

Xi Jinping, den æstetiske opdragelse og Afrika – og Vestens dybe moralske krise

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, den 1. september 2018

Medens den politiske elite i Europa stadig er af den opfattelse, at den er i besiddelse af den eneste saliggørende visdom, hvad de "vestlige værdiers" overlegenhed angår, så har stadig flere såkaldte "almindelige borgere" for længst bemærket, at der eksisterer en stadig dybere kløft mellem politikernes og mediernes officielle fremstilling og den virkelighed, der fremtræder inden for livets forskellige områder. Mange har en anelse om, at mediernes negative fremstilling af Kina og Den nye Silkevej måske også er Fake News. Rent faktisk har vi med de såkaldte "vestlige værdier" og konceptet om "Den nye Silkevej" at gøre med to helt forskellige værdibegreber og med helt forskellige menneskeopfattelser.

Efter at Kina for godt ti år siden, og endnu stærkere i de sidste fem år, har engageret sig i talrige infrastrukturprojekter inden for rammerne af dets silkevejs-initiativ. Blandt andet har Kina opført jernbanelinjer, industriparker, vandkraftværker og industrialiseret landbrug i Afrika. Mange afrikanske statschefer såvel som deres befolkninger er blevet grebet af en helt ny selvbevidsthed: De ser for første gang en realistisk chance for at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling inden for en overskuelig fremtid. Takket være den kinesiske hjælp har en hel række afrikanske stater sat sig det mål, at opnå en rigtigt god levestandard for hele deres befolkning i en overskuelig fremtid.

Forud for FOCAC-topmødet (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation), hvortil 53 afrikanske stats- og regeringschefer ventes,

udtrykte Ghanas ambassadør i Kina, Edward Boateng, i en kommentar i Global Times sin begejstring for den nye silkevejs ånd, som har grebet Afrika. "Kineserne er overbeviste om, at det er muligt for et land som Ghana at forvandle sig til en moderne, teknologisk udviklet økonomi inden for en halv generation." Boateng har i løbet af det år, han har tilbragt i Kina, besøgt mere end 16 provinser og mange byer for at studere følgerne af "det kinesiske økonomiske mirakel" og har draget følgende konklusion i Global Times: "Jeg tror, at Ghana kan benytte Kina som et spejl for, hvordan vi selv kan slå ind på en tilsvarende succesrig udvikling. Her fremhæver jeg især, at Kina har forvandlet sig til et betydende økonomisk og teknologisk kraftcenter, samtidig med at det har været i stand til at bevare klare aspekter af sin rige kultur." Boateng understregede, at den menneskelige kapital, en udbredt disciplin, en samvittighedsfuld måde at løse problemer på for alle områder, utrættelig fornyelse, økonomisk vækst og udbygningen af infrastruktur har medvirket dertil. En disciplineret vilje til at løse opgaverne samt tillid til de traditionelle kulturelle og humanistiske værdier hører med til den åndsholdning, som Ghana i høj grad kan lade sig inspirere af. Han mindede om, at Ghana var det første afrikanske land, der afkastede kolonialismens åg, og at dets første præsident, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, var fader til den panafrikanisme, der har indgravet sig dybt i Afrikas og afrikanernes bevidsthed.

Vestens kolonialistiske tankegang

Selvfølgelig havde europæerne længe kunnet udvikle det afrikanske kontinents infrastruktur og industri, sådan som Kina har gjort det i de sidste ti år. Det, der hindrede dem i det, var den fortsatte kolonialistiske tankegang, sådan som den kom til udtryk i IMF's brutale lånekrav og Verdensbankens udviklingsundertrykkende politik. Medens Kina og de afrikanske stater understreger deres dybtgående gensidige venskab, synes de få europæere, der er vågnet op i anledning af de gennemgribende ændringer i Afrika, i bedste fald at bekymre

sig om, hvordan Kina og andre asiatiske lande sikrer sig adgang til Afrikas råstoffer.

Den tyske udviklingsminister Müller kritiserede under sin sidste afrikarejse, der førte ham gennem syv lande, EU's og den tyske regerings afrikapolitik, der hidtil kun har bestået i at opføre mure mod flygtningene: "I de næste ti år vil der blive bygget mere i Afrika end i hele Europa i løbet af de sidste hundrede år", understregede Müller. I Mozambique så han, hvilke store ressourcer dette kontinent rummede; kineserne, Indien, Japan og amerikanerne var her allerede, kun tyskerne var her ikke, men havde ladet de mange muligheder ligge.

Forbundskansler Merkel, der på samme tid besøgte Senegal, Nigeria og Ghana, hvor hun mødte Müller, fik efter et møde med Ghanas præsident Nana Akufo-Addo en pludselig erkendelse af, at EU kun ville kunne få en velhavende fremtid, hvis man kunne "styre" indvandringsproblemet og problemet med et partnerskab med Afrika; hun troede ikke, at EU's sammenhold kunne garanteres på nogen anden måde.

Og nu må man se, hvad denne "styring" vil sige konkret, og om den går ud over den hidtidige kyniske politik med aftaler med afrikanske regeringer om stop for indvandringen og opførsel af lejre, som allerede pave Frans har sammenlignet med koncentrationslejre. Der er ikke meget godt at vente fra det nyeste forslag fra den tyske regerings medarbejder for afrikanske anliggender, Günter Nooke, der i fuld alvor foreslår en ny form for kolonialisme (Reuters, 29.8): "Hvorfor laver man ikke særlige udviklingszoner i de lande, hvor staterne afgiver deres suverænitæt for 50 år og for eksempel giver EU lov til at fastsætte investeringsrammerne for udenlandske firmaer?"

Endnu mere uhyrlig er en artikel i Bayernkurier den 26. august "På vej mod Eurafrika", der hovedsageligt efterplapper de absolut skræmmende teser i Stephen Smiths nyeste bog 'La Ruée

vers L'Europe' (Storm mod Europa: Det unge Afrika på vej mod det gamle kontinent). Afrika oplever nu den "voldsomste befolkningstilvækst" og et "ungdomsoverskud". Med deres udviklingshjælp "skyder de rige lande sig selv i benene", citeres der fra Smith, "idet de hjælper de fattige lande med at opnå den bølge af velstand, der overhovedet gør det muligt for dem at drage af sted, så de opmuntres blot til udvandringen." For "tilbagevendingen til protektoraterne" (ligesom Nooke også kræver det), som han opfatter som den eneste mulighed til at afværge "migrant-stormfloden", anbefaler han EU's begyndende aftaler med afrikanske "diktatorer". Øjensynligt finder Bayernkurier sig ikke for god til her knap syv uger før delstatsvalget at ophidse helt i Björn Höckes ånd. Altså med andre ord: Udviklingshjælp for ikke at tale om investeringer afskaffes, menneskene bør forblive fattige og dø hurtigst muligt. Og med disse "kristelige værdier" prøver Bayernkurier altså at hjælpe CSU med valget!

Noget helt andet fremgår fra Xinhua, Kinas førende nyhedsbureau, der den 31. august som dagens vigtigste nyhed meddelte, at præsident Xi Jinping i et brev til professorerne for det kinesiske akademi for de skønne kunster (CAPA), understregede den æstetiske opdragelses betydning for ungdommens fysiske og åndelige udvikling. Den æstetiske opdragelse spiller en vigtig rolle i udformningen af en smuk ånd og en smuk sjæl. Og selv om den skinverden, som de vigtigste medier i Tyskland søger at opretholde, ikke har nogen anelse om det: Verden bevæger sig med hurtige skridt i den retning, som Lyndon LaRouche og den med ham forbundne association har stræbt at virkeliggøre i årtier. Således virkeliggør Kina nu den politik, som vi offentliggjorde allerede i 1980 om Afrikas industrialisering og siden har præsenteret på mange konferencer, blandt andet under BüSo's delstatsvalgkamp i 2009 med sloganet: "Hessens fremtid ligger i Afrika!" 1)

Og præsident Xis betoning af den æstetiske opdragelse beviser også rigtigheden af denne forfatters påstand fra en tale i New York i april 2017 om, at der er et nært slægtskab mellem menneskebilledet og den æstetiske opdragelsesmetode hos Konfucius og Friedrich Schiller 2) Forskellen består i, at Kina holder sin klassiske tradition højt, medens vi her i Tyskland har fjernet os langt fra vor klassiske humanistiske kultur. Men måske er det ikke for sent endnu – vi må lade Nikolaus af Kues, Kepler, Leibniz, Beethoven, Schiller, von Humboldt, for blot at nævne nogle få, blive levende i vore unges sjæl og ånd og lægge større vægt på deres æstetiske opdragelse end på deres karriere, på at tjene mest muligt og på at tilfredsstille alle deres lyster lige her og nu. Og dersom De, ærede læser, måtte dele denne opfattelse, så bør De blive aktiv i BüSo (Schillerinstitutet).

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Bemærkninger:

1. Se <https://solidaritaet.com/neuesol/2008/52/hessen.htm>
2. Se <https://solidaritaet.com/neuesol/2017/17/hzl.htm>

Schiller Institute Special

Report: Extending the New Silk Road to West Asia (Middle East) and Africa: A Vision of an Economic Renaissance,

This **246-page** special report was released in **November 2017**. It was authored by Hussein Askary and Jason Ross and a Schiller Institute team.

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Valg i Tyskland: Udvikling af Mellemøsten og Afrika er den eneste menneskelige løsning på flygtningekrisen. Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

28. august, 2017 – Der er ingen, der ved, hvor mange mennesker, der i det forgangne år er druknet i Middelhavet eller er døde af tørst i Sahara – titusinder, måske flere. Arten og måden, hvorpå EU behandler flygtningekrisen, opfattes

i hele verden som Europas moralske sår. Pave Frans har ret, når han sammenligner interneringslejrene for flygtninge med koncentrationslejre.

Men forslagene fra de andre partier, der deltager i Forbundsdaysvalget, reflekterer hele spektret af fremmedfjendtlig populisme, helt til de absurde forslag som skabelse af alternative arbejdspladser for menneskehandlerne. Forslagene rækker over afskærmning af EU's ydre grænser, »solidarisk« fordeling af flygtninge i EU, forsyning af den libyske kystvagt med »det nødvendige udstyr«, udskiftning af de libyske interneringslejre med FN-ledede lejre til legal indvandring for flygtninge med gode erhvervskvalifikationer, varslingsystemer til tidlig opdagelse af potentielle flygtninge osv. De reflekterer alle den udtalte antagelse, at Afrika i al evighed vil forblive i en tilstand af underudvikling.

BüSo og Schiller Instituttet har længe foreslået en helt anden politik: et reelt, økonomisk infrastruktur- og opbygningsprogram for hele det afrikanske kontinent. Vi udgår fra det perspektiv, at fattigdom og underudvikling i Afrika – resultatet af århundreders kolonipolitik og, i de seneste årtier, af IMF's betingelsespolitik – kan overvindes for altid gennem et integreret infrastrukturprogram, gennem industrialisering og gennem udvikling af et moderne landbrug.

Til dette formål har vi udarbejdet en rapport med titlen, *Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen*. Et centralt projekt i dette udviklingsprogram, Transaqua-projektet, bliver nu realiseret i samarbejde mellem Kina og Italien. Transaqua bliver det største infrastrukturprojekt i Afrika, hvor ikke-udnyttet vand fra Congoflodens bifloder i 500 meters højde over havoverfladen føres til Tchadsøen gennem et system af floder og kanaler. Gennem dette projekt bliver tolv afrikanske stater forsynet med et system med intern sejlads, elektricitet fra vandkraftværker og anlæg til kunstig vanding af landbrugsjorder, og Tchadsøen, der er indtørret til blot 10

% af sin tidligere vandmængde, bliver igen opfyldt. Dette projekt vil betyde en kvalitativ betydelig forbedring af levestandarden for 40 millioner mennesker

Vi appellerer til de europæiske regeringer om at skabe de rammebetingelser, der gør det muligt for mellemstore og andre firmaer at deltage i investeringer i byggeriet af Transaqua og de andre infrastrukturprojekter, vi har foreslået, og som hermed vil skabe produktive arbejdspladser til mange hundrede millioner mennesker i Afrika. Kina har, med byggeri af jernbaner, industriparker, vandkraftværker osv. allerede sørget for, at mennesker i Afrika for første gang har et berettiget håb om at overvinde fattigdom og underudvikling. Hvis Den Nye Silkevej bliver bygget i hele Afrika, kan Afrika endda i løbet af de næste årtier overgå Kinas økonomiske mirakel!

BüSo er det parti i Tyskland, der ikke blot har ideerne, men som også kan virkeliggøre dem. [Artiklen om vores arbejde igennem årtierne i People's Daily](#) bør læses af alle, der vil være med til at overvinde flygtningekrisen.

Stem på BüSo-partiet, hvis De er interesseret i virkelige løsninger!

Redaktionens bemærkninger:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der i Danmark er mest kendt som stifter og præsident af det internationale Schiller Institut, er også formand for det tyske parti, BüSo, (Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, Borgerretsbevægelsen Solidaritet), og hun er spidskandidat til kanslerposten i Berlin-kredsen til forbundsdagsvalget, der finder sted den 24. september. Læsere, der er specielt interesseret i det tyske valg, kan holde sig løbende informeret på [BüSo's valgportal](#) på BüSo's hjemmeside. EIR's 384-sider lange rapport *Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen* er nu også udgivet på tysk – interesserede

bedes henvende sig til vores kontor. (Kan også købes som pdf for €35).

Se en udførlig introduktion på dansk, ved Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Se også Helgas video-valgspot:

Lad være med at sluge den inducerede pessimisme – Den nye økonomiske verdensorden er allerede på plads

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 6. juni, 2017 – Til amerikanere og europæere, der døgnet rundt, og alle ugens syv dage, udsættes for en spærreild af rapporter om globale katastrofer, om Trump, der står over for afsættelse ved rigsretssag, om verden, der snart brænder op pga. global opvarmning og flere og flere 'fake news' – falske nyheder – og 'fake' videnskab og bevidst fremkaldt pessimisme – kom videre i teksten! Verden har forandret sig.

Momentum i vor samtids historie defineres af den enorme sejr for menneskeheden, der blev konsolideret på Bælte & Vej Forum

for Internationalt Samarbejde den 14.-15. maj i Kina, efterfulgt af Skt. Petersborg Internationale Økonomiske Forum den 1.-3. juni, i Rusland.

Disse fora gik langt videre end til at fremlægge en håbefuld vision om en fjern fremtid, men fremlagde også en kortlægning af den transformation af hele planeten, der har fundet sted i løbet af de seneste par år gennem processen med den Nye Silkevej samtidig med, at man har opnået et forpligtende engagement på vegne af det store flertal af den menneskelige race, for at fortsætte denne udvikling i et forhøjet tempo.

USA var deltager i denne proces, med præsident Trump, der sendte en seniordelegeret til Beijing, og med 300 førende industrifolk, der deltog i Skt. Petersborg. Helga Zepp-LaRouches deltagelse på Bælte & Vej Forum, og på fora og i presseinterviews i hele Kina i to uger efter BVF-begivenheden, demonstrerede anerkendelsen i Kina af, at hun og hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, tilbage i 1990'erne havde initieret processen med at erstatte den Kolde Krig med udviklingsprojekter, der fysisk og kulturelt forbinder nationer, ligesom den oprindelige Silkevej havde gjort det i fortiden.

I dag talte Helga Zepp-LaRouche til de amerikanske medlemmer af LaRouche-organisationen om det presserende nødvendige i at løfte befolkningen ud af det kontrollerede miljø, som er skabt af de desintegrerende politiske partier, de neokonservative og de mislykkede massemedier. Er infrastrukturen i din by ved at smuldre, som den er i New York City? Stil dig selv spørgsmålet: Hvad ville Kina gøre? Inden for et eller to år ville Kina erstatte forfaldet med nye højhastighedsjernbaner, svævetogs- (maglev-) undergrundsbaner, produktion af elektricitet ved hjælp af kernekraft og nye faciliteter til uddannelses- og sundhedssektor. Og, med initiativet for Bælte & Vej, sammen med de udviklingsbanker, de har skabt, bringer Kina denne proces til resten af verden – inklusive (hvis vi accepterer) til USA.

Dette er, hvad Franklin Roosevelt og John F. Kennedy ville have gjort. Dette er, hvad LaRouche, meget detaljeret, har foreslået hen over de seneste 50 år, siden Kennedy blev dræbt af dem, der foragtede hans vision og videnskabelige optimisme. I dag gennemgik Zepp-LaRouche, hvordan denne organisation har udarbejdet udstrakte udviklingsprojekter for Afrika, for Latinamerika, for det Indiske Hav/Stillehavsområdet og for Nordamerika, og ligeledes for en tilbagevenden til Hamiltons, Lincolns og Roosevelts politikker for udstedelse af statskreditter, der ville fremme sådanne store projekter. Men dette er præcis de forslag, der i dag bliver implementeret under Kinas og Ruslands lederskab!

Der er ingen tid at spille med hensyn til at vække den amerikanske befolkning og de europæiske befolkninger til at gå med i det nye paradigme, der står lige foran dem, men som er skjult af den løgnagtige presse, og af deres egen frygt og pessimisme. Hidtil har præsident Trump nægtet at bøje sig for den nye 'McCarthy-isme', som er orkestreret af briterne og deres aktiver i USA, og som tror, at befolkningen er blevet så »fordummet«, at den vil acceptere den absurditet, at et venskab med Rusland og Kina er en forbrydelse mod amerikansk frihed og demokrati.

Det vil ikke virke. LaRouche-organisationen er, med løsningerne på hånden, strategisk placeret til at bryde igennem moradset for at bringe USA og Europa fuldt og helt ind i den Nye Silkevej, for at genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingslov og statsbankpraksis i Hamiltons tradition, og for at gå sammen med resten af verden i forceringen af den menneskelige videns fremskudte grænser og skabe en fremtid, der er menneskeheden værdig, her på Jorden, og i vore fremtidige kolonier i rummet.

Trump kapitulerer ikke til grøn fascisme i Taormina

27. maj, 2017 – »Seks mod én«: Sådan opsummerede Italiens premierminister Paolo Gentiloni, under den afsluttende pressekonference i Taormina, karakteriseringen af G7-diskussionen om klimapolitik. Traditionelt ville hver af G7-lederne holde en pressekonference, men denne gang aflyste både Trump og Merkel deres. Trump besluttede at holde en tale for amerikanske tropper på Sigonella-flybasen, alt imens Merkel briefede en gruppe tyske journalister.

»Vi har, og ikke kun i Taormina, ikke opdaget internationale politiske udviklinger i de seneste måneder, med udgangspunkt i valget af Trump«, sagde Gentiloni frimodigt. »Amerika er vores hovedallieret; det var det, det er det stadig, og vi må acceptere det amerikanske folks valg. Vi skjuler ikke denne uoverensstemmelse med USA; tværtimod, så kom det tydeligt frem under vore diskussioner. Men at diskutere er imidlertid altid gavnligt.«

Men, sagde Gentiloni, EU ville ikke desto mindre, ikke flytte sig »1 millimeter« fra klimapolitikken, der blev vedtaget i Paris. Det drejer sig især om Klimafonden. Uden klimafonden kan beslutningerne fra Paris ikke implementeres, forklarede Gentiloni.

Gentiloni blev spurgt om sin aktivisme før G7, med møder med verdensledere som Putin og Xi Jinping.

Gentiloni sagde, han ønskede at videreformidle deres synspunkter til G7.

Nogle lokale journalister spurgte polemisk, om han vil lægge de samme kræfter i at sikre, at Syditalien får moderne infrastrukturer (højhastigheds-jernbaner), som han gjorde med Taormina-topmødet (Taormina ligger på Sicilien). Han svarede

med at støtte forlængelsen af højhastigheds-jernbanen til Syditalien, men forpligtede sig ikke.

Gentiloni understregede også spørgsmålet om udvikling i Afrika og nævnte den udtørrende Tchad-sø og tilstedeværelsen af afrikanske ledere ved lørdagens samling, men nævnte ikke nogen løsning.

Foto: Præsident Trump holdt en tale for mandskabet og deres familier på den amerikanske flåde-flybase i Sigonella, Sicilien, den 27. maj, efter G7.

Den Nye Silkevej – 'En proces for fred'

Leder fra LaRouche PAC, 23. maj, 2017 – Den amerikanske præsident Donald Trump, der nu er i Italien, mødtes tidligere i dag i Betlehem med den palæstinensiske leder Mahmood Abbas, hvor de talte om, hvad der ligger forude. Trump udtrykte håb om, at Amerika kan hjælpe. Han sagde: »Hvis israelerne og palæstinenserne kan skabe fred, vil det indlede en fredsproces i hele Mellemøsten ... [det] ville være en fantastisk præstation«.

Det er i realiteten den Nye Silkevej – Verdenslandbroen – som udgør midlet til at opnå denne dramatiske præstation, allevegne, i 'fredsprocessen', selv i de mest belejrede, forladte lande. Dette aspekt tages nu op, sammen med den virkelige betydning af »økonomi«, i efterfølgende diskussioner mange steder, om det historiske Bælt & Vej Forum for Internationalt Samarbejde, der fandt sted den 14.-15. maj. For eksempel kommer dagens *South China Morning Post* med den iagttagelse, at Japan og Kina nu med held kan komme sammen og

samarbejde om Bælt & Vej-initiativet (BVI).

Helga Zepp-LaRouche fastslog udtrykkeligt denne pointe i sin fremlæggelse for BVI-forummet i Beijing i sidste uge. Hun fremlagde, hvordan BVI også må forlænges til hele det sydvestasiatiske område, som Kina allerede har foreslået; og ligeledes forlænges som en »Storslået udviklingsplan for hele Afrika«.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche og hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, har i årtier promoveret dette fredsprincip internationalt, for eksempel i to, internationale konferencer i 1988 og i bogen, »Udvikling er et andet navn for Fred«.

Vi befinder os i øjeblikket i kampens hede for at vinde sejr for dette koncept her i USA, hvor amerikanere ellers bliver bombarderet med propaganda og sorte, eller 'hemmelige', operationer, der går ud på at sværte og dæmonisere Trump, dæmonisere Rusland og Kina, dæmonisere »store projekter« og dæmonisere selve livet. Kilden til alt dette er Det britiske Imperium i sine døds kvaler, der har mobiliseret i et forsøg på at bringe USA's præsident, og USA med ham, til fald. Et nyt, dræbende anslag af videoklip, der angriber Rusland, blev i dag skabt af en høring i Husets Udvalgskomite om Efterretning, om russiske »aktive forholdsregler« mod valgene i USA i 2016.

Det er værd at gentage rådene om disse beskidte operationer fra senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), et seniorkongresmedlem og formand for Senatets Retsudvalg. Han sagde den 10. maj, da han af Fox News blev spurgt, hvad han mente om sammenligningen mellem Trumps fyring af FBI-direktør James Comey og så Nixon, der blev taget for Watergate. Grassley sagde, »Mit budskab er, Skråt op, og gå videre«.

Vi har en forfærdelig masse, vi skal gøre. Den geografiske vision for udviklingen af de amerikanske kontinenter blev fremlagt i sidste uge af Zepp-LaRouche i hendes fremlæggelse i Beijing. »Når vi ser på verdenskortet, så er USA ikke kun et

land, der er omgivet af to oceaner og to naboer, men et land, der kan blive en central del af en infrastrukturkorridor, der forbinder sydspidsen af Latinamerika gennem Central- og Sydamerika med det eurasiske transportsystem, via en tunnel under Beringstrædet.«

En del af dette nordamerikanske billede, der har brug for omgående opmærksomhed, er New York City, hvis transportinfrastruktur er ved at bryde sammen, i hele metropolområdet – det største på kontinentet – men især i Manhattan. New Yorks guvernør sendte den 21. maj et brev til præsident Trump, hvor han bad om hjælp fra staten. I alle transportenhederne – Amtraks passagertog, Penn Station, LaGuardia Lufthavn, Metrosystemet – sker der ulykker, aflysninger og dysfunktion. Lyndon LaRouche har kommissioneret dannelsen af en aktionskomite, der skal fremlægge, hvad der må gøres, og »lave krigshyl« om det. Opstille et program; få internationalt input. »Det er fysisk muligt at gøre det.«

Præsident John F. Kennedy, der fejrer sin 100-års fødselsdag den 29. maj, rejste hyppigt princippet om fred gennem udvikling. Den 1. marts, 1961, da han underskrev sin Eksekutive Ordre, der oprettede Fredskorpset (Peace Corps), talte han om amerikanere, der var villige »til at ofre deres energi og tid og arbejde for sagen for verdensfred og menneskehedens fremskridt«. Han sagde, amerikanere »mere fuldt ud må udøve deres ansvar i den store, fælles sag for global udvikling«.

Foto: Præsident Donald Trump mødtes med præsident for det palæstinensiske selvstyre, Mahmood Abbas, i Betlehem den 23. maj, 2017.

Terrorangreb i Stockholm: Nice/Berlin/London-stil. Schiller Institutets Ulf Sandmark: Nu må Sverige samarbejde med de lande, der bekæmper terrorisme

10. april, 2017 – Terrorangrebet i Stockholms midtby fredag, den 7. april kl. 14:53, er den mest dødbringende, enkeltstående terrorhandling i Sverige og har efterladt landet i chok og vrede. Foreløbig har fire mennesker mistet livet, med yderligere femten sårede personer. Chaufføren kaprede en tung lastbil umiddelbart før angrebet og kørte omgående i høj fart 7 husblokke ned ad det tættest besøgte gågade-område, Drottninggatan, i Stockholm, indtil han brasede ind i stormagasinet Åhlens vindue. Han undslap scenen, men blev senere pågrebet i en forstad, hvor han var blevet genkendt ud fra fotos, der var taget af et kamera i undergrundsbanen. Ifølge svenske medier er angrebsmanden den 39-årige Rahmat Akilov, hvis ansøgning om asyl i Sverige blev endegyldigt afvist den 15. december, 2016, og han gik derefter under jorden for ikke at blive udvist. Han skal være fra Usbekistan.

Modus operandi i samme stil som Nice har fået politiet til at karakterisere angrebet som en terrorhandling. Tabloidavisen *Expressen* viderebringer nyheder fra de russiske medier *Ekho Moskv*y, *Politonline* og *Pravda*, om, at han skulle have været i kontakt med en person fra Tadsjikistan, der går under pseudonymet »Abu Fatyma«, på en ISIS-chatside, både før og efter angrebet, hvor han rapporterede om resultatet af sin

udåd. På en jobansøgning havde han skrevet, at han var uddannet til at håndtere sprængstoffer. Han boede sammen med en gruppe usbekere i Sverige, der også er blevet hentet ind til afhøring. Én er blevet arresteret for at være med i udåden.

I en baggrundsdiskussion i går aftes på svensk Tv rapporterede en svensk radiojournalist, at der er mange usbekere i Sverige, pga. undertrykkelsen under den tidligere præsident Karimov. Det var problematisk at udvise dem tilbage til Usbekistan, sagde hun, da en gruppe, der for nylig blev udvist af Norge, blev taget af politiet direkte i lufthavnen og senere blev paraderet på Tv med tilståelser.

Sverige var i chok, men fuldt mobiliseret og årvågen. Indledningsvist afspærrede politiet, som en forsigtighedsforanstaltning i tilfælde af yderlige mulige angreb, hele den centrale del af byen, evakuerede togene og undergrundsbanen og holdt dem lukkede til sent ud på aftenen. Først senere fik folk, der var spærret inde i forretninger og kontorer, lov til at forlade byen til fods. Hele regeringen og alle relevante myndigheder var i højeste alarmberedskab. Politistyrker var beordret ud for at beskytte alle offentlige steder og forretningsområder, og også undergrundsbanen. Befolkningen reagerede godt og hjalp hinanden. Strandede fodgængere fandt folk, der ville køre dem gratis, og folk åbnede deres hjem for at de kunne overnatte.

En anomali, som stort set ikke blev berørt af den i øvrigt nærmest nonstop mediedækning, var, at den 5.-6. april var de selv samme husblokke, der senere blev udsat for angrebet, underkastet en »antiterror-øvelse« med efterretningstjenesten og myndighederne. Dette forklarer, hvorfor alle de officielle personer med det samme vidste, hvad de skulle gøre, hvilket var en vigtig faktor i at bevare roen. Desværre var, pga. denne øvelse, en af Jersey-barriererne, der bruges til at forhindre uautoriserede køretøjer adgang til den pågældende gade, af en eller anden grund blevet fjernet og gav således

lastbilen lettere adgang.

Statsministeren rejste omgående fra Vestkysten af Sverige, hvor han dagen efter skulle lede den Socialdemokratiske Partikongres, og vendte tilbage til Stockholm. Han har høstet meget kredit for at udtale, at »landet er vigtigere end partiet«. Sveriges konge vendte ligeledes omgående tilbage fra et besøg i Brasilien. Oppositionens politikere havde skubbet politik til side og gør fælles front med regeringen for den nationale enhed. Kondolencer er strømmet ind fra statsledere i hele verden, inklusive et brev fra præsident Trump.

Der vil komme fremtidige evalueringer af, hvordan man skal gøre antiterror-håndhævelsen mere effektiv, men politikerne nægtede at diskutere dette. For Sverige må dette betyde, at landet officielt nu må samarbejde med de lande, der faktisk udkæmper en krig mod terrorisme, såsom Syrien og Yemen, og til dannelsen af en reel alliance mod terrorisme under USA's, Ruslands og Kinas fælles lederskab. Der må sættes en stopper for enhver støtte til den britisk/saudiske brug af terrorisme til geopolitiske formål.

For det andet, så må der komme en genoplivelse af ideen om fred gennem økonomisk udvikling, og en Marshallplan for Sydvestasien (fra Afghanistan til Egypten) og Nordafrika, som forlænger den Nye Silkevej ind i disse områder, og ind i Afrika.

Ulf Sandmark fra det svenske Schiller Institut i Stockholm blev inviteret af Irans PressTV til at kommentere på deres aftenrapport om terrorangrebet i Stockholm den 7. april. Her sagde han, at brugen af terrorisme til geopolitiske formål skal stoppe, og at Sverige bør samarbejde med de lande, der bekæmper terrorisme.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0TiR06aIpb8&feature=share>

Titelfoto: Stockholm, 8. april, 2017.

Obama truer med åbne og skjulte operationer mod Rusland:

Hvad med, at Tyskland i 2017 bliver en kraft for det gode i verden?

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

17. december, 2016 – Under sin embedsperiodes sidste pressekonference beskyldte præsident Obama Rusland og præsident Putin personligt for at have manipuleret den amerikanske valgkamp med cyber-angreb, og bebudede repressalier – hvoraf nogle ville blive eksplicitte og offentlige, mens andre ville blive af en sådan art, at Rusland ville erkende ophavsmanden. Disse bebudede, hemmelige operationer må give anledning til et globalt alarmberedskab – hvilken form for operationer menes der, droneangreb eller »indirekte skader« af enhver art? Obama vil tydeligvis bruge sin resterende tid i Det Hvide Hus til fordel for en konfrontation med Rusland, en konfrontation, som Trump gennem sine udnævnelser til regeringsposter har signaleret, at han vil stoppe. De neokonservative, til hvilke Obama, gennem sin fortsættelse af Bush' og Cheneys politik, absolut hører, vil tydeligvis ikke acceptere deres tab af magten.

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Foto: Bruno Kahl og kansler Angela Merkel har advaret om virkningen af cyber-angreb i opløbet til næste års valg i Tyskland.

USA: General Michael Flynn kræver Marshallplan for MENA-område

24. nov., 2016 – General Michael Flynn, som nyvalgte præsident Donald Trump for nylig udnævnte til national sikkerhedsrådgiver, blev den 20. nov. interviewet af CNN's Fareed Zakaria. General Flynn fremlagde et magtfuldt krav om en Marshallplan for Mellemøsten og Nordafrika (MENA) og nævnte den succesfulde Marshallplan for Europa ved slutningen af Anden Verdenskrig. Han fremførte, at befolkningstilvæksten i MENA-området og spredningen af radikal jihadisme kun kan imødegås gennem et langsigtet perspektiv for økonomisk vækst, og at Marshallplanen tilbyder det bedste eksempel på, hvordan man skal gå frem mod denne trussel.

Læs også: Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport: [Et økonomisk mirakel for Sydeuropa, Middelhavsområdet og det afrikanske kontinent.](#)

Efter Trumps valgsejr: Tyskland må nu gribe initiativet for Den nye Silkevej! Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Den »Marshallplan« på en milliard euro, som udviklingsminister Gerd Müller har foreslået, er et skridt i den rigtige retning, men slår langt fra til. Tyskland kan nu yde et enestående bidrag til det nødvendige epokeskift ved officielt at erklære, at det samarbejder med Kinas Nye Silkevej, frem for alt i genopbygningen af Mellemøsten og Afrikas industrialisering.

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Globalisering forårsager krige og flygtninge, siger tysk udviklingsminister

8. september 2016 – I debatten i den tyske Forbundsrag om budgettet for finansåret 2017, fordømte udviklingsminister Gerd Müller i går »tidlige kapitalistiske strukturer, skabt af

en globalisering uden grænser og værdier«, der har skabt en »situation, hvor 10 % af verdens befolkning ejer 90 % af værdierne, og hvor 20 % opbruger 80 % af råvarer og ressourcer. Denne saks kan ikke fortsætte med at gabe mere og mere. Det er nemlig grundlaget for konflikter, spændinger og krige og er årsagen til, at millioner af mennesker bliver flygtninge«. Udviklingspolitik er fredspolitik, understregede Müller.

De udfordringer, som udviklingssektoren står overfor, er enorme, sagde Müller: Alene i Afrika vil 2 mia. nye spædbørn blive født mellem i dag og året 2050, der behøves lærere og jobs til dem, og 80 % af afrikanere har i dag stadig ikke adgang til elektricitet. Det globale, økonomiske system må ændres; folk, der lever i disse lande, regner med det. Verdenshandelsorganisationen (WTO) må transformeres fra at være en frihandelsorganisation og til at blive en fair trade-organisation, sagde Müller og advarede atter om, at det haster med at bringe nødhjælp til flygtninge i Afrika og Mellemøsten, og at en »Marshallplan for Afrika og MENA [Mellemøsten/Nordafrika]« er nødvendig.

Uddannelse til flygtningebørnene er afgørende; derfor bevilger Tyskland midler til for tiden 6000 lærere, der skal arbejde i flygtningelejre, men der er meget, der skal gøres; FN's flygtningehjælp må opgraderes, og der er behov for en reform af FN-institutioner, inklusive FN's Sikkerhedsråd.

Foto: Gerd Müller i Forbundsdagen i går.

Putin og Erdogan ændrer

situationen

– Barack Obama og Hillary Clinton er isoleret

9. august 2016 (Leder) – Topmødet i dag, i Skt. Petersborg, Rusland, mellem den russiske præsident Putin og den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan, indikerede aftaler om handel og konstruktion af gensidig infrastruktur; om gasledningen »Turkish Stream« for russisk gas; og, af afgørende betydning, om bekæmpelse af terrorisme i Syrien. Her »har Rusland en særdeles fundamental rolle«, sagde den tyrkiske præsident; og om nødvendigt kunne et Rusland og et Tyrkiet, hvis de arbejdede sammen, alene løse krigsspørgsmålet, ifølge Erdogans erklærede synspunkt.

Tyrkiets politik er tydeligvis ændret; Tyrkiet kan spille en afgørende rolle i opbygningen af den nord-sydgående handel og økonomiske korridor fra Indien til Europa, som er i færd med at blive udviklet af Indien, Iran, Rusland, Kina og centralasiatiske lande.

Men der er meget mere end det, der er ændret. Putin har skabt historie. Den umiddelbare reaktion fra *EIR's* stiftende redaktør, Lyndon LaRouche, var, at denne udvikling – i hælene på Putins topmøde med Adsjerbadjan og Iran i går – skaber en betydningsfuld forandring i hele den politiske geometri i området. Det svækker på afgørende vis både Obamas og krigskandidat Hillary Clintons positioner.

»En ny, eurasisk gruppering er nu ved at gå frem, og uanset, hvilken indsats, Obama og NATO måtte sætte ind for at standse det, vil det være for lidt, og for sent«, var LaRouches kommentar.

En blok af eurasiske nationer, der er langt større, vil være motiveret af Kinas »Nye Silkevej«, med dens politik for kredit

og opbygning af infrastruktur. Dette økonomiske program kan forlænges til en Marshallplan for hele Mellemøsten og Nordafrika, der hidtil blot har været udsat for ødelæggelse gennem de krige, som Bush, Obama og Clinton har ført.

Tyskland vil komme under et enormt pres for at ændre den af kansler Merkel og finansminister Schäuble førte politik, som beviseligt er en fiasko. Vesteuropa har i realiteten ikke noget valg, nu, da Putin har ændret geometrien i Sydvestasien, sådan, som LaRouche, tilbage den 30. september sidste år, da det russiske militær først kom til stede i Syrien, forudsagde, at han ville.

Obama må stå til regnskab for det amerikanske folk. Han støtter en bogstavelig talt 100 % 's al-Qaeda-terroriststyrke i det nordlige Syrien, som den »foretrukne platform« for at erstatte Assad-regeringen; han har myrdet Libyens præsident, og dernæst støttet en i hast omdøbt al-Qaeda-afdeling i Libyen, som deltog i mordet på amerikanere i angrebet på ambassaden i Benghazi; han støtter Saudi-Arabien i bombningen og ødelæggelsen af Yemen, *efter* saudierne involvering i angrebene i USA den 11. september, 2001, som dræbte 3.000 amerikanere, var blevet afsløret.

Denne krigspolitik for regimeskifte er det, som endelig kan blive fejet til side af det, som Putins diplomati og handlinger er i færd med at afstedkomme. En Hillary Clinton-krigspræsident *in spe* kan ikke tolereres i yderligere fire år med Obamas miskrediterede krigspolitik, ganske uanset, hvor mange Cheney- og neokonservativ-galninge, der støtter hende.

Kendsgerningen er, at intet er fastlagt på forhånd i det amerikanske præsidentvalg; de to hovedkandidater er en katastrofe i deres egne partiers vælgeres øjne. Wall Street/London-finanssystemet og de transatlantiske landes nationale økonomier er ved at krakke, og det rette svar på dette er ikke at fremprovokere en krig med Rusland og/eller Kina.

Vi har brug for et »nyt præsidentskab«, der forpligter sig til et nyt paradigme. Dette nye præsidentskab må genoprette produktivitet og produktiv beskæftigelse i den amerikanske økonomi, og det må samarbejde med Kina og Rusland om videnskabeligt fremskridt, om rummet, og om freden.

Baggrundsanalyse, fra Lyndon LaRouche:

Lyndon LaRouche: Putin skaber atter historie.

I dag sagde Lyndon LaRouche, »Historiens gang er blevet ændret!« af de aftaler, der er indgået, og de aftaler, der vil komme som en følge af Putin-Erdogan-topmødet. Tyrkiet kan spille en afgørende rolle i denne nord-sydgående korridor, og mødet mellem Putin og Erdogan vil fremme dette mere dybtgående samarbejde.

Det, jeg så som en mulighed, er nu blevet virkeliggjort. En ny, eurasisk gruppering går nu frem, og uanset, hvilken indsats Obama og NATO måtte sætte ind for at standse det, så vil det være for lidt, og for sent«, sagde han.

LaRouche sagde, at der nu er åbnet udsigt til, at man kan knuse hele det tjetjenske terrorapparat, der i juni måned udførte selvmordsangrebet i Istanbul Lufthavn, og som har erklæret jihad-krig mod Rusland og præsident Putin. Det åbner op for, at hele det eurasiske kontinent kan blive en blok for økonomisk udvikling og sikkerhed. Dette er et alvorlig slag mod præsident Barack Obama og hans britiske støtter. Og det betyder, at Tyskland nu må ændre sin politik, på dramatisk vis.

Foto: Den russiske præsident Putin byder den tyrkiske præsident Erdogan velkommen i Katarinapaladset i Skt. Petersborg, til topmødet den 9. aug.

EIR Seminar i Frankfurt om den Nye Silkevej for Mellemøsten og Afrika

FRANKFURT, d. 23 marts, 2016 – Seminaret, "Løsning af den økonomiske krise og flygtningekrisen med den Nye Silkevej!" organiseret af EIR i samarbejde med Generalkonsulatet for Etiopien i Frankfurt, blev overværet af et publikum på 75, bestående af repræsentanter for adskillige diplomatiske kontorer, af abonnenter og EIR-kontakter i regionen, og af omkring 10 syrere (studerende såvel som flygtninge, der afventer optagelse på universiteter). Adskillige kontakter kom så langt væk fra som Berlin og byer i Schweiz. Hen over eftermiddagen bød seminaret på præsentationer af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, formand for Schillerinstituttet; Hussein Askary, arabisk redaktør for EIR, Stockholm; Mehreteab Mulugeta Haile, generalkonsul for Etiopiens Føderale Demokratiske Republik; Marcello Vichi, forhenværende direktør for udenrigsafdelingen af Bonifica selskabet, forfatter af Transaqua-konceptet; Andrea Mangano, vicepræsident for det italienske selskab af vandingeniører og bidragsyder til Transaqua-skitseforslaget. Til det udvidede panel i anden del af seminaret, sluttede Mohammed Bila, Tchadsø-Bassin Kommissionen, og Ulf Sandmark, Schiller Instituttet Stockholm og Svensk-Syrisk Demokrati Komite sig til talerne. Seminaret blev ledet af Claudio Celani fra EIR's europæiske center i Wiesbaden.

I sin hovedtale understregede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at det ikke vil være et akademisk seminar, men snarere en diskussion af det faktum, at i denne, for menneskeheden eksistentielle krise, der kommer til udtryk med flygtningekrisen, krigene, samt det finansielle sammenbrud, er der løsninger indenfor

rækkevidde, som må realiseres nu. I kølvandet på terrorangrebene i Bruxelles i går, er det mere end passende at genkalde den tidligere amerikanske senator Bob Grahams udtalelse fra november sidste år, efter terrorangrebene i Paris, om, at var de klassificerede 28 sider fra den fælles kongres-undersøgelse af d.11. september blevet gjort offentlig tilgængelige dengang, kunne og ville sådanne grusomheder være blevet forhindret.

Det er hævet over enhver tvivl, at den russiske militærintervention i Syrien har ændret spillereglerne. Den har afsløret den rolle, som alliancen af Saudi-Arabien, Qatar, USA og Storbritannien har spillet til fordel for IS, og i særdeles Tyrkiet, hvis politikker er blevet hårdt angrebet af to tidligere amerikanske ambassadører i Ankara. EU aftalen med Tyrkiet om flygtninge er en parodi, der passer i det generelle billede af vestlige og amerikanske overtrædelser af menneskerettigheder, der netop er blevet udstillet i en kinesisk dokumentation. I modsætning til i Vesten, hvor der tales om vanvittige "helikopterpenge" til redning af dets egne spekulative banker, repræsenterer det kinesiske "et bælte, én vej's" -initiativ et realøkonomisk tilbud om en win-win strategi. Det er ikke kun i Kinas, men også i andre landes interesse, at alene reel udvikling vil hjælpe med til at udtørre grundlaget for terrorisme. Enten arbejder Europa sammen med Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Egypten og andre nationer om at lancere en Marshallplan for Syrien og Afrika, eller Europas bankerotte økonomi vil smadre mod muren, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Idet Hussein Askary præsenterede EIR's rapport om Verdenslandbroen i dens første arabiske oversættelse, påpegede han, at samtidig med at dette seminar afholdes i Frankfurt, finder også en anden begivenhed sted i dag i Yemen, hvor den arabiske rapport bliver præsenteret, under tilstand af fortsatte saudiske luftangreb på yemenitiske byer. Ideen om den Nye Silkevej omfatter mere end at bygge nogle få veje og

jernbaner: det er et koncept om udviklingskorridorer, der forbedrer livet for 450 millioner mennesker i den sydvestasiatiske region, med Syrien som værende i centrum. Dette involverer megaprojekter for accelereret udvikling, finansieret af nationale udviklingsbanker, der er fri for forpligtelsen til betaling af gæld, som forlangt af de vestlige monetaristiske institutioner. I lighed med Egypten vil Syrien fokusere på industrielle zoner, transportkorridorer og landbrugsudvikling, med Kina til at vise vejen med dets massive infrastrukturelle engagement som for eksempel i Østafrika.

Den etiopiske generalkonsul fulgte op med en præsentation af sit lands økonomiske strategi, karakteriseret ved politikker, der har forbedret den gennemsnitlige indkomst pr. indbygger, forbedret befolkningens læse-/skrivefærdigheder og forbedret den offentlige sundhedstilstand siden 1990'erne. Med en påtænkt årlig vækst i BNP på 11 %, ønsker Etiopien at blive et middelindkomstland i 2025, hvilket skal muliggøres ved at give Etiopiere mulighed for at starte et landbrug eller en forretning til en pris, som mange i dag betaler til menneskesmuglere for at blive bragt til Europa som flygtninge. Etiopien selv, er det største flygtningeværtsland i Afrika, med 800.000 flygtninge fra Sydsudan, Somalia og Eritrea – et faktum, som ingen i Europa taler om. Etiopien vil blive transformeret fra at være eksportør af primær-produkter til en nation med højværdiproduktion og infrastruktur, og landets samarbejde med Rusland, Kina, Indien og Brasilien om togprojekter er vigtigt i den forbindelse.

Så gav Marcello Vichi en historisk gennemgang af diskussionen om Transaqua-projektet gennem de sidste 35 år, fra de første forslag blev præsenteret af Italiens Bonifica selskab 1982-1985, til afrikanske regeringer såvel som Forenede Nationer, der peger på en overførsel af vand fra den gigantiske Congoflod, som den eneste gangbare mulighed for genopfyldning af Tchadsøen. Forslaget er stort set blevet mødt

med manglende interesse eller pessimisme med hensyn til dets chance for at blive realiseret, og det er blevet affejet som angiveligt "storhedsvanvid". Men den nylige flygtningestrøm har fået Europa til at gentænke dets syn på Transaqua-projektet, som altid har været mere en blot vand til Tchad – snarere en bredere ramme for udviklingen af hele Centralafrika. Det er den eneste mulighed, der kan tiltrække den unge generation af afrikansk arbejdskraft, og fjerne tilskyndelsen til at blive flygtning.

Andrea Mangano gav så en oversigt over, hvad Tchadsøen var for 35 år siden, og hvad den er i dag, hvor 90 % af dens vand er gået tabt. Den deler problemet med andre fordampende indlandssøer i verden, der ikke længere forsynes af deres traditionelle bifloder – Aralsøen, Urmia Søen, Tukanasøen, Det Døde Hav. Det eneste der kan forbedre situationen, er vandoverførsel og reduceret forbrug ved overrisling med nye teknologier. Dette gøres med Transaqua-projektet, der vil tappe 5 % af vandet fra de øvre bifloder til Congo floden, der ellers vil flyde ubenyttet ud i Atlanterhavet, med volumener 14 gange vandet i Tysklands største flod, Rhinen. Genfyldning af søen vil blive foretaget med konstruktion af infrastruktur, der vil give hele Centralafrika vandkraft, overrisling for landbrugskultur, og vandvejstransport, og lette regionen for dens nuværende situation som indlandsstat.

Mohammed Bila uddybede Transaqua-spørgsmålet i det udvidede panel, og påpegede den store igangværende migrationsbølge sydpå fra Chad siden den store tørke i 1973, under hvilken Chad søen allerede mistede 40 % af dens vand. Farmere og deres kvæg, der migrerede sydpå, vil ikke returnere til Chad, medmindre søen genfyldes, og medmindre terroristbevægelsen Boko Haram knuses.

Ulf Sandmark rapporterede om hans to besøg til Syrien i 2014 og 2015, hvorunder det blev indlysende klart, at rekonstruktionen af Syrien rent faktisk indebærer udvikling af hele den sydvestasiatiske region, og en integration i denne

del af den Nye Silkevej – til hvilket syrerne stillede sig åbne. Og da "Phoenix" genopbygningsplanen, udarbejdet tilbage i Stockholm, blev præsenteret for syrerne under det andet besøg, modtog den bred dækning i landets medier

Under diskussionen mellem tilhørerne og paneldeltagerne optrådte flere aspekter af, hvad der var blevet sagt i præsentationerne, rækkende fra den folkemorderiske tradition af det Britiske Imperium, der har saboteret reel udvikling i Afrika og Mellemøsten, håbløsheden af det monetaristiske system, og den forøgede trussel om termonuklear krig, hvis chancen for at skifte kurs i retning af samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej ikke tages af Europa og USA. Det er et kapløb med tiden, om at gå ind i et nyt paradigme, før det totale kollaps destruerer alting. Også – i modsætning til vestlig sort propaganda – at Kina ikke er engageret i Etiopien på grund af råmaterialer, eftersom Etiopien ikke har nogen, men i stedet er en reel partner for udvikling.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche insisterede gentagne gange under diskussionen på, at deltagerne i dette Frankfurt seminar tager en forpligtelse til at fyre op under de politiske beslutningstagere med hjem, for fundamentalt at få disse ting ændret, og at der nødvendigvis må skabes en virkelig massebevægelse for udvikling. Vichi kom med en passioneret appel om at være optimistisk, som et "must" for folk, så at ting kan blive ændret. Et nyt og kreativt billede af mennesket, som det blev udviklet i den store italienske renæssance, er også påkrævet i dag, påpegede Celani. Sandmark insisterede også på, at den Nye Silkevej ikke kun er til studium for ingeniører, men er for alle og enhver ved at deltage i flere seminarer og lokalafdelingsmøder. Det første lokalafdelingsmøde om den arabisksprogede rapport i Yemen i dag, blev aktuelt præsideret over af landets ledende poet, tilføjede Askary.

Forlæng Den Nye Silkevej til Mellemøsten og Afrika. Tale af Helga Zepp-LaRouche på EIR-seminar i Frankfurt, 23. marts 2016

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE: Tak, og velkommen til. Alt imens dette seminar er helliget løsninger til verdens presserende problemer, kræver de dramatiske begivenheder naturligvis at jeg kommenterer dem. Og idet jeg berører disse forskellige eksistentielle trusler mod vor civilisation, ønsker jeg blot at sige, at løsningerne er indenfor rækkevidde, og afhænger helt og holdent af vore handlinger. Så dette er ikke noget akademisk seminar, men et udkald til virkeligt at gå over til at implementere, hvad vi vil præsentere i løbet af eftermiddagen.

Jeg tænker, at man nu kan sige, at vi har en eksistentiel civilisationskrise. Hvis man ser på alle de forskellige kriseramte områder, og de forskellige temaer – flygtningekrisen, den finansielle krise, krigsfaren, og – i det mindste i den transatlantiske verden – kulturelle kriser, kan man faktisk sige, at vor menneskelige art bliver prøvet: Er vi moralsk egnet til at overleve? Er vi intellektuelt i stand til at forstå, og gribe, de løsninger, der eksisterer? Eller er vi dømt til at

fortsætte den nuværende kurs, der styrer mod katastrofe.

Nu er det helt åbenbart vigtigt at korrigere nogle udlægninger af, hvordan visse udviklingsforløb bliver præsenteret for offentligheden. Og lad mig blot kort berøre, hvad der skete i Bruxelles i går, og som klart vedrører enhver – truslen fra terrorisme – hvilken nu præsenteres af de officielle regeringer, som at vi er nødt til at opgive datasikkerhed, at vi må have mere centralisering, at vi må opgiver friheder. Og jeg vil modsætte mig dette med henvisning til, at da angrebet på Charlie Hebdo fandt sted for godt et år siden i Paris, sagde tidligere formand for det amerikanske senats 9/11 kommission Sen. Bob Graham [D-FL], at hvis de famøse klassificerede 28 sider vedrørende Saudi Arabiens rolle i det oprindelige september 11.-angreb var blevet offentliggjort, ville Charlie Hebdo terrorangrebet ikke være sket.

Nu er det klart, at man ikke kan diskutere truslen om terror, og hvad der skete i Bruxelles, uden at se på Saudi Arabien og Qatars rolle i at understøtte Wahhabi Salafisme; og naturligvis det faktum, at Tyrkiet – helt frem til i dag -, køber olie af ISIS, og støtter ISIS med våben og udstyr. Talskvinde for det russiske udenrigsministerium, Maria Zakharova, sagde netop i går, at dobbeltmoralen hvad angår terrorisme må høre op. At man ikke kan støtte terrorisme i den ene del af verden, og så ikke forvente, at den dukker op på andre dele af planeten. For nu bare at give jer et eksempel, d. 15. marts, for et par dagen siden, bombede koalitionen ledet af Saudi Arabien en markedsplads i Mustaba, i det nordlige Yemen, hvilket forårsagede, at 120 mennesker blev dræbt, heraf 20 børn, og 80

blev såret, og dette blev ikke nævnt med et eneste ord i de vestlige medier. Disse ofre er ligeså meget mennesker, som ofrene i Bruxelles.

I lyset af hvad jeg lige sagde, er også det faktum, at EU lægger alle sine æg i aftalen med Tyrkiet om at løse flygtningekrisen, totalt latterligt. Selv de neokonservative Eric Edelman og Morton Abramowitz, begge tidligere amerikanske ambassadører i Tyrkiet, sagde, at Erdogan-regeringen ikke fungerer, at det er et autoritært regime, der er ved at kollapse økonomisk, og som fører borgerkrig mod deres egen befolkning, nemlig Kurderne.

Så hvis EU derfor siger, at vi er nødt til at løse flygtningekrisen gennem en aftale med denne regering, mens FN højkommisæren allerede har sagt, at den massedeportation af flygtninge, der nu foregår, fra Grækenland til Tyrkiet er ulovlig. Og at det desuden ikke fungerer, idet der på førstedagen efter at denne aftale trådte i kraft, landede 1662 flygtninge i Grækenland, der søgte nye ruter, nye øer og især [den syriske] befolkning af flygtningene er meget bange for at blive sendt tilbage i armene på ISIS.

Nu har FN's Menneskerettighedskommission samt Læger uden Grænser stoppet deres arbejde med flygtningene i protest, fordi de siger at det er uholdbart, og at det ikke fungerer. FN's Menneskerettighedskommission sagde også, at de såkaldte 'hotspots', der ifølge EU antages at løse flygtningekriser, er blevet gjort til detentionslejre. Familier har ikke tilladelse til at forlade deres indkvartering, der *de facto* er blevet gjort til fængsler.

'United Left' i Spanien forfølger en kriminel retssag imod premierminister Rajoy på grund af hans

forsvar af EU-Tyrkiet aftalen, idet man siger, at dette er en undladelse af at hjælpe, dette er deportation af mennesker, der har ret til, i det mindste, et check af, om de har ret til asyl, og dem kan man ikke bare sådan deportere.

Andre medier, som dem i Ungarn, der er under angreb af EU, siger, "hvad skete der med de humanistiske rettigheder og værdier i den Europæiske Union?"

Vores præsident Joachim Gauck for indeværende på tur til Kina, hvorunder han bringer overtrædelser af menneskerettigheder i Kina op. Hvis det ikke var så tragisk for folk, der er ofre for EU's politik, ville det være en farce.

Lad mig om Kina blot sige dette: Som svar på anklager om krænkelser af menneskerettigheder udsendte Kina deres egen rapport om overtrædelse af menneskerettigheder i USA, som går ind i fortsatte krige i Mellemøsten baseret på løgne og dræber med droner, og siger, at det i lyset af alt dette er latterligt, at USA stadig spiller rollen som dommer i menneskerettighedssager.

Omvendt har Kina løftet 900 millioner mennesker ud af fattigdom. I mine øjne har de gjort mere for menneskerettigheder end nogen som helst, der anklager dem for krænkelse af menneskerettigheder. Fordi hvis man ser på EU og USA, stiger andelen af fattige mennesker hele tiden; i USA er tallet 50 millioner og stigende; og et element af den nye femårsplan for Kina er at lindre fattigdommen – for Kinas vedkommende i år 2020, og verdensomspændende i år 2025.

Så derfor, har man brug for at anlægge et andet synspunkt, end hvad, der præsenteres af medierne.

Lad os nu se på et andet "spin" og stor løgn: Der er den store historie om, at Kina skulle være ansvarlig for den finansielle turbulens i markederne, at den kinesiske økonomi skulle være ved at kollapse, at den Nye Silkevej er ved at 'floppe'. Se på situationen i Europa: ECB-chefen Mario Draghi satte ikke alene rentesatsen ned til 0, – endda negativ rentesats for banker, der ønsker at parkere penge i ECB; men han taler nu åbent om "helikopter penge." Som I ved, betyder "helikopter penge" at kaste penge ud af helikoptere for at oversvømme markedet med likviditet. Og selv Otmar Issing, der så vidt jeg ved er en trofast monetarist, den tidligere cheføkonom for ECB, sagde "dette er en ødelæggende idé; en centralbank, der giver penge ud gratis, er næppe i stand til nogensinde at genvinde kontrollen over markederne. Dette er total mental uorden."

Heldigvis er redningsbåden for den synkende Titanic – den europæiske og amerikanske økonomi – allerede til stede, i form af tilbuddet fra Kina om den Nye Silkevej: "Ét bælte, én vej" – politikken. Denne blev fremlagt af Xi Jinping for to år siden i Kasakhstan, og har siden da taget en dramatisk udvikling. Der er nu over 70 nationer, der har udtrykt konkret interesser i at samarbejde med Silkevejen, og over 30 lande har underskrevet meget konkrete aftaler om mange, mange projekter.

Den Nye Silkevej, som Schiller Instituttet har ført kampagne for igennem 25 år som vores svar på Sovjetunionens kollaps, er en komplet anderledes model. Den er baseret på, hvad præsiden Xi Jinping kalder "win-win" politik: at lande samarbejder om fælles projekter på basis af indbyrdes interesse, komplet respekt for andre landes suverænitet. Naturligvis forfølger Kina det i sin egen interesse,

men tilvejebringer så hvad der også er i de deltagende landes interesse.

Nu sagde Udenrigsminister Wang Yi fornyligt, at "den Nye Silkevej er Kinas idé, men at den skaber muligheder for hele verden." Og det er afgjort den nye model for relationer mellem alle lande. For indenværende går den kinesiske intra-asiatiske handel frem med høje vækstrater. Imidlertid lider relationerne med Europa og USA, ikke på grund af Kina, men på grund af den økonomiske og finansielle tumult indenfor EU og USA. Men det kinesiske lederskabs respons herpå er, at vende krisen til en mulighed ved at fremme den interne kinesiske økonomi til det næste kvalitative spring gennem innovation og skabelse af nye industrier samt opgradering af det teknologiske niveau af arbejdsstyrken, og ved den nyligt afsluttede Nationale Folkekongres, hvor man præsenterede den 13. femårsplan, brugte premierminister Li Keqiang ordet "innovation" 61 gange i hans tale. Han sagde, at hans sigte er at vende Kina fra at være en kvantitets-forhandler til at være en kvalitets-forhandler, grundlæggende at gøre Kina til en videns-intensiv økonomi. Og hvis man for eksempel ser på et af kinesernes eksport-flagskibe, dets højhastighedstog, har Kina bygget 125 km. normal jernbane, men omkring 20.000 km. hurtigtog. De ønsker at have 50.000 km hurtigtog i år 2025, og vil forbinde hver større by i Kina med hurtigtogs-systemet.

Jeg kan fortælle jer, at jeg rejste med hurtigtog på forskellige måder i Kina: Disse tog kører med omtrent 310 km/timen, de løber meget jævnt, de ryster ikke, man hører ingenting. Det er en excellent teknologi, og det er et af Kinas eksport-flagskibe.

Så konceptet med bygningen af Ét bælte, én vej, hvilket i Asien også kaldes den "asiatiske konnektivitet" er særdeles meget attraktivt. Det betyder grundlæggende særdeles høj teknologi. Wu Ji, som er direktør for CAS – det Nationale Rum Videnskabs Center, har netop sagt "rumvidenskab er uadskilleligt fra Kina innovationsdrevne udvikling. Hvis Kina ønsker at være en stærk global nation, må det ikke alene forfølge sine egne umiddelbare interesser, det må også bidrage til menneskeheden. Kun på denne måde kan Kina opnå virkelig respekt i verden."

Hvor avanceret det kinesiske rumprogram er, kan man for eksempel se af det faktum, Kinas næste månemission til næste år vil gå til bagsiden af månen, hvilket betyder at landingsfartøjer og månebiler vil lande der, hvilket aldrig har været gjort før. Og bagsiden af månen vil give et nyt vindue til rummet, fordi man der, fri for udstråling og støj fra Jorden, på en meget konkret måde kan udvikle en langt bedre forståelse af, hvad der foregår i det nære univers.

Kina gør alt rigtigt nu – jeg siger ikke alt, men mange, mange ting gør de rigtigt ved simpelthen at gøre, hvad Tyskland plejede at gøre, da Tyskland gik fremad. Shang Fulin, formanden for den Kinesiske Bankreguleringskommission sagde ved en bestemt lejlighed fornylig, at Kina fra nu af vil beskatte spekulative pengetransaktioner med, hvad man her ville kalde, en "Tobin skat"; man vil fremme små og mellemstore industrier; man vil fremme, at sparebanker yder kredit til disse småindustrier, hvilket er hvad den tyske Mittelstand plejede at være, og hvilket gjorde Tyskland velhavende. Og "grundlæggende er det topprioriteten for den

finansielle sektor, at støtte udviklingen af realøkonomien", sagde Li Keqiang videre. Det set i forhold til, og det er nu mine egne ord, Mario Draghi's trykning af penge alene for spekulative formål.

Nu, for bare to uger, eller 10 dage, siden, kom jeg tilbage efter en stor konference i New Delhi. Det var Raisina Dialogen, der nu overgår til at blive en årlig konference organiseret af den indiske regering, og der, kan jeg forsikre for, ønskede mange af talerne fra asiatiske lande, fungerende udenrigsministre, tidligere præsidenter, ledere af førende institutioner, alle ønskede de integration med Ét bælte, én vej – politikken, fordi de har indset, hvad den Nye Silkevej betyder for lande som Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, at det indebærer, at de kan importere den kinesiske model for økonomisk udvikling, og gentage hvad Kina har gjort, med den rivende økonomiske udvikling, de har gennemgået i de seneste 40 år, i særdeleshed i de sidste 25 år.

Schiller Instituttet foreslog allerede for nogle år siden, nemlig i 2012, at den eneste måde hvorpå man stopper terrorisme, og nu i de seneste år, hvorpå man stopper flygtningekrisen, er ved at bringe udvikling til Sydvestasien, til Afrika. Fordi kun hvis man har et omfattende udviklingsprogram for de lande, der er blevet destrueret af krig eller mangel på udvikling, som det er tilfældet i Afrika, kun hvis metoden med den Nye Silkevej tages i anvendelse for Mellemøsten og for Afrika, kan disse problemer løses. Og dette er nu på bordet.

Jeg tror, at med besøget af præsident Xi Jinping i Teheran for fire eller fem uger siden, hvor han præsenterede den Nye Silkevej. Kort efter hans besøg

ankom det første Silkevejstog fra Yiwu, i Kina, til Teheran med 32 containere, tror jeg og Xi Jinping sagde, at den Nye Silkevej er et koncept, der kan udvides til at omfatte hele den Sydvestasiatiske region. Irans præsident Rouhani sagde umiddelbart, at Iran ønsker et samarbejde. Ved denne konference i New Dehli, hvor jeg deltog, sagde den tidligere Afghanske præsident Karzai, at Afghanistan må blive et knudepunkt i den Nye Silkevej, og forbinde Asien med Europa, og andre ledende talere var inde på det samme.

Nu vil jeg gerne sige, og I vil også høre om det fra andre talere, jeg antager, at den eneste måde hvorpå vi vil komme ud af kriserne, er ved at vi udvikler Mellemøsten sammen med Rusland, Kina, Indien, Iran, Ægypten og andre lande i regionen, og at vi får Tyskland, Frankrig, Italien, USA og alle andre lande til at samarbejde i, hvad jeg ville kalde for, en "Marshall-plan – Silkevejs-perspektiv for Mellemøsten og Afrika." Jeg nævner alene "Marshall-plan", ikke fordi det er ment som et koldkrigs-instrument, som Marshall-planen egentlig var, men fordi det minder folk i Europa om, at man kan rekonstruere lande, der er blevet ødelagt af krig, med økonomisk udvikling, og at det er den eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan standse flygtningekrisen. Fordi kun hvis man giver folk tilskyndelse til at genopbygge deres egne hjemlande, og man giver unge mennesker et perspektiv af håb – om at blive læge, videnskabsmand, lærer, – at man kan udtørre kilderne til terrorisme. Og det er en konkret plan, som nu er på bordet. Og enten får vi europæiske institutioner til at gå med på dette initiativ, eller også knuser vi ind i væggen.

Så dette var, hvad jeg til at begynde med, ønskede

at sige.

Nationer må samarbejde om at fremme menneskeheden!

LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 25. marts 2016

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

NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER TO FURTHER MANKIND! –

International LaRouche PAC Webcast
Friday, March 25, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening; it's March 25, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden, and you're watching our weekly broadcast with the LaRouche PAC Friday evening webcast. I am here tonight in the studio with Jason Ross and Megan Beets from the LaRouche PAC

Science Team. We had a chance to have a discussion earlier today with Mr. LaRouche.

We are going to begin our broadcast tonight by reading a short statement that was issued by the LaRouche movement in Belgium, Agora Erasmus, which is a statement on the Brussels bombings. It's a statement condemning the perpetrators of these attacks and also mourning the victims of these attacks. But it's also a statement which is asking us to renew our sense of urgency in the face of the urgent necessity to work with our possible collaborators in Russia and other countries, to defeat ISIS once and for all; but also, to root out the causes of this terrorism finally once and for all. The statement reads as follows: It is titled, "Brussels Bombings: Let Us Be Firm and Coherent Against Terrorism and Its Sponsors".

"Today Brussels is in tears. At this tragic juncture, our thoughts and heart goes to the victims, their families and friends. Our affection and support goes to the first aid workers, the police forces, the security services, the authorities of the government and to all those simple citizens who kept calm and showed solidarity in this horrible hardship.

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

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

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

"Second of all, the complicity with Daesh of Turkey, a member state of NATO whose headquarters are 8 km from the attacks. While Erdogan and his family buy Daesh's oil and provide them with weapons and equipments, the EU submits itself to Turkey's wishes by exchanging refugees, and offering it billions of Euros.

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

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

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

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

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

heads of state sticking to principles of really being committed

to defeating Daesh.

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

Only economic development shall create better living conditions and cultural exchanges between peoples that will allow us, for real, to eliminate the threat that hit Brussels today." Now, the context of these attacks obviously is something which we here at LaRouche PAC have been continually coming back to after the January 7th attacks in Paris against Charlie Hebdo, then the November attacks later in Paris, and then the attacks on March 22ns in Brussels. As former Senator Bob Graham, who is the co-chair of the 9/11 investigation into the Joint Inquiry Report, has continually emphasized, only by declassifying the 28 pages of that report and bringing the spotlight to who actually funded the logistical and created the support network apparatus to make 9/11 possible – the Saudi government and others connected to the Saudi Royal Family – will we be able to shut down these logistical networks and these financing networks. The fact that the George Bush administration and now the Obama administration has continued to fail to release those 28 pages, has allowed the Saudi government to continue to act with impunity financing first al-Qaeda, now ISIS, and any other organization that pops up based on the same ideological orientation. So, that is absolutely clear. However, there is a broader context as well; and this is what I'm going to ask Jason Ross to discuss a little bit with

us

here tonight. As the statement out of the Agora Erasmus organization in Belgium stated, what is absolutely necessary is a political paradigm shift; a shift in our political orientation.

We must continue what is now begun, preliminarily, with the association between Secretary Kerry and Foreign Minister Lavrov;

and the agreements that have been drawn up between the United States and Russia to defeat ISIS on the ground in Syria. This is

a good direction, but it must go much, much further. And also, a

collaboration with China; and the working together of the United

States, the EU, and China is something that Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been emphasizing very broadly. Both with a trip

that she recently made to India, where she was one of the featured speakers in a prominent international forum that occurred there; and then at an event that occurred this past Wednesday, March 23rd in Frankfurt. An EIR seminar where the continuing discussion of the extension of the Silk Road – the development perspective that China has initiated – what is being

discussed in Europe now as a new Marshall Plan for the Middle East and North Africa – is the context for economic development

and a culture of hope and a culture of commitment to the future.

And optimism as opposed to perpetual war, which is required to change the conditions on the ground in Syria, Iraq, in Libya, and

in the rest of the Middle East and North Africa. This was the subject of a very prominent forum that occurred the previous week

in Cairo, Egypt; where Hussein Askary, a representative of EIR, presented with the representatives of the Egyptian government, the first Arabic-language version of the EIR Special Report, "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". This is something that we covered in our broadcast here last week. So, to discuss that very important conference that occurred in Frankfurt, involving Helga LaRouche and many other prominent individuals, I would like to ask Jason to come to the podium now.

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

taking

place in that nation. Other speakers included the Ethiopian Consul General, who spoke about development in his nation and about the 800,000 refugees and displaced persons currently living

in Ethiopia; and the government's plans for developing a future

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Britain are working with, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, this has to be cleaned up.

You contrast that with what is happening. Cooperating with Turkey; where the dictatorial president has recently shut down one newspaper, and there is talk of another one being closed down. And an extortion operation to get money from the EU to prevent the motion of asylum seekers; to deport those seeking asylum – that is not a solution. What is a solution? She says, where is our humanity; where is humanity going? What's the potential for dealing with this? [Mrs. LaRouche] says, look at China. China is a nation which, over the recent generations, has

pulled 900 million people out of poverty; and in their current five-year program, calls for eliminating poverty entirely in China by 2020; and playing a role in eliminating poverty in the

world by 2025. Now that is an objective for a nation to have. The One Belt – One Road policy that is official Chinese government policy at this point, represents a real victory for the New Silk Road – the World Land-Bridge proposal that the Schiller Institute and the LaRouche movement have been championing for over 20 years now. This is Chinese policy. China

is moving away from simple labor towards more complex forms of exports; high-speed rail, a replacement of "Made in China" with

the motto of "Created in China". And of course, their efforts in

space. The tremendous efforts of the Chinese space program, which

go beyond replicating feats performed by other nations – some many decades ago – to doing the entirely new; going to the far side of the Moon, as planned in an upcoming mission. Something

that has never been done – a landing on the far side of the Moon; representing a unique environment for various types of astronomical researches.

So, how can terrorism be stopped? Clearly, you have to not hide the sources of it; not hide the funding of it. Tell the truth about Saudi Arabia. But that's not enough; the long-term solution, of course, requires development. The only plan for peace is not a negation of war and conflict; it's an affirmation

of what a peace looks like among nations and among peoples.

So, this theme was also the subject of Hussein Askary's presentation; and he recounted for himself and the beginning of

his involvement with the LaRouche movement, taking place in 1994.

When, with the Oslo Accords and the potential for peace between

the Israelis and Palestinians, LaRouche had said at the time, if

there is not an economic development program, this peace will not

succeed; which was true. And there was not an economic development program, and that peace did not succeed as it could

have. Hussein remarked on his recent trip to Cairo; where, as viewers of the website are familiar, he was a primary participant

in a conference sponsored by the Egyptian Transport Ministry itself, to launch the Arabic edition of the New Silk Road Special

Report. In doing this, not only was this a top-level endorsement

from the Transport Minister himself – who headed the meeting; but it represents a potential for cooperation within the region

as a whole.

Among the World Land-Bridge concepts is included an

up-shifting of the quality of development. For example, Hussein
brought up Mr. LaRouche's 2002 trip to the region, when he
attended a conference held in Abu Dhabi, among oil ministers
and
others. And LaRouche said at that time that the future for
that
region could not be one of a raw materials exporter, an oil
exporter; but rather processing and industry would have to
take
place as an idea of a future orientation for the economy
there.

So, there are many old cultures within this region; ancient
civilizations with an historical grounding. The potential for
cooperation there is tremendous; and it's not about local
interests being played against each other. Some people in
Egypt,
for example, might have thought that building the connectivity
of
the New Silk Road would lessen the payback on their investment
in
the new Suez Canal. If land routes are possible, won't that
reduce shipping? But, that's not the way to look at it. As a
general sense of connectivity and improvement in conditions of
economy, these things aren't mutually exclusive. So, just as
Egypt raised \$8 billion from within the nation to complete the
construction of the new Suez Canal within the astounding
period
of one year, the Transport Minister announced at this meeting
that Egypt was prepared to invest \$100 billion – a trillion
Egyptian pounds – over the next 14 years into roads, rail,
logistics centers, into connectivity in the Southwest Asian
region, as well as with Africa. He spoke about the plans for
cooperation between Egypt and South Africa and other nations,
for
rail and road connectivity crossing the entire continent from
the

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

Hussein spoke about the fact that 95% of Egypt's territory is currently empty; and the potential with water resources to totally transform the nation. So that, among these projects – many of which China is eager to cooperate with – there lies a sense for stability. Does terrorism have to be stopped? Do people

willing to kill others have to be prevented by military means at times? Yes. But the only way you're going to have a stable future

and progress and happiness for that, is through a legitimate program for development.

So, what can we do here? Well, we've heard a lot of good news recently. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's trip to India was excellent

news. Hussein Askary's trip to Cairo and the various seminars and

meetings that he held there – about which you can read more on our website. The conference just this week in Frankfurt; these represent positive developments increasing the potential for this

new paradigm taking over as directing the course of human affairs.

Here in the United States, we have a number of opportunities. Let's take a look at Manhattan, for example. Every

Saturday, there's an opportunity for direct discussion with these

Manhattan dialogues with Lyndon LaRouche himself. Coming up very

soon, on April 7th, there will be a very important conference held in Manhattan, sponsored by the Schiller Institute, about which you can read more and find registration information here on

our website. A conference in the US, dedicated to the

principle

of how we can join this orientation; what kinds of concepts have

to guide relations among nations, and about the scientific mission for mankind, and about the culture that's commensurate and assists in bringing about these kinds of developments.

So, there's no amount of good news from around the world, although it's good to have good news; but there's no amount of good news that can replace the obligation of us in the United States to oust Obama to prevent conflict, war, the direction we're going right now. Without ousting Obama and repudiating that

policy orientation, the good news around the rest of the world isn't going to be enough to prevent a commitment towards conflict, to prevent its coming into being.

MEGAN BEETS: Earlier this week, Secretary of State John Kerry travelled to Moscow for a series of meetings, including with President Putin of Russia; and also for extensive dialogue

and discussion with his Russian counterpart, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. These discussions obviously centered around the ongoing US-Russian cooperation in resolving the conflict in Syria. Going into the meetings and press conferences, both Kerry

and Lavrov stressed strongly that the successes in Syria are due

to the close collaboration between the United States and Russia;

and also expressed the hope that this cooperation can continue and extend beyond Syria to address other urgent challenges and conflicts in the Middle East, such as the ongoing atrocities in

Yemen and also beyond.

Now, after the conclusion of what were many, many hours of meetings, Kerry began the joint press conference with Lavrov with

a statement which goes to something which is much more important than cooperation among nations to resolve existing conflicts and dangers, as urgent as the solutions of those conflicts may be. And his statement points to the essence of the real meaning and purpose of cooperation among nations. So, he said, "Let me just say that earlier today, I had the privilege of meeting with Scott Kelly, the American astronaut who spent 340 days in space with his counterpart, Mikhail Koryenko. I had a chance to talk to both of them about their time in space together; where they spent that remarkable period of historic time cooperating and working together. Two astronauts, one American one Russian, who were working to study the effects of long-term space flight on the human body. And as I listened to both of them talking about their time, it emphasized to me the fact of close collaboration being a demonstration of what not just two astronauts can do; but what nations can do when they work together, whether it's on the International Space Station, or international diplomacy." Now in that context, we look to China and the leadership that they have taken in their lunar program, as Jason mentioned a moment ago. We look at the accomplishments of the recent past, such as their 2013 landing on the surface of the Moon with a lander and a rover; which is the first time in nearly 40 years any nation has done that. And we also look forward to the achievements that are planned for the next two years; their 2017 sample return from the Moon, and their 2018 landing on the lunar

far side – the first time ever, for any nation. These kinds of things represent real value for mankind; both economically and elsewhere.

So, what I'd like to do now is invite Jason to the podium to elaborate on that point.

JASON ROSS: At least in the United States, growth really stopped in the 1960s and '70s. Now, this is point that Lyndon LaRouche had made at the time, that he makes in his economics courses; that he has in his economics textbook. And one that many

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

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

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

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

and in getting economic development within that nation. So, China has definite claims to a sense of pride in the success that they've had in that sense.

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

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

There were further materials science breakthroughs made in the middle of this past century; and which continue to some degree today. But let's consider the real progress in science and in power that is required to set a new level for what could be accomplished; that moves forward what those limits to economic growth are. We're not currently even near the limits of what we

could do, even with current technology. Poverty can be completely eliminated on this planet with current technology. But to move the level of what's possible, that requires something fundamentally new.

Something of that level would be represented, for example, in breakthroughs on fusion. Fusion, which as we've discussed many times over the course of decades in the LaRouche movement, is a complete transformation in our relationship to the natural world.

If we had accomplished the useful implementation of fusion power, both for the types of electrical power that we use today as well

as for transforming our relationship to materials by allowing the refining and processing of ores on a totally different scale than currently exists. The introduction of fusion as a scientific breakthrough, will represent a really new era in the power of mankind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the plan to go to the Moon. The plan to go to the far side of the Moon; to do something new. This goes beyond playing catch-up; this is playing leap-frog. This is, as a nation, having a commitment to a universal role as the society of organized people, towards achieving things that will have a world-historical importance. Like the development of the steam engine; like other breakthroughs that transformed humanity as a whole. A nation has to have that mission – barring incredibly dire poverty conditions – a nation has to have that as its mission; otherwise it simply has no legitimacy to exist. It has no mission; it has no purpose. And then, people are not connected to a sense of achievement that lies far outside of their own lifetimes.

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

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

OGDEN: Wonderful; thank you, Jason. So, I would encourage you to please register and encourage other people to register for this event. Also, coming up this weekend in New York City, if you are in the area, on Easter Sunday at 6pm, there will be another concert of portions of Handel's {Messiah}; which will be offered by the Schiller Institute at a church in Brooklyn. And many people may have seen the recording of the December 12th and December 13th concerts. This, I'm sure, will be even better than those. So, if you are in the area, or if you can make it to New York this weekend; I would encourage you to come. And you can get more information about that concert also, through the Schiller Institute. So, thank you very much; thanks to both Megan and Jason for joining me here today. And please stay tuned to larouchepac.com.

»Vi kan skabe et mirakel«

Interview med Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Jeg mener, at det nye paradigme allerede er synligt; jeg mener, at samarbejde om menneskehedens fælles mål om at overvinde sult og ophøre med ideen om krig som et middel til løsning af konflikter i en atomvåbenalder, er et 'must', hvis man ønsker at eksistere. Der er andre områder, f.eks.

samarbejde om udviklingen af fusionskraft, som ville give menneskeheden energisikkerhed, ressourcesikkerhed; det fælles arbejde i rummet; jeg mener, der er så mange fantastiske områder, inden for hvilke vi kan blive virkeligt menneskelige, så jeg tror, vi må vække befolkningerne til at se hen til disse løsninger.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Den Europæiske Centralbank skruer op for pengehanen. Eksproprier spekulanterne, ikke bankkunderne! Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So the question is as follows:

"Mr. LaRouche, German Chancellor Angela Merkel has blamed

European nations for

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

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

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

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

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

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

So, Jeff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the tendency to be stuck thinking inside the deductive box when

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

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

a viable commitment to the future.

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

else.

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

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

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

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

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

That

Leibniz plagiarized the calculus from Newton, as Newton and his

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

misunderstanding about God.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moon

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

It

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

body to place these things on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to play a very important role among other nations internationally

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

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

the US on a path towards cooperation, participation, and

leadership on these sorts of ventures, we can regain in terms of

history, the right to exist, or reason for existing; a mission for the nation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flygtninge-aftale mellem EU og Tyrkiets Erdogan er korrump!

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

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Endnu flere millioner af flygtninge vil komme, hvis der ikke er økonomisk udvikling

3. marts 2016 – Hjemvendt fra sit besøg til Marokko, Algeriet og Tunesien sagde den tyske minister for udvikling, Gerd Müller, til Evangelischer Pressedienst (EPD) den 1. marts, at det er på høje tid, at verdenssamfundet øgede investeringerne i de krisehærgede lande i udviklingssektoren. Især for de

nordafrikanske lande er det nødvendigt med et økonomisk partnerskab af en helt anden dimension, sagde han, »for at styrke staterne omkring Middelhavet i vores umiddelbare nabolag ... og derigennem stabilisere dem i deres nuværende situation af transformering.«

»Hvis vi ikke gør dette, vil hundrede tusinder, måske endda millioner af mennesker, komme til os i de kommende år«, advarede Müller og fortsatte med, at, alt imens den igangværende diskussion i Tyskland fokuserer på konflikterne i Syrien, Irak og Afghanistan, »så er der ud over dette selvfølgelig konflikter og krisebrændpunkter, der vil berøre os på længere sigt. Jeg tænker på Ukraine, som vi ikke bør glemme, eller Sydsudan eller Den Centralafrikanske Republik«. Det er også nødvendigt at yde bistand for at stabilisere disse lande.

Hans eget ministerium, forklarede Müller, har tredoblet sine støtteprogrammer til flygtninge i løbet af de seneste to år og bruger nu 1 milliard euro. »1 milliard euro er mange penge – hvis Europa ville øge dette beløb til 10 – 10 milliard euro, som jeg anser for nødvendigt, kunne vi give hundrede tusinder af mennesker et perspektiv på stedet [i deres hjemlande]«, sagde Müller. »Vi er i færd med at uddanne flygtningebørn og -unge, og vi bygger skoler. Vi bygger infrastruktur i det nordlige Irak ... Og vi genopbygger landsbyer sammen med flygtningene, så folk kan vende tilbage til deres hjem.«

Foto: Gerd Müller sammen med den tunesiske premierminister Habib Essid

Helga Zepp-LaRouche taler ved Raisina Dialog i Indien

Men den indiske ungdom kan også lade sig inspirere til at påtage sig, som deres egen mission, at deltage i den økonomiske transformering af Sydvestasien og Afrika, og på denne måde blive en del af skabelsen af en fremtid for hele menneskeheden.

Virkeliggørelsen af et sådant udviklingsperspektiv er den eneste måde, hvorpå flygtningekrisen kan afsluttes og Europas og USA's økonomier kan genoplives, og hele Asien kan udvikles.

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Den tyske udenrigsminister Steinmeier citerer Franklin Roosevelt i Washington; kræver åbne grænser og en Marshallplan for Mellemøsten

Tirsdag, 1. marts 2016 – Den tyske udenrigsminister Frank-Walter Steinmeier talte i dag på George Washington Universitet

og citerede her Franklin Roosevelt og krævede åbne grænser. »Det værste, vi kan gøre, er at forsegle os«, sagde Steinmeier med henvisning til flygtningekrisen i Europa, så vel som til debatten om immigration i USA.

Han lagde ud med at tale om flygtningekrisen i Europa. Han citerede Roosevelts berømte, første indsættelsestale, at det eneste, vi har at frygte, er selve frygten, men henviste dernæst til det efterfølgende, hvor Roosevelt sagde, at frygt »lammer den nødvendige indsats for at vende tilbageslag til fremgang«.

»Vi må inddrage og adressere rødderne til dette problem«, sagde Steinmeier. »Tilhængerne af frygt gør det modsatte. Men vi kan ikke flygte fra problemet. Verden er for indbyrdes forbundet«, sagde han. »At rejse mure er en dårlig idé, uanset, hvem der betaler for dem«, sagde han, med tydelig adresse til Donald Trump.

Han understregede Ruslands betydning. »En del af dette lederskab vil være vores dialog med Rusland«, sagde Steinmeier. »Vi kan ikke undvære Rusland. Vi må inddrage Rusland. Vi må huske den lektie, vi lærte af vore fædre og bedstefædre [der var udstationeret til Sovjetunionens grænser under den Kolde Krig].«

Med hensyn til våbenhvilen i Syrien sagde Steinmeier: »Hver eneste time, hvor våbenstilstanden holder, er vigtig for verden, så vel som for de mennesker, der er direkte berørt af den. Vi må yde de flygtninge, der flygter fra denne krig, beskyttelse. Det er ikke alene en humanitær pligt, men er også indskrevet i EU's statutter og Genève-traktaterne. USA har altid været kendt som et land, der har givet et tilflugtssted for dem, der flygtede fra krig og undertrykkelse. Dette vil lykkes os, hvis vi angriber den grundlæggende årsag til denne migration.«

Det første spørgsmål kom fra en repræsentant fra *EIR*, der

spurgte ham, om ikke han var enig i, at vi har behov for en ny Marshallplan for Mellemøsten, der indledningsvis kunne bygge på den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings vigtige initiativ for en forlængelse af det økonomiske projekt for Ét bælte, én vej ind i Mellemøsten og herigennem fjerne det grundlæggende problem med regionens manglende udvikling.

Steinmeier kom med et temmelig langt, men noget forsigtigt, svar på spørgsmålet. Han bemærkede, at omstændighederne i det ødelagte Europa efter Anden Verdenskrig var meget anderledes end i nutidens Mellemøsten. I Europa var der en kvalificeret arbejdsstyrke, som omgående kunne sættes til at arbejde. I Europa fandtes der allerede en industriel udvikling, som man kunne bygge på. Dette var generelt ikke tilfældet i Mellemøsten. Alt imens der fandtes nogen kapacitet af denne art i Irak, så var det ikke tilfældet andetsteds. Og selv i Irak, så var en stor del af landets territorium stadig under ISIS' kontrol. Mange mennesker var allerede migreret til Europa. Alt imens der var behov for økonomisk assistance, især mad og husly, så eksisterede der stadig en militær situation i store dele af regionen. »Vi må først skabe en situation, hvor folk kan vende tilbage til deres hjemlande. Vi må bruge alle vore kræfter til at forsøge at samle disse lande igen.«

En Fredsplan for Sydvestasien. Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

EIR Pressemeddelelse for udgivelse af den arabiske udgave af »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«

The English and Arabic version is below the Danish.

På et tidspunkt, hvor flygtningekrisen truer med at blive til en hidtil uset humanitær krise, og som sprænger Den europæiske Unions sammenhængskraft og endda muligvis selve dens eksistens i stumper og stykker, er en vision om håb for udvikling af Sydvestasien og Afrika den eneste måde, hvorpå situationen kan vendes til det bedre. På et tidspunkt, hvor den transatlantiske verdens finanssystem står umiddelbart foran at krakke, er udviklingsperspektivet for en genopbygning af Mellemøsten og resten af Sydvestasien til at udgøre en bro mellem Asien, Europa og Afrika den eneste drivkraft for økonomisk vækst, der kan forhindre Europa og USA i at synke ned i kaos.

På dette programs virkeliggørelse beror således hele menneskehedens skæbne.

28. februar 2016 – Den arabiske version af EIR's specialrapport, »Den Nye Silkevej bliver til Verdenslandbroen«, i sin fulde udstrækning, er nu færdig og klar til udgivelse og distribuering. Den 400 sider lange rapport (med et appendiks del 6 om Sydvestasien, der omfatter EIR's **Projekt Føniks: En genopbygningsplan for Syrien**) er blevet oversat af Hussein Askary (med færdigt layout af Ali Sharaf), og »Den Nye Silkvejs-lady«, alias Helga Zepp-LaRouche, har på smukkeste vis skrevet forordet, som følger:

En Fredsplan for Sydvestasien

Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Washington, D.C., 26. februar 2016

Det er muligvis et udslag af et lykkeligt sammentræf eller af Forsynets indgriben, at den arabiske oversættelse af rapporten om Verdenslandbroen udkommer netop nu, hvor udsigten til en våbenhvile i Syrien er ved at blive en realitet. Overenskomsten mellem den amerikanske udenrigsminister John Kerry og den russiske udenrigsminister Sergei Lavrov har et potentiale til at bringe den fem år lange krig, der har kostet hundreder tusinder af mennesker livet, til en afslutning. Men i betragtning af de enormt komplekse omstændigheder i regionen bør det også stå klart, at en blot og bar kontrakt om at standse kampene vil være for skrøbelig til at vare ved og overleve nye provokationer fra de samme kræfters side, der oprindeligt var ansvarlige for krigen.

Den eneste måde, hvorpå en varig fred kan garanteres, er den omgående iværksættelse af en omfattende udviklingsplan for hele Sydvestasien, med en udviklingsplan for integreret infrastruktur; en plan, der ikke alene genopbygger krigens ødelagte byer og landsbyer, men som anviser en langt mere fundamental fremgangsmåde for atter at forvandle denne region, der engang var en af den menneskelige civilisations vugger, og som på **forskellige tidspunkter i historien var hjemsted for tidens mest fremskredent udviklede kulturer**, til en af verdens mest avancerede. Målet må være at udløse regionens folks kreativitet og bringe deres produktivitet op på samme niveau som Europas, USA's eller Kinas.

Dette er absolut muligt, og i særdeleshed, fordi Ruslands og Kinas samarbejde repræsenterer magtfulde naboer, der, sammen med lande i regionen, kan udvirke denne udvikling. Hvis de udviklingsprojekter, som foreslås i rapporten, i bogstavelig

forstand bliver gennemført med start fra i morgen, således, at udbyttet ved fred bliver synligt for alle parter i regionen, så kan våbenhvilen i Syrien og gennemførelsen af det, man kunne kalde en Silkevejs-Marshallplan, dog uden denne betegnelses tilknytning til en kold krig, blive en agent for et nyt scenarie for hele verden.

På et tidspunkt, hvor flygtningekrisen truer med at blive til en hidtil uset humanitær krise, og som sprænger Den europæiske Unions sammenhængskraft og endda muligvis selve dens eksistens i stumper og stykker, er en vision om håb for udvikling af Sydvestasien og Afrika den eneste måde, hvorpå situationen kan vendes til det bedre. På et tidspunkt, hvor den transatlantiske verdens finanssystem står umiddelbart foran at krakke, er udviklingsperspektivet for en genopbygning af Mellemøsten og resten af Sydvestasien til at udgøre en bro mellem Asien, Europa og Afrika den eneste drivkraft for økonomisk vækst, der kan forhindre Europa og USA i at synke ned i kaos.

På dette programs virkeliggørelse beror således hele menneskehedens skæbne.

Den arabiske *EIR*-rapport kan bestilles (kun i papirudgave) gennem *EIR* News Service og alle internationale institutioner, der er associeret med LaRouche-bevægelsen, herunder Schiller Instituttet i Danmark.

The English and Arabic version pdf. of
A Peace Plan for Southwest Asia
by Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

EIR press release in English and Arabic on the occasion of the release of the arabic version of "The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge."

(The English, Arabic, and Chinese versions of the report are available from The Schiller Institute in Denmark at: +45 53 57

00 51 or +45 35 43 00 33, or si@schillerinstitut.dk

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Bliver Ankara et nyt Sarajevo? Verden har brug for en fredsplan! Af Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Løsningen er enkel: Kasinoøkonomien må afsluttes gennem realiseringen af Glass/Steagall-loven; en international gældskonference må afskrive bankernes giftige værdipapirer, og et nyt kreditsystem må finansiere investeringer i den Nye Silkevejs projekter. Og hertil har vi ikke brug for et oppumpet, overnationalt bureaukrati i Bruxelles, men derimod en alliance af suveræne stater, som er forpligtet over for den fælles mission for udvikling af de områder i verden, der har et presserende behov for vores hjælp.

Kun, hvis Europa finder tilbage til sin humanistiske tradition, vil vi kunne bestå.

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LaRouchePAC Internationale Fredags-webcast, 19. februar 2016:

USA og Europa må samarbejde med Rusland og Kina for at undgå krig

Faren for en massiv, endnu større strøm af flygtninge, der kommer fra Afrika og ind i Europa, så vel som også den fortsatte krise centreret omkring Mellemøsten, betyder således, at Europa er absolut dømt til undergang, med mindre der finder et fundamentalt skifte i politikken sted. Og dette betyder, at USA og Europa indledningsvis må række hånden frem mod Rusland og Kina.

Engelsk Udskrift.

US & EUROPE MUST REACH OUT TO RUSSIA & CHINA TO AVOID WAR

International LaRouche PAC Webcast

Friday, February 19, 2016

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good evening. It's February 19, 2016. My name is Matthew Ogden and you're joining us for our weekly, Friday evening broadcast here from larouchepac .com

I'm joined in the studio tonight by Jason Ross from the LaRouche PAC science team, and we're joined via video, from a remote location, by Jeffrey Steinberg of Executive Intelligence

Review. The three of us, along with several others, had a chance

to have a discussion earlier today with both Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, so what you're about to hear will be informed

by

that discussion.

Now, I'm going to just start right off the bat with a discussion of the very dire threat of an international conflict

arising, especially from the powderkeg of Syria, Northern Africa,

and the Middle East. The area of Syria, where, despite the efforts of Secretary John Kerry to find common ground with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, Obama's refusal to tell

Saudi Arabia and Turkey to stand down is threatening to blow this

entire thing sky high. A very accurate discussion of this was published earlier today in a piece on Consortium News by Robert

Parry, the editor of that publication, in which he says the risk

that the multi-sided Syrian war could spark World War III, continues, as Turkey and U.S. neo-cons seek an invasion that could kill Russian troops, and possibly escalate the Syrian crisis into a nuclear showdown.

What Robert Parry says in this article is that Barack Obama took questions from reporters on Tuesday, but he did not take the

one that needed to be asked: which was whether he had forbidden

Turkey and Saudi Arabia to invade Syria, because on that question

could hinge whether the ugly Syrian civil war could spin off into

World War III and possibly a nuclear showdown.

Now, this was part of our discussion earlier today with Mr.

LaRouche and what I know Jeff will elaborate much more on, was LaRouche's analysis. But in short, what Mr. LaRouche had to say

is that what Putin is doing in this situation, and overall in

a strategic manner, defines the point of action, defines the point of reference, for action. Everything else is bluff. So, let me hand it over to Jeff, and he'll elaborate many more of the details, and then we'll come back to our institutional question for this evening, which Jeff will also answer. So, Jeff?

JEFFREY STEINBERG: Thank you, Matt. Well, as we were going through the discussion with Mr. LaRouche earlier today, he actually drew a distinction between the bluff, and what he said much more accurately is the folly of what Turkey and Saudi Arabia are up to. It's folly because they are caught in their own madness, and don't even realize the consequences of what they're doing in the real world. They don't have the capability to carry out the kind of provocations that they are threatening, and the danger, of course, is that that does not mean that they're not going to try to do it. Putin stepped into the Syria situation at a critical moment last September, and the entire situation has shifted radically since that point. The Russian intention is {not} to simply accomplish a military victory on behalf of the forces of President Assad. They're creating the conditions to force the intransigents, in this case Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, some of the other Gulf states, and always lurking in the background when you're dealing with Saudi Arabia and the Muslim Brotherhood is the British. So, Putin has established a clear sense of control over the situation. Undoubtedly part of Putin's configuration

is
that Obama has been greatly weakened by the actions of Russia;
on
the economic sphere, the actions of China; and there are sane
military forces in the United States who recognize the folly
of
what Turkey and Saudi Arabia are doing.
This has been described by Parry, whose article you
mentioned, and by others, as the danger of a Sarajevo 1914
flash
point, along the Syria-Turkey border, but what Mr. LaRouche
emphasized today is that Putin has a very clear sense of the
military correlation in this situation, and has also a very
clear
sense that Turkey and Saudi Arabia are acting on the basis of
their own irrationality. And he is luring them in to the kind
of
trap that could be basically enclosed on them at any moment.
It's
a gravely dangerous situation, but you have at least one key
player, namely Russian President Putin, who knows what he's
doing, and who is steering these events in a way that conforms
to
an appropriate strategic analysis, and to an understanding of
how
to basically defeat these forces that have been trying to
destroy
Syria for the last five years, and in so doing, to deprive
Russia
of one of its own critical access points in the Mediterranean
region.
Now, what Mr. LaRouche really emphasized, and I think that
this is the crucial point to take away from this issue, is
that
the center of gravity of world affairs has dramatically
shifted
to where the Asia-Eurasia region, anchored in the cooperation

between China and Russia and India, with other countries grouping around that, is really where the strategic center of the world economy has now been shifted. And if you look at the situation in Europe, in particular, from one end to the other you see nothing but bankruptcy and political failure. The United States is on the verge of the same kind of bankruptcy. And so the only place where you have growth and stability by any measure, and of course Asia and Russia and Eurasia are not devoid of problems, but relative to the state of absolute bankruptcy that we see in Europe and in the United States, we see a disintegration of the political and economic conditions in much of South America, as well. Of course, Africa has been on the target list of the British and other European colonial, imperial powers for the longest time. But in Asia, you not only have a much more stable and growing situation, but you have a commitment to an abandonment of geopolitics in favor of what Chinese President Xi Jinping has called the "win-win" strategy. And if you look at the crisis in Europe right now, leaving aside the fact that the entire European financial system is bankrupt – hopelessly, irreversibly bankrupt under the present conditions and terms of thinking that dominate Europe – if you look at the refugee crisis, you're beginning to

see a glimmer of sanity, driven by desperation, by certain of the people who are responsible for creating the European fiasco in the first place.

So, you've got people like Wolfgang Schäuble, the finance minister of Germany, who was one of the monsters behind the destruction of Europe, including the German economy itself, now

saying there must be a Marshall Plan to rebuild Syria, to rebuild

other parts of the Middle East, and only on the basis of a Marshall Plan, which gives people a clear incentive to go back to

their homes, to rebuild their country, only under those circumstances, and those circumstances alone, can the refugee crisis in Europe be remotely solved. And of course, what applies

to the Middle East applies doubly for Africa, where the U.S.-British-French overthrow of Qaddafi unleashed absolute hell

throughout the African continent.

And so the danger of a massive, even larger flow of refugees coming out of Africa into Europe, as well as the continuing crisis centered in the Middle East, means that Europe is absolutely doomed unless there is a fundamental change in policy.

And for starters, that change means that the United States and Europe must reach out to Russia and China. You had the recent visit by President Xi Jinping of China to Saudi Arabia, to Iran,

and to Egypt, and what Xi Jinping made very clear is that China

is prepared to move towards the building of the Silk Road infrastructure, the New Silk Road land route, the Maritime Silk

Route, which will come up through the newly expanded Suez Canal

– China will do that. In fact, just this week, the first freight train from Eastern China arrived in Iran, and this is part of the entire European system of not just transportation corridors, but development corridors that have been put forward by China as the cornerstone of their foreign policy.

So, they're presenting a win-win alternative. And in the case of Europe, there is no alternative. Europe is so politically and psychologically bankrupt – the leadership of Europe is so bankrupt that China, through this Middle East development portion

of the One Belt, One Road policy, offers the only viable basis for this Marshall Plan idea to actually be put into practice. And

were it not for the Putin intervention, beginning last September, we couldn't even be contemplating the possibility of that kind of solution to this seemingly intractable problem in the Middle East.

Now, Mr. LaRouche emphasized in this context that Europe is completely gone; it's completely bankrupt, and there are solutions, but the present leadership is unprepared to consider

that kind of level of rethinking. In the United States, we're very close to the edge, but the United States {can} be saved and

the solution to the problems in the United States begins with removing President Barack Obama from office immediately, and moving to wipe out the thoroughly bankrupt Wall Street system. Because until that system is put through basically a bankruptcy shutdown, then none of the viable and available solutions are

going to be there. But, if you were to get rid of Obama, if you were to wipe out Wall Street,—and, for example, immediately passage of Glass-Steagall would be one critical element for that process to happen almost overnight – then we have a history in the United States. We had Alexander Hamilton. We had Franklin Roosevelt. We had glimmers of the same policy with John F. Kennedy. You go back to a credit system, a government credit system that kick-starts production, that trains a young generation that's right now completely unqualified to serve in a real economy.

All of that means the United States coming into alignment with what we see going on with China, with Russia, with India, with others. In other words, the United States becomes part of a genuine trans-Pacific collaboration, and under those circumstances, Europe itself would have no choice but to get on with the program.

So, what we're seeing from Turkey, from Saudi Arabia, and as I said, always watch for the British lurking in the background with those two countries – you have clinical insanity and folly, which holds the danger of war. But Mr. LaRouche again emphasized, Putin knows this. He sees all of this, and he is on top of the situation, and is prepared to take the appropriate and necessary actions. And there are some people who are not completely out of their minds on the U.S. side, within the military-intelligence community, who understand that partnering with Russia is the only way to solve this problem.

OGDEN: Thank you, Jeff. Now, just really on the subject that you ended on here, the bankruptcy of Wall Street and the extended

Wall Street system, and the relationship of that to the conditions in Europe; that brings us to our institutional question for this evening, which reads as follows: "Mr. LaRouche. The heat is turning up on British Prime Minister David

Cameron, who's trying to get the upper hand over a referendum that could result in the UK leaving the European Union. The potential break-up of the European Union, which is called 'Brexit', has elicited warnings about the impact on the UK economy should voters say that they want out of the EU. A recent

poll showed that 42% of UK voters would opt to leave the EU; compared to 38% who say that they would vote to stay. This week

will be the first major test as to whether Cameron's done enough

to secure an agreement to change some terms of the UK's relationship with the European bloc. Cameron says that he will campaign to stick with the EU, if a deal can be reached. This Thursday and Friday will be the first time that all 28 EU countries will discuss a package of proposals recently released

by the EU, aimed at addressing the UK's economic concerns. Cameron negotiated the proposals with the EU leaders and Donald

Tusk, President of the European Council – the EU's main decision-making body. What is your view of a possible 'Brexit'?"

STEINBERG: Well, you know, you've got "Brexit" that was preceded by "Grexit", and probably we're going to have a much larger lexicon; that all comes down to the fact that people have

the sense that the European Union, particularly the European

Monetary Union, is a sinking ship. And therefore, if the ship is sinking, or the movie theatre is on fire, you get to the exit as fast as possible. But the reality is, that the European Union – and within that, the European Monetary Union – are the problem. So, therefore, unless you address the more underlying issue, which is that Europe is financially and economically bankrupt; then it really is almost of secondary significance whether Britain stays in or leaves. If Britain leaves the European Union, then that's virtually it for the European Union. Other officials in Europe, even including Schäuble at the Davos Conference earlier this month, said that if the Schengen agreement, the open borders agreement in Europe is broken, then the European Union will cease to exist. And already in Poland, in Hungary, in other countries on the edge of Europe but within the European Union, they're already building those walls. So in effect, the European Union, as it's presently constituted, is a dead letter; it really doesn't exist. And the countries of Europe, either collectively or individually, are going to have to come to face the reality that their banking system is thoroughly bankrupt; they've lost so much productive capacity that Europe from a physical standpoint is no longer capable of self-reliance, self-preservation. So, the whole thing is going under; and of course, there's a certain irony in the British threatening to leave the European Union,

since the bankruptcy of the entire trans-Atlantic system is largely the result of policies that were created in London, and were then spread about Europe and the United States. You could almost say that Europe was doomed from the moment that Margaret Thatcher launched the Big Bang in 1985, and turned London into a safe haven for speculative gambling operations, drug-money laundering, anything other than investment in the real economy. So now, we're 30 years into that process, and Europe is finished. So, the issues that are being negotiated between Cameron and Tusk and the others on the European Commission, are tiddlywinks; they're not the real issues. Unless Europe comes up with its own version of shutting down the City of London and Wall Street, a genuine full-scale Glass-Steagall separation of legitimate commercial banking activity from all of the gambling, then Europe is completely doomed. And the only hope that they will have is that some sane future leaders, who emerge out of this political rubble, recognize before it's perhaps too late that aligning with China and Russia – which is exactly the opposite of the policies that are being pursued in Europe right now – is the only answer. So, I think that that's the context in which the question can be answered; and so the issue is merely that Europe in its present circumstance is doomed. And whether Britain leaves the European Union or stays in, they are part of that system of doom that's going to have to be changed in a much more fundamental – I'd say "revolutionary" – way. And the

opportunities are there; they're presented there because Europe is at the western end of Eurasia; and the Chinese have already established the rail links between central China and Germany. There are opportunities galore under the umbrella of the "One Belt-One Road" policy; but the first step is that the European leaders are going to have to abandon their folly. And that's a difficult proposition to conceive of, given who the current European leadership is.

OGDEN: Absolutely. And, let me just elaborate a little bit what Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche emphasized, which is that if you just look at the refugee crisis, for example, and the absolute breakdown of Europe to even absorb and handle this under the current economic conditions. This has pushed people to begin to discuss the possibility of what the LaRouche movement has been advocating for quite a long time; which is a new Marshall Plan, a new program of economic development for the Middle East and North Africa. It is what was published by the Schiller Institute and {Executive Intelligence Review} in a major book-length publication a number of years back, called "A New Marshall Plan for Southern Europe and the Mediterranean". What Helga LaRouche emphasized is that at the point that the EU is really detonating underneath people's noses, there is no solution within the current geometry. The only solution is to go with this kind of Marshall Plan, and to work with China and the BRICS and other countries, to extend the Silk Road project into this region and to develop the Middle East and North Africa in order to have an incentive for millions and tens of millions of refugees not to leave to seek

a
better condition. And Helga LaRouche's emphasis was that this
is
a very substantial example of what Xi Jinping has called the
"win-win" paradigm; the "win-win" system. It is a win for
everybody, for Europe and the United States to work with China
and Russia to develop the Middle East and North Africa along
the
Silk Road routes. This kind of cooperation between China and
the
rest of the world is what China is seeking in inviting the
rest
of the world to engage in; and this is the only way to solve
the
crises and shift the geometry overall which is creating the
existential threat which is now being faced by Europe.
Now, this new paradigm; this is exactly what we have been
talking about for quite a while, but I think the foundation
for a
new paradigm cannot be seen as merely some sort of extension
of
former or present geopolitical ideas about how the world
works.
This is not merely a rearrangement of political and economic
and
strategic alliances between countries that would still be
dominated by the same axiomatic world view which is what has
brought us to this crisis point to begin with. Rather, there
needs to be a true renaissance; a new calibration, a
re-examination of what our view of mankind is. What our view
of
man as a species is, and what mankind's role within this
galaxy
and his relationship to the entire universe; and indeed, what
his
responsibility is as a uniquely creative species in this
universe

must be.

So, on that subject, Jason Ross is joining us from the LaRouche PAC Science Team, and I think we're going to have a somewhat exciting discussion of what are the implications of the really profound work that Albert Einstein engaged in over a century ago; and which is now grabbing the headlines again in the form of this experiment that has revealed the affirmation of Einstein's hypothesis concerning the shape of space-time.

JASON ROSS: Thanks. As I imagine everyone has heard by now, on September 14th of last year, a gravitational wave was detected by the interferometer experiments that we had set up in Washington state and in Louisiana. Over a few months, that signal was studied to make sure that that really was what had occurred; and a paper was submitted in January and published in February announcing the news that a gravitational wave phenomenon representing the merging of two black holes had been detected. This meant that a change in space-time had been experienced in that detector; where maybe we don't know how the experiment worked.

Very briefly, two tracks at right angles to each other, allowed light to move up and down those tracks. Those tracks reach 4 kilometers long. Due to some very clever engineering, the effect of length was 100 times that; and by the motion of these gravity waves – meaning a change in the shape of space due to a varying intensity of gravity due to these two black holes spinning around each other – the length of the two tracks varied by an amount that was about 1/10 the diameter of a proton over

a track length of 4 kilometers. This is equivalent to the star nearest to us getting closer and further away by the width of a hair. It's amazing that was actually able to be measured; that's an astonishingly tiny change.

And it says something about the difficulties and why it's been – as Matt said – it's been a century since Einstein had proposed the existence of these gravity waves; and now they've been detected. So, the recent upgrades to these detectors here in the US made this possible; there are other detectors around the world. Some of them are being upgraded; new ones are being brought on line. There is a proposal for a space-based interferometry experiment – the Lisa experiment; which NASA had been a part of, and has now left it to the European Space Agency, currently scheduled to launch in 2034. Perhaps it'll be sent sooner than that, based on this news.

But what does all of this mean? What does it tell us about – what are the implications? Well for one thing, this means we really have an entirely new tool for looking at the universe that we live in. All of our knowledge about the heavens beyond us, comes from sight, or various forms of sight. You can't smell a star, you can't taste it; you can't hear it, you can't feel it.

You can see it. So various forms of seeing are the way we learn more about our surroundings. From simple observations with the eyes here on Earth, which were all that were available to Kepler when he determined how the planets moved; the use of telescopes

in the optical range – simple telescopes that could be seen with the eye – into more complex telescopes, including ones that see what we wouldn't typically call light; radio telescopes. Telescopes in Earth orbit, looking in other wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum; infrared telescopes, ultra-violet telescopes, x-ray telescopes. We've got a lot of ways of

side of the Moon, where China is going to be within just a few years sending a lander. The potential to do long wavelength radio telescope work from that location; this represents something new.

But what we've got with this successful detection based on the change in space-time with the LIGO [Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory] experiments, this is something totally different. This is like bringing in a new sense all together. We've been seeing the universe; now we can probably hear it would be the best analogy. It represents a vibration, like the sound vibrations our ears are able to pick up. Only this time, it's incredibly faint, and it's about space itself vibrating; that really is what it is. So, that's tremendously important.

On the history of this, it's important to keep in mind people are very excited about this; there's good reason to be, it's quite a development. But this can only indirectly be called a scientific breakthrough; the science behind this – Einstein proposed this in 1916. He had some more thoughts and wrote another paper in 1918; some more discussion about it. Hypotheses about black holes, breakthroughs in computing ability to try to model these types of things; all of that took place. But what

could be called the fundamentally scientific change occurred
100

years ago with Einstein's theory of relativity; with gravity waves being one of the implications. Being able to detect them is

wonderful; it's an amazing technological advancement. It shows that we are capable of precision that was totally undreamed of in

Einstein's time, certainly, or even a few decades ago. The development that we've made has been tremendous.

But I think it's fair to say this was not a scientific breakthrough in the real sense of science. It is a new sensation;

it is a new technology. It is a whole new way of looking at things; and that is tremendously important. I think that if we look back at what Einstein did that made his hypothesis possible,

we can compare it to the really awful influence of Bertrand Russell.

So, first on Einstein. We've got to recall that what Einstein did in laying out his revolutionary theories was not something that he derived; it wasn't something that he proved. It

wasn't something that he showed was true based on what was already known. What Einstein said about the universe contradicted

the Newtonian view of space and time that had become dominant. Einstein said that that simplistic view of space and time, which

went along somewhat intuitively with our senses, was in fact untrue; and that basic concepts like simultaneity, or knowing that two events happen at the same time, such a basic concept as

that. That there's one time that applies everywhere; Einstein showed that was untrue. That's a very unintuitive thought. The idea that space could have a shape to it; that's a very unintuitive thought. It's not suggested by appearances.

But what Einstein was doing was implementing a world outlook that goes back to Cusa – although I'm not going to talk about him right now – but to Leibniz and to Bernhard Riemann. If we consider the work of Leibniz, 1646-1716, the founder of physical economy; there's plenty to say about him, and plenty will be said on this website. One of the specific things that he looked at was in the world of physics, Leibniz's demonstration that there was no absolute space; that there was no absolute time. This was contrary to Descartes, Newton, and others. Leibniz said there's no distinction between rest and motion, for example. If there's no absolute space, you can't say that anything is at absolute rest; that was a concept used by Descartes. Absolute space was a concept used by Newton. But Leibniz was in a fight about this, saying that space was a relation between concurrently existing things; but it didn't exist on its own. In a debate that he had with a top Newtonian – Samuel Clarke – this seemingly physical discrepancy about is space absolute or not, turned into very directly a political one. That, both of these two – Leibniz and Clarke – used their concept of space to make a point about God, and implicitly also about government; about the basis of the legitimacy of a ruler. Clarke, the Newtonian, said that because everything could have been created anywhere in space once God decided to do the Creation, that showed that God made a choice without any necessity; that it was just because God felt like doing then and felt like doing it where he did, because he felt like doing

that.

Sort of like a dog deciding to his business wherever he feels like it. Leibniz said that if God had to do something without a

good reason, that God would be only all-powerful, but not good or

wise. And Leibniz said that that conception of God has to include

those perfections as well; goodness, wisdom, and power.

Now between the lines, what these two were also saying was a view of government and a view of society. Implicit in this is Leibniz's view that the legitimacy of a ruler or of government is

not simply from having gathered power; but from using it in a wise way to achieve good ends. That may seem a little bit far afield, but it's true; and this is part of the background on this

concept. That from the necessity for goodness came the nonexistence of absolute space; that's how Leibniz showed that.

He was right.

Bernhard Riemann, in 1854, delivered a presentation, wrote a paper on the shape of space. And Riemann said that since the time

of Euclid up to his time, no one had ever really taken on in a realistic way, what the basis of the shape of space is. That Euclid said things like the sum of the angles in a triangle are

180; Riemann said that may or may not be true. On a curved space,

for example, it's not true. The most important aspect is that Riemann didn't propose replacing Euclid with a similar geometry;

it's that he said that the basis of our understanding of space has to be the physical causes that make things occur within space. He was right; that was Einstein's approach. With relativity, he said that our understanding of space can't

start

from a box; it has to start from physical principles that give rise to the effects in space, and to the relationship of objects

in space. So light, gravitation, these became the basis of space

for Einstein; and those concepts lie outside of space. They aren't geometrical concepts in the way Euclid's concepts were geometrical. Light is a real thing; gravity is a real principle.

So, Einstein, in following on this and implementing it, and developing his theories, developing his breakthroughs of relativity, created something that contradicted; he made a new hypothesis. To contrast that, let's look at the past 100 years.

We've now affirmed something that Einstein had proposed 100 years

ago; but where are the new Einsteins? Where are the new theories

that contradict? Where are the new concepts that don't follow from what we already know, but introduce fundamentally new principles? And more importantly, why is that not understood as

what science really is?

To say just a little bit about Bertrand Russell's role in all of that, LaRouche has called Russell the most evil man of the

20th Century; and we have given ample demonstrations of that. Some of the more straightforward evidence of it is his views about keeping the world population down; especially dark-skinned

racess, who Russell particularly was upset about there being more

of. Proposing a scientific dictatorship, using murder to eliminate people who became intelligent and opposed the ruling class, keeping science secret from the majority of people; this

is some of the nice outlook that Russell had on things. He also, in his own work as a "professional" you might say, worked on destroying the concept of science and turning it into mathematics. He did this before and after the year 1900; this is somewhat earlier in his life, where he wanted to throw away what Einstein ended up doing, which was creating a new concept that contradicted the past. And say instead, that every thought in the future, will have to derive from thoughts in the past; that we can replace creativity with logic. Russell really put that into practice. Many people who are familiar with Russell might think of him as being an anti-war demonstrator, as being a peace-loving activist. Somebody who was opposed to war, to conflict; especially to nuclear weapons. And, included in that, technology itself; the concept that science is dangerous, that perhaps science should be held back, because these technologies allow us to exterminate ourselves. The idea that the appropriate response to that would be to eliminate technologies, rather than to have a productive, future-oriented basis for relations among nations. This really sprung up in a major way around anti-nuclear activism, of which Russell was a major proponent. So, I think what we can reflect on, what we can take from the excitement around these gravitational findings, is that: 1) it's an opportunity to really go back and really develop and understanding of who Einstein was. How did he think? Who was this man, who a century ago, put forth the hypothesis that was detected in this way only this year. Who was Riemann? How did

he
actually think? We can reflect on the opportunities that we
have
for the use of these kinds of instruments to provide us an
entirely new window to understanding the universe around us.
Not
only are we seeing things in a different band, we're using a
different sense all together. We're hearing the universe;
we're
able to listen in on a completely different kind of physical
process than the electromagnetic ones that are the basis of
all
astronomy otherwise. Using light, radio waves, x-rays and that
sort of thing. And I think it also demonstrates that the
ability
to develop new technologies, to rise to a challenge, certainly
exists. And we saw this in the Apollo program, which
similarly,
going to the Moon itself did not involve as much new science
as
it did new technologies, new social organizations to implement
those technologies. Which we saw with some of the
breakthroughs
of the truly amazing apparatus used to detect these
gravitational
waves. But we have to have grand objectives. I mentioned the
LISA
experiment; a space-based interferometry experiment, similar
to
ones which did this recent detection, which NASA had been a
major
player in and then pulled back on, as part of the Obama
destruction of a national mission, a natural future. NASA, as
the
leading representative of that future orientation of the
nation.
So, we have to have human objectives for the nation, for

ourselves. We have to, as a nation, have objectives like what China's doing now; as represented by China's moves towards the Moon from the Helium-3 standpoint. From the sheer excitement of the population of China being asked to put forward proposals for experiments to take up to the Moon. This is something that people are actually thinking about as citizens of this nation. "Wow! What are we going to send up there?" "What are we going to take to the Moon for the next trip?" We've got a lot of objectives that have been defined that we have just been sitting on for decades. And if we eliminate the source of this culturally, the frankly unscientific view of science, this anti-human view of humanity, we can do great things. And we can do it by removing Obama and giving this nation a future-oriented mission again.

OGDEN: Well thank you very much, Jason. I think that's certainly exciting; the idea to be able to directly perceive changes in space-time itself. So, I'd like to thank Jason for his presentation, and I'd like to thank Jeff for joining us remotely today. And I'd like to thank all of you for joining us; and please stay tuned to larouchepac.com. Good night.