tidlige del af rumprogrammet, f.eks. den, der skete i forbindelse med den planlagte opsendelse af Apollo 1 raketten, hvor Gus Grissom, Ed White og Roger Chaffee på tragisk vis omkom. Og i det lys må man reflektere over, hvordan mennesker som disse, da de indskrev sig i programmet, var parate til at ofre deres liv for at fremme menneskehedens forståelse af dens rolle i solsystemet. Det er samme form for offer man ser soldater gøre, når de går i felten; de ved, det er med livet som indsats. Men det leder tanken hen på, hvad vi endnu ikke forstår, og hvad det er, vi kommer til at opdage.

Og derfor mener jeg, det er så vigtigt at se på det nye kapitel, som Kina er ved at skrive menneskeheden ind i, i forhold til solsystemet og galaksen. De er ved at bringe

menneskeheden som art, der rejser i rummet, op på et helt nyt niveau gennem deres udforsknings- og udviklingsprogram i forhold til månen, specielt bagsiden af månen. Og når man ser på dette, kan man se, hvordan mange prøver at forstå den rolle, vi har i solsystemet, og den rolle, som rumfarten spiller for menneskeheden, gennem deduktive metoder. Og det fik mig til at tænke tilbage på Krafft Ehrickes ide om, hvorfor rumfart er så vigtig. Han var ophavsmanden til ideen om, at det er af eksistentiel betydning for menneskeheden at forstå sig selv som en interplanetarisk art, hvilket han kaldte menneskehedens »udenjordiske imperativ«. Følgende citat stammer fra ham: »Ideen om at rejse i rummet bærer en enorm betydning, fordi den udfordrer menneskeheden på så godt som alle områder, både i forhold til dens fysiske og åndelige eksistens. Ideen om at rejse til andre himmellegemer er et tegn på det menneskelige sinds højeste form for uafhængighed og livskraft.«

Og jeg mener, det er det, der overgår menneskeheden lige nu; at vi bliver udfordret på alle områder. Det er det, der sker i forbindelse med eksistensen af vores rumfartsprogram; at vi bliver udfordret på alle områder, fysisk og åndeligt og omkring vores løfte til fremtiden. Og det er derfor, vi taler så hårdt mod de ekstreme angreb på rumprogrammet og indgrebet mod alt, hvad folkene i det amerikanske rumprograms kontrolcenter stod for, f.eks. Gene Krantz, der sagde, at vi lover at være vedholdende og kompetente. For der er intet vedholdende eller kompetent ved at tillade Obama at træde frem og afmontere og ødelægge vores rumprogram og gøre det til grin. Han promoverer et program, der er fuldstændig afkoblet fra virkeligheden, ideen om, at vi bare skal fange en asteroide, eller at vi skal sende et menneske med en enkeltbillet til Mars. Vi skal udvikle et marsprogram uden først at have en forståelse af galaksen som helhed eller af solsystemet som et integreret system, et system vi først skal forstå og lære at kende.



Problemet er, at det program vi havde før, er blevet lukket ned af Obama. Det handlede om at vende tilbage til at fokusere på at udvikle månen. Tidligere havde vi et program, der handlede om at udvikle månen, fremsat af astronauter som f.eks. Harrison Smith, før Apolloprogrammet blev lukket ned. Ved afslutningen af Apollo 17 var Apollo 18, 19 og 20 allerede planlagt. Men de blev afskrevet, fordi vi forrådte vores løfte om et meningsfuldt rumfartsprogram og i stedet skiftede til et yderst uansvarligt program. Og derfor blev også risikoen for tab af liv forøget. Men vigtigere endnu – man kan sammenligne det med, hvad der skete i militæret – er spørgsmålet, hvad er det, vi giver vores liv til? Derfor må vi på ny vurdere, hvad meningen med vores rumfartsprogram skal være. Og den vurdering skal ske med udgangspunkt i at forsvare menneskehedens kreative identitet og menneskeheden som art. Og fokus må være, at vi skal ud og opdage, hvad det er, vi endnu ikke ved. Og kineserne udgør et fremragende forbillede for os, fordi de tager livet alvorligt. Og de er alvorligt engagerede i deres rumfartsprogram. Og så længe Obama er præsident – husk, at jeg har krævet hans afsættelse flere gange – men dette udgør denne præsidents største forbrydelse: hans nedlukning af rumfartsprogrammet.

Så jeg mener, det vigtigste spørgsmål er, hvad vi giver vores liv til. Denne nation har brug for et videnskabeligt spydspidsprojekt baseret på menneskehedens kreative udvikling. Og vi bliver nødt til at befri menneskeheden for den dumhed, som har overtaget befolkningens tankegang. Og rumfartsprogrammet er lige det, vi har brug for at befri menneskeheden. Vi har flere gange snakket om, hvordan den kreative kraft blev skænket til menneskeheden af Prometheus. Og det ser næsten ud som om, at Zeus har fået lov til at stjæle ilden tilbage fra menneskerne. Denne kreativitetens ild må gives tilbage til menneskerne igen, og hele befolkningen må opløftes til et niveau, der ikke er set før i historien. Vi må overveje, hvordan vi kan transformere den planet vi bor på, men det kan vi kun, hvis vi forstår, at jorden ikke er en

isoleret planet. Som Krafft Ehricke siger, er den ikke et lukket system. Vi kan kun løse de problemer, vi står overfor: krig, hungersnød, sult osv. ved at vinde en dybere forståelse af det solsystem vi er en del af. Og det der blev snakket om tidligere i denne udsendelse peger på, hvad det er der udgør den grundlæggende forskel mellem Kinas og Ruslands tilgang til måden, hvorpå vi må organiserer os og samarbejder som menneskehed; og Obama-regeringens tilgang til politik; dens angreb på rumfartsprogrammet og dens march mod krig.

Det kommer vi til at diskutere yderligere i morgen, og jeg vil opfordre folk til at læse det politiske program, ikke som teknisk formidling, men fra et udgangspunkt omkring, hvad det er, der mangler i vores tænkning i dag. Hvad er det vi ikke ved, og hvad er det, vi bliver nødt til at opdage?

---

## **Embedsmand fra Kinas rumprogram bekræfter planer om en bemandet månelanding**

30. april, 2016 – Selv om kinesiske videnskabsfolk igennem nogen tid har presset på for en mission hvor astronauter lander på månen, kom den første meddelelse om en sådan plan i forbindelse med fejringen den 24. april af 'Den Nationale Rumdag', fra en højt placeret embedsmand i rumprogrammet. Generalløjtnant Zhang Yulin meddelte ved en konference for fejringen af Kinas første rumdag, at Kina planlægger at lande astronauter på månen i 2036. Zhang er viceleder af 'Kinas Bemandede Rumprogram', som lagde hans bemærkninger på deres hjemmeside den 28. april. Han er også stedfortrædende chef for

Den Centrale Militære Kommissions Afdeling til Udvikling af Udrustning.

Kina må "forbedre sine evner og benytte de næste 15 til 20 år til at virkeliggøre sin intention om bemandede ekspeditioner for at udforske Månen" sagde Zhang, "og tage et afgørende skridt for det kinesiske folk, med at forberede grundlaget for at udnytte rummet". Han noterede også, at projektet ville, i al almindelighed, befordre den videnskabelige og teknologiske udvikling af landet. Zhangs kommentar følger præsident Xi Jinpings udtalelse på rumdagen om, at hans "vision for Kina" er forbundet med Kinas visioner i rummet.

Pang Zhihao, fra Kinas Akademi for Rumprogramteknologi, beskrev de udfordringer der er for Kinas rumprogram, for at udføre en sådan månelanding. Først skal en meget kraftig affyringsraket, i størrelsesordenen som en Saturn V måneraket, designes, udvikles, tilpasses mennesker og afprøves. "For at sende vore astronauter til månen, skal vi bruge en enorm raket, som er i stand til at løfte en nyttelast på mindst 100 tons op i kredsløb omkring jorden i en lav bane", forklarede han. "Det er derfor, at vore videnskabsfolk er begyndt på at udvikle Long March 9". Den nye løfteraket forventes at have en kapacitet på 130 tons og være i stand til at lette omkring 2030. Det bliver nødvendigt at udvikle en ny besætningskapsel, større og mere velegnet end rumfartøjet Shenzhou. At skabe nye rumdragter, velegnet til at gå på månen er på vej, og teknikker til nedstigning på måneoverfladen, en blød landing, og evnen til opsendelse fra måneoverfladen og til at møde og sammenkoble med et rumskib til hjemrejsen er alt sammen nødvendige forudsætninger.

Embedsmænd har understreget, at Kinas igangværende projekter danner grundlaget for en bemanded rummission. Møde og sammenkoblingsmissioner i jordrumskibet med Shenzhou-kapsler har dannet grundlaget for de mere krævende måne rumskibes møder, der er forudsætning for den bemandede mission. Næste års Chang'e-5 missioner, der vil sende måneprøver tilbage til

Jorden, vil demonstrere den højhastighedsreturnering til Jorden, som den bemandede månemission vil kræve. Ligeledes var landingen af Chang'e-3 og dens ledsager månebil Yutu på månen en god øvelse for landingsteknikker borte fra Jorden.

Over de næste 15-20 år, sagde Zhang, vil alle disse færdigheder blive udviklet.

---

## **Om rumindustriens muligheder. Astronaut Andreas Mogensen, EIR-interview.**

### **EIR-videointerview med astronaut Andreas Mogensen efter konferencen på Christiansborg, om rumindustriens muligheder, 2. maj 2016**

***EIR:** Hvordan ser du samarbejdet med Kina, og deres ambitiøse program?*

***Mogensen:** Vi samarbejder også med Kina hos ESA; de bliver en vigtig samarbejdspartner i fremtiden. De er så bare ikke i dag en del af samarbejdet bag Rumstationen. Men vi håber da på, i hvert fald fra europæisk side, at få etableret et samarbejde, og jeg også, at der er en god chance for, at vi en dag ser en europæisk astronaut ombord på den næste, kinesiske rumstation. Hør mere.*

Se også:

Optagelser fra konferencen på Christiansborg den 2. maj 2016, om rumindustriens muligheder, inkl. astronaut Andreas Mogensen

---

# **Optagelser fra konferencen på Christiansborg den 2. maj 2016 om Rumindustriens muligheder inkl. astronaut Andreas Mogensen**

Schiller Instituttets optagelse.

Se også EIR's og Schiller Instituttets kort interview med Andreas Mogensen efter konferencen. (kommer senere)

1. del:

2. del:

Program:

Ordstyrer: Helge Sander

15.00 MF Orla Hav byder velkommen

15.03 praktiske forhold ved ordstyrer Helge Sander

15.05 rumlovens perspektiver. Ulla Tørnæs.

15.13 Andreas Mogensen præsenteres

15.15 indlæg under overskriften "de industrielle muligheder indenfor rumfart".

15.25 Niels Buus, Gomspace Aalborg.

15.30 Peter Sloth, kontoret for Rum, uddannelses- og forskningsministeriet.

15.35 Charlotte Rønhof, Dansk Industri (erstattet af en anden fra DI)

15.30 Torben Andersen Lindhardt, Dansk Metal.

15.45 Morten Bødskov, MF Socialdemokraterne, formand for Erhvervsudvalget

15.50 Jakob Engel-Schmidt, MF Venstre, i Uddannelses- og Forskningsudvalget

15.55 der indsamles spørgsmål til Andreas Mogensen.

16.00 Andreas Mogensen besvarer indsamlede spørgsmål stillede af Helge Sander.

---

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

# menneskelig menneskehed

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

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

Helga efterfulgtes som taler af den tidligere amerikanske justitsminister Ramsey Clark (1966-67), der sammenvævede sin egen mangeårige erfaring til en redegørelse om den nyere verdenshistorie, og som understregede et alternativ til den krigspolitik, som de fleste amerikanske regeringer efter Kennedy-tiden har ført.

Den næste taler var en aldeles enestående person fra Kina, nemlig landets ledende professor i journalistik og tilligemed leder af meget andet, Li Xiguang. Professor Li har anført en pilgrimsfærd, der har varet i årtier, for Silkevejen – tværs over Centralasien og ned langs hver af de tre nord-syd ruter, og tilbage igen. Ikke færre end 500 af sine studerende har han siden 1990 ført med sig på denne pilgrimsrejse, og han har skrevet et tobindsværk om den Nye Silkevej. Skønt hans mål med Silkevejen ikke er af religiøs karakter – hans mål er de samme

som LaRouche-bevægelsens – så modellerer professor Li sig selv efter de store kulturelle, kinesiske helte, buddhistmunkene Xuanzang (602-664) og dennes forgænger Faxian (337-422). Begge foretog vidstrakte og anstrengende rejser langs Silkevejen og bragte den første, reelle viden om meget af verdenscivilisationen, der især omfattede sanskrit-sproget og kulturen, samt originale, buddhistiske skrifter, med tilbage til Kina.

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

Der vil senere komme rapporter fra eftermiddagens session, der satte fokus på rumprogrammet, og som blev indledt af Kesha Rogers med en levende præsentation. Sessionens højdepunkt var en spørgsmål-svar-session over Skype med Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche førte de fleste af spørgsmålene tilbage til kardinalspørgsmålet, nemlig, at forandringer i det fysiske system, og i menneskehedens fremtid, skabes af selve det tænkende menneskelige intellekt; det er der intet dyr, der er i stand til. Menneskeheden organiseres gennem sine egne handlinger af denne art; det er disse, der leder til enten succes eller fiasko. Dette er kendetegnende for den sande videnskabsmands intellekt, som Einstein eksemplificerer. Men denne redegørelse er blot en karakteristik; de faktiske svar bør studeres i detaljer.

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



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

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

---

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

Med formand Tom Gillesberg:

---

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

Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), et fantastisk, optimistisk geni, brugte sit liv på at forbedre menneskeheden – inden for

økonomi, videnskab, filosofi og politik. Leibniz opfandt kalkulen og skabte læren om fysisk økonomi, og hans arbejde og liv tjener som model for nutiden og var en inspiration for den unge Lyndon LaRouche

Download (PDF, Unknown)

---

## Uden en mission er I døde!

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

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

I går erklærede LaRouche: »Der er hele kategorier af folk, der under normale omstændigheder var produktive mennesker. De har ikke længere nogen rolle at udfylde. For det første sidder vi

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

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



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

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

én del af verden uden at forvente, de også dukker op i en anden.«

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

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

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

---

**Det frydefulde ved at skabe  
overraskelser!**

**LaRouchePAC      Internationale**

# Fredags-webcast 18. marts 2016

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

– DELIGHT IN CREATING SURPRISES! –

International Webcast March 18, 2016

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

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

{emphatic} when we met with him earlier today, that the global agenda right now is being set by Russia and by China, and their allies. He said that the initiative in creating the future and

shaping present global policy, lies with those two countries, strategically – in the case of Russia, as is very clear with what is occurring in Syria right now; and economically and scientifically – in the case of China.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

galactic system as a whole, and then the complex of galactic

systems as a much, much larger whole.

Mr. LaRouche said that this mission to explore the "dark side" of the Moon, so-called, is a pathway in order to begin to

understand even the opening of the questions along these lines.

The dark side of the Moon, his hypothesis was, is where you can

find some of the shadows of this much larger system, have insight

into it, and also to begin to understand mankind's role as reflective of these broader creative processes which are involved

in these great astronomical systems.

This is the spirit of the United States at our best. Our republic was founded on these kinds of unique ideas, as we've discussed here in previous weeks. The role of the great philosopher and scientist Gottfried Leibniz is a major contributor, a "founding father", or "founding grand-father" of

our republic. This is something which I know Jason Ross has presented multiple times and is in the process of having a series

of developing classes on that subject; and I'm sure we'll be part

of his discussion later today.

But also, this is what you can see in a great statesman, such as Abraham Lincoln – very, very much so. Franklin Roosevelt; and John F. Kennedy. Tragically, that spirit in the United States has deteriorated drastically. We see now that the

leadership does indeed lie with China and with Russia; and this

is something which Kesha Rogers, who is joining us here today, wrote about in an editorial which is appearing in this week's edition of the {Executive Intelligence Review} magazine. Kesha's

editorial is titled, "To Save the United States Economy, Revive the Space Program."

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

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



powers and progress of the human mind.

The real question at hand right now, is to bring about – as we're seeing and will be developed further in these discussions

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

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

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

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

and understood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

as a whole.

One thing that I thought was very insightful, is that Krafft

Ericke wrote about the understanding of the Renaissance, the Classical Renaissance, as an achievement of human progress. And

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

I'll just read a quick quote from what he expressed on this idea. He says, "The development of the idea of space travel was

always the most logical and most noble consequence of the Renaissance ideal, which again places man in an organic and active relationship with his surrounding universe and which, perceived in the synthesis of knowledge and capabilities, its highest ideals."

So you look at this from the standpoint of Krafft Ericke understanding that the Renaissance that was guided by the scientific breakthroughs which I'm sure you'll hear a lot more from my colleague Jason there, of Brunelleschi, or the breakthroughs that came about from the works of Kepler. That the

idea of mankind, is to create something fundamentally new, something that had never been created before, and increasing the relationship of mankind to the Universe.

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

But the reality is, as I stated before, we have to have, in the defense of the space program, a new conception of the direction

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

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

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

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

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

the planet by actually recognizing that the solutions do not lie

right here on planet Earth.

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

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

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

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

be.

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

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

of these ideas a little bit more in detail.

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

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

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

A

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

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

include Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in that lineage.

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

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

the basis of thinking is that economy is about money; we can measure things in terms of money. How much is somebody willing to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of

the life of an organism, of its respiration, very much tied to the daily cycle of the Earth, for example. And with humans, we have a different kind of time. We create time. The flow of history isn't always the same speed.

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

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

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

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

willfully by developing new principles that if we were animals,

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

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

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

general. So, we're distinct.

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

we understand our thoughts about it and our ability to progress

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

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

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

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

got the verification of his hypothesis of gravity waves announced

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



chemically? It did in terms of the potential of what we could do with it. And remember, we're a force of nature; we changed what it was. It has to be thought of that way.

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

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

Well, let's take the example of Bernhard Riemann. In 1854, Bernhard Riemann delivered a presentation and a paper on the subject of the hypotheses that underlie geometry. That might sound like a dry title; it might sound like it has nothing to do

with physical economy or anything that we'd want to be doing right now. But this paper is very important in the view of Lyndon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Riemann does, is he discusses through all the possible

ways that this could come about. He discusses in general, curvature – both of surfaces and of space; how a space could be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And very importantly, the basis of its shape, the basis of how things interact over distances – that sense of space – was based not on what a mathematician might imagine, but on what a physicist hypothesizes. Einstein hypothesized an equivalence

between different observers that the laws of nature shouldn't depend on whether you're moving; something that Leibniz also said

very explicitly. Einstein considered that light moved at the same

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

we foster its social implementation through technologies that physically improve our power over nature and our ability to

provide improving standards of living and promote the general welfare of human beings?" If this is our basis of economics, fostering that kind of outlook, then I think we can say that Gottfried Leibniz was the first physical economist in that sense.

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

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

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

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

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

basis of our economics.

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

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

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

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

airplanes

and the consideration of getting out into space.

Today, this overall outlook is best represented by Russia, and especially at present, by China. So, this doesn't have to be

a purely Chinese development; this is clearly something that we

can take up as a mission for ourselves to contribute to here in

the United States and in the nations around the globe. And we've

got very special and precious people in the past that we can look

to for insights in how to make the next breakthroughs in developing our understanding of what it is to be human, the basis

of human culture, and how best to advance human economy.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jason. Now, as Jason just mentioned, and as I said in the beginning, really right now you

do see the initiative – the economic and the scientific initiative – being taken by China to lead mankind into the future; especially with the space program. You also see the initiative being taken by Russia; and this is very clearly illustrated this week with the actions that have been taken by Russia in Syria. The strategic initiative lies in Putin's actions

there. As Mr. LaRouche emphasized, Putin is setting the agenda;

he is constantly on the flank. You can see this going back to the

chemical weapons, where Putin took the initiative to say fine, we

will help Assad dismantle these chemical weapons. It can be seen

with the decision to intervene, a few months back, by Putin

into  
the situation in Syria; and then with the pull-out that  
happened

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vividly what we mean by this:

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

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

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

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

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

"Mr. LaRouche, as you know, earlier this week, at the start  
of the Geneva Peace Talks, Russian President Vladimir Putin

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

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



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

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

But Mr. LaRouche wanted to make a larger and much more

fundamental point about what is going on here. What he emphasized

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

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

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

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

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

diplomatic solution to the Syria crisis, that the Russian forces

would begin to be withdrawn.

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

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

catch you by surprise. And the biggest surprise is that most

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

{Washington Post}, who is very often a kind of reliable leak sheet for what's going on inside the administration. And the Obama administration is preparing for confrontation with China over the South China Sea; they're waiting for a ruling from the

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

So the United States is preparing contingencies for poking China

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

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

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

the United Nations.

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

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

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

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

is leading the fight to reverse that process.

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

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

So, the great threat is coming from the fact that a dying British Empire – which is irreversibly doomed – is lashing out

and is trying to preserve something that can no longer be preserved. There was a time when the British Empire could impose petty tyrannies on countries around the world and achieve a certain limited degree of stability. That's over with. All of the efforts within the framework of the mindset of the British Empire, the mindset of the Obama administration, the mindset of virtually all European leaders – the French probably the worst of the bunch on the continent – is doomed; it doesn't work. Yet, there is an opportunity; and opportunity for all of mankind in what's going on in the Asia-Pacific region, led by China, by Russia. India is clearly stepping in to play a significant role in this new emerging combination, cooperation among nations for purposes that go beyond national interests, but address the interests of all of mankind. Egypt is fully established as orienting towards that new Asia-Pacific combination. So, this is the larger picture; this is the framework for judging the initiative taken by President Putin this week. And it must be judged from the standpoint of the global consequences; and not just simply the consequences for the immediate negotiations around Syria. Although his actions this week have certainly greatly improved the possibility of bringing that five-year tragedy to an end.

OGDEN: Thank you very much, Jeff. I would just add, the initiative being taken by these countries also very much has to do with the decades-long work Mr. Lyndon LaRouche and Mrs. Helga LaRouche have undertaken. The One Belt-One Road policy that China

has adopted, is the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy which the LaRouche movement uniquely championed in the beginning of the 1990s. Now, you have an evolution of that to the World Land-Bridge; and this is what is documented so thoroughly in the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

possibility of these initiative being taken today.

So, thank you all very much for joining us here today. I'd like to thank Kesha Rogers for joining us over video; and I would

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

---

## **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 Gwader 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

---

# **Økonomisk kollaps = Fascistiske stemmer i Europa og USA; DER FINDES ET VIRKELIGT ALTERNATIV**

*14. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC)* – Den kinesiske avis *Global Times* udgav i dag et indsigtfuldt synspunkt på afstand i det truende kollaps af visse amerikanske institutioner og udbruddet af massestøtte til en præsidentkandidat à la Mussolini – som, bemærker avisen, bryder frem som følge af økonomisk nedgang.

»Trumps tilhængere består for det meste af hvide fra den lavere klasse, og de mistede meget efter finanskuppet i 2008«, skrev avisen. »USA plejede at have den største og mest stabile middelklasse i den vestlige verden, men mange har oplevet en nedtur. Så var det, at Trump dukkede op. Stor i munden, antitraditionel, direkte med indslag af overgreb, er han den perfekte populist, der havde let ved at provokere offentligheden ... han er endda blevet kaldt en ny Benito Mussolini eller Adolf Hitler af nogle vestlige medier ... USA konfronteres med udsigten til fiasko for de etablerede institutioner, der meget vel kunne blive udløst af en voksende mængde problemer i det virkelige liv.«

Det samme sker i hele Europa, hvor et mønster, der spreder sig, med stemmer til den ekstreme højrefløj, som vi atter så det i denne weekend, hvor partiet AfD, Alternativ for Tyskland, skød frem med 15-20 % af stemmerne i valget i nogle af forbundsstaterne, efter at partiets leder truede med at skyde immigranter på stedet. AfD's stemmeprocent svarede i bogstavelig forstand til arbejdsløshedsprocenten i den ene stat efter den anden.

Vi befinder os i realiteten i en tilstand med institutionernes sammenbrud i USA og Europa. Det kommer efter 15 år med økonomisk stagnation, massearbejdsløshed og indkomsttab, samt en hel stribe af frygtelige krige, som blev startet af Bush og Obama, samt af disse let bevæbnede, men rasende krigere, Storbritanniens Cameron og Frankrigs Hollande. Der har været så mange af disse massemordskrige, at den seneste, med Obama, Cameron og Hollande, der hjælper Saudi-Arabien med at ødelægge Yemen, knap nok omtales i de fleste medier.

Obama kan stilles for en rigsret alene pga. disse forfatningsstridige krige.

Men, hvad der er værre end tabet af respekt for nogen institution, så blev USA's og dets borgeres mission – på den fremskudte grænse af teknologisk fremskridt – dræbt af Obama, da han afsluttede NASA's planer for udforskningen af Månen og rummet.

En genopbygning af NASA's programmer – der mobiliserer amerikanernes kreativitet i en genoplivning af USA's rumudforskningsfremtid – er den centrale kraft, der kan vende dette kollaps omkring.

De økonomiske midler hertil er dem, der stod deres prøve under præsident Franklin Roosevelt, for at løse problemet med Wall Street og skabe statskredit til en økonomisk genrejsning. Men, det større mål er atter at have denne mission, menneskehedens fremtid i rummet.

Anfører af denne missions genrejsning er den demokratiske LaRouche-leder Kesha Rogers fra Texas, der identificerer dette som den enkelte, sikre vej til at vende det økonomiske kollaps, som Kinas *Global Times* ser. Og hun kræver, at dette gøres i samarbejde med især Kina, som nu er den nation, der hurtigst går frem i rummet og i opbygning af infrastruktur på Jorden.

---

**Lyndon LaRouche:**  
**»Vi må have en udvikling mod frihed;  
og udgangspunktet kan kun være indsigt i,  
hvad der er det sande og gode«**

**Lyndon LaRouche, 12. marts 2016:**

»Jeg ville sige, at, i USA netop nu, i den grad, hvor nogle af os bidrager med nye indsigter i, hvad USA kan blive til, at vi må have en udvikling mod frihed. For problemet er, at de folk, der ikke kan lide os, der ikke kan lide frihed, er problemet. Men spørgsmålet bliver derfor, hvad er frihed? Nogle mennesker siger, »min idé om frihed er det her«, og deres idé om frihed



er så ikke det.

Så pointen er, at der må være en sammenhæng, en aftale, baseret på fornuftig indsigt i den praktiske udførelse. Dette er, hvad der altid har fungeret i nationer. Dette er, hvad der har destrueret nationer! Napoleon destruerede nationer! Briterne har altid destrueret nationer! De specialiserer i det; og dette har været kun alt for sandt i historien.

Så man har altså det, at dannelsen af regering er baseret på ødelæggelsen af særskilte regeringer, på konflikt, mord. Jeg tænker på det, Tyrkiet nu gør, diktaturet i Tyrkiet. Men dette er ikke en karakteristisk af tyrkerne; dette er en karakteristisk ... for jeg ved noget om tyrkerne og deres historie. Jeg har været tæt associeret med nogle af heltene i Tyrkiet. Og lignende ting er sande for andre ting. Der er ingen grund til, at vi bør sige, at der er et naturligt had, en naturlig konflikt blandt folkeslagene i verden! Det er ikke naturligt. Det faktum, at der er konflikt, er ofte et u-naturligt produkt.

For, når folk ser, hvad det gode er, når mennesket ser, hvad det gode er, i praksis, så vil man finde, at de ikke ønsker at gøre den slags ting, som tyrannerne gerne vil frembringe. Spørgsmålet er, vi opstiller argumenterne for, hvad bør det gode være? Hvad er det, vi bør gøre, som er det gode? Hvad er bedre? Det er, hvad det handler om.

Og alle de andre ting er nonsens. Mennesket er forpligt... Hvor står vi f.eks. nu? Bare for lige at afbryde mig selv. Hvor er vi nu? Vi er på randen af en generel atomkrig over hele planeten, og udover selve planeten. Og denne ting kan ske, lige nu, i den form for krig, som netop nu bliver planlagt, som kan ødelægge hele planeten, og planetens mennesker, netop nu! Og spørgsmålet bliver derfor, hvordan kan vi forhindre dette i at ske? Og hvordan gør vi det, uden at gå ud i en eller anden form for underkastelse under dette, eller underkastelse under hint? Nej! Det må komme fra en indsigt i,

hvad sandhed er, hvad menneskeheden er, hvad menneskeheden må være. Og mange mennesker, ligesom – jeg tror, man kunne sige, at Putin er et ret godt eksempel på en model – forsøger at gøre præcis dette. Og der er mennesker i andre dele af verden, der har til hensigt at gøre dette.

Og det er, hvad vi må gøre. Vi ser dette med Kina, med Rusland og med andre dele af planeten nu. Vi ser, at disse nationale enheder kommer sammen, og de går ikke bare i seng med hinanden, men det er en proces af at erkende, at de må arbejde sig igennem det, ved hvilket deres fælles interesser fremmes, på en bevidst og progressiv måde.

Og det er, hvad vi forsøger at gøre. Se på, hvad Kina gør. Indien forsøger at arbejde sig igennem her. Andre dele af verden forsøger at arbejde sig igennem denne proces. Det er denne form for mål, denne form for proces, hvor man siger – og det udmunder i, når man begynder at tale om rumprogrammet. Man taler om Månens bagside. Hvad gør Kina? Kina har kig på Månens bagside, og Månens bagside er det, Kina forsøger at finde ud af: Hvad er den virkelige betydning af det her, Månens bagside? Og Kina er ved at mobilisere for de næste to generationer, blot for dette formål. Og det er ikke bare en hensigt, men det er et begyndelsessted for at forstå, hvordan menneskeheden, jord-mennesket, kan spille en rolle i at udforme galaksen. Og galaksen er det mål, som menneskeheden bør have for øje netop nu.«

**John Ascher (mødeleder):** Jeg vil blot lige nævne her, at alle de temaer, du netop berørte, vil blive temaer for en meget vigtig konference, som bliver afholdt den 7. april i Manhattan, sponsoreret af Schiller Instituttet, om spørgsmålet om, hvad det nødvendige begreb om menneskeheden er; og at få USA til at tilslutte sig Verdenslandbroen. Vi har en invitation, og forsøger at få denne konference, der kommer den 7. april, til at blive det store gennembrud. Og det, som hr. LaRouche netop gennemgik, er præcis temaet for denne konference, inklusive spørgsmålet om rumprogrammet og

videnskab som drivkraft.

*Ovenstående er et uddrag af webcastet The Manhattan Projekt med Lyndon LaRouche, fra 12. marts. Hele videoen kan ses her: <https://larouchepac.com/20160312/larouchepac-manhattan-project-town-hall-lyndon-larouche-march-12-2016>*

---

# **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 at 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.

---

## **Nancy Reagans død betegner 'Afslutningen af en bestemt æra'**

*7. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC)* – Det transatlantiske systems kollaps er en dødbringende situation – fra det fysiske, økonomiske sammenbrud, til den finansielle nedsmeltningens kaos, til faren for krig og den rædselsvækkende virkning af det rådne opbud af kandidater til det amerikanske valg og dettes forløb. Det, der kræves under disse irrationelle omstændigheder, er en rationel respons. Der findes løsninger. Netop en sådan rationel respons er i gang i form af det fremstød, der kommer fra Ruslands og Kinas ledere, for samarbejde om rummet, videnskab, økonomisk udvikling i Eurasien og hele verden, og om fred. I sidste uge blev det under nationale møder i Beijing fastslået, at rumforskning nu vil blive en integreret del af Kinas økonomiske innovationsprogram. I USA leder LaRouchePAC's Kesha Rogers det politiske fremstød for at genrejse netop samme anskuelse, der oprindeligt var et varemærke for det Amerikanske System, og som NASA legemliggjorde.

I dag satte Lyndon LaRouche spørgsmålet om lederskab ind i et

umiddelbart, historisk perspektiv med reference til Nancy Reagans død i søndags. Han sagde, at, hvis man tager perioden fra Ronald Reagans valg til præsidentskabet i 1980, i frem til Nancys død, så er det et tegn på, at »en ganske bestemt æra netop er afsluttet«. Reagan legemliggjorde en kvalitetsstandard for lederskab. Han var en meget dygtig person. LaRouche talte om sin forbindelse med ham, og nu om mindet om hans hustru.

I den ny æra, der nu er i gang, handler krisen ikke kun om fraværet af lederskabskvalitet, men om den udbredte fjendtlighed over for en sådan kvalitet. Folk i det transatlantiske område – Vesten – bliver mere og mere vanvittige. Men vi kan ikke desto mindre, hvis vi intervenserer med rationalitet for at levere lederskabet, komme til undsætning og have held med vores forehavende.

Fjendens deployering er intens, med fremstød imod BRIKS og mod krig. Ingen anden end selveste den britiske krones tjener Ambrose Evans Pritchard er på scenen i Sao Paulo, hvor han udgiver en artikel fra 7. marts om, at »BRIKS-fantasien« nu er forbi, og at »BRIKS-konceptet er blevet meningsløst ...« Han hævder, at »Brasilien er den første af BRIKS-kvintetten, der bryder sammen på så mange fronter på samme tid«, og at Sydafrika, Rusland og Kina alle er plaget af problemer. Han hævder, at kun Indien stadig har »vind i sejlene« – hvilket i realiteten refererer til beskidte, angloamerikanske tricks for at forsøge at få Indien til at blive 'den sidste, stående BRIK'.

Med hensyn til den relaterede, forrykte militære oprustningsfront, så er de største militære øvelser nogen sinde – kaldet Key Resolve – nu i gang mellem USA og Sydkorea. Med et opbud af 17.000 amerikanske styrker og 300.000 stk. sydkoreansk personel vil øvelserne vare i otte uger. Dette finder sted på et tidspunkt, hvor der er skarpe spændinger med Nordkorea, i betragtning af den kumulative virkning af årevis med geopolitik.

I LaRouchePAC's ugentlige TV Policy Committee-udsendelse i dag formandede Lyndon LaRouche, »Det er slutningen på det gamle system. Det må erstattes af et andet. Det kan gøres.«

Det er farligt. Bliv ikke bange.

---

## Galskab pulserer igennem USA

8. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Præsident Obama holdt i mandags et møde i Det Hvide Hus for at fejre Dodd/Frank-lovens succesfulde forhindring af et nyt kollaps, som det i 2008. Eneste problem er, at hele det transatlantiske finanssystem er i frit fald, suget ned af værdiløs spillegæld til en 'værdi' af omtrent 2 billiarder dollar, og som Dodd-Frank intet har gjort for at forhindre – men tværtimod har fremmet. De vestlige økonomier står og vipper på randen, mens befolkningerne bliver ødelagt af den værste narkoepidemi i Vestens historie, og af selvmord, der begås af desperate, midaldrende, arbejdsløse arbejdere.

I mellemtiden gør Obama og hans kontrollers i London alt, hvad der står i deres magt, for at bringe den eneste del af verden, der fungerer – Rusland og Kina – til fald. Øverst på deres »dødsliste« står BRIKS, der repræsenterer podekrystallen til et nyt verdensparadigme, baseret på udvikling, rumforskning og »win-win«-samarbejde nationerne imellem, som Xi Jinping beskriver det. Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi sagde i dag: »Bæltet-og-vejen er et projekt, som Kina lancerede, men mulighederne tilhører hele verden.«

Men Wang Yi måtte også advare USA om, at USA's indsats for at »forplumre vandene« ved at anstifte konflikt i Korea og i det Sydkinesiske Hav kunne »støde Asien ud i kaos«, og at Kina i så tilfælde ikke kunne se passivt til.

I Europa fortsætter NATO-ledere med at deployere større og større militære styrker op til den russiske grænse, som forberedelse til krig.

Alligevel har Putin flankeret dette krigsfremstød ved at intervenere i Syrien og knuse Obamas støtteapparat for terroristernes netværk, og ved at danne en arbejdende militær og politisk relation med de fornuftige elementer i det amerikanske militær for at gennemføre en våbenstilstand og tilintetgøre ISIS og al-Nusra. Putin viser nu, at han kan arbejde for fred såvel som at føre krig, og får hver dag flere og flere oppositionsgrupper til at gå med i våbenstilstanden og fokusere deres beskydning på ISIS' sidste tilbageværende bastioner.

Men, uden at vende USA omkring og tage kampen op med forbryderne i Det Hvide Hus og på Wall Street, vil den fremstormende, globale krig ikke kunne forhindres. De eksisterende institutioner er døde, som det bevises af den klovneforestilling, der kaldes præsidentvalgkampen 2016. For at skabe de krævede, nye institutioner, må den dræbende kultur rives ned gennem skønhed, en tilbagevenden til klassisk kultur og kreativitet, inden for musik, såvel som inden for videnskab.

I USA udgør LaRouche-bevægelsens 'Manhattan-projekt' og genrejsningen af NASA, med base i Texas, og den »Udenjordiske forpligtelse« (Krafft Ehricke) de uomgængelige startpunkter for en mobilisering af befolkningen til denne store opgave.

---

## **En genrejsning af USA's**

# **økonomi med rumforskning som spydspids, og en international mission for menneskehedens fælles mål, som basis for en varig fred**

*Vi må genrejse fremtiden; og det begynder med kampen for at genoplive NASA. Og de gode nyheder er, at denne kamp nu er i gang; den er endnu i sit begyndelsesstadium, men det er en kamp, der kan vindes. Og USA's fremtid ligger i vægtskålene.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

## **DOKUMENTATION:**

Download (PDF, Unknown)

## **Gå ud i rummet med Kina, ikke ad Helvede til med Obama**

*6. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Da Barack Obama annullerede USA's planer om udforskning af rummet, begik han den største af sine forbrydelser, selv i sin egenskab af en »Vinder af Nobels Fredspris«, der udartede til en krigspræsident og massedræber. Rumprogrammet var Amerikas*

kultur, dets mission og fremtid, og Obamas handlinger vendte i realiteten den historiske kurs omkring og drev USA tilbage.

Tilstanden for økonomien i USA – for ikke at tale om Europa – er i en håbløs spiral for nedadgående og dræber millioner af mennesker gennem håbløshed, narko- og medikamentafhængighed og krig, som truer hele den amerikanske befolkning.

En total genoplivelse af udfordringerne i forbindelse med udforskning af rummet kan ændre alt. NASA's rumprogrammer, der nu er skåret væk og suspenderet, er Amerikas eneste potentielle center for økonomisk håb.

For at vende degenerationen af USA og dets befolkning omkring, er den totale genoplivelse af rumprogrammet, på et højere niveau, den eneste farbare vej.

LaRouche-demokraten Kesha Rogers fra Texas fører an på denne vej, med den mobilisering, hun har genlanceret sammen med veteraner fra NASA, for at bringe rumprogrammet tilbage. *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche kalder dette for videnskabeligt arbejde af højeste rang; det er den eneste, videnskabelige aktivitet i USA, der har ægte betydning for menneskehedens fremtid.

Og Amerika vil stå foran et samfundsmæssigt kollaps, hvis vi ikke meget snart gør dette.

De eksempler, som USA må samarbejde med om enhver bestræbelse inden for rumfartsvidenskab, som der gives mulighed for, er Kina og Rusland.

Dér, hvor den amerikanske »fremskridtskultur« engang blomstrede – i udforskningen af rummet – dér er Kina nu den drivende kraft. Kinas plan for de næste fem år er centreret omkring rumforskning. Med målet om at undersøge galaksen fra Månens bagside inden for de næste to år, inkluderer Kinas nye plan for økonomisk og samfundsmæssig udvikling »en forståelse af universets oprindelse«.



Under en diskussion om det økonomiske program den 5. marts sagde chefen for Kinas største rumforskningslaboratorie: »Rumforskning er uadskilleligt fra Kinas innovationsdrevne udvikling. Hvis Kina ønsker at være en stærk, global nation, bør det ikke kun varetage sine umiddelbare interesser, men også bidrage til menneskeheden. Kun dette kan vinde Kina verdens respekt.«

USA har mistet verdens respekt under Bush, og især under Barack Obama. Obama må fjernes fra embedet, omgående, og hans onde »værk« må omstødes. Og mere presserende end alt andet må hans mord på Amerikas rumforskningsprogram vendes omkring i en total genoplivelse af rumforskning – »for en forståelse af universets oprindelse«.

---

## Kun himlen sætter grænse for Kinas Nationale Strategi i ny femårsplan

6. marts 2016 – Sådan karakteriserer *Xinhua* udkastet til den 13. Femårsplan, der er blevet forelagt Den Nationale Folkekongres til gennemgang. For første gang, bemærker videnskabsmænd, anerkender planen for Kinas økonomiske vækst innovation som videnskabeligt fundament. Og Kina har til hensigt at være på den fremskudte grænse.

»I tusinder af år har tænkere kæmpet for at forstå universets oprindelse. Nu er dette spørgsmål blevet inkluderet, ligesom

mere jordiske emner såsom landbrug, i Kinas nye plan for økonomisk og samfundsmæssig udvikling», opsummerer artiklen.

Artiklen citerer den kinesiske forfatter Han Song: » ... ligesom oldtidens filosoffer Lao Tzu og Chuang Tzu for mere end 2.000 år siden, så tænker moderne tænkere over det store spørgsmål om eksistens. Fundamentale spørgsmål som dette har magt til at øve indflydelse på løsninger på nogle af de mest fremtrædende problemer, som samfundet og verden som helhed står overfor.«

Zhang Xinmin fra Instituttet for Højenergifysik, og som også er involveret i forskning i gravitationsbølger i Ali-programmet i Tibet, sagde, at uden forskning kan innovation i stor skala ikke opnås. På lignende måde udtalte Wu Ji, direktør for Kinas Rumforskningscenter, og som i løbet af den seneste uge har skitseret Kinas planer for videnskabelig rumforskning: »Hvis man ønsker at innovere, må man have viden om videnskaberne. Rumforskning er uadskillelig fra Kinas innovationsdrevne udvikling«, der, som det rapporteres, er fokus for den næste femårsplan.

Ifølge Wu er en 15-årig strategi for rumforskning blevet udarbejdet af Centret, og som vil takle spørgsmål såsom universets dannelse og udvikling; udenjordisk intelligens; planeter uden for solsystemet samt andre spørgsmål. »Hvis Kina ønsker at blive en stærk, global nation«, formandede Wu, »bør det ikke kun varetage sine umiddelbare interesser, men også bidrage til menneskeheden. Kun dette kan vinde Kina verdens respekt.«

---

**Der er INGEN grænser for**

**vækst.**

# **Menneskeheden må erobre rummet!**

*Det er denne form for menneskets potentiale for at transformere vores magt, transformere vores relation til selve Solsystemet, som de kinesiske tiltag i dag kan tilbyde. Og det er denne fornemmelse af mening, denne fornemmelse for mobilisering og forpligtelse over for fremskridt for hele menneskeheden, som er det, vi nede i Texas minder folk om. Det, som Kesha Rogers minder folk om – selv folk, der var en del af disse store præstationer for 40 eller 50 år siden, og som nu måske har mødt en fornemmelse af demoralisering, pga. handlinger siden den tid. Vi trækker folk ud igen til en forpligtelse til denne mission. Og Kesha viser atter engang, at USA kan, og må, forpligte sig over for denne form for formål for hele menneskeheden.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

---

## **Gå ud i rummet med Kina, ikke ad Helvede til med Obama**

*6. marts 2016 (Leder fra LaRouchePAC) – Da Barack Obama annullerede USA's planer om udforskning af rummet, begik han den største af sine forbrydelser, selv i sin egenskab af en »Vinder af Nobels Fredspris«, der udartede til en krigspræsident og massedræber. Rumprogrammet var Amerikas kultur, dets mission og fremtid, og Obamas handlinger vendte i*

realiteten den historiske kurs omkring og drev USA tilbage.

Tilstanden for økonomien i USA – for ikke at tale om Europa – er i en håbløs spiral for nedadgående og dræber millioner af mennesker gennem håbløshed, narko- og medikamentafhængighed og krig, som truer hele den amerikanske befolkning.

En total genoplivelse af udfordringerne i forbindelse med udforskning af rummet kan ændre alt. NASA's rumprogrammer, der nu er skåret væk og suspenderet, er Amerikas eneste potentielle center for økonomisk håb.

For at vende degenerationen af USA og dets befolkning omkring, er den totale genoplivelse af rumprogrammet, på et højere niveau, den eneste farbare vej.

LaRouche-demokraten Kesha Rogers fra Texas fører an på denne vej, med den mobilisering, hun har genlanceret sammen med veteraner fra NASA, for at bringe rumprogrammet tilbage. *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche kalder dette for videnskabeligt arbejde af højeste rang; det er den eneste, videnskabelige aktivitet i USA, der har ægte betydning for menneskehedens fremtid.

Og Amerika vil stå foran et samfundsmæssigt kollaps, hvis vi ikke meget snart gør dette.

De eksempler, som USA må samarbejde med om enhver bestræbelse inden for rumfartsvidenskab, som der gives mulighed for, er Kina og Rusland.

Dér, hvor den amerikanske »fremskridtskultur« engang blomstrede – i udforskningen af rummet – dér er Kina nu den drivende kraft. Kinas plan for de næste fem år er centreret omkring rumforskning. Med målet om at undersøge galaksen fra Månens bagside inden for de næste to år, inkluderer Kinas nye plan for økonomisk og samfundsmæssig udvikling »en forståelse af universets oprindelse«.

Under en diskussion om det økonomiske program den 5. marts sagde chefen for Kinas største rumforskningslaboratorie: »Rumforskning er uadskilleligt fra Kinas innovationsdrevne udvikling. Hvis Kina ønsker at være en stærk, global nation, bør det ikke kun varetage sine umiddelbare interesser, men også bidrage til menneskeheden. Kun dette kan vinde Kina verdens respekt.«

USA har mistet verdens respekt under Bush, og især under Barack Obama. Obama må fjernes fra embedet, omgående, og hans onde »værk« må omstødes. Og mere presserende end alt andet må hans mord på Amerikas rumforskningsprogram vendes omkring i en total genoplivelse af rumforskning – »for en forståelse af universets oprindelse«.

*Titelfoto: NASA's adm. dir. Griffin præsenterer en billedmontage for formand og adm. dir. ved Kinas Akademi for Rumteknologi, dr. Yuan Jiajun, i 2006, under det første besøg i Kina af en NASA-direktør.*