

# Tom Gillesberg på Radio 4 om magnettog over Kattegat den 20. januar 2020. 18 min.

Lydfil:

Magnettog over Kattegat: Tom Gillesberg på Radio 4

Den 20. januar 2020 kontaktede programmet 4- toget på den nye nationale radiostation Radio4 Tom Gillesberg, formand for Schiller Institutet i Danmark og tidligere kandidat til Folketinget, og interviewede ham i 18 minutter om at opføre en magnettoglinje på tværs af Kattegat (en del af Toms slogan til Folketinget i 2007 var »Efter finanskrisen – magnettog over Kattegat«). Dette skete dagen efter, at regeringen besluttede at videreføre en forundersøgelse af bygningen af en kommende Kattegatbro, men i modsætning til den forrige regering, inkludere en togforbindelse.

Tom Gillesberg havde mulighed for at diskutere mange ting, deriblandt: Kina og Japan udvikler nye magnettog; Den Nye Silkevej; fordelene ved at gå til et højere teknologisk niveau; at tænke ud fra fremtidens teknologier og ikke reparere tidligere teknologier; at broen kunne betale sig selv ved at øge produktiviteten i den samlede økonomi; at han kunne forudsige den økonomiske nedsmeltning i 2008, fordi han lyttede til Lyndon LaRouche; behovet for videnskabelig og teknologisk fremskridt, inklusive fusionsenergi, i stedet for at blive et friluftsmuseum med forældede teknologier som træflis og vindmøller. Efterfølgende sagde en af værterne, »Jeg håber, at DSB lyttede med. Det var oplysning, om noget.«

Her er interviewet på 4-Togets podcast. Interviewet er fra tidspunktet 6:21 til 25:11:

[http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Tom-Magnettog-real-one\\_4\\_toget.mp3](http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Tom-Magnettog-real-one_4_toget.mp3)

Her er vores optagelse mens vi lyttede til interviewet:

Interviewet med Tom Gillesberg er også tilgængeligt på [www.radio4.dk/programmer/](http://www.radio4.dk/programmer/) . Kik efter program *4-togets* podcast side den 20. januar 2020 time 2, tidspunktet 6:21 til 25:11.



Fra Transport og Boligministeriet pressemeddelelse den 19. januar 2020:



*Billedet fra Transportministeriet.*

## **Regeringen vil fortsat undersøge en fast forbindelse over Kattegat**

Regeringen har besluttet at videreføre den igangværende forundersøgelse af en fast forbindelse over Kattegat, som blandt andet ser på mulighederne for en kombineret vej- og jernbaneforbindelse. Transportministeren offentliggør i dag delkommissorierne for de videre undersøgelser.

19. januar 2020

Regeringen ser store perspektiver i en fast Kattegatforbindelse, som vil kunne binde Øst- og Vestdanmark tættere sammen og forkorte rejsetiden mellem landets to største byer med op til halvanden time for både bilister og togrejsende. Regeringen har derfor videreført forundersøgelsen af projektet på finansloven, ligesom regeringen i dag offentliggør delkommissorierne for undersøgelserne.

Regeringen er optaget af, at vi med forundersøgelsen får belyst de klima- og miljømæssige aspekter ved at anlægge en fast Kattegatforbindelse.

– Det er afgørende, at vi undersøger en kombineret vej- og jernbaneforbindelse og ikke bare en ren vejforbindelse, som

den forhenværende minister oprindeligt ønskede, siger transportminister Benny Engelbrecht ...

Resten af pressemeddelelsen kan læses her.

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# **Det Nye Paradigme: Et nyt koncept for udenrigspolitik**

## **LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 30. marts, 2018**

**Vært Matthew Ogden:** God eftermiddag. Det er den 30. marts, 2018; Langfredag.

Hvis man ser på begivenhederne i verden i løbet af de seneste to uger, kunne man sige, at, på den ene hånd, er vi meget tæt på krig; at truslen om krig er alvorligt forøget. Men på den anden side kan man også sige, at muligheden for en reel, permanent, holdbar fred er meget tæt på. I realiteten er begge disse udsagn sande. Jeg mener, at denne kendsgerning viser os sandheden omkring, hvor, vi står i historiens forløb. Vi er usikkert anbragt på en knivspids og balancerer mellem to, modsatrettede paradigmer, som ikke kan sameksistere. Der er paradigmet for geopolitik og krig, og som desperat forsøger atter at gøre sig gældende på den transatlantiske scene netop nu; men så har vi også det modsatte paradigme for win-win-samarbejde og fred gennem økonomisk udvikling. Det er det Nye Paradigme, der vokser frem og fejer hen over planeten. Det er præcis dette Nye Paradigmes succes, der har sat den geopolitiske gruppering her i det transatlantiske område i

alarmtilstand. Det viser os også, at det er absolut nødvendigt, at folk af god vilje, inkl. LaRouche-bevægelsen her i USA og internationalt, intervenserer for fred, og for det Nye Paradigme.

*Her følger resten af webcastet i engelsk udskrift:*

On the one hand, you have this incredible provocation from Mad Theresa May, or as she's being called "Theresa Mayhem"; a very appropriate nickname. She's trying to rally an international war coalition. She's going from a very weak government that was on the verge of collapse three weeks ago, to

now; she's probably casting herself in the image of Margaret Thatcher, or even her image of Winston Churchill. However, while

an unprecedented number of countries have fallen into lockstep behind the UK in expelling these Russian agents, the more interesting thing is how many countries did not do so. Including

nearly a dozen European countries, which include Austria, which

sees itself as a bridge between Europe and Russia; Belgium, the

seat of the EU government interesting; Bulgaria; Cypress; Greece;

Luxembourg; Malta; Portugal; Slovakia; Slovenia. Then on top of

that, you have Japan – a major US-UK ally; but also under the recent years under Abe's government, an ever-increasingly close

relationship with Russia. Then, even New Zealand, which is the most fascinating of them all. New Zealand is a member of the so-called Five Eyes, which is the intelligence sharing group comprised of the United States, the UK, Canada, Australia, and

New Zealand. There was an article in the {Guardian} saying this was a huge surprise that New Zealand, which they characterize as Lilliputian, would go against the diktat that came from Theresa May in London.

So, you can see that this is a very precarious and dangerous situation, and that continues to play out. But on the other hand, take a look at the extremely promising developments towards actual peace and towards averting nuclear war which are now occurring on the Korean peninsula. While the geo-politicians would have you believe that second only to Russia, China is the biggest global threat that we have to face right now; or perhaps even more so. The reality is that China has played a key role in bringing Kim Jong-un to the negotiating table. This is closer to a real peaceful settlement of this crisis than we've seen in many years. The crucial factor in this has been the close personal relationship that was forged between President Xi Jinping of China and President Donald Trump here in the United States. So, in an absolutely surprising development which caught the entire intelligence community here in the United States – for one – by surprise, Chairman Kim Jong-un made a personal trip to China; travelling by special train to Beijing on March 25th. He stayed in the official government guest house, and had a series of meetings stretching over the course of three and a half days from March 25th to March 28th, meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Beijing's Great Hall of the People.

They

engaged in very serious talks. According to reports, this is the

first time in his seven years as President of North Korea that Kim travelled outside of the country. Now, what President Xi Jinping said, as was reported in Chinese media about this meeting

during the summit that he had with Kim Jong-un, he said, "The basics of the traditional friendship between China and North Korea were founded and nurtured by the elder generations of leaders of both countries. This is our invaluable heritage."

Then, Kim Jong-un, who is slated to meet face-to-face with President Trump of the United States within the coming weeks in

the next month or so, said that he is ready to conduct this high-level dialogue with the United States. He said, "The issue

of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula can be resolved, if

South Korea and the United States respond to our efforts with goodwill. It will create an atmosphere of peace and stability,

while taking progressive and synchronous measures for the realization of peace. It is our consistent stand to be committed

to denuclearization on the peninsula, in accordance of the will

of late President Kim Il-Sung and late General Secretary Kim Jong-Il.

According to reports, Kim also told Xi Jinping that North Korea is ready to make some pretty reforms to its domestic economic policy. He's ready to further open up to a market economy, along the lines of what China has done over the past couple of decades, going back to Deng Xiao-ping; what is called

"socialism with Chinese characteristics". Also, the reports are

that China, coming out of this meeting, agreed to invest in and expand North Korea's two major ocean ports; one on the west coast of North Korea in Nan Pao, and one on the east coast in Wonsan.

What President Trump had to say following this summit between Kim Jong-un and President Xi Jinping, he posted on twitter. He said, "Received a message last night from Xi Jinping of China that his meeting with Kim Jong-un went very well and that Kim looks forward to his meeting with me. In the meantime

and unfortunately, maximum sanctions and pressure must be maintained at all costs." But I think this shows you very clearly that this is a joint project between President Trump and

President Xi Jinping personally. This is an example of the kinds

of benefits that the world can gain if major nations such as the

United States and China work together towards these common ends.

Now, let me play you a clip from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's international webcast from yesterday, where she addressed the very positive outcome that is developing there on the Korean peninsula.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Oh, I think this is the absolute overwhelming event, happening this past week. Because the Western mainstream media are again so ridiculous. They were saying, "oh, these two dictators meeting..." and so forth, but this is very, very good, because obviously, both Xi Jinping

and

Kim Jong-un recalled the long friendship between the two countries, North Korea and China, and Kim Jong-un, in particular,

promised to carry on policy in the tradition of his father and other relatives in the past. He basically promised that he wants

to work towards the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, provided that this offer is being met in an atmosphere of peace

and constructive attitude. Obviously, North Korea will need security guarantees; without that, he probably will not give up

the nuclear weapons. But the fact that he first went to China,

and then is going to meet with President Moon Jae-in from South

Korea, at the end of April, and then, in all likelihood, with President Trump in May, that means that one of the most dangerous

possible points for a World War III scenario could be peacefully resolved.

And, you know, the fact that, as contacts were telling us in South Korea, this whole thing had an economic dimension to it.

China – according to these sources – is going to build ports in North Korea on the east coast and the west coast, and also obviously, the whole question of the extension of the Belt and Road Initiative, involving South Korea, North Korea, Russia, and

China, – that is the framework within which one can get a really stable development.

So Trump immediately made a tweet, where he said he got a phone call from President Xi Jinping, who told him that the meeting went very well, and that he is extremely optimistic, looking forward; that unfortunately the sanctions [against



North

Korea] have to be maintained until the problem is resolved, but

that he is absolutely looking forward towards this coming summit.

So I think this is {really} good, and it shows you that if you have back-channels and in this case, you had everybody involved, – Trump, Xi Jinping, Putin, but also Abe from Japan

–  
so this really shows that if you have this kind of diplomacy and

negotiation, there is no problem on this planet which cannot be solved by people who have a good will. And I think everybody should be very happy about this development.

OGDEN: So, exactly as I said, that is a testament that there are major crises on the planet which cannot be resolved unilaterally, but if we have this kind of great powers relationship, these kinds of crises can be confronted, and can be

resolved. Crises that have hung over our heads for decades. This relationship between China and the United States through this close personal relationship between Xi Jinping and President

Trump is already paying dividends, as you can see in the case of

this Korean peninsula here, and the possibility of not just positive effects abroad, but very positive effects here at home

is also very real if we continue to cultivate this special great powers relationship between China and the United States.

Now, despite all the talk of trade war, etc., there are very interesting openings for joint Chinese-US investments and cooperation in development projects right here in the United States. This, of course, is right along the lines of exactly what LaRouche PAC has been campaigning for in terms of the United

States joining this New Paradigm, joining the New Silk Road, and also exactly what Lyndon LaRouche has addressed in his Four Economic Laws for drastically upgrading the productive powers of the US labor force and lifting the United States to a much higher platform of high-technology development. This can be done with this kind of US-Chinese relationship. So, some of the very interesting US to China, China to US relationships, some news on that front over just the last few days. Some US Republican Senators – Senator Danes from Montana, Senator Grassley from Iowa, Senator Johnson from Wisconsin, Purdue from Georgia, and Senator Sass from Nebraska – all were in Beijing just a few days ago this week on March 27th, where they had a meeting with Premier Li Keqiang. The Senators called the United States-China relationship “one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world.” So, this is very interesting, especially coming from Republicans in the US Senate who have been taking a very anti-China line up to this point. Of course we see contrary voices, such as Marco Rubio, who is accusing every Chinese student in the United States of being a secret Chinese spy. But this trip is interesting, and it comes from Senators who are mainly from the so-called Farm Belt. I think the involvement of Senator Grassley is interesting, because of Terry Branstad’s roots in Iowa. Terry Branstad, former Governor of Iowa; now the ambassador to China. Also, we had news of the mayor of Miami-Dade County in

Florida, Mayor Carlos Jimenez, who just returned from a visit to China, where he led a delegation of 50 elected officials and business leaders from Florida. He met with the mayor of Shanghai, who stated to Mayor Jimenez, "The bilateral relationship between China and the United States is the most important. It will affect the well-being of the people from both countries and the world's peace and prosperity as well." So, interestingly, exactly the same wordings that came out of that communiqué from the five US Senators, that the China-US bilateral relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world. The mayor of Shanghai also made the point very correctly that this is a win-win; the well-being of the people of both countries – the United States and China – can benefit out of this kind of bilateral relationship; but also, the world's peace and prosperity as well. So, this is exactly along the lines that Helga Zepp-LaRouche has been making and has continued to make this week, as we will see.

Also – this is very interesting – the Governor of Alaska, Governor Bill Walker, has announced that he will lead a trade delegation to China in May; which interestingly, he first proposed during his January 2018 State of the State address. This has been subsequently worked out, so this is another state along the lines of what Governor Jim Justice in West Virginia has been discussing. Jim Justice, in his State of the State, obviously discussed the importance of these \$80 billion Chinese investments into the state of West Virginia. Now, you have Governor Bill Walker from Alaska. This does come in the wake of Governor Walker personally hosting President Xi Jinping last April in Anchorage when President Xi was flying back from Florida, where he had his meeting with President Trump at

Mar-a-Lago on his way back to China; where he took a brief opportunity to visit Governor Walker in Anchorage, Alaska. Then on November 8, 2017, Governor Walker was the only governor to accompany President Trump on his delegation for the so-called "state visit plus" to Beijing, where one of the deals that was signed out of the \$300 billion of deals and memoranda of understanding, one of the deals that was signed was a \$43 billion China investment and purchase deal for an 800-mile Alaska gas pipeline. Also, there were important commitments made for liquefied natural gas sales. But this pipeline project which is now being very much emphasized by Governor Walker, is being characterized by the CEO of the Alaska Gas Line Development Corporation – one of the parties in this memorandum of understanding – is being characterized as having the potential of "turbo-charging" the Alaskan economy. So, these are states that have been on the margins and are some of the poorer states. West Virginia for sure, Alaska very isolated, who are now developing these relationships with China and are becoming gateways for the Silk Road spirit to enter into the United States. This is exactly what we've been discussing in terms of the crucial importance of the role that China can play; these mutual investments and joint projects that China is willing to assist in building here in the United States. And just the idea of the United States joining this wave of mega-projects which is sweeping the globe and upgrading our infrastructure from the point that it's now reached, which is a very sorry state of

disrepair and deterioration that has come from decades and decades of disinvestment.

President Trump was in Ohio just yesterday, where he was speaking to a room full of union members and building trades workers. The point of his trip was to address his so-called infrastructure plan. We know that there are many deficits when

it comes to the actual content of what Trump has proposed, but Trump in this speech made it clear that he is still very clear in

terms of what the urgency of the problem here in the United States is when it comes to infrastructure. And also the image of

the United States as a nation of builders, and reclaiming the legacy that we had over centuries that we were the premier building nation in the world. Our infrastructure was second to

none, and other nations were coming to the United States to try

to emulate what we had accomplished. So, I'd like to just play a

couple of excerpts from President Trump's address in Ohio yesterday, and you'll see that this infrastructure debate is still very much on the front burner. It desperately needs the kind of input that the LaRouche movement is uniquely positioned

to make.

**PRESIDENT TRUMP**

: We will breathe new life into your very run-down highways, railways, and waterways. We'll transform

our roads and bridges from a source of endless frustration into a

source of absolutely incredible pride. And we're going to do it

all under budget and ahead of schedule. You ever hear those words in the public world? Under budget and ahead of schedule.

We have other things. Nearly 40% of our bridges were built before – think of this – before the first Moon landing. You go

to some countries, they're building bridges all over the place;

all over you have bridges going up. One particular country, I won't use it because they're friendly to me, they weren't friendly to us as a nation, but now they're friendly; they're building 29 bridges. We don't build bridges like that very much

anymore. A little bit, every once in a while. But our roads are

clogged, we have average drivers spend 42 hours every year stuck

in traffic, costing us at least \$160 billion annually. Our mass

transit systems are a mess; they're dilapidated and they're decayed. Nationwide, we average 300 power outages per year; compared to just five per year in the 1980s. A total mess.

In recent years, Americans have watched as Washington spent trillions and trillions of dollars building up foreign countries

while allowing our own country's infrastructure to fall into a state of total disrepair. We spent – and I was against it from

the beginning – they try and say “Well, maybe not â!” I was against it from the beginning. And by the way, we're knocking the hell out of ISIS; we'll be coming out of Syria like very soon. Let the other people take care of it now. Very soon, very

soon we're coming out. We're going to have 100% of the Caliphate

as they call it, sometimes referred to as land; we're taking it

all back, quickly, quickly. But we're going to be coming out of there real soon; we're going to get back to our country where we belong, where we want to be.

But think of it. We spent, as of three months ago, \$7 trillion – not billion, not million – \$7 trillion with a “t”; nobody every heard of the word trillion until ten years ago. We

spent \$7 trillion in the Middle East. We build a school, they blow it up; we build it again, they blow it up. We build it again, it hasn't been blown up yet, but it will be. But if we want a school in Ohio to fix the windows, you can't get the money. If you want a school in Pennsylvania or Iowa to get Federal money, you can't get the money. We spent \$7 trillion in

the Middle East. And you know what we have for it? Nothing. Stupid! Stupid! But we spent \$7 trillion, but we barely have money for the infrastructure. For most of our history, American

infrastructure was the envy of the world – true. Go back 30, 40, 50 years. They would look at us like – now, we are like in

many places a Third World country. It's an embarrassment!

And

we're the ones that had the imagination and the drive to get it

done, but we've got that again. Other nations marveled as we connected our shores with transcontinental railroads and brought

power to our cities that lit up the sky like no other place on Earth, and build mile after mile of interstate capabilities and interstate highways to carry American products all across the country and around the globe. Nobody did it like us! We dug out

the Panama Canal; think of that! Thousands of lives were lost to

the mosquito, to the mosquito – malaria. We dug out the Panama Canal. We transformed our skylines with towering works of concrete and steel, and laid the foundation for the modern economy. To rebuild this nation, we must reclaim that proud heritage – have to reclaim it. And we're on our way. We must recapture the excitement of creation, the spirit of innovation, and the spark of invention. We're starting! You saw the rocket the other day, you see what's going on with cars. You see what's going on with so much. NASA, space agency, all of sudden it's back, you notice? It was dormant for many, many years. Now it's back, and they're doing a great job. America is a nation like you, of builders. It's a nation of pioneers, a nation that accepts no limits, no hardship, and never ever gives up. We don't give up! We don't give up. Anything we can dream, you can build. You will create the new highways, the new dams and skyscrapers that will become lasting monuments to American strength and continued greatness. You will forge new American steel into the spine of our country. You will cement the foundation of a glorious American future, and you will do it all with those beautiful American hands. Powerful hands, powerful heart, and powerful American pride, right? Powerful American pride. But you're the ones who are truly making America great again. We're going to work together. We're going to work with the state of Ohio, we're going to work with everybody. And we're going to bring our country to a level of success and prominence and pride like it has never ever seen before. Thank you, and



God

bless America. Thank you. Thank you very much.

OGDEN: So you can see, the commitment truly is there. This is obviously what got President Trump elected in the first place.

He's back in Ohio, back in the industrial heartland. That commitment to the reindustrialization of the United States, the reclaiming of the legacy of the great manufacturing power and returning to that image of the United States as the envy of the world in terms of builders. He cited the transcontinental railroad connecting the sea to the sea, ocean to ocean, stretching across the United States. The Moon landing, so many other things that the United States accomplished. Now, in his words, there are parts of the United States that literally have come to resemble a Third World country. So, the commitment is there.

The program is exactly what LaRouche PAC has issued. This is the Four Laws economic program, and that's why it's so indispensable that this pamphlet is circulated across the country, and that this is studied by people in the United States everywhere. This should be the material which is being used by these trade delegations that are travelling to China. Alaska, Miami-Dade County, West Virginia; all of these states, all of these local government officials, all of these governors, all of these Senators and Congressmen. If they really want to figure out what is the policy that the United States should be discussing, this is the source material. This is what they should be studying. You are the ones who play the critical role in getting it into their hands and communicating the ideas

that

are contained in this pamphlet.

The way that this is going to happen, and this is exactly what Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have been addressing from the standpoint of the New Silk Road becoming the World Land-Bridge and the United States becoming part of this New Paradigm of development and mega-projects. One very interesting development,

which is really just a continuation of what has been discussed by

numerous officials coming out of China, and really was originated

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the LaRouche movement when she went to

the Belt and Road Initiative forum last Spring, along the lines

of China actually converting their US Treasury bonds that they hold into equity in a national infrastructure bank here in the United States and putting that money in terms of credit into allowing the United States to capitalize such an infrastructure

fund; and to build these great projects that you heard President

Trump discussing.

So, let me just say, this week, as publicized by CGTN, which is the China Daily global television network, an organization called the Center for China and Globalization has reiterated the

idea that the only pathway towards stability in terms of US-China

trade relations, and evening out this so-called trade deficit, the only pathway should be based on joint economic initiatives and joint investments. Instead of tit-for-tat tariff retaliation

this way and that way, the Center for China and Globalization

—

according to CGTN — said that China should continue ten

measures

that it should take to foster US-China trade ties. They recommend, in addition to adjustments that should be made in areas such as lifting excessive limits on high technology exports

to China, and various other aspects. The two most important steps that they propose here are the following: 1. "Consider the

establishment of an investment fund to help the United States upgrade its infrastructure, capitalizing on China's advanced technology and expertise in the field." 2. "Enlist the participation of American companies in Belt and Road projects as

third party partners." So again, the establishment of an investment fund where China can invest in the upgrading of US infrastructure, and also contribute its significant expertise that it has developed in terms of the projects that China has built over the last 10-15 years. Then, two, enlist American companies in Belt and Road projects as third party partners. So, in other words, the United States and US companies actually join China as third party partners in some of these development projects in other countries. Why could the United States not be participating as joint investors and joint partners

in some of these fantastic rail projects that China has been building in Africa, for example? Or some of the water projects,

or some of the power projects? And this kind of win-win relationship between the United States and China could then benefit both China and the United States, but also benefit the world. So, in this way, China can continue to adhere to their professed goal of long-term stable economic and trade relations

between the two nations, but also third party partners can also benefit.

So, that's what was proposed by this organization – the

Center for China and Globalization. And emphatically, this is not a new idea. In fact, this idea comes directly from what the

LaRouche movement has been discussing in terms of America's future on the New Silk Road. So, this is a very significant opportunity, and despite the fact that everything you're hearing

right now is trade war, tariffs, tit-for-tat, and so forth, President Trump even in that speech in Ohio that you just heard,

praised what China has been able to accomplish in terms of these

marvels of infrastructure. Bridge building, so forth and so on,

over the recent years. It's exactly that spirit, the spirit of

the New Silk Road that the United States must emulate right now.

We see some very interesting potentials around that sort of development. Again, as I said, these are the dividends of the close personal relationship that President Trump and President Xi

Jinping have forged. And it's our job to continue to develop things along that path.

So, let me conclude here by playing another clip from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's webcast from yesterday, where she addresses this

proposal for the United States joining the Belt and Road Initiative as a third party partner in development projects abroad, and also this idea of Chinese investment through an infrastructure bank or similar investment fund in infrastructure

projects here in the United States. So, here's this clip from Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: Well, there is actually a very interesting response from China, where the Prime Minister Li Keqiang made a proposal: He said, rather than reducing the trade deficit by imposing tariffs, which would end up in a trade war, and nobody would be the winner in the end, he said, the other way to resolve the trade deficit would be to increase the volume of trade, and that way you could have also joint ventures between the United States and China and third countries. And that is obviously the approach which we have been proposing for a very long time.

There was also an extremely productive approach being discussed on CGTN, the China Global Television Network, where they said that the United States and China should start a dialogue about infrastructure, and that Chinese investors could invest in the development of infrastructure in the United States, through a fund. Now, this is a proposal which we have been pushing from way back, saying that China has these very large US

Treasury reserves, which if they just sit there, don't do anything good. But if they would be invested in the infrastructure inside the United States, through an infrastructure bank or some other mechanism, it could help to solve the financing problem which President Trump clearly has; given the fact that presently what is available in terms of funding, is very far from the \$1 trillion he had mentioned during the election campaign. And the American Society of Civil Engineers had said what is needed is not \$1 trillion but actually \$4.5 trillion; and some experts have even said, in order to get

modern infrastructure in the United States, you need \$8 trillion in investment.

So, I think there is a situation where you could get rid of the trade imbalance by really using the Chinese expertise in high-speed train systems and other infrastructure. And what we have shaping up from the Schiller Institute was this idea to do

exactly in the United States what China has been doing and will

complete by 2025, or even 2020, to connect all its major cities

through fast train systems. Now, obviously the infrastructure in

the United States is in terrible shape and needs urgent repair,

most of it is almost 100 years old or even older. So this would

be an approach to really resolve this on a higher level.

I think many people should discuss this, and there are already many forces in the United States who have opened channels

with their Chinese counterparts. The governor of West Virginia,

the mayor of Houston, Texas, the governor of Alaska. Naturally people in Iowa are very tuned in, because the former Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad is U.S. Ambassador in Beijing. So there are actually other alternatives than going into a trade war, which nobody would really benefit from.

[T]he world has reached a point where we {have} to overcome geopolitics. Because if, at this point, the United States, or the West in general, would go into the Thucydides Trap, take the rise of China as a reason to go into war and confrontation, this could very easily be the end of all of humanity, so we have to find a different way. And China has said

many times, they do not want to surpass the United States and

replace with a unipolar world order, but they want to be in a new alliance of sovereign countries, and have the idea of the one humanity first.

And I think this is a new concept of foreign policy, and people should study it and relate to it, rather than going for the rather uninformed opinions of such people as Marco Rubio, who is on a rampage against anything Chinese. But it really is not going to work, because the rest of the world is very happy with what China is doing, and I think it would be for the absolute benefit of humanity if the United States and China could find a way to cooperate in their mutual interest.

OGDEN: So there, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche said, it would be of the absolute benefit of the people of the United States and of China and the benefit of all humanity, if these two countries can find a pathway towards cooperation in their mutual interest. In fact, that's the reality with all countries. This is the point of the idea of a great powers relationship. Russia, China, India, the United States; and that really is the foundation of exactly what this idea of a new win-win paradigm of relations between nations is. There are problems to be overcome; there are disagreements that will invariably occur; there are conflicts that different nations must resolve. But all of these can be resolved by elevating the dialogue to a higher level, and to look at what the common challenges are and what are the avenues of the common benefit that all nations can work together towards this idea of a common destiny for mankind.

So, we're out of time right now. As I said in the beginning, if you looked at in one way, you would say the possibility of war is very near at hand. But if you look at it in another way, you say the possibility of a New Paradigm of peace and mutual development is also very close at hand, and is right there for the taking. It is all that much more necessary that those of us who have this perspective and understand that the big picture – events on the ground are being dictated and are being driven by this fight; by this struggle between two mutually opposing paradigms. The geopolitical paradigm, that has brought us to the threshold of this kind of war situation; but also, this New Paradigm of economic development and mega-projects. And the offer, that we will assist you, not expecting something in return, not trying to impose our will on you; but just from the standpoint that this kind of cooperation is in our mutual benefit. It's up to us and it's up to the elected leadership here in the United States on all levels, to gain that perspective and to look for those avenues of mutually beneficial cooperation and win-win relationships that can build the bridge from now into this future in which the New Paradigm is dominant.

So, as I said, we have the material which you need, which is in the contents of this Four Laws pamphlet. This is "Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws; The Physical Economic Principles for the Recovery of the United States: America's Future on the New Silk Road." This was originally printed many months ago, but it remains highly relevant and a very timely intervention that we



can use to educate our fellow Americans according to this potential for the dividends of the New Paradigm of win-win cooperation and economic development. With that perspective in mind, we wish you a Happy Easter, and we thank you for tuning to larouchepac.com. Please stay tuned, and we'll see you on Monday.

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## **Ambitiøse finske initiativer vil opkoble den arktiske jernbane til Tyskland**

*26. marts, 2018* – Den finske regering annoncerede den 9. marts sin beslutning om at planlægge en arktisk jernbanelinje til Norges mest østlige beliggende by, Kirkenes, ved Barentshavet. Denne beslutning har afgjort denne jernbanelinjes rute, som flere norske havne og den russiske havn Murmansk har konkurreret om. Ruten fra Kirkenes vil åbne for adgang til et potentielt meget rigt område for minedrift i det nordlige Finland. Den vil løbe til Rovaniemi, der via jernbane er forbundet til resten af Finland. Jernbanen vil bringe hele Finland og Sverige i kontakt med den nordlige sejlroute, såvel som med de enorme energiprojekter i det arktiske område.

Den finske minister for transport og kommunikationer Anne Berner arbejder for en række projekter, der forbinder den nordlige sejlroute, gennem Finland, direkte med Centraleuropa og Tyskland. Hun arbejder aktivt for tunnelprojektet mellem den finske hovedstad, Helsinki, og den estiske hovedstad, Tallinn. Herfra findes projektet Rail Baltica som et af de ni

sovende EU-korridorprojekter (TEN-T), der forbinder hele Europa. Minister Berner er meget aktiv med at etablere kontakt med de relevante institutioner i Norge, Sverige og de Baltiske Stater, såvel som med de hjemlige oprindelige folk i området, hvor den arktiske jernbane (fra det Arktiske Hav) skal løbe. Berner var den finske regerings repræsentant ved Bælte & Vej Forum i Beijing, 14.-15. maj, 2017.

Finland arbejder også for, at Sverige skaber en Botnisk Korridor i begge lande, på begge sider det Baltiske Hav (Østersøen). Den hesteskoformede jernbanekorridor vil, sammen med Helsinki-Tallinn-tunnelen, Rail Baltica og jernbanenettet i Danmark, Tyskland og Polen, fuldstændiggøre en Baltisk Ring omkring hele det Baltiske Hav.

I en rapport om Arktisk Hav-jernbanen (Arctic Ocean Railway) gøres det klart, at det er planen at arbejde sammen med Kina i hele det arktiske område. Et kapitel med overskriften, »Arktisk Hav-jernbanen er den del af det globale transportsystem« er visionært: »På en bredere skala er Arktisk Hav-jernbanen også forbundet til de førnævnte projekter, dvs., Rail Baltica og Helsinki-Tallinn-tunnelen. Arktisk Hav-jernbanen bør derfor ses som en del af det globale transportsystem ... Arktisk Hav-jernbanen ville forbinde det arktiske område og dets udstrakte naturlige resurser med både Finlands jernbanenet og – via Helsinki-Tallinn-tunnelen og Rail Baltica – med Centraleuropa og hinsides. Arktisk Hav-jernbanen ville give en alternativ rute for finsk eksport og import. En forbindelse til det Arktiske Havs dybe, isfrie havne ville åbne for en forbindelse til Atlanterhavet og Nordøstpassagen og herved på signifikant vis øge Finlands transportkapacitet og forbedre dets logistiske position og tilgængelighed. Takket være disse forbindelser, ville Finlands betydning som en nordeuropæisk transportrute vokse.«

Det Finske Transportagentur udgav sin **Arctic Ocean Railway Report** i år.

Tidligere er betydningen af Arktiske Hav-jernbanen blevet beskrevet i en tale for Schiller Institut-konferencen i Berlin, 25.-26. februar, 2012 af *EIR*'s Stockholm-korrespondent Ulf Sandmark, »**Man in the Arctic – But How?**«, udgivet i *EIR*, 6. april, 2012.

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# Videnskaben om at gøre en ende på fattigdom og geopolitik

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 25. marts, 2018* – I det aktuelle, globale miljø, med undertiden hektiske diskussioner om geopolitiske forholdsregler og modforholdsregler, om handelssanktioner og gengældelse, om udskiftninger af personer og personel i ledende regeringer i verden – side om side med det klare potentiale for dramatiske ændringer, som præsident Trumps nylige, improviserede opringning til præsident Putin var et bevis på – er det nyttigt at træde et skridt tilbage og vende tilbage til nogle grundlæggende spørgsmål, som begynder med et halvt århundredes fundamentale opdagelser af Lyndon LaRouche, især inden for videnskaben om fysisk økonomi.

Denne eneste måde, hvorpå vi kan gøre en ende på det nuværende, geopolitiske mareridt, som er Det britiske Imperiums system, og etablere det politiske fundament for en varig fred, skrev Lyndon LaRouche tilbage i marts 1984 (»LaRouche-doktrinen: Udkast til aftalememorandum mellem USA og U.S.S.R.«), er ved at sikre: »a) Alle nationalstaters ubetingede suverænitet, og b) Samarbejde mellem suveræne nationalstater med henblik på promovning af ubegrænsede muligheder for at blive delagtig i fordelene ved teknologisk

fremskridt, til gensidig fordel for hver enkelt nationalstat, og alle nationalstater.«

Et afgørende spejlbillede af et sådant fremskridt er udryddelse af fattigdom og inkludering af voksende befolkningslag i teknologisk progressive former for produktion. Her har Kina i løbet af de seneste 35 år været ledende i verden og har reduceret sin fattige befolkning fra 875 million i 1981 til i dag 30 million. Tilbage i 1981 husede Kina 46 % af verdens fattige inden for landets grænser; i dag er denne procentsats mangefold reduceret, til 5 %.

Denne udvikling accelererede med begyndelse i 2008, da politikken med at bygge et netværk af højhastigheds-jernbanekorridorer blev sat i gang i Kina og bragte industrialisering og teknologisk fremskridt til alle hjørner af landet. Et resultat har været, at fattigdom i Kina blev reduceret med ikke mindre end 85 % mellem 2008 og 2017 – under et årti.

Med præsident Xi Jinpings lancering i 2013 af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, er denne samme drivkraft for udvikling begyndt at stråle ud over hele planeten – spredningen af den Nye Silkevejsånd, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte refererer til.

Lad os overveje Kinas præstationer i lyset af de indledende bemærkninger i Lyndon LaRouches artikel, »Om LaRouches opdagelse«, fra 21. november, 1993 (genudgivet i *EIR*, 11. aug., 2017):

»Det afgørende indhold af mit originale bidrag til Leibniz' videnskab om fysisk økonomi, er skabelsen af en metode til at behandle det kausale forhold mellem, på den ene side, enkeltpersoners bidrag til aksiomatisk revolutionerende fremskridt inden for videnskabelige og analoge former for viden og, på den anden side, de heraf følgende forøgelse af den potentielle befolkningstæthed i de tilsvarende samfund.«

En lignende fremgangsmåde – om end uden den dybtgående,

videnskabelige og filosofiske stringens, LaRouche har skabt – er i realiteten grundlaget for Kinas præstationer. Som præsident Xi Jinping præsenterede sine marchordrer for økonomien i en tale 9. juni, 2009:

»Udløs i størst mulig grad videnskabens og teknologiens enorme potentiale som den primære kraft for produktion ... og udvikling, støttet af videnskab og teknologi, og som er rettet mod fremtiden, og fremskynd tempoet for opbygning af et innovativt land.«

Man kunne således udmærket karakterisere Kinas fremgangsmåde i dag som anvendelsen af det Amerikanske Økonomiske System med kinesiske karaktertræk, en fremgangsmåde, der har ført til en succes uden sidestykke i udviklingen af Kinas relative befolkningstæthed, og på det seneste, med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, hele verdens.

Tiden er inde til, at USA atter vedtager denne politik som sin egen og herved omsider gør en ende på fattigdom over hele planeten, og samtidig driver en pæl i hjertet på britisk geopolitik.

*Foto: Kinesiske børn hilser præsident Trump med flag under hans besøg i Kina, november, 2017.*

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# Federal Reserve og infrastrukturprojekterne

23. marts, 2018 – Med Federal Reserves hævelse af Federal funds-renten til 1,75 % onsdag, og med yderligere to planlagte rentestigninger, har man regnet ud, at Fed vil udbetale \$37 mia. i 2018 i renter på overskydende reserver (IOER) til

banker, der fortsat har overskydende reserver i Fed. Det drejer sig i overvældende grad om storbankerne på Wall Street og i City og London og andre europæiske storbanker, samt de store, amerikanske, regionale institutioner; og de har stadig næsten \$20 billion i overskydende reserver i Fed, i form af amerikanske statsobligationer.

Fed vil således udbetale dem \$37 mia. i år, for ikke at udlåne disse overskydende reserver, men til fortsat at bruge dem som instrumenter for sikkerhedsstillelse til spekulative handler.

\$37 mia. ville finansiere både hele Gateway Projektet og udskiftningen af Poe Locks, helt til deres færdiggørelse; eller, en ny jernbanetunnel i Baltimores havn og hele Texas kystbeskyttelse mod oversvømmelse og plan for vandmanagement, der har ventet på finansiering, siden 1968.

Federal Reserve anlagde første gang i historien IOER under finanskrakket i 2008. Selv de to Republikanske ledere af Husets Komite for finanstjenesteydelser, Jeb Hensarling og Patrick McHenry, truede gentagne gange Fed-formænd på komiteen med, at, hvis Fed ikke standser denne praksis, vil Kongressen tvinge dem til det. Men Fed ignorerer dem; Wall Street behøver stadig denne »støtte«; og de har ikke forsøgt at handle på disse trusler.

Den gennemsnitlige rente, der tilbydes sparere, som køber CD'er (Credit Default Swaps), er stadig ikke engang oppe på 1 % og ligger på 0,91 %, iflg. American Banker.

*Foto: Houston, Texas, august 2017. Det er påkrævet nødvendigt at finde finansiering til at gå i gang med moderne infrastruktur til beskyttelse mod oversvømmelser, der jævnligt forekommer i området som følge af orkaner og koster menneskeliv og enorme ødelæggelser.*

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# Trump til Putin – Lad os mødes snart

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 20. marts, 2018* – Præsident Trump har netop trukket tæppet væk under den skøre lady, Theresa May, og den endnu mere skøre udenrigsminister Boris Johnson. Alt imens disse afdankede forsvarere af det døende, britiske imperium beskylder Rusland for krigshandlinger, beskyldninger, der typisk ikke er baseret på nogen beviser, ringede Trump i dag og talte med den netop genvalgte præsident Vladimir Putin. Trump ikke alene lykønskede Putin for hans valgsejr, men annoncerede til den amerikanske presse, at han og Putin »sandsynligvis vil mødes i en ikke så fjern fremtid« for at diskutere forholdsregler for at forhindre et våbenkapløb og finde fredelige løsninger på kriserne i Ukraine, Syrien og Nordkorea. Kremls udskrift af samtalen lød, at de to ledere »talte for at udvikle praktisk samarbejde inden for forskellige felter, inkl. bestræbelser for at sikre strategisk stabilitet og bekæmpe international terrorisme, med særlig vægt på betydningen af koordinerede bestræbelser på at begrænse et våbenkapløb.« Kreml tilføjede: »Samtalen om økonomisk samarbejde afslørede en interesse i at styrke det. Energi blev diskuteret særskilt.«

Her til aften vil briterne bide i gulvtæppet. Ikke alene har Trump ødelagt deres kneb med at beskyldte Rusland for et kemisk krigsangreb på britisk jord; men også svindelnummeret med »Russiagate« i USA, som køres direkte af MI6-agenten Christopher Steele og hans agenter internt i USA, er kollapsede. Nu står aktørerne i dette kupforsøg mod den amerikanske regering – inkl. John Brennan, James Clapper, Barack Obama, Hillary Clinton og flere nyligt fyrede FBI-operatører – over for mulige anklager om kriminelle handlinger

for det mest åbenlyse forræderi i moderne amerikansk historie, alt sammen på vegne af Det britiske Imperium.

For at gøre det hele værre for den ynkelige, håbefulde »M« og hendes kohorte, har »BoJo«-Labour-leder Jeremy Corbyn, der efter al sandsynlighed ville vinde et valg mod May, hvis det blev afholdt nu, krævet, at May fremlægger beviser (hvis der eksisterer nogen) for den nervegift, der blev brugt i Skripal-angrebet, over for russerne og (ligesom præsident Trump) insisteret på, at forhandlinger med russerne er absolut nødvendigt. I et BBC-interview her til morgen mindede han også landet om de katastrofale resultater af Tony Blairs tidligere forfalskede efterretninger om Iraks masseødelæggelsesvåben.

Og, for lige at banke sømmet dybere ind, så bekræftede talsperson for Det Hvide Hus Sarah Sanders, at nervegiftangrebet i UK slet ikke blev nævnt i telefonsamtalen mellem Trump og Putin!

Det nye paradigme er ved at komme i fokus på globalt plan: ikke alene lykønskede Trump Putin med at vinde seks år mere på posten, men sagde også, at det var godt, at Kina har ophævet begrænsninger af embedsperioder – for, sagde han, Xi Jinping er en storslået leder.

I dag talte Xi Jinping for den afsluttende forsamling i den 13. Nationale Folkekongres og udtrykte tillid til, at den kinesiske foryngelse vil fortsætte og ekspandere, med Kina, der bidrager endnu mere til global regeringsførelse og global udvikling gennem den Nye Silkevej. »Lad solskinnet fra et fællesskab for en fælles fremtid for menneskeheden oplyse verden«, sluttede han.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde i dag, at præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi viser sandt lederskab for verden, alt imens Det britiske Imperiums desperate handlinger er begyndt at give bagslag. Tidligere har britiske imperieintriger været støttet af svage, amerikanske ledere, der endda stillede sig i spidsen for



håndhævelse af britisk politik, som i krigen i Indokina, Irakkrigen og krigen i Libyen, samt i de radikale politikker for det 'frie marked', som holdt de tidligere kolonisationer økonomisk tilbagestående samtidig med at ødelægge de industrialiserede nationer i Europa og Nordamerika.

Men Trump har nægtet at lade sig udnytte af den »særlige relation« og har i stedet fremført, at imperieopdelingen i Øst og Vest skal være forbi. I sin besejring af kupmagerne kan han også gennemføre sit løfte om at vende USA tilbage til det Amerikanske System for fysisk økonomi og opgive den fejlslagne, britiske »frie markedsmodel« til fordel for en dirigeret kreditpolitik i Hamiltons tradition til genopbygning af Amerikas industrielle infrastruktur. Situationen er stadig ekstremt farlig, men aldrig har vi været så tæt på at afslutte selve eksistensen af Imperium, én gang for alle.

*Foto: Trump og Putin hilser på hinanden på APEC-topmødets første dag. 10. nov., 2017, De Nang, Vietnam.*

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# **Britisk geopolitisk imperiepolitik kollapser; Theresa May forsøger desperat at kontrollere Trump**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 13. marts, 2018* – Den britiske premierminister Theresa May har opført et show à la Churchill over det, der fremstår som en forgiftning af en russisk dobbeltagent i London. Hun og udenrigsminister Boris »Col. Blimp«[1] Johnson har givet Rusland et 24-timers ultimatum og krævet NATO's støtte til, at UK konfronterer Rusland og et

muligt angreb mod Syrien. Tirsdag eftermiddag kontaktede May præsident Donald Trump pr. telefon for at forsøge at overtale ham til at angribe Rusland.

Uheldigvis for hende var Churchill selv en ivrig bruger af giftvåben på slagmarken, »udslettelsesbombning« – som han udtrykte det – og af giftgasangreb mod civile fra »laverestående racer«. Mange i verden husker Det britiske Imperiums historie og er bevidst om dets aktuelle bevæbning og styring af den saudiske folkemordskrig mod Yemen.

Og UK er selv i besiddelse af den sjældne, kemiske nervegift, som May hævder, blev brugt af russere i London.

Men Mays desperation kommer i realiteten af den kendsgerning, at den geopolitiske doktrin, briterne i århundreder har fremmanet, kører på pumperne. Den er i færd med at blive besejret af en ny politik, kendt som den Nye Silkevej og af Kinas præsident betegnet som »menneskehedens fælles fremtid«.

Kina har bragt et nyt, produktivt, globalt boom med infrastrukturbyggeri ind i verden og sammen med det, en idé om stormagtsrelationer, baseret på respekt og gensidig udviklingshjælp til andre nationer. Præsident Trump har gentagne gange valgt at understrege sin fremragende, gensidigt respektfulde relation med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping, og deres samarbejde kunne endda stabilisere Koreahalvøen.

De af britisk efterretning skabte »Russiagate«-skandaler i USA, der har til formål at enten tvinge Trump ind i en konfrontation med Rusland, eller også tvinge ham ud af embedet, fortsætter med at kollapse – nu med Husets Efterretningskomite, der har afsluttet sine efterforskninger og erklæret, »intet at finde«.

Præsident Vladimir Putins tale 1. marts har erklæret NATO-politikken med omringning af Rusland med NATO's strategiske førsteangrebskapacitet for forældet og død. Det kan ikke ignoreres. Selveste USA's Forsvarsministerium har nu erkendt,

at USA's ABM-systemer ikke vil virke mod Ruslands strategiske våben. Som præsident Putin sagde, så er forhandlinger, baseret på gensidig respekt, den bedste politik for begge lande.

May kunne være på nippet til at blive udskiftet som premierminister af leder af Labour-partiet, Jeremy Corbyn, der faktisk har massiv støtte i den britiske befolkning, til dels for at have afvist krigskonfrontation med Rusland.

Hvad enten den britisk PM kan få præsident Trump til at sige »Rusland gjorde det« i dag eller ej, så er hendes problem af en dybere karakter. Som Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag kommenterede, så er det establishment, som May repræsenterer, allerede besejret i en kamp, de har tabt på forhånd – og hvor de kæmper for britisk imperiepolitik til den bitre ende. Det nye paradigme for stormagtsrelationer, som Kina står i spidsen for, er i færd med at skubbe den længe dominerende, britiske, geopolitiske doktrin ud af den historiske scene.

USA under Trump kan undgå »Thukydid-fælden« og samarbejde, til gensidig fordel for alle nationer.

Men kan det genoplive sin industri, produktivitet, sin storhed som rumfartsnation, sin videnskabelige dygtighed – eller endda sine borgeres forventede levetid? Kan det skabe kredit for at udskifte sin nedbrudte, økonomiske infrastruktur?

Det er her, både Trump og Kongressen er ved at forlise. Og det er, hvad en tilslutning til den Nye Silkevej vil betyde.

*Foto: Præsident Donald Trump køber tydeligvis ikke PM Theresa Mays B-S-, under konferencen i Davos, 2. jan., 2018. (Public Domain)*

[1] Britisk tegneseriefigur fra trediverne. Blimp er pompøs, opfarende, chauvinistisk og en britisk stereotype. Figuren er opkaldt efter en spærreballon, kendt som en 'blimp'. (-red.)

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# **Et stort skridt fremad for realisering af Transaqua-projektet: Overførsel af vand er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed**

*2. marts, 2018* – Det officielle udfald af den internationale konference om Tchadsøen den 26.-28. feb. i Abuja, Nigeria, er en utvetydig støtteerklæring til Transaqua-projektet, der foreslår overførsel af vand fra Congoflodens bækken til Tchadsøen. Den siger klart:

\* Der er ingen løsning på Tchadsøens svindende vandmængde, som ikke involverer en genopfyldning af søen gennem en overførsel af vand fra uden for søens bassin.

\* Overførslen af vand fra det interne bækken er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed.

\* Transaqua-projektet, der vil overføre vand fra Congoflodens bifloder på dens højre side og føre det 2.400 km frem via en kanal til Charifloden, er den foretrukne, gennemførlige mulighed.

**LPAC's featurevideo om Transaqua-projektet:**

Det blev desuden, under mødet på højt niveau mellem

præsidenterne for kommissionen for Tchadsøens bækken, af den italienske ambassadør til Nigeria, Stefano Pontesilli, annonceret, at Italien vil bidrage med €1,5 mio. til forundersøgelserne til Transaqua-projektet og erklæret, at Italien var parat til at indgå som partner i det foreslåede »Transaqua-projekt« for at sikre den heldige overførsel af vand. Forundersøgelserne er planlagt til at blive gennemført af det italienske ingeniørfirma, Bonifica, og byggefirmaet PowerChina.

### **Radio France International citerer *EIR's* Claudio Celani**

Radio France International citerede *EIR's* korrespondent Claudio Celani i sin dækning af den Internationale Konference om Tchadsøen den 26.-28. feb. i Abuja, Nigeria. »For ambitiøst, for risikabelt, for dyrt? Grundene til at være modstander af det mangler ikke, men projektet for at genopfylde Tchadsøen er tilbage. Tirsdag, den 27. feb. i Abuja, Nigeria, var den titaniske ambition om at overføre vand fra Congobækkenet på alles læber, som det blev rapporteret af den italienske analytiker, Claudio Celani:

»'Folk her er overbevist om, at overførsel af vand er den eneste måde, hvorpå en genoplivning af Tchadsøen kan ske. De ser store ting. De forstår, at de har brug for et stort projekt, Transaqua, det store projekt, hvis hensigt ikke alene er at flytte vand fra punkt A til Punkt B, men også at bygge en reel, moderne infrastruktur i Afrikas hjerte', forklarer han.«

RFI fortsætter: »Transaqua er ved at rejse sig af asken. Det italienske firma Bonifica, der oprindeligt udarbejdede projektet, er nu associeret med det kinesiske selskab, PowerChina. En fælles forundersøgelse vil blive finansieret af den kinesiske og italienske regering. PowerChinas chefingeniør er glad for dette samarbejde: 'Jeg mener, vi står ved begyndelsen til et nyt samarbejde. Vi ser frem til at begynde dette samarbejde.'«

Alt imens artiklen citerer François Kalwele fra den Demokratiske Republik Congos Miljøministerium, som sagde, han er fortaler for solidaritet mellem afrikanske stater, så handler resten af artiklen om muligheden for, at man finder olie i regionen.

Dækningen fra Agence France-Presse (AFP) understregede de to valg, som Tchadsøen står overfor, enten at bringe mere vand til søen, eller også at overlade regionen fuldstændigt til Boko Haram-islamister. »Omkring 40 million mennesker lever ved eller omkring Tchadsøen – men denne vitale resurse er hastigt i færd med at skrumpes ind under virkningen af klimaforandring og fejlagtig management af vandet ... Det lyder som noget fra Wakanda, det futuristiske, afrikanske kongedømme i hit-filmen, 'Black Panther'. Men 'Transaqua' er et meget virkeligt forslag til et meget virkeligt problem – hvordan man genopfylder Tchadsøens svindende vandmængde.

Forslaget forudser en 2.600 km lang kanal fra den Demokratiske Republik Congo, tværs over den Centralafrikanske Republik for at mødes med Charifloden, der løber ud i ferskvandssøen ...

Regionens forværrede sårbarhed er blevet et rekrutteringsgrundlag for Boko Haram. Jihadisterne har fundet det langt lettere at vinde landmænd og fiskere, der fører en forarmet tilværelse, over på deres side, og at skabe en base for sig selv på mange af søens øer ... Ekspertes mødtes i Abuja i to dage for at diskutere måder, hvorpå man kan standse udtørringen af Tchadsøen – og Transaqua tiltrak interesse, selv om projektet stadig er i sin vorden og står over for mange forhindringer.«

AFP citerer eksekutive sekretær for Tchadsø-bækkenets Kommission, Sanusi Abdullahi: »Overførsel af vand i det interne bassin er ikke en valgmulighed, men en nødvendighed. Vi står over for den mulighed, at Tchadsøen forsvinder, og det ville være en katastrofe for hele det afrikanske kontinent.«

Med en kritik af UNESCO's nye research- og bevaringsprogram til \$6,5 mio., som omfatter Cameroun, Tchad, Niger og Nigeria, såvel som C.A.R. (Centralafrikanske Republik), som udgørende en afledning, sagde Horace Campbell, en professor i afrikanske studier ved Ghanas Universitet, til delegerede, 'Det, de franske intellektuelle har promoveret, er overlevelsessevne og levebrød. Men det kan man ikke få uden at genopfylde søen.'«

Den tekniske direktør Franco Bochetto, fra det italienske ingeniørfirma Bonifica, som først designede Transaqua-projektet for henved 35 år siden, citeres, »Synet af hundreder af mennesker, der dør i Middelhavet« havde ansporet den italienske regering til at støtte projektet. »I de seneste år har situationen hastigt ændret sig, og det, der ikke syntes at være muligt i 1980'erne, har nu interesse«, sagde han. »Vi arbejder her for projekter, og vi ønsker at tage et socialt ansvar«, sagde Ziping Huang, en ingeniør hos PowerChina. Bonifica og PowerChina vil udføre forundersøgelserne til projektet.

*Foto: Præsident for den Føderale Republik Nigeria og øverstkommanderende, Hans excellence Muhammadu Buhari GCFR holder åbningstalen på konferencen for at redde Tchadsøen, Abuja, Nigeria. Photo: @lcbconference2018*

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# **Der er gode udsigter forude; Spræng det bort, som ligger i vejen!**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, USA, 12. marts, 2018 – Netop nu finder der udviklinger sted inden for sikkerhed og økonomi, som giver verden dramatisk gode udsigter, mens der på samme tid stadig*

er operationer imod menneskeheden, om det så skyldes ondskab eller fej uvidenhed. Tiden er inde til at sprænge det bort, som ligger i vejen.

Der er fortsat fremskridt mht. Nordkorea. I dag og i morgen besøger sydkoreanske topudsendinge Kina, Japan og Rusland med førstehåndsbriefinger fra deres møde i Pyongyang for 10 dage siden, og fra deres møde med præsident Trump den 8. marts, hvor han annoncerede sin aftale om at mødes med den nordkoreanske leder, Kim Jong-un. I dag mødtes præsident Xi Jinping i Beijing med Chung Eui-yong, direktør for Sydkoreas Nationale Sikkerhedsafdeling. Xi takkede for Sydkoreas og det internationale samfunds arbejde og for deres fremtidige indsats. I morgen vil Chung være i Moskva til briefinger; og i Tokyo vil Sydkoreas direktør for National Efterretning briefe premierminister Shinzo Abe.

I dag sagde den sydkoreanske præsident Moon Jae-in, »Vi har nu en dyrebar chance for at atomafruste Koreahalvøen, etablere en permanent fredsorden og bygge en kurs for fælles fremgang for Syd- og Nordkorea. Hvis det lykkes os, vil der komme dramatiske forandringer i verdenshistorien, og Republikken Korea vil have spillet den ledende rolle«.

Den økonomiske sammenhæng for dette initiativ for fred i Østasien og globalt blev fremlagt i denne weekend i Beijing på de To Sessioners konvent (Folkekongressen og det Kinesiske Folks Konference for Politisk Konsultation) af handelsminister Zhong Shan i dennes arbejdsrapport og pressekonference. Han talte om den enorme indvirkning, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BVI) har haft, og på hvilket 140 lande har responderet, og især om udsigterne for Afrika. Blandt de særlige punkter, som Zhong fremlagde, var, at BVI nu frembringer en ny, global infrastrukturplatform. Dette vil blive forstærket gennem Kinas Internationale Importudstilling, den første nogensinde, i Shanghai til november. Zhang talte også om, hvordan nye innovationscentre vil blive etableret under BVI, som »skinnende perler« i Silkevejens perlekæde.



I Afrika vil BVI søge overensstemmelse med den Afrikanske Union og regionale multinationale programmer og bidrage til Afrikas evne til selvforstærkende vækst. I mellemtiden bliver der koordinering blandt nationale regeringsministerier, plus private og offentlige tredjepartskilder for resurser til jobskabelse og fattigdomsreduktion. Særlige kinesiske projekter omfatter »Happy Home«, »Anti-fattigdomsprojekterne« og »Sundheds-genrejsnings-projekterne«.

Dette kommer alt sammen på et tidspunkt, hvor præsident Vladimir Putin har opfordret til diskussioner om en ny sikkerhedsarkitektur. De nye, strategiske våben, han annoncerede den 1. marts, repræsenterer spring inden for videnskab og teknologi for udvikling, såvel som drabskapacitet, som gør geopolitisk, »begrænset krig« umulig.

Det er en ny æra. Hvem kan modsætte sig forhandlinger om sikkerhed, økonomisk samarbejde og fred? Kun det mest depraverede, undermenneskelige væsen. Et eksempel er de 68 afdankede medlemmer af Obama-administrationen, der dannede deres gruppe »National Security Action« i sidste måned, for at arbejde for at afsætte Trump, verbalt angribe Kina og Rusland og forevige krig og ødelæggelse i demokratiets navn.

»Latterliggørelse« er, hvad de fortjener, anbefalede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag, der ligeledes opfordrede til at sprænge alle de Demokrater, som begår krigsmagervirksomhed, usandfærdighed og elementær inkompetence. »Vi befinder os ved et bemærkelsesværdigt vendepunkt«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, »og disse mennesker enten reagerer ikke, eller også forsøger de at dække over det«. Det samme gælder deres modparter, de neokonservative Republikanere. Diane Saxe, medlem af LaRouchePAC Policy Committee, udtrykte det således, »De rørte pulversaften sammen; så drak de den selv«.

Tiden er for længst overskredet for Mueller-operationen til at stoppe, og for Trump til at blive frigjort til at gøre det job, præsidenten blev valgt til at gøre. Der er ingen

sikkerhed uden økonomiske aftaler, og vi kan få dette med LaRouches Fire Love og med den transatlantiske sektor, der omsider slutter sig til den Nye Silkevej.

*Foto: Mødet mellem den nordkoreanske leder og højtplacerede regeringsfolk og Sydkoreas særlige delegation fandt sted i det Koreanske Arbejderpartis hovedbygning i Pyongyang den 5. marts, 2018. Kilde: KOCIS (korea.net)*

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# Rapport over forundersøgelser til jernbaneforbindelse til den arktiske korridor næsten klar

*Torsdag, 1. marts, 2018 – Til EUObserver sagde vicegeneraldirektør i det finske Transportministeriums afdeling for netværk: »Vi udgiver en foreløbig rapport over forundersøgelserne til jernbaneforbindelsen til det Arktiske Hav (Ishavet) inden for få dage.« EIR fra 2. feb., 2018, rapporterede om den norske havn, der ligger længst mod øst, Kirkenes, som er stedet, hvor de nordlige finske regioner søger at forbinde deres finske arktiske jernbaneprojekt.[1] »Denne jernbane ville være forbundet til Julemandens berømte hjemby, Rovaniemi, i Finland mod syd, som nu er de finske jernbaners nordlige endestation. Det arktiske jernbaneprojekt ville åbne en jernbanetransportforbindelse til et stort minedriftsområde i det nordlige Finland og Sverige, hvis produkter herfra kunne udskibes mod nord til den atlantiske og nordlige søvej, i stedet for via det Baltiske Hav (Østersøen)«, rapporterede EIR.*

Skibe kunne losse fragt i Kirkenes, som så kunne transporteres med tog via 500 km jernbanespor, som vil blive lagt fra Norge til Finland, dernæst gennem Finland, videre gennem en tunnel til Estland og dernæst videre sydpå. Tunnelen, der bliver verdens længste, når den er bygget, kommer til at løbe under den Finske Bugts 80 km.

Peter Vesterbacka, en finsk forretningsmand, der nu leder bestræbelserne på at rejse midler til projektet fra kineserne, sagde, »Jeg forventer, at de kinesiske investorer vil dække to tredjedele, alt imens nordeuropæisk pension [sic] sandsynligvis vil dække det meste af resten af €15 mia.«, iflg. *EUObservers* online-avis. Han sagde også, »Vi ønsker at åbne forbindelsen den 24. dec., 2024.«

*Foto: Fragtskibe fra Asien vil losse i Kirkenes eller andetsteds i det nordlige Norge på Ishavets kyster, og således spare tusinder af sømil.*

[1] Se *EIR*, Ulf Sandmark: »China Offers New Silk Road To Northern Europe Through the Arctic Back Door«

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# **EIR interviewer europæiske og kinesiske talsspersoner for fusionsenergi i København**

*København, 1. marts, 2018* – I forbindelse med det første europæiske Big Science Forum 2018 i København den 27.-28. feb., fik *EIR's* kontor i København mulighed for at få flere betydningsfulde interviews om forskellige facetter af ITER's

tokamak fusionsenergi-projekt (ITER: International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor), der er under opførelse i Frankrig. ITER-samarbejdet omfatter EU, USA, Rusland, Kina, Indien, Korea og Japan – hvilket svarer til mere end halvdelen af verdens befolkning.

ITER's mål er at bygge en eksperimental reaktor, der kan opnå  $Q=10$ , dvs., at selve reaktoren vil producere ti gange så meget energi som output, i forhold til input-energien, i 2025 (eksklusiv energiforbrug uden for reaktoren), selv om det ikke vil blive forbundet til elektricitetsnettet. Det er det næste skridt i demonstrations-kraftværket, eller DEMO. En vigtig ting, som ITER-tokamakken vil blive brugt til, er at studere en »brændende plasma« – selve plasmas egen evne til at være med til at opvarme reaktionen i tillæg til udefrakommende varmekilder.

Tre af *EIR's* interviews er på engelsk: med kommunikationsdirektøren for Fusion for Energy, EU's gren af projektet; med dr. Luo Delong, generaldirektør for ITER, Kina; og så med en fransk industriel højteknologileverandør af ITER-komponenter.

Big Science Business Forum 2018 var et stort initiativ, som Danmarks Uddannelses- og Forskningsministerium har taget, med det formål at skabe det, LaRouche har kaldt en »videnskabelig drivkraft«; dvs., den videnskabelige forsknings evne til at skabe økonomisk vækst i den overordnede økonomi. Forummet samlede for første gang folk fra hele Europa. Under denne konference blev det muligt for de syv Big Science-institutioner, såsom Fusion for Energy, den Europæiske Rumorganisation (ESA), CERN-acceleratoren, et par andre neutron- og røntgen-acceleratorer, det Europæiske Molekylærbioologiske Laboratorium, det Sydeuropæiske Observatorium, mindre, tilknyttede institutioner i Europa og de high-tech-industrier, som i øjeblikket leverer, eller har potentiale til at kunne levere, komponenter eller ideer, at mødes og udveksle ideer om deres fremtidige investeringsplaner

og indgå konkrete aftaler med industrien. Alle var overraskede, da flere end 1.000 mennesker tilmeldte sig arrangementet.

Flere af talerne, der repræsenterede de syv store forskningsinstitutioner, understregede, at menneskelig nysgerrighed, fascination, inspiration og motivering var afgørende for at forfølge stor videnskab og bekræftede således LaRouches centrale idé om, at menneskelig kreativitet er udgangspunktet for videnskab, teknologi, økonomi og vores civilisation som helhed.

Den danske forsknings- og uddannelsesminister Søren Pind indledte sin tale med at sige, at denne konference var »et kig ind i fremtiden«. Portugals Carlos Moedas, EU-kommissær for forskning, videnskab og innovation, sagde, at de tilstedeværende også måtte være politiske – og tale for politikere og vælgere om, hvorfor, det er vigtigt at investere i 'Stor Videnskab' (Big Science). Som et negativt eksempel nævnte han eksemplet om en accelerator, der skulle have været bygget i Houston, USA, men som fik sit budget beskåret af USA's Kongres. Fordi den nødvendige politiske vilje ikke eksisterede i USA, blev ekspertisen centreret omkring Europa.

En anden interessant, politisk pointe, som blev rejst af flere af talerne på konferencen, var betydningen af at fortsætte det videnskabelige samarbejde med lande som Rusland, på trods af politiske spændinger.

Ud over de engelsksprogede interviews lavede *EIR* fire korte, dansksprogede interviews med Big Science Denmark og tre high-tech industrileverandører om den effekt, Big Science har haft på at øge deres teknologiske niveau.

*EIR*-Danmarks YouTube-kanals Big Science interviews er udlagt på det danske Schiller Instituts website: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=23977>

Efterfølgende vil nogle af talerne på Big Science Business

Forum 2018's plenarmøde også blive udlagt samme sted.

*Foto: EIR's korrespondent i København Michelle Rasmussen interviewer dr. Luo Delong, generaldirektør for ITER, Kina.*

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# Putin leverede en meget fremsynet Tale til Nationen

*Torsdag, 1. marts, 2018* – Den russiske præsident Putin leverede en meget fremsynet Tale til Nationen, eller tale om nationens tilstand, i går, hvor han talte til en fælles session i Ruslands føderale forsamling, de to lovgivende huse. Talens fulde tekst er udlagt på engelsk på Kremls website. (<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/56957>)

Putin dækkede i talen hele spektret af økonomi, sikkerhed og internationale emner.

Præsidenten lagde ud med sin økonomiske politik, der er centreret omkring at løfte den russiske befolknings vilkår således, at det muliggør dens fulde, kreative potentiale, og således også den russiske nations potentiale. Her følger nogle enkelte uddrag af nogle af højdepunkterne i Putins inspirerende tale:

»Som jeg tidligere har sagt, så bestemmes statens rolle og position i den moderne verden ikke kun eller i overvejende grad af naturlige resurser eller produktionskapaciteter; den afgørende rolle spilles af folket, så vel som også af vilkårene for hvert enkelt individs udvikling, selvhævdelse og kreativitet. Alting afhænger derfor af indsatsen for at sikre det russiske folk og garantere vore borgeres fremgang. Vi må opnå et afgørende gennembrud inden for dette område.«

Putin understregede, at »verden akkumulerer nu et enormt teknologisk potentiale, som gør det muligt at opnå et virkeligt gennembrud i forbedringen af folkets livskvalitet og moderniseringen af økonomien, infrastrukturen og statens styrelse og administration ... de næste par år vil være afgørende for landets fremtid. Jeg gentager; disse år vil blive afgørende ...«

Med en advarsel om, at en »teknologisk forsinkelse og afhængighed vil sige reduceret sikkerhed og reducerede økonomiske muligheder for landet og, sluttelig, tabet af landets suverænitet ... Som jeg har sagt, så vedrører forandringerne hele civilisationen, og den blotte skala af disse forandringer kræver en lige så magtfuld respons. Vi er rede til at yde en sådan respons. Vi er parat til et regulært gennembrud ...

I modsat fald bliver der ingen fremtid for os, for vore børn og for vort land. Det er ikke et spørgsmål om, at nogen erobrer eller ødelægger vort land. Nej, det er ikke faren. Hovedtruslen og vores hovedfjende er det faktum, at vi sakker bagud. Hvis det ikke lykkes os at vende denne tendens, vil vi sakke endnu længere bagud ... Vi må beherske den kreative evne og styrke udvikling, så ingen forhindringer står i vejen for, at vi kan bevæge os tillidsfuldt og uafhængigt fremad. Vi må selv eje vores fremtid.«

Han fremsatte krav om en halvering af de fattige fra 20 million til 10 million i løbet af de næste seks år, ved at tilbyde anstændige, velbetalte jobs og frigøre befolkningens kreative potentiale. Han fremsatte nødvendigheden af at forbedre livskvaliteten gennem en forbedret kapacitet i sundhedssektoren, boligsektoren, højere pensioner og en garanti for en høj livskvalitet for pensionister, samt en forøget forventet levealder på over 80 år.

Putin foreslog »at lancere et storskala, rumligt udviklingsprogram i Rusland, som ville omfatte at udvikle byer

og andre lokalsamfund ved mindst en fordobling af udgifterne inden for dette område over de næste seks år ... En renovering af byerne bør støttes af introduktionen af den mest avancerede byggeteknologi og de mest avancerede byggematerialer, moderne arkitekturløsninger, digital teknologi til sociale tjenesteydelser, og sektorerne for transport og offentlige tjenesteydelser (dvs., vand, elektricitet mm.)...

Det er vigtigt, at udviklingen af byer bliver drivkraften i hele landet. Rusland er et land med et udstrakt territorium, og dets aktive, dynamiske liv kan ikke være koncentreret i et par metropoler. Store byer må distribuere deres energi og tjene som støtte for en afbalanceret, harmonisk, rumlig udvikling af hele Rusland.«

Om infrastruktur annoncerede Putin, at »broen til Krim vil åbne for biler om et par måneder og for tog næste år. Dette vil stimulere udviklingen af Krim og hele det russiske sortehavsområde.«

Og yderligere, »de næste seks år må vi næsten fordoble budgettet til vejbyggeri og vejreparationer i Rusland og bevilge mere en 11 billion rubler [\$198 billion]. Han nævnte også planer om at udvikle store, eurasiske transportkorridorer, inkl. en vej til bilkørsel, som vil blive en del af Europa-Asiatisk Stillehavsområde-korridoren, som allerede er ved at blive bygget i samarbejde med Kina og Kasakhstan.

»Gennemstrømningskapaciteten for Baikal-Amur-hovedlinjen og den Transsibiriske Jernbane [i den Eurasiske Landbro] vil vokse 1,5 gang, op til 180 million tons, på seks år«, sagde Putin. »Det vil tage syv dage for containere fra Vladivostok at nå Ruslands vestlige grænser ... Volumen af transitfragt på vore jernbaner må vokse med næsten fire gange. Det betyder, at Rusland vil blive en global leder inden for transitfragt mellem Europa og Asien.«



Med hensyn til fragt over vand, sagde Putin, at gennemstrømningen i de russiske havne er vokset til mere end 1 mia. ton for første gang i historien, i 2017: »Som I ser på disse grafer, så overgår dette det niveau, som Sovjetunionen opnåede, med mere end to tredjedele ... Vi må yderligere udvide denne kapacitet, inkl. ved at forøge kapaciteten af jernbaneforbindelsen til havne i Azov- og Sortehavsområdet 1,5 gang, til 131 mio. tons«, sagde han.

Putin nævnte også udvidelsen af den Nordlige Søvej og sagde, at, frem til 2025, vil fragttrafikken langs denne rute vokse ti gange, til 80 mio. tons. »Det er vores mål at gøre det til en virkelig global og konkurrencedygtig transportrute. Lad mig minde jer om, at den Nordlige Søvej blev mere aktivt brugt under sovjettiden, sammenlignet med, hvordan vi hidtil har brugt den. Vi vil afgjort udvikle denne rute og nå nye horisonter. Det er jeg ikke i tvivl om.«

Den russiske præsident talte også længe om udviklingen af Ruslands Fjernøsten.

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## **Tiden er inde til at fjerne fattigdom og give vore børn en fremtid**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 28. feb., 2018* – I dag anfører *New York Times* den flok hyæner i det vestlige pressekorps, som misbilliger den kinesiske beslutning om at fjerne tidsbegrænsning for deres præsidenter og vicepræsidenter. »Xi sætter Kina på kollisionskurs med historien«, hylér *Times'* overskrift og citerer ingen anden en taberen Hillary Clinton, der udtalte, at Kina er på »en taberkurs og forsøger at

opretholde et regeringssystem, der ikke kan overleve i den moderne verden«.

Kesha Rogers, den uafhængige kandidat til Kongressen for Texas (9. Kongresdistrikt), og som støttes af LaRouche Politiske Aktionskomite, responderede til dette hysteri imod Kina ved at minde vore borgere om Martin Luther Kings ord (som, ulig Hillary, var *kvalificeret* til at være præsident), der sagde: »Tiden er inde for os at blive civiliserede ved totalt, direkte og omgående at afskaffe fattigdom.« Det er selvfølgelig det, Kina er ved at opnå, både for sine egne borgere (frem til år 2020) og for verden, gennem sit historiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Hvilken nation eksemplificerer den »civiliserede verden« i dag?

*Global Times*, det Kinesiske Kommunistpartis avis, skriver i dag, at »de vestlige medier begyndte at tale dårligt om Kina på deres sædvanlige og forskellige måder« efter meddelelsen om, at Kina ville afslutte begrænsede embedsperioder. »Den vigtigste grund til alt dette«, fortsætter lederartiklen, »er, at Kinas fremvækst har nået et afgørende punkt, hvor nogle vesterlændinge rent psykologisk ikke kan holde det ud længere. De ønsker at se en ulykke ramme landet. Selvfølgelig, hvis det skulle skade deres egne interesser, så er de villige til først at se Kina smuldre«. De skriver fortsat, »I årenes løb er både Kinas Kommunistiske Partis Centralkomites myndighed og vort kinesiske samfunds fremgang vokset. Centralkomiteens myndighed er den mest fremragende del af Kinas konkurrencedygtighed. Den er kilden til landets effektivitet og evne til at mobilisere folk og foretage tilpasninger. Det er den ting, som den omgivende verden mest misunder Kina, og det er målet for vestlig, antikinesisk retorik.«

Mange i Vesten responderer, at, på trods af det store fremskridt i Kina, er det kinesiske folk ikke frit, har ikke basale menneskerettigheder, som om retten til et anstændigt levebrød, frihed fra fattigdom og frihed til at bidrage til nationens og menneskehedens fremtid, ikke skulle være den mest

fundamentale af menneskerettighederne.

Men vi må også stille spørgsmålet, hvad er tilstanden for menneskerettighederne i USA? Hvad gør man mod vore børn, af hvilke millioner er blevet nægtet ethvert håb om en produktiv fremtid, og som i stedet tilbydes »friheden« til at tage narkotiske stoffer, til at blive »underholdt« af film og videospil og popmusik, der lærer dem at umenneskeliggøre deres medmennesker gennem vold og pornografi, og som nægtes enhver uddannelse med hensyn til den klassiske, vestlige kulturs skønhed, for slet ikke at tale om den klassiske kinesiske kulturs skønhed, eller skønheden i nogen af de andre, store kulturer i menneskets historie? Der bør ikke herske tvivl om, hvorfor hundredevis af vore børn bliver forvandlet til mordere. Der bør heller ikke herske nogen tvivl om, at hele økonomien og hele kulturen må transformeres for at denne rædsel skal stoppe, og for at verden kan gå ind i et nyt paradigme, baseret på menneskeligt fremskridt og menneskelig værdighed.

Præsident Trump vækkede et håb i det amerikanske folk, hvor han lovede at genopbygge nationens industrielle grundlag og den kollapsende infrastruktur, at afslutte narkosvøben, mindede folk om Alexander Hamiltons »Amerikanske System« og lovede at afslutte den nytteløse og farlige konfrontation med Rusland og Kina. Det er de spørgsmål, som Lyndon LaRouche har kæmpet for i et halvt århundrede, alt imens det politiske lederskab har været i færd med at transformere nationen til en postindustriell skrotbunke og en permanent krigsmaskine på vegne af Det britiske Imperium.

Håbet om at genoprette Amerikas storhed må nu fuldbyrdes på den eneste, mulige måde – ikke stykkevist, ikke med små skridt, men gennem den fulde og hele genindførelse af det Amerikanske System gennem LaRouches program, og ved fuldt og helt at vedtage den Nye Silkevejsånd, som Kinas Bælte & Vej har lanceret. Det er, hvad et civiliseret samfund må gøre.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og præsident Xi Jinping møder børn, der vifter med kinesiske og amerikanske flag under velkomstceremonier uden for Folkets Store Hal, 9. nov., 2017, i Beijing, Folkerepublikken Kina. (WH Photo Shealah Craighead)*

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# **Vil italiensk valg og muligt SPD-nej til stor koalition i Tyskland starte finanskaos på søndag?**

## **Politisk Orientering 1. marts. 2018**

### **v/ formand Tom Gillesberg**

*»Velkommen til disse tider, hvor den sibirske kulde strømmer ind over Europa og, kunne man da håbe på, kunne have den effekt, at folk lige kunne slå lidt koldt vand i blodet og tænke sig om et par gange og måske nogen tilmed kunne få kolde fødder over denne her konfrontationspolitik, som Claus Hjort Frederiksen og andre folk, der bare marcherer i takt til de kommandoer, der kommer ud fra London; at de lige kunne begynde at tænke sig om og sige, vil vi virkelig tage en fuld konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, for, hvis vi vælger a gøre det, så kan det kun ende med én ting, og det er atomkrig og den sandsynlige udryddelse af menneskeheden ... Man kan ikke tage en 'let lille krig' med Rusland eller med Kina, og så*

*slutter det igen; det kan i sagens natur kun blive ved, fordi Rusland og Kina kommer ikke til at kapitulere og blive loyale, vestlige lakajer, det har de gjort klart for lang tid siden. Det har både Xi Jinping og Putin igen og igen signaleret. Senest i dag holdt Putin sin store tale til nationen i Rusland, hvor selvfølgelig, ved siden af alt det andet, hvordan sikrer vi økonomisk fremgang for den russiske befolkning og sørger for, at russerne kan være et glad folkefærd; men med i alt det her var så også en gennemgang af de meget aktive tiltag, man har gang i, inkl. nye typer af atomvåben, for at sikre, at ingen skulle få den tåbelige idé, at man kunne angribe Rusland og slippe af sted med det ...«*

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**EIR-interviews om videnskab  
og industri, inkl.  
fusionskraft, fra  
Big Science Business Forum  
2018 i København.**

**EIR interviews about science  
and industry, incl. fusion**

# energy, etc. from Big Science Business Forum 2018 in Copenhagen

*København, 1. marts, 2018* – I forbindelse med det første europæiske Big Science Forum 2018 i København den 27.-28. feb., fik EIR's kontor i København mulighed for at få flere betydningsfulde interviews om forskellige facetter af ITER's tokamak fusionsenergi-projekt (ITER: International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor), der er under opførelse i Frankrig. ITER-samarbejdet omfatter EU, USA, Rusland, Kina, Indien, Korea og Japan – hvilket svarer til mere end halvdelen af verdens befolkning.

ITER's mål er at bygge en eksperimental reaktor, der kan opnå  $Q=10$ , dvs., at selve reaktoren vil producere ti gange så meget energi som output, i forhold til input-energien, i 2025 (eksklusiv energiforbrug uden for reaktoren), selv om det ikke vil blive forbundet til elektricitetsnettet. Det er det næste skridt i demonstrations-kraftværket, eller DEMO. En vigtig ting, som ITER-tokamakken vil blive brugt til, er at studere en »brændende plasma« – selve plasmas egen evne til at være med til at opvarme reaktionen i tillæg til udefrakommende varmekilder.

Tre af EIR's interviews er på engelsk: med kommunikationsdirektøren for Fusion for Energy, EU's gren af projektet; med dr. Luo Delong, generaldirektør for ITER, Kina; og så med en fransk industriel højteknologileverandør af ITER-komponenter.

Big Science Business Forum 2018 var et stort initiativ, som Danmarks Uddannelses- og Forskningsministerium har taget, med det formål at skabe det, LaRouche har kaldt en »videnskabelig drivkraft«; dvs., den videnskabelige forsknings evne til at

skabe økonomisk vækst i den overordnede økonomi. Forummet samlede for første gang folk fra hele Europa. Under denne konference blev det muligt for de syv Big Science-institutioner, såsom Fusion for Energy, den Europæiske Rumorganisation (ESA), CERN-acceleratoren, et par andre neutron- og røntgen-acceleratorer, det Europæiske Molekylærbiologiske Laboratorium, det Sydeuropæiske Observatorium, mindre, tilknyttede institutioner i Europa og de high-tech-industrier, som i øjeblikket leverer, eller har potentiale til at kunne levere, komponenter eller ideer, at mødes og udveksle ideer om deres fremtidige investeringsplaner og indgå konkrete aftaler med industrien. Alle var overraskede, da flere end 1.000 mennesker tilmeldte sig arrangementet.

Flere af talerne, der repræsenterede de syv store forskningsinstitutioner, understregede, at menneskelig nysgerrighed, fascination, inspiration og motivering var afgørende for at forfølge stor videnskab og bekræftede således LaRouches centrale idé om, at menneskelig kreativitet er udgangspunktet for videnskab, teknologi, økonomi og vores civilisation som helhed.

Den danske forsknings- og uddannelsesminister Søren Pind indledte sin tale med at sige, at denne konference var »et kig ind i fremtiden«. Portugals Carlos Moedas, EU-kommissær for forskning, videnskab og innovation, sagde, at de tilstedeværende også måtte være politiske – og tale for politikere og vælgere om, hvorfor, det er vigtigt at investere i 'Stor Videnskab' (Big Science). Som et negativt eksempel nævnte han eksemplet om en accelerator, der skulle have været bygget i Houston, USA, men som fik sit budget beskåret af USA's Kongres. Fordi den nødvendige politiske vilje ikke eksisterede i USA, blev ekspertisen centreret omkring Europa.

En anden interessant, politisk pointe, som blev rejst af flere af talerne på konferencen, var betydningen af at fortsætte det videnskabelige samarbejde med lande som Rusland, på trods af

politiske spændinger.

Ud over de engelsksprogede interviews lavede *EIR* fire korte, dansksprogede interviews med Big Science Denmark og tre high-tech industrileverandører om den effekt, Big Science har haft på at øge deres teknologiske niveau.

*EIR*-Danmarks YouTube-kanals Big Science interviews er udlagt på det danske Schiller Instituts website: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=23977>

Efterfølgende vil nogle af talerne på Big Science Business Forum 2018's plenarmøde også blive udlagt samme sted.

*Foto: EIR's korrespondent i København Michelle Rasmussen interviewer dr. Luo Delong, generaldirektør for ITER, Kina.*

### **English:**

EIR Interviews European and Chinese Fusion Energy Spokesmen in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 1 (EIRNS) – In connection with the first European-wide Big Science Business Forum 2018 in Copenhagen on Feb. 27-28, {EIR}'s Copenhagen bureau was able to get several important interviews on different facets of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) tokamak fusion energy

project, under construction in southern France. The ITER cooperation includes the EU, U.S., Russia, China, India, Korea and Japan – more than half of the world's population.

ITER's goal is to build an experimental reactor which will achieve  $Q=10$ , that is, that the reactor itself will produce 10 times the output of energy input in 2025 (not including energy use outside of the reactor), though it will not be connected to

the electricity grid. That is the next step in the demonstration

power plant, or DEMO. One important thing the ITER tokamak



will

be used for, is to study a “burning plasma,” – the ability of the plasma itself to help heat the reaction, in addition to outside heat sources.

Three of the {EIR} interviews are in English: with the communications director for Fusion for Energy, the EU arm of the

project; with Dr. Luo Delong, the director general for ITER China; and also with a very high-technology French industrial supplier of ITER components.

Big Science Business Forum 2018 was a great initiative taken by the Danish Ministry for Science and Education, to create what

LaRouche has called a “science-driver,” the ability of scientific

research to generate economic growth in the general economy. It

gathered people, for the first time, on a European-wide basis.

During this conference, the seven Big Science institutions, such

as Fusion for Energy, the European Space Agency, the CERN accelerator, a couple of other neutron and x-ray accelerators, the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, the European Southern

Observatory, smaller affiliated institutions in Europe, and the

high-tech industries which either currently, or potentially, supply components or ideas, were able to meet to exchange ideas

about their future investment plans, and make concrete agreements

with industry. Everyone was surprised when over 1,000 people registered for the event.

Several of the speakers representing the seven big science institutions underlined that human curiosity, fascination, inspiration and motivation were essential for the pursuit of big science, confirming LaRouche’s central idea that human

creativity is the starting point for science, technology, economy and our civilization as a whole.

Danish Minister for Science and Education Søren Pind prefaced his speech by saying that this conference was a “peek into the future.” Portugal’s Carlos Moedas, EU Commissioner for

Research, Science and Innovation, said that the people in the room also had to be political – to address politicians and voters on why it is important to invest in Big Science. As a negative example, he used the example of an accelerator that was

supposed to have been built in Houston, but which had its funding

cut by the U.S. Congress. Because the necessary political will did not exist in the United States, the expertise became centered

in Europe.

Another interesting political point brought up by several speakers during the conference was the importance of continuing

the scientific cooperation with countries such as Russia, despite

the political tensions.

In addition to the English-language interviews, {EIR} conducted four short Danish-language interviews with Big Science

Denmark, and three high-tech industrial suppliers, about the effect Big Science has had on raising their technological levels.

All of the EIRDanmark YouTube channel’s Big Science interviews are also posted to the website of the Schiller Institute in Denmark: <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=23977>

Some speeches during the Big Science Business Forum 2018’s plenary session will also be posted there.

*EIR (Executive Intelligence Review, Michelle Rasmussen) lavede følgende interviews den 27. februar 2018:*

In English:

På engelsk

Fusion for Energy, Stavros Chatzipanagiotou

Fusion and China, ITER China, Luo Delong

Fusion and Industry, CNIM, Jean-Claude Cercassi, French ITER component supplier

På dansk

In Danish:

Big Science Danmark og tre firmaer

Nogle taler fra Plenary Session I:

Fusion for Energy

Richard Cobben, Head of ITER's Delivery Department

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## **Masseskyderier: Et spejl af nationens moralske pessimisme**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 26. feb., 2018* – Hvad var det, præsident Trump lovede, havde til hensigt, blev valgt til at vende omkring? Sammenbruddet af den vindende optimisme, industriel formåen, Amerikas produktive ånd? Lad os holde op med at anstifte krige, sagde han, og i stedet genopbygge vores nation, industri, infrastruktur, økonomi og »sætte fodaftryk i fjerne verdener«. Hans mål, hvad enten han præcist kaldte det dette eller ej, var at afslutte den intensiverende pessimisme

i et Amerika, der engang anførte mennesket ud i rummet.

På grund af disse hans hensigter blev præsidenten selv målskive for dem, der vil have et Amerika-altid-i-krig, et Amerika igen i stormagtskonfrontation med Kina og Rusland snarere end i stormagtssamarbejde om fred og økonomisk fremskridt.

For de neokonservative, der steg til vejrs under Bush' og Obamas præsidentskaber, og for ulykkelige millioner af amerikanere, er USA blevet en nation, for hvem »at vinde« blot betyder at være den bedste til at identificere fjendtlige »regimer«, »stammer« eller folkeslag og slå dem ihjel, sammen med denne eller hin terrorgruppe, som disse krige afføder.

I forløbet med denne identifikation – eller skabelse – af modstandere og med forberedelser til at dræbe dem, tilskriver både neokonservative og liberale etableringer disse »modstandere« deres egen adfærd – »spejlfælden«. Den nylige, forbløffende rapport fra Center for Strategiske og Internationale Studier (CSIS), der erklærede, at Kina er ved at forberede førsteangreb med krydsermissiler mod Washington og mord på amerikanske ledere samtidig med, at de invaderer Taiwan, er typisk for det »nye koldkrigshysteri«. Kinas meget lange historie fremviser ingen sådanne handlinger; USA's seneste 50 år er fuld af dem, og disse handlinger er endda mangedoblet i de seneste 20 år. Kinas *Global Times* gav et korrekt svar på denne CSIS-uhyrighed ved at give det betegnelsen, »USA skræmt af sit eget spejlbillede«.

Masseskyderier, hvor amerikanerne selv skyder amerikanere, afspejler denne kulturelle og moralske pessimisme.

Amerikanere bør blive skræmt af synet af masseskyderne i spejlet: hvor de ser sig selv som snigskytter og specialstyrker og gør det af med fantasifjender, og altid med selvmord som det ultimative mål. Alle med undtagelse af et enkelt af de 25 værste masseskyderier i Amerikas historie har

fundet sted siden 1980. I 1950'erne og 1960'erne – hvor våbenlovene ikke var reformeret, men hvor der var en stærk tiltrækning mod videnskabelig og økonomisk optimisme og en nation, der eksporterede kernekraft og havde rummet i sigte – var der kun seks af disse offentlige skudepisoder på 20 år.

I 1999, da »Columbine-massakren« fandt sted (på trods af et nationalt forbud mod angrebsvåben), skrev stiftende redaktør af *EIR* Lyndon LaRouche, at Littleton, Colorado, havde oplevet »et varsel for vor tid ... Hvordan bærer man sig ad med at korrumpere uskyldige børn til at blive psykotisklignende mordere? Det hurtige svar på dette spørgsmål er: Umenneskeliggør billedet af mennesket ... Det er ikke en oversimplificering at sige, at, når først dette første skridt, umenneskeliggørelse af billedet af mennesket, er opnået, så har man etableret det aksiomatiske grundlag for at gøre krig og myrderi til en blot og bart barnlig leg ... «

Og hvordan genopretter man nu billedet af mennesket i universet, og af en nation, der hjælper andre nationer i udviklingen af »menneskehedens fælles mål«? »At vinde« vil faktisk sige »win-win«. At forpligte sig over for Bælte & Vej Initiativet for store infrastrukturprojekter i samarbejde med Kina og 60 andre nationer. Genoptag udforskningen af rummet, som i Apollo-projektet, sammen med de andre rumfartsnationer. Få Amerikas økonomi op at stå, før den rammes af endnu et finanskarak, ved at gennemføre Glass-Steagall på Wall Street og skabe kredit til udvikling, ligesom Alexander Hamilton gjorde det.

Men de 50 år, der er gået, siden præsident Kennedy blev myrdet, har været et voksende mareridt for Amerika. At vende tilbage til, hvad det vil sige at være menneskelig – det virkelige emne for LaRouches refleksion fra 1999 over Columbine – er det fundamentale spørgsmål.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump mødes med folkevalgte fra delstater og lokalsamfund, for at diskutere sikkerhed i*

skolerne. 22. feb., 2018. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)

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# Den Nye Silkevej inspirerer de amerikanere, der har held til at finde ud af noget om det

22. feb., 2018 – Aktivisten Andrew Dobbs fra Austin, Texas, har bidraget med en inspirerende, entusiastisk og grundigt researchet og velinformeret undersøgelse af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ til online publikationen *War is Boring* i dag.

»For mindst 60 lande, der spænder over det meste af verden, er initiativet en enorm mulighed for vækst og udvikling af deres økonomier under en ny, global orden – en orden, der ikke har de samme bånd tilknyttet, som det amerikanskledede system, der i dag er ved magten.

Hvis initiativet skrider frem iht. planen – og hvis der er en ting, som Folkerepublikken Kina har vist evner for, så er det gennemførelse af veludviklede planer – vil det få verdenshistoriske konsekvenser for amerikansk magt.

Alle bomber og støvler på jorden, som vi har lanceret i det seneste århundrede, til trods, så er Kina tæt ved at besejre verden uden at affyre et eneste skud, og det ville du intet ane om, hvis du blot følger med i amerikansk presse.

I de kinesiske medier var Bælte & Vej Initiativet på den anden side det mest omtalte emne i nyhederne sidste år. Dette

reflekterer planens historiske betydning. Hvis den bliver fuldført, vil den sandsynligvis repræsentere det største projekt i fredstid nogensinde og skønnes at ville koste mellem \$4 billion og \$8 billion.

Projektet ville genoplive oldtidens Silkevej og forbinde Kina, Centralasien, Mellemøsten, Afrika og Europa med veje, jernbaner, pipelines, kommunikationsnetværk, elektriske net og anden infrastruktur over land, samt en maritim vej, der ville forbinde havne fra det Sydkinesiske Hav, det Indiske Hav, det Arabiske Hav, den Persiske Golf og Middelhavet.

Alt i alt ville det forbinde det meste af verdens befolkning i et eneste, økonomisk netværk, og det ville integrere lidt under halvdelen af verdens BNP. Når det er færdigt, kunne den blotte proces med at bygge det meget vel betyde, at det ville bringe det meste af verdens økonomiske output sammen.«

Tro det eller ej, men Dobbs har en masse andet at sige, der både er sandt og desværre også næsten ukendt i USA, inklusive hans egen undersøgelse af Bælte & Vej som en videreførelse af de seneste 40 års kinesiske politik. Værd at læse. <https://warisboring.com/50317-2/>

*Foto: Vægmaleri fra det centrale Kina. Foto David Axe.*

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## **Baltica Jernbanerute vedtaget; forbinder de tre baltiske stater**

22. feb., 2018 – Den 14. feb. godkendte Estlands Ministerium for Offentlig Administration planen for Rail Baltica (RB)

højhastigheds-jernbanelinjen, som vil fuldføre den endelige rute og det foreløbige design for hele jernbanen i de tre baltiske stater, rapporterede *International Railway Journal* den 16. feb.

Rail Baltica-projektet omfatter byggeriet af 870 km elektrisk normalsporsjernbane, der forbinder de tre baltiske hovedstæder Tallinn, Estland; Riga, Letland og Vilnius, Litauen, med en forbindelse til det europæiske normalsporsnetværk i Polen. Jernbanen designes til at operere med 240 km/t for passagertog og 120 km/t for fragttog, og vil udgøre en del af EU's Nordsøen/Baltikum TEN-T-korridor (Transeuropæiske Transportnetværk ).

Fr. Baiba Rubesa, adm. dir. og forkvinde for RB Rail, sagde til *International Railway Journal*, at »Vi har nu færdiggjort planlægningsstadiet for Rail Baltica. Næste skridt er at fokusere på det konsoliderede foreløbige tekniske design og detaljerede tekniske design for Rail Baltica infrastrukturen i alle tre lande.«

*Billede: Rail Baltica vækstkorridor, som en del af Nordsøen/Baltikum-korridoren.*

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## **Kina til Vesten: I stedet for at være misundelig på Bælte & Vej – Så gå med!**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 20. feb., 2018 – En artikel i dagens udgave af den kinesiske avis Global Times kommer med*



den nyttige gentagelse af det, der har været den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinpings konstante budskab til Vesten: Gå sammen med os i Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og alle parter vil vinde!

*Global Times'* kronik afviser de endeløse bagvaskelser af Kina for dets rolle i at hjælpe Afrika med at udvikle sig gennem Bælte & Vej Initiativet, som værende »næret af misundelse«. Og artiklen foreslår, at »tiden måske er inde til, at de vestlige lande øger indsatsen« og går med i udviklingen af Afrika – og implicit, i hele verden.

I betragtning af denne indlysende kendsgerning – at alle parter står til at drage fordel af et Nyt Paradigme for samarbejde og fælles udviklingsinitiativer – så klør kvalificerede iagttagere i Kina og andre Bælte & Vej-lande sig i hovedet i vantro over det systemiske, selvmorderiske vanvid, der synes at feje hen over Vesten. Denne, det Gamle Paradigmes manglende evne til at konfrontere virkeligheden, blev udstillet i fuld technicolor på den nylige München Sikkerhedskonference; i de endeløse bagvaskelser imod Rusland og Kina og truslerne om at »begrænse« dem; i de fortsatte krigsprovokationer omkring Syrien og Koreahalvøen; i Tysklands manglende evne til at frembringe en ny, levedygtig regering, og frem for alt, i det britiskførte Russiagate-cirkus, der fortsætter med at dominere de vestlige medier.

Journalisten Finian Cunningham, der skriver i RT om München Sikkerhedskonferencen, indfangede kernen i det: »At denne overfladiske og spinkle sag [de 13 anklageskrifter for indblanding i valget] af amerikanske politikere bliver holdt frem som en 'krigshandling' fra Rusland mod USA, er latterligt. Vanvid har i sandhed overtaget den gængse, amerikanske debat.« Cunningham fortsatte, at »mange alternative, rationelle iagttagere i USA og Europa kan se, at Russiagate-narrativen er ved at kollapse som følge af manglende beviser.«

Det er korrekt. Det står klart, at den britiske Mueller-

operation er i opløsning, og at den stadig kæmper for at komme sig over den afsløring, som LaRouche-bevægelsen stod i spidsen for med sit Mueller-dossier. Kongresmedlem Devin Nunes, der ikke venter på, at Mueller et al. skal tage initiativet på ny, har netop åbnet en ny flanke: han har udstedt et brev til et dusin eller flere unavngivne, nuværende og tidligere folkevalgte, som instruerer dem til at besvare 10 højst ubehagelige og kompromitterende spørgsmål om, hvornår de kendte til Steele-dossieret, hvem, de cirkulerede det til, og så videre – i modsat fald vil de blive indstævnet til at gøre det.

Men, nyttige, som disse træfninger er, så er de ikke tilstrækkelige. De gør det ikke ud for en vinderstrategi for fuldt og helt at gøre en ende på geopolitik i 2018 og i stedet skabe et Nyt Paradigme, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche gentagne gange har erklæret, må ske. Denne strategi fordrer, at vi vinder en krig om ideer, som modvægt til selve den hypotese, der ligger under den geopolitiske nulsumsspils-verdensanskuelse, med samt dens bestialske menneskebegreb. Det er disse ideer, der har ført os til flere verdenskrige og til den nuværende trussel om en ny, denne gang endegyldig, verdenskrig.

Lyndon LaRouche adresserede denne underliggende, mest fundamentale af alle kampe i sin banebrydende artikel fra juli 1994, »Hvordan Bertrand Russell blev en ond mand«[1], som han skrev for Schiller Instituttets *Fidelio*-magasin blot få måneder efter sin løsladelse fra fængsel, efter fem års indespærring for hænderne af det samme britiske Mueller-apparat, der nu er rettet mod at få ram på præsident Trump. LaRouche skrev:

»Storbritanniens Lord Bertrand Russell har, uden for enhver tvivl, været den mest onde, offentlige person i det nu udrindende [20.] århundrede ... Der er intet væsentligt hos Russell, som ikke er en gentagelse af det, der blev skrevet af [Lord Shelburnes lakaj] grundlæggeren af britisk udenrigs-efterretningstjeneste, Jeremy Bentham, for nu mere end to

hundrede år siden ...

[Dette er] den britiske, filosofiske radikalisme fra Shelburnes lakajer, og fra Huxley-familien og senere fra Russell. Bertrand Russell var, mens han levede, en raceren venetiansk køter af denne Shelburne-type ... Forstå dette, og du forstår, hvem Russell er. Forstå Russell på denne måde, og du vil begynde at forstå de seneste 600 års europæiske historie, og verdenshistorie. Så begynder du at forstå de vigtige træk af det nu udrindende, nuværende århundrede.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouche påpegede i dag: »Med denne galskab med Muellergate og Russiagate, med dæmoniseringen af Rusland og Kina, er dette kursen mod Tredje Verdenskrig. Den eneste måde at stoppe det på er gennem et Nyt Paradigme i den måde, mennesker tænker på. Og det er, hvad vi bør diskutere med dem. Vi har løsningen med Lyndon LaRouches Fire Love, som er en bydende hastesag, fordi det næste finanskrak kunne indtræffe, hvornår, det skal være. Og vi må optrappe debatten for, at USA skal gå med i Bælte & Vej Initiativet, ikke kun for at genopbygge infrastrukturen i USA, men for at gøre det, som *Global Times* i dag sagde: Gøre fælles sag med Kina i Afrika, for at bygge dette kontinent.«

Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump deltager i et erhvervsarrangement med præsident Xi Jinping i Folkets Store Hal, 9. nov., 2017, i Beijing, Folkerepublikken Kina. (*Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead*)

[1]

[https://www.schillerinstitute.org/fid\\_91-96/943a\\_russell\\_lhl.html](https://www.schillerinstitute.org/fid_91-96/943a_russell_lhl.html)

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# NYHEDSORIENTERING FEBRUAR 2018:

## Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika

Glød dig til en optimistisk og konstruktiv løsning på det forfærdelige fattigdoms- og underudviklingsproblem, som denne verdensdel er så hårdt ramt af, og, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte har nævnt, den eneste humane og retfærdige løsning på det umenneskelige flygtningeproblem, der nu også har ramt Europa.

*Vi introducerer her Schiller Instituttets nye, danske specialrapport, "Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; en vision for en økonomisk renæssance", som er en grundig indføring i den 246 sider lange, engelske rapport, af rapportens forfattere, Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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**Genopbyg Amerikas  
infrastruktur: Optrap  
kampagnen for LaRouche-planen  
Webcast, 16. feb., 2018**

Gæst Paul Gallagher.

**Vært Matthew Ogden:** Titlen på vores show i dag er »Genopbyg Amerikas infrastruktur: Optrap kampagnen for LaRouche-planen«. Jeg har inviteret Paul Gallagher, økonomiredaktør for Executive Intelligence Review, på showet i dag, og vi er glade for at du tager dig tid til at komme, Paul. Vi har nu mulighed for at få en meget seriøs og nøgtern diskussion om LaRouches økonomiske program: De »Fire Love«, og lige nu er dørene vidt åbne.

Med udgivelsen af den såkaldte »Udkast til Lovgivning for Genopbygning af Amerikas Infrastruktur« – Dette er programmet fra Trumps Hvide Hus, som blev sendt over til Kongressen. Det blev udgivet mandag. Alt imens indholdet af denne rapport er, for at sige det mildt, uheldigt – det har Wall Streets fingeraftryk over det hele, alene det, at dette forslag er kommet frem; men det er rent ud sagt en total taber, der har galvaniseret diskussionen nationalt, og det er virkelig begyndt at katalysere kongresmedlemmer på begge sider midtergangen til at begynde at tænke over spørgsmålet på en meget mere seriøs måde: Hvordan finansierer man infrastruktur? Hvis vi taler om \$1,5 billion, hvor skal de komme fra?

*(Her følger engelsk udskrift):*

And this includes, frankly, Trump himself. As President Trump said in the Letter of Transmission, that was sent over as the opening to this legislative proposal, he said: "Our nation's infrastructure is in an unacceptable state of disrepair, which damages our country's competitiveness and our citizens' quality of life. For too long, lawmakers have invested in infrastructure inefficiently, ignored critical needs, and allowed it to

deteriorate. As a result, the United States has fallen further and further behind other countries. It is time to give Americans the working, modern infrastructure they deserve... My administration is committed to working with the Congress to enact a law that will enable America's builders to construct the new, modern, and efficient infrastructure throughout our beautiful land."

Now, on Tuesday, President Trump held an open, televised roundtable with different Senators and Representatives, both Democrats and Republicans, and this was ostensibly to discuss the

aluminum, steel industries and trade policy around that, but during that roundtable, which was televised, the discussion of the infrastructure program came up. And I'd like to just play a

short clip from that roundtable; this is an exchange between President Trump and Sen. Sherrod Brown [D] from Ohio, and then Senator Blumenthal [D-CT] also gets in on this. And what you hear is that President Trump says, look, I want to have a bipartisan plan. Come back to me with a counterproposal. What

we put out was an opening bid, but I really want a bipartisan plan. I'm ready, willing and able.

So, here's a clip from that roundtable:

[start video]

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I actually think that we can go bipartisan on infrastructure, maybe even more so, than we can on DACA. ... On infrastructure which is the purpose of what we're doing tonight, come back with a proposal. We put in our bid – come back with a proposal. We have a lot of people that are great Republicans that want something to happen. We have to rebuild our country. I said yesterday, we've spent {\$7 trillion} –

when

I say "spent," and I mean wasted – not to mention all of the lives, most importantly and everything else – but we've spent \$7

trillion as of about two months ago, in the Middle East – \$7 trillion. And if you want to borrow two dollars to build a road

someplace, including your state, the great state of Ohio, if you

want to build a road, if you want to build a tunnel, or a bridge,

or fix a bridge because so many of them are in bad shape, you can't do it. And yet, we spent \$7 trillion in the Middle East.

Explain that one. [crosstalk]

SEN. SHERRON BROWN: I'd love a bipartisan – we have a bipartisan proposal. We can [crosstalk] dollars on it in infrastructure. We're glad to work together on a real infrastructure bill with real dollars, plus what you can leverage

in the communities and private sector.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Do a combination.

SENATOR BROWN: It needs real dollars.

President Trump: I would love to have you get back to us quickly, 'cause we can do this quickly and we have to rebuild our

country. We have to rebuild our roads and our bridges and our tunnels, so the faster you get back, the faster we can move.

Focus on document this week, if you don't mind, right? But the

faster you get back, the faster we move.

SEN. RICHARD BLUMENTHAL: I come back to Senator Brown's point, I think there's a opportunity for real bipartisanship

here, in these two areas.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I agree, and I'd like you to come back with a suggestion on infrastructure in the plan, and I think that's a bipartisan plan. I really would like to see you come back with a counterproposal on the infrastructure. I think we're going to get that done. I really believe that's – we're going to get a lot of Democrats, we're going to get a lot of Republicans. We're going to get it done. It's something we should do. We have to fix our country: We have to fix our roads and our tunnels and bridges and everything, so, if you can work together on that, and I am ready, willing and able, on infrastructure – that is such a natural for us to get done. And I think we could probably do it. Thank you all very much. [End video]

OGDEN: So as you can see, asking them to come back with a counterproposal, he said, this is our opening bid, but the point is clear: Now is the time for us to mobilize like never before, to put the LaRouche plan on the table. {This} is the counterproposal. Let me put on the screen here: first we've got our Campaign To Win the Future. This is obviously the national statement of intent for the elections in 2018. LaRouche PAC is mobilizing a national movement and galvanizing discussion around this program. And then the content of that campaign can be seen on the next slide, this is "The Four Laws To Save the United States: The



Economics Principles Necessary for a Recovery – Why the United States Must Join the New Silk Road” and this contains full elaboration of Lyndon LaRouche’s four economic laws.

So, I know that Paul is very short on time, and I would just like to ask you: Please address what the situation is now in Washington. What’s coming out of this release of this so-called legislative proposal? And what actually has to be done?

PAUL GALLAGHER: Thanks, Matt. My first reaction, when the White House plan was released – I call it the “White House plan,” not the Trump plan, but the White House plan – when it was released, was that closed a certain door of people in elected offices around the country and in Washington, constantly saying “what is the White House going to come up with? what is the White House going to come up with? what are they going to give us in the way of what they can get started towards infrastructure investments? because we desperately need it?” And when it finally came out, and it was very, very, very lacking – as you said, a Wall Street plan – that closed a certain door, and immediately, thus, opened another one. OK, now they have come out with that. Now, we have to come out with something. It’s up to the rest of us, particularly those in elected office, but all of us who are active in fighting for this: It’s up to us now to shape the alternative, because this one just isn’t going to work. And it’s good to see that that definitely includes the President – that view. He, on another occasion, immediately after the plan was rolled out on Monday, he said that compared to the tax legislation and the military spending increases and so forth, that this infrastructure plan that the White House has put out, was really

quite unimportant. A rather surprising thing for him to say. But it indicated, when it was followed the very next day by the comment you just saw, "give me an alternative," and then the very day after that, in another meeting with members of Congress, when, as soon as he was prompted in any way by any of them, he came out very strongly for increasing the Federal gasoline tax by 25 cents a gallon, and applying that through the Highway Trust Fund, to infrastructure investment – not at all something which is part of the White House plan, so-called; and not part of the Republican leadership's plan at all.

But when he was asked, he went with that. He hasn't said this publicly, but a number of senators and representatives who were at that second meeting, have reported it publicly in the same way. It's clear that he did say that he was for that increase in the gas tax, and as he said, he would take the political heat for backing it as President, if they would go forward with it.

So you've had, in rapid succession, a number of indications that this plan, as poor as it was that came out from the White House, is not in fact the President's plan, and it simply closes the door on all this waiting, and now says, where are the alternatives?

And that is very definitely what is in the LaRouche Four Laws, is the one alternative to this that will work.

Let me get into this in another way, unless you want to break it up, Matt. And if you have questions, please, interrupt.

But I wanted to read a piece that was written just two days ago by a Chinese scholar John Gong; he's a very prominent professor University of International Business and Economics

in

Beijing; and he's a former executive editor of the {Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies}.

OGDEN: We actually have a slide with the title of that article which was written for China Global Television Network (CGTN), "Make America Great Again – With Chinese Money." And I

can read some of the quotes that people can see on the screen, and then maybe you can address what the content is.

This is what he had to say: "Trump is absolutely right that Americas crippled bridges, potholed highways, and crooked railways cannot wait any longer. America needs to be great again.

The only question is, where is the money coming from?" And then

later in the article he said, "I have a great idea. Bank of China

and other major banks from China are now flush with dollar cash

and other dollar-denominated liquid assets, totaling over \$3 trillion, mostly in the form of holdings in U.S. Treasury bills

and bonds. This money can be readily used for Chinese investors

to participate in America's infrastructure boom. By that I mean

Chinese investors can participate in those infrastructure projects as active equity investors, and maybe contractors or suppliers at the same time.

"Call it the Belt and Road. Call it

America-belt-America-road. I don't care, as long as Chinas current

account trade surplus can be somehow transformed into a capital

account stock, in the form of money invested in America as permanent equity shareholders, and more importantly permanent

stakeholders of a stable and prosperous Sino-U.S. economic relationship. This could be a win-win mode for both countries.”

[[https://news.cgtn.com/news/79596a4d33677a6333566d54/share\\_p.html](https://news.cgtn.com/news/79596a4d33677a6333566d54/share_p.html)]

So that's Dr. John Gong.

GALLAGHER: Now, that's very important, in the way it is formulated, in the precision of it. He's talking about Treasury

holdings, – he's not the first Chinese official to do this.

In

fact, a year ago, in late January of 2017, Ding Xuedong, the then-chairman of the Chinese Investment Corp., which is one of their two big sovereign wealth funds, made essentially the same

proposal. He said, we have such and such a volume of long-term

U.S. Treasury holdings, they're not earners, their interest rates

are very low, their return is very low; we would like to trade them for a long-term investment in a U.S. infrastructure bill, as

he put it. And he, at the time, estimated that really, the need

for investment in the United States for new infrastructure, was

{ $\$8$  trillion}, a figure which may seem impossibly large to many,

but actually isn't.

[[http://www.larouchepub.com/pr/2017/170116\\_chinese\\_invest.html](http://www.larouchepub.com/pr/2017/170116_chinese_invest.html)]

Nonetheless, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has written in articles which have been published in the Chinese press, she's frequently

interviewed and quoted there, – she has written exactly this proposal in articles which have been published there. I have

presented exactly this idea to Chinese officials in Washington.

This is part of LaRouche's Four Laws.

But to start with, the first action implied by his four actions that have to be taken legislatively and from an executive

standpoint, is the restoration of the Glass-Steagall Act and the

breakup of the Wall Street banks and the hiving off of all of the

casino speculative investment vehicles, special purpose vehicles

and all of that, in order to protect and use the commercial banking system for investments.

You cannot get to real, major infrastructure renewal without doing that, and you could see this in the meeting that you played

the clip from. There was at least one representative from Missouri, who brought up the issue, when the discussion was about

trade, and specifically whether there might be tariffs against aluminum imports from China, he brought up the fact that there is

a grave lack of capacity to produce sufficient aluminum for industry in the United States, and where is that lack coming from? The lack of power supplies. So that, this is an infrastructure question, although if you ask the simple question,

"Is there an apparent sufficient amount of kilowatt-hours per year per capita in the United States?" Yes, there is. But is there sufficient, reliable electrical power supply – constantly

online, reliable, electrical power supply – for an expansion of

industry? The answer would in many cases be, "no." And that was

what he was bringing up, in particular with respect to more

aluminum plants in the United States. You have a grave inability to produce enough power, particularly since the fiasco of electricity deregulation out on the West Coast 15 years ago: That deprived the aluminum industry and shut down a very significant amount of it.

Now, if there's going to be that kind of investment in infrastructure across the country, it's not going to be one, or two, or three, or four, very famous big projects, like the renovation of the whole Northeast rail corridor of Amtrak, and the bridges and the tunnels in New York and so forth. It's not going to be simply those things. It's going to be, at many, many levels around the country, the production of enough clean water supplies, the production of enough electrical power supplies; the replacement and renovation – mostly replacement – of the river navigation systems, locks and dams, and many of these things. And for those, the commercial banks have to be ready to lend, because it takes a lot of employment, a lot of contracting, a lot of local borrowing: The banks have to be ready to lend and if you allow them to stay the big commercial banks, and the mid-size regional banks – if you allow them to stay in the Wall Street casino, that's where they'll stay. If you say, "no, your business as a commercial bank is lending," then you have a credit channel through the banking system through which national credit can flow, and cooperate in this kind of thing.

So it starts with restoring bank separation under

Glass-Steagall. We're going to have a group of elected officials from Italy in a couple of months come over and help us organize in Washington on this, because they're fighting for it in Italy at the national and also the local level. Then, the specific second law of LaRouche, a national credit institution, which is able to produce large volumes of productive credit for productive employment of the people, and for increased productivity. And that is where not only the White House plan, but many other plans that have been put forward, are really completely inadequate, where we do have to talk about several trillions of dollars at least of investment, and the way to do that, is exactly the way that was reflected in that comment by Dr. Gong: That is, there is a lot of long-term Treasury debt held out there; three major holders of this long-term Treasury debt, which totals \$7.5-\$8 trillion, are the commercial banks of the United States, again, which hold it in their reserves and all their excess reserves which are very large right now; second, Japan, which holds more than \$1 trillion in primarily long-term U.S. Treasury debt; thirdly, China, which actually holds now somewhat more than Japan; about \$1.2 trillion of the same kind of debt. Those are potential shareholders, equity holders, subscribers of that Treasury debt into a new bank created by Congress for the purpose of generating this kind of credit. That is exactly how we have proposed and circulated and organized that this is the way to form – without a tremendous amount of new borrowing – to form a sufficiently large

national

bank for infrastructure; essentially by swapping existing long-term Treasury debt holdings for equity in such a new national bank created by Congress with a guarantee from the Treasury for the payment of the dividends on that equity. And with taxes – this is not free; it's never free, – but with taxes assigned to make sure that those dividends can be paid. That's where the increase in the Federal gasoline tax and potentially the use of other what you would call infrastructure

excise taxes, like the port excise tax and the navigation tax on

the locks and dams, that's where these would come in. Because if

you simply go and raise the gas tax by 25 cents and spend the money for infrastructure projects, it will not produce nearly, nearly enough. But if you use it in this way as leverage to guarantee the equity in a new national bank in exactly the way that we're seeing reflected in that proposal, that article from

Dr. Gong, then it'll work. As I said, he's not the only person,

not only among leading Chinese thinkers about this, but also from

Japan, there's the same kind of positive view of this idea.

Potentially, there you have it – an infrastructure bank.

Then you have to go on and what are you going to use that credit for? It can't be used simply to repair roads and repair

bridges. There are entirely new areas of technological and scientific breakthroughs which will raise productivity in the economy to a far greater extent. One of them that we identify is

that a crash program is necessary to develop not only thermonuclear fusion electric energy, but the plasma technologies

of infrastructure, which will probably come from such a crash



program even before commercial nuclear fusion electricity arrives. We will have plasma technologies being spun off from that crash program, which will address themselves exactly to the production of the kinds of capacities that have died out in deindustrialization in the United States. But they'll do it at a higher level of technology. Those kinds of investments, are one of the Four Laws that LaRouche has called for. Also, a big increase in NASA's capabilities, going back to the Apollo Project level of effort by NASA to really go back to the Moon; industrialize, develop the Moon, develop the raw materials there, including for fusion energy production. And from there, go deeper into the Solar System and ultimately into the galaxy. This is the kind of science driver which leads up-shifts in productivity in industry. And infrastructure is really the way that these up-shifts get introduced to the economy. For example, in a high-speed rail system of cars using magnetic levitation and similar technologies, this is the way it gets introduced. So, that opening from the President is very important. Yesterday you had comments which I think are very significant from the two leaders of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee – the Republican chairman William Shuster of Pennsylvania, the Democratic ranking member Peter DeFazio – they are normally quite a bit at odds. But in interviews yesterday which were reported today, they were reporting that they are already jointly working on a legislative alternative to exactly what you saw the President asking for there. A legislative alternative again, with real Federal dollars; the language which Senator Brown used – actually it

was

Senator Wyden was the other Senator – real Federal dollars.

An

alternative to present which the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is where legislation along these lines

will have to start. So, you're seeing that; you're seeing the gas tax being discussed very widely, including by those same two

leaders of that committee. You're already seeing an

infrastructure bank act in the House – HR547 – of

Representative Rosa DeLauro, Democrat from Connecticut, which has

the backing of fully half of the Democratic Caucus in the House

and is not a national infrastructure bank which would operate in

the way that we've described and therefore would not be as large

or as capable. But nonetheless, it's legislation which in my view is quite similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

which operated under Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration

and did so much to recover the country and then to lead the mobilization for the war and through the war in the 1940s. So that is also something definitely within the purview of LaRouche's Four Laws.

OGDEN: The idea of national banking is, I think, really the critical idea; and it takes us obviously directly back to Alexander Hamilton. If you look at Hamilton's view on infrastructure, the idea of public infrastructure is very much an

American idea, and is a major pillar of the American System.

Hamilton's emphasis on the necessity for the rapid upgrading of

the national infrastructure, the ports and dredging the harbors  
and things like this, what was called "internal improvements."  
But this idea of public infrastructure has an American idea to it. In fact, it was written directly into the Constitution in the form of the General Welfare. There were huge fights, including Hamilton's defense of the Constitutionality of a national bank against Thomas Jefferson around this idea of the General Welfare. I know you have to go, so maybe one more aspect that you can address before you leave, and then I can conclude the remaining portions of the show on my own. But just on this subject of the idea of the public good, the United States used to be the world's gold standard, in great modern infrastructure, public infrastructure. You can see that obviously by what Franklin Roosevelt did during the New Deal. Nations around the world were banging on our door to try to imitate what we accomplished with the Tennessee Valley Authority and so forth and so on. But now, the gold standard is swiftly being set by China and what China has done in an unparalleled way. Create this amazing public infrastructure in a very rapid and swift manner.

Two things I think maybe could be addressed in what we need to now learn from China or relearn in terms of what we used to be committed to, is: 1) the policy approach that has made this possible in China; but also, 2) the philosophy that China is clearly committed to when it comes to this idea of the public good, the common good, or what we call in American Constitutional language, the General Welfare. Maybe you can address that just briefly before you leave, Paul.

GALLAGHER: There was, in the 19th Century, the American Whig and then Republican leaders were all very conscious Hamiltonians. They realized that they were attempting to develop the country, and they were doing it – at least a lot of the time – extraordinarily successfully with a commitment to the “internal improvements” what we call infrastructure, but the internal improvements, the national credit provision, the protection of industry; which came from Alexander Hamilton. But his overriding premise was actually none of those particular policies, but rather his stating against the tide of opinion in the 1790s when he was Treasury Secretary and the decade before and after. He definitely took on the tide of opinion that the United States was going to be an agricultural country, a country of yeoman farmers with all of their well-known virtues and so on and so forth. He said that the wealth of a country is found in the inventive qualities of its people, and in the freedom and opportunity that they have to turn their inventive qualities into enterprise. And he really was responsible for the emergence of the first banks of the United States; not only the First Bank of the United States, the first national bank, but also the first private banks of the United States, of which there were very few at that time. He saw the creation of a national bank as essentially the necessary link or liaison between the actions of the government to assist the economy and the actions of the private banks; that this was the necessary way, in which they should be related. But his principle was that the mind of the individual and the freedom of the individual and opportunity to make that into enterprise, that

that was what defined the ability to produce the wealth of a country and that the wealth of a country was produced within it;

it was not gained by trading with other countries – fairly, freely or otherwise. It was gained primarily by producing the wealth which the inventiveness of the people and the resources of

the country made possible. And that was the function of protection when it was used, but of course, Hamilton favored more

what we would call industrial subsidies than he did what we call

tariffs. So that, right through Abraham Lincoln, was the creed

of the great leaders of the United States in the 19th Century and

considerably thereafter. We became the greatest industrial nation on Earth that way.

Franklin Roosevelt revived that general outlook, although he did so without the creation of a national bank, really because of

what he was working with in Congress. Otherwise, he might have

preferred to do that. But he did it through such institutions as

the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the TVA, which became

wonders of the world. We have not really improved on that much

in the 70-80 years since. But that idea, Hamilton's ideas spread

very rapidly through Friedrich List, who spent a lot of time in

the United States and was a leading Hamiltonian in the 1820s and

1830s, and then was in the middle of the unification of Germany

for the first time in the Customs Union of Germany in the middle of the 19th Century. This spread through Bismarck's policies, who knew that he was a Hamiltonian, later in the 19th Century. They spread through the Japanese adopting and learning a lot of the works of Hamilton; late in the 19th Century inviting Hamiltonian economists from the United States to come over and advise them. This kept being repeated in Korea again. China has taken this far beyond, because as you said, they're not only applying those policies, but they're also as they always say doing them with Chinese characteristics. Particularly now with Xi Jinping as the President of China, he has really defined and enshrined in their Constitution the principle of what a country's leadership is judged for is its ability to strive for the common welfare, the common aims of the population; what we call in the Constitution, the General Welfare. That has really had a very distinctive effect on Chinese policy in the country and also on the policy of the Belt and Road Initiative which Xi Jinping launched, but was really already underway before he made the formal speech three and a half years ago. Already the investments by big Chinese commercial banks outside China, in these projects of energy, mining, but also a lot of infrastructure projects. These big investments were already underway in 2011, 2012; then he made the announcement in 2013, which was so very close to the policy of the World Land-Bridge which had been promoted by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche since the later 1980s. And since that time, that has really been recognized in China; they call Helga the Silk Road Lady. This policy of the common welfare is clearly one reflected in the

way

that they've eliminated almost entirely down to the last few tens

of millions of people, they've almost entirely eradicated extreme

poverty in China. I just heard the World Bank chairman the day

before yesterday praising that to the skies and saying it's the

one model for the world. He said the World Bank has been trying

to do this for so many decades, to eradicate poverty, without making too much progress. China has done it, and now they are seeking to help do it in Africa and other places. They want to

invest in the Middle East in reconstruction. But this is really

the test that you are acting for the general good, for the common

welfare, which is what our Constitution commits us to.

So, in that sense, they've gone beyond, and in the process, really developed a lot of technological breakthroughs in infrastructure; and that's where you find them. That's where Roosevelt found them. The projects of the 1930s, which many people think of as just creating a lot of work for people, and building a lot of airports and roads and bridges and things like

that; those projects – especially the hydro-electric projects and especially the Tennessee Valley Authority – were technological breakthroughs at the time. They built dams, navigation systems, hydropower systems technologically in ways which not only hadn't been done, but had been denied that they could be done even right up to that time. John F Kennedy spoke

about this later, that experts were saying that you couldn't build dams that were simultaneously for water management, for navigation, and for hydropower. The TVA did 57 such dams.

So,  
they completely transformed an area of the country. These breakthroughs were made in all of this infrastructure building in  
such a way, that the productivity of the U.S. economy leaped up in  
the 1930s at the fastest rate of the last 150 years. A close second was the 1940s, including the war mobilization.  
So that's what China is experiencing now, as they make these kinds of investments; and they're doing it with a very common welfare orientation.

OGDEN: Wonderful! So, thank you very much, Paul. I'm going to let you go before we finish the remainder of our show.

But I think you've made it very clear that we are uniquely positioned to inform and ultimately shape this counterproposal and what must ultimately become the infrastructure and general economic policy of this Presidency. So, I know we have a lot of  
work to do. Thank you for joining us, Paul.

GALLAGHER: Thank you. I'm sure you'll talk about the necessity to bring this up from the bottom as well; from the local elected officials, from the state legislatures in particular and apply it to the election campaign. I think it's  
probably true what Chairman Shuster said, which is that work on  
this legislation will be going on until the summer. I think that's definitely true. It will become a part of the election campaign, no question. If we can get candidates out there and local elected officials out there who are for the Four Laws, we're going to shape this. So, thanks for the opportunity and having me on, and have a good time.

OGDEN: Thank you, and we'll talk to you again soon. What Paul said is absolutely correct. This is the ultimate



principle

or thought behind the campaign to win the future. This is the LaRouche PAC election mobilization in 2018. We've already had a

number of state legislators endorse this campaign. We're really

on the ground in various places, including in West Virginia; doing some very significant meetings with people who are involved

in the China-West Virginia deals. We've also mobilized in a very

big way in the Midwest, which was key to the Trump election victory. We know that these former industrial states really are

the most significant in swinging these elections and creating the

constituency blocs around this idea of the LaRouche Four Economic

Laws and everything that you just heard Paul go through. This is

the urgent necessity as we mobilize around this kind of program.

I think everything that you just heard from Paul, makes it very

clear that we are uniquely well-positioned to shape this entire

discussion. I think the opportunity is even greater now than it

was previously.

Now, let me just go over a few things that I think will make it very clear to you that there is an opportunity for a moment of

awakening, you could say, among people who have recognized that

everything that we've been committed to for the last several decades up to this point has completely failed. There were two

very informative or entertaining articles over the last week and a half, which point to exactly this; indicate exactly this opportunity for people to perhaps open their minds and begin a more sober and serious discussion around the true principles of economics. One of these is an article which appeared in Bloomberg, this was {Bloomberg Business Week} I believe. The title of this article was "What if China Is Exempt from the Laws of Economics?" This is by a fellow named Michael Schuman, but the subtitle is "Beijing's policymakers seem to be doing a lot of things right – and that may upend much of basic economic thinking, especially our faith in the power of free markets." So, here are a couple of excerpts from that article. He says:

"Over my two decades of writing about economics, I've devised a list of simple maxims that I've found generally hold true...

"But recently, my faith in this corpus of collected wisdom has been badly shaken. By China.

"The more I apply my rules of economics to China, the more they seem to go awry. China should be mired in meager growth, even gripped by financial crisis, according to my maxims. But obviously it's not. In fact, much of what's going on right now in that country runs counter to what we know – or think we know – about economics. Simply, if Beijing's policymakers are right, then a lot of basic economic thinking is wrong – especially our certainty in the power of free markets, our ingrained bias against state intervention, and our ideas about fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

"On the surface, that probably sounds ridiculous. How could one country possibly defy the laws that have governed economies

everywhere else?...

"Yet as China marches forward, we can no longer dismiss the possibility that it's rewriting the rulebook. Beijing's policymakers are just plain ignoring what most economists would

recommend at this point in its development. And, so far, they're

getting away with it....

"... Perhaps China really is refashioning capitalism.

"Perhaps. I, for one, am still clinging to my maxims....

"... Maybe my rules of economics will hold firm after all.

But thanks to China, I'm prepared to edit them."

Now, it's not that China is rewriting the rule book. I think that what you just heard from Paul is that it's the West,

it's the United States under the influence of British free market

ideology; this free-market school economics. It's the United States and the West which have been playing by the wrong rulebook

for decades, if not generations. We've neglected the rulebook that we originally wrote. It was Alexander Hamilton, it was our

first Treasury Secretary; that's why it's called the American System of economics. Other countries have applied these principles of Hamiltonian economics and experienced the same phenomenal growth that we experienced under the influence of Hamiltonian policy. That is exactly what China is experiencing

right now. It's leaving these economists scratching their heads,

but perhaps they merely have to open a few history books.

I think as you can tell from that Bloomberg article, it's

beginning to dawn on people. "Gee! Maybe we've been wrong.

Maybe we've been duped by this British free trade, free market ideology. Perhaps that's why our economies are in shambles right

now.”

Here’s another article. This is in the {New York Times Magazine}. It came out earlier this week. This one is very interesting and goes through a lot of the history you just heard

Paul elaborate on. This is called “The Rise of China and the Fall of the ‘Free Trade’ Myth.” The subhead is “China’s economic

success lays bare an uncomfortable historical truth. No one who

preaches free trade really practices it.” So, here’s an excerpt

from the article:

“[T]o grasp China’s economic achievement, and its ramifications, it is imperative to ask: Why has a market economy

directed by a Communist state become the world’s second-largest?

Or, to rephrase the question: Why shouldn’t it have? Why shouldn’t China’s rise have happened the way it did, with state-led economic planning, industrial subsidies and little or

no regard for the rules of ‘free trade’?...

“Indeed, economic history reveals that great economic powers have always become great because of activist states. Regardless

of the mystical properties claimed for it, the invisible hand of

self-interest depends on the visible and often heavy hand of government. To take only one instance, British gunboats helped impose free trade on 19th-century China – a lesson not lost on the Chinese... The philosophical father of economic

protectionism is, in fact, Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the

American financial system, whose pupils included the Germans, the

Japanese and, indirectly, the Chinese.”

After some history, he lays out the case of Germany, and this one is interesting to focus on. He says:

"... Unified in 1871, Germany was scrambling to catch up with industrialized Britain. To do so, it borrowed from recipes

of national development proposed by Hamilton soon after the Americans broke free of their British overlords. In his 'Report

on the Subject of Manufactures', submitted to Congress in 1791,

Hamilton used the potent term 'infant' industries to argue for economic protectionism.

"... In his view, infant nations needed room to maneuver before they could compete with established industrial powers.

The

United States embraced many of Hamilton's recommendations; the beneficiaries were, first, the textile and iron industries and then steel.

"It was Hamilton's formula, rather than free trade, that made the United States the world's fastest-growing economy in the

19th century and into the 1920s. And that formula was embraced by

other nations coming late to international economic competition.

Hamilton's most influential student was a German economist named

Friedrich List, who lived in the United States from 1825 until the 1830s and wrote a book titled {Outlines of American Political

Economy}. On his return to Germany, List attacked the free-market

gospel preached by Britain as sheer opportunism... Applying List's lessons, Germany moved with spectacular speed from an agrarian to an industrial economy.

"... Closely following Germany's example, Japan heavily subsidized its first factories ...

“... South Korea, too, found solutions for its problems in Friedrich List rather than Adam Smith. The country’s leader, Park

Chung-hee ... was also deeply familiar with German theories of protectionism. (The economist Robert Wade reported coming across

whole shelves of books by List in Seoul bookstores in the 1970s.)...

“But little did I know that Hamilton (and List) would achieve their greatest influence in post-Mao China. ‘The rise of

China resembles that of the United States a century ago,’ the Chinese scholar Hu Angang writes. He is not exaggerating.”

Now, that’s a very interesting article to appear at this moment. I’m not saying that everything the author says in his analysis is entirely accurate, or that all of the conclusions that he draws are necessarily correct. But what he does make clear is that what made America great was the policies of Alexander Hamilton. And what’s making China great today are those very same Hamiltonian policies. This realization shows you

that we have a very fertile field for the reception of our so-called Four Laws campaign – Lyndon LaRouche’s revival of Hamiltonian policies. The fight which Lyndon LaRouche has led for decades to liberate the United States from this imposed free

market, free trade hoax; this British ideology. To return us to

the principles of Alexander Hamilton. What he did simultaneously

abroad to educate these other nations on the policies of the American System and Hamiltonian economic policies. That’s where

China got this from; that’s where you can credit the great Chinese economic miracle of the last 15 years. Do not write out

of the equation the role that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have

played as spokesmen for this great Hamiltonian tradition, and urgently with updates and a profound scientific depth that Lyndon

LaRouche has brought to this discussion. But the time is now, and the field is very fertile for the reception of this idea that

the time has come for a Hamiltonian coalition of nations. We must join hand-in-hand with China to do exactly that; to bring development to all the nations on the planet using these American, but universal, economic principles.

Now, let me just play a very short clip from a broadcast that Helga Zepp-LaRouche had yesterday. Because the biggest problem that you run into – and I think this is something that you run into as an organizer or as an activist – is that people

fail to make the necessary leap in terms of understanding these

principles because they have an axiomatic problem. There's a disconnect. The biggest problem that we have when it comes to economics today is that money is essentially God. Money has achieved this status in economics where it is everything to everyone. It's the Genesis of economics; it's the root, it's the

prime mover; it's the measuring rod, it's the purpose, it's the

medium. Money is everything. And Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed

exactly this pathology in her webcast yesterday. And she called

for a public debate on this. She said, as it begins to dawn on

people who have believed that everything that they had believed

about economics may perhaps have been wrong, we need to question

some of the most basic economic assumptions that we hold dear, and ask ourselves the question, "What is the ultimate purpose

of

an economy and what is the true source of true economic wealth?"

So, here's Helga LaRouche:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: I think there is something fundamentally wrong with the system of the free market, which after all is not that free, given the fact that all central banks did was to bail out the banks and keep money pumping for the benefit of the speculators, so that the rich become richer, and the poor become more poor, and the middle class is shrinking. This article by Bloomberg which you referenced earlier, is very interesting, because the author admits that according to his theory, China should be collapsing, it should have meager economic growth, but obviously the contrary is the case. And he says that China is doing everything which according to his theory are terrible, like state intervention, party control, – things like that – and China is prospering. And actually, he says, he's not yet ready to completely overturn his theory, but he's willing to make corrections. There will be a lot more corrections, because I think we need a public debate, what are the economic criteria for a functioning economy? And obviously, the works of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and his development of physical economy, going back to Leibniz, to Friedrich List, to Henry C. Carey, to Wilhelm von Kardorff, who was the economic advisor of Bismarck and was one of the key influences to bring about the industrial revolution in Germany; as compared to the so-called free



market

model, I think we have to have a real debate, what is the cause

of wealth? Is it money, or is it the idea of the creativity of

the individual, which then leads to scientific and technological

discoveries, which applied in the production process leads to an

increase in productivity, which then leads to more wealth, longevity, and all of these things.

We need a discussion about that, because the notion of what is economy, equating that with money, has really become one of the axiomatic assumptions of a failing system. So we need a debate about that. [end video]

OGDEN: So the time has come. As I said, it's a very fertile field, and this is one of the most important reasons why

we've now launched a new LaRouche PAC class series, which gets directly at these principles; not only of economics, but this is

what drives global policy. What is the purpose of economy? What

is the true identity of man? And what should be the collaborative between peoples and between nations, to what end?

So, I'll take that as an opportunity before concluding, to remind

our viewers that tomorrow we will have the second class in our 2018 class series. This class will be titled "The End of Geopolitics, Part I: The History of Geopolitics." The guest speaker will be Harley Schlanger. Again, you can register for this entire class series, which is called "The End of Geopolitics. What Is the New Paradigm?" The registration is now

open. If you have not registered for this class series, I

strongly encourage you to. The link is available on the screen

– [lpac.co/np2018](http://lpac.co/np2018). You can also visit [discover.larouchepac.com](http://discover.larouchepac.com) which will be the central hub of all of the material for this class series. Again, if you're a registered participant, not only do you have the opportunity to participate in the live public forums, such as the inaugural class that was delivered last Saturday by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, but you also have the opportunity for an in-depth engagement around the syllabus, the required reading materials, the homework assignments, the live feedback from the teachers and from the leaders of the LaRouche PAC class series, and also some discussion periods which are only open to registered participants. Registration has continued to increase. We have a large number of registered participants from all across the United States and elsewhere around the world, too.

So, we're putting together the educated grouping, the cadre which will be able to lead this discussion for a new economics, a New Paradigm. The field is wide open. The door is there, and all we have to do is walk through it. We are in a unique position to inform this discussion today; and it is a very urgent debate which needs to take place as Helga Zepp-LaRouche just said. So, thank you for joining me here today. I thank Paul for joining me. Please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com); we have a lot of work to do, and we'll see you next week.

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# Kina i færd med at skabe fusionsindustri gennem sit arbejde med ITER

*30. jan., 2018* – Kina har færdigproduceret en højteknologisk komponent til ITER-tokamakken, og i denne uge er den blevet udskibet til byggepladsen i Frankrig. Hver af partnerne i ITER – USA, Rusland, Europa, Kina, Sydkorea, Japan og Indien – er ansvarlig for en række komponenter til det, der vil blive verdens største tokamak-fusionseksperiment.

I hvert af landene har ITER budt på tekniske udfordringer, især mht. præcision og skala, der har udfordret landenes produktionskapacitet. For Kina repræsenterer dets produktion af de fire dampgeneratorer, der netop er afskibet til Frankrig, og som er bygget ud fra landets avancerede nukleare kapaciteter, evnen til at imødekomme internationale standarder for konstruktion af enheder til fusion. I kommentarer i går

til *Global Times*, forklarede Gui Liming, en ekspert i nuklear sikkerhed ved Tsinghua Universitet, at det faktisk, at de kinesiske komponenter har imødekommet standarderne og er blevet accepteret af Europa til ITER, »repræsenterer Kinas udvikling i denne industri«. Han sagde, at »Kinesiske foretagender, der er engageret i produktion af tekniske enheder til kernefusion, er konkurrencedygtige i sammenligning med foretagender i de udviklede lande, inklusive USA.«

Kina anser fusion for ikke alene en videnskabelig udfordring, men som en nødvendig energikilde for fremtiden, der fordrer en fremstillingsindustri i verdensklasse, som de nu er begyndt at udvikle.

*Foto: Den Eksperimentale Avancerede Superledende Tokamak (EAST) facilitet i Hefei, Anhui-provinsen i Kina.*

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# **Schiller                      Instituttets Specialrapport: Introduktion: Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; en vision for en økonomisk renæssance**

*Vi introducerer her Schiller Instituttets nye, danske specialrapport, "Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika; en vision for en økonomisk renæssance", som er en*

*grundig indføring i den 246 sider lange, engelske rapport, af rapportens forfattere, Hussein Askary og Jason Ross.*

Glød dig til en optimistisk og konstruktiv løsning på det forfærdelige fattigdoms- og underudviklingsproblem, som denne verdensdel er så hårdt ramt af, og, som Helga Zepp-LaRouche så ofte har nævnt, den eneste humane og retfærdige løsning på det umenneskelige flygtningeproblem, der nu også har ramt Europa.

Download (PDF, Unknown)

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# **LaRouche-bevægelsens kandidater til USA's Midtvejsvalg 2018: Kesha Rogers, Texas**

**Kesha Rogers annoncerer, at hun stiller op som uafhængig kandidat til Texas' 9. Kongresdistrikt.**

Den 7. december annoncerede Kesha Rogers, medlem af LaRouche Political Action Committee, LPAC, sit kandidatur som uafhængig for Texas' 9. kongresdistrikt, der i øjeblikket holdes af kongresmedlem Al Green. I en videoerklæring, hvor hun annoncerer sin kampagne, udfordrer Rogers kongresmedlem Greens nylige resolution for Trumps impeachment som spil for galleriet, der intet gør for at adressere de sande behov eller

interesser hos befolkningen i det 9. distrikt. I et interview i dag skitserede Rogers hovedelementerne i sin kampagne, som følger:

»Der har ikke været nogen økonomisk opgang i mange af indbyggerne i det 9. distrikts liv, siden finanskrakket i 2008, og mange i distriktet er fortsat fanget i brutal fattigdom, bandevold og narko. På det nationale plan har Wall Street fortsat de samme politikker, der førte til kollapset i 2008, og i hele verden hvister de informerede bag lukkede døre, at et nyt kollaps er umiddelbart forestående. Vi lider fortsat under, at man forsømmer den nødvendige infrastruktur, der skabte den tragedie, der kendes som Orkanen Harvey. Der er ingen overbevisende vision for fremtiden og de nødvendige videnskabelige og andre former for uddannelse, der må ledsage dette, for vores ungdom.

På den anden side af verden i Kina bliver et helt andet perspektiv for fremtiden virkeliggjort af det store Ét Bælte, én Vej-projekt, det største infrastrukturprojekt, mennesket nogensinde har bygget. Hele nye byer bliver udtænkt og bygget. Højhastighedstog bringer borgerne over store afstande på minimal tid. Vareproduktion finder sted på en moderne platform. Rumforskning er blevet en national prioritet. Og hvad der er vigtigst, så er befolkningen optimistisk med hensyn til fremtiden; nye ideer er genstand for passioneret debat og diskussion. Lyndon og Helga LaRouche har længe forudset dette projekt og ført kampagne for det. Præsident Trump, som kongresmedlem Greene ønsker at afsætte ved en rigsret, udforsker, hvordan USA kan opnå fordel af dette storslåede projekt. For eksempel har Vest Virginia netop fået en investeringspakke på \$83,7 mia. som resultat af præsident Trumps forhandlinger med sin ven, præsident Xi Jinping. Houstons borgmester har for nylig også været i Kina for at søge lignende former for investering.

Jeg annoncerer mit kandidatur for Texas' 9. kongresdistrikt for at bringe lederskab og adressere nødvendige løsninger til

de problemer, som ikke alene dette distrikts borgere, men nationen som helhed, står overfor. Mange af jer ved, at dette har været begrundelsen for mine tidligere kampagner og grunden til, at jeg opnåede et betydeligt stemmetal og vandt to primærvalg til Kongressen og fremtvang en 2. valgrunde i en kampagne til USA's Senat. Jeg stod for det rumprogram, som Obama opgav. Jeg stod for fundamental investering i at bygge fremtidens byer og infrastruktur. Jeg stod for at genintroducere videnskab, klassiske former for musik og kultur og at gøre opdagelser, i vore unge menneskers uddannelse. Jeg stod for at regne ud, hvordan vi skaber en ny, menneskelig renæssance og for at sikre, at alle borgere havde produktive jobs. Der er aktuelt ingen i Washington, der udtaler noget, der tilnærmelsesvis er de løsninger, vi har brug for eller, hvad værre er, de fortsætter med de samme, fejlslagne politikker med endeløse krige, økonomiske bailouts og partiske hårdknuder. Ingen i USA's Kongres fra nogen af partierne udtaler en positiv vision for USA i verden.

Tiden er kommet til, at nogen træder frem og erklærer, at USA må tilslutte sig det internationale Bælte & Vej Initiativ, der anføres af Kina, og lancere en dristig, ny æra for hurtigt videnskabeligt og kulturelt fremskridt, der atter sætter vort folk i arbejde og opbygger en fremtid, vi kan være stolte af, lige her. Som kongresmedlem vil jeg være placeret til på enestående vis at tage denne kamp til Washington, D.C., og til at sikre, at mine vælgere atter kan være optimistiske og skabe en bedre fremtid. Det er grunden til, at jeg annoncerer mit kandidatur som uafhængig for 9. kongresdistrikt – for at være en fornuftens og optimismens stemme for fremtiden, over de politiske partipamperes skrig og hyl i deres svigt af det amerikanske folk, som der ikke findes noget forsvar for.«

*Følg Kesha Rogers her: <https://larouchepac.com/kesha-rogers>*

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# Tiden er inde til at forudsige naturkatastrofer og forsvare menneskeheden!

*Vi må samarbejde om at forudsige jordskælv og vulkanudbrud; vi må forsvare Jorden mod asteroider og kometer; vi må lære at kontrollere ekstreme vejrfænomenener; vi må samarbejde om forsvaret af denne ene menneskehed, vi alle er fælles om.*

*Af Benjamin L. Deniston*

*EIR, 10. sept., 2017 – Det sene august og tidlige september har været en omtumlet tid i vores Solsystem. USA, Mexico og Caribien rammes af en række intense orkaner (Harvey, Irma, José og Katia). Forud for disse orkaner udsendte Solen flere eksplosive soludbrud (inklusive den største i over et årti) og afsendte udbrud af plasma direkte mod Jorden, udbrud, der skabte alvorlige, geomagnetiske storme. Ud over orkanerne, blev Mexico rystet af det største jordskælv i over hundrede år – med en styrke på 8,1 og 90 km ud for den sydvestlige kyst.*

*Disse naturlige begivenheder minder os om menneskehedens sårbarhed over for farerne i vort Solsystem og understreger vor tids strategiske virkelighed: Nationerne må komme sammen for at forsvare Jorden mod disse trusler.*

*Chiapas-jordskælvet med en styrke på 8,1 har på tragisk vis taget omkring 100 menneskeliv (iflg. tilgængelig information den 10. sept.). Takket være elektriske sensorer og advarselssystemer, fik mange indbyggere en advarsel nogle få tiendedele sekunder, før jordskælvets bølger nåede dem – hvilket gav dem tilstrækkelig med tid til at forlade bygninger eller finde ly. Men hvad, hvis vi kunne udstede advarsler*



timer, eller endda dage, før store jordskælv indtræffer?

Små grupper af pionérvidenskabsfolk har i årtier helliget sig til at detektere, studere og forstå forvarselssignaler, der fremkommer i timerne, dagene og ugerne før udbruddet af seismiske begivenheder. Disse videnskabsfolk har vist, at forskellige former for elektriske, elektromagnetiske, magnetiske, termiske og andre anomalier og signaler går forud for jordskælv og giver grundlaget for tidlige varslingsystemer, der kunne redde utallige liv.

Én af de ledende pionerer inden for dette område er professor Sergey Pulinets, der har fremlagt sit revolutionerende arbejde for *EIR*, Schiller Instituttet og LaRouche PAC. Professor Pulinets har samarbejdet med sin kollega, prof. Dimitar Ouzounov, i udviklingen af deres lithosfære-atmosfære-ionosfære koblingsmodel. Denne model forklarer fysikken bag jordskælvs-forvarselssignaler og giver den teoretiske ramme for et tidligt jordskælvsvarslingsystem.

Efter vidtgående undersøgelser og demonstrationer, er deres team nu klar til at bringe dette arbejde til aktiv anvendelse – hvis regeringer er rede til at træde frem og støtte udviklingen af tidlige jordskælvsvarslingsystemer.

I øjeblikket bringer lederskabet af Kina, Rusland, Bælte & Vej Initiativet og BRIKS-partnerskabet verden nærmere til det Nye Paradigme, som Helga og Lyndon LaRouche har forudset. Rent strategisk betyder dette, at disse ledende magter, inklusive dem i Europa og USA, må opgive geopolitiske ambitioner og indlede et strategisk samarbejde for at forsvare Jorden og alle dens indvånere mod udfordringer, der truer hele menneskeheden.

Vi må samarbejde om at forudsige jordskælv og vulkanudbrud; vi må forsvare Jorden mod asteroider og kometer; vi må lære at kontrollere ekstreme vejrfænomener; vi må samarbejde om forsvaret af denne ene menneskehed, vi alle er fælles om.

*Denne artikel forekommer som lederartikel i EIR fra 15. sept., 2017.*

*Foto: Soludbrud kan overvåges mht. deres potentiale for at forårsage alvorlige, geomagnetiske begivenheder. Her er en masseudsendelse i koronaen i færd med at sætte af fra Solen. I denne kunstners gengivelse ses Jorden og dens magnetosfæres feltlinjer til højre. (NASA/ESA)*